



**UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT GROUP**



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

First consolidated annual report on activities of the United Nations Development Group Haiti Reconstruction Fund (UNDG HRF)

**Report of the Haiti Reconstruction Fund Partner Entity/Administrative Agent for
UNDG HRF
for the period 1 January to 31 December 2011**

**Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
Bureau of Management
United Nations Development Programme
<http://mptf.undp.org>**

31 May 2012

The United Nations Development Group Haiti Reconstruction Fund (UNDG HRF)

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS	
	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
	International Labour Organization (ILO)
	World Health Organization (WHO)
	World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)







	World Food Programme (WFP)
	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
PARTICIPATING NON-UN ORGANIZATIONS	
	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
UNDG HRF FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS	
	Haiti Reconstruction Fund (Australia, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, Colombia, Estonia, Finland, State and Peace Building Fund, France, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United States of America)

Table of Contents

Abbreviations and acronyms	vi
Definitions	viii
1 Summary	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Report structure	2
1.3 Programmatic Performance by Thematic Sector	2
1.4 Financial performance.....	3
1.5 Results of the first quarter of 2012	4
1.6 Summary of challenges	4
1.7 Transparency and responsibility.....	5
1.8 Conclusion	5
2 Introduction	6
3 Scope and strategic framework	8
3.1 Objective, scope and principles of UNDG HRF	8
3.2 Governance	9
3.2.1 The Interim Commission for the Reconstruction of Haiti	9
3.2.2 The HRF Steering Committee	9
3.2.3 The HRF Secretariat.....	9
3.2.4 The HRF partner entity/Administrative Agent for UNDG HRF	9
3.2.5 The enhanced verification procedures of UNDG HRF.....	10
3.3 Cohesion of joint interventions	10
4 Programmatic Performance by Thematic Sectors	14
4.1 Thematic Sector: Debris removal and management.....	15
4.1.1 Context.....	15
4.1.2 Strategic response.....	16
4.1.3 Key results	16
4.2 Thematic Sector: Housing.....	18
4.2.1 Context	18
4.2.2 Strategic response.....	18
4.2.3 Key results	19
4.3 Thematic Sector: Disaster risk reduction	21
4.3.1 Context	21
4.3.2 Strategic response.....	22

4.3.3	Key results	23
4.4	Thematic Sector: Environment and sustainable development	24
4.4.1	Context	24
4.4.2	Strategic response.....	25
4.4.3	Key results	26
4.5	Thematic Sector: Capacity building	27
4.5.1	Context	27
4.5.2	Strategic response.....	27
4.5.3	Key results	28
4.6	Thematic Sector: Agriculture.....	30
4.6.1	Context	30
4.6.2	Strategic response.....	31
4.6.3.	Key results	32
5	Financial summary	34
5.1	Sources, Uses and Balance of Funds	34
5.2	Interest earned	34
5.3	Fund transfer	35
5.3.1	Transfers to Participating Organizations.....	35
5.3.2	Transfers by Thematic Sectors	36
5.4	Overall Expenditures and Financial Delivery Rates	36
5.4.1	Financial overview by Thematic Sector	36
5.4.2	Expenditure and delivery rate by Participating Organization	38
5.4.3	Total expenditure by category	38
5.4.4	Accumulated expenditure of Participating Organizations by category	39
5.5	Transparency and accountability	39
6	Results of the first quarter of 2012.....	41
7	Summary of key achievements and challenges	44
7.1	Summary of key achievements	44
7.2	Summary of challenges	46
8.	Conclusion.....	49
	Annexe A: Expenditure by project, according to sector.....	50

List of Figures

Figure 1. Net funded amount and expenditures for the "Debris clearance and management » sector (at 31 December 2011)	16
Figure 2. Net funded amount and expenditure for the "Housing" sector (at 31 December 2011)	19
Figure 3. Net funded amount and expenditure for the "Disaster risk reduction" sector (at 31 December 2011)	22
Figure 4. Net funded amount and expenditure for the "Environment and sustainable development" sector (at 31 décembre 2011)	25
Figure 5. Net funded amount and expenditure for the "Capacity building" sector (at 31 December 2011)	28
Figure 6. Net funded amount and expenditure for the "Agriculture" sector (at 31 December 2011)	31
Figure 7. Financial Overview per thematic Sector.....	37
Figure 8. Expenditure and delivery rate by Participating Organization.....	38

List of tables

Table 1. Financial overview	34
Table 2. Sources and use of interest earnings	35
Table 3. Net funded amount by Participating Organization.....	35
Table 4. Net funded amount by Thematic Sectors.....	36
Table 5. Financial Overview with breakdown by Thematic Sectors	37
Table 6. Total expenditure by category.....	39
Table 7. Total expenditure by Participating Organizations, with breakdown per Category	39

List of photographs

Photo 1. Debris management.....	17
Photo 2. Building housing.....	23
Photo 3. Gabion wall in Port-à-Piment.....	26
Photo 4. Fishers	35

Abbreviations and acronyms

AA	Administrative agent
ARLQ	Support for the Rebuilding of Housing and Neighbourhoods (Appui à la reconstruction du logement et des quartiers)
ATL	Local Technical Agencies (Agence technique locale)
BPLC	Office for Performance and the Fight against Corruption (Bureau de performance et de lutte contre la corruption)
CBO	Community based organization
CIRH	Interim Commission for the Reconstruction of Haiti (Commission intérimaire pour la reconstruction d'Haïti)
CNIGS	National Centre for Geo-Spatial Information (Centre National de l'Information Géo-Spatiale)
CRC	Community Resource Centre (Centre de ressources communautaires)
DDSO	Sustainable development in Sud-Ouest (Développement durable dans le Sud-Ouest)
DINEPA	National Directorate for Clean Water and Sanitation (Direction Nationale de l'Eau Potable et de l'Assainissement)
DPC	Civil Protection Directorate (Direction de la Protection Civile)
DSRSG/RC/HC	Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFS	Farmer Field School
GT-GD	Debris Management Working Group (Groupe de travail Gestion des débris)
GT-PC	Community Planning Working Group (Groupe de travail sur la planification communautaire)
HRF	Haiti Reconstruction Fund
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IHSI	Haitian Institute for Statistics and Informatics (Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique)
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISF	Integrated Strategic Framework
MARNDR	Directorate of Fishing and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural)
MAST	Ministry of Social Affairs and Work (Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail)
MDE	Ministry of the Environment (Ministère de l'Environnement)
MDT	Ministry of Tourism (Ministère du Tourisme)
MENFP	Ministry of Education and Professional Training (Ministère de l'Éducation et de la Formation Professionnelle)
MGAE	External Aid Management Module (Module pour la Gestion de l'Aide Extérieure)
MICTDN	Ministry of the Interior, Local Authorities and National Defence (Ministère de l'Intérieur, des Collectivités Territoriales et de la Défense Nationale)
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (Mission des Nations Unies pour la

	stabilisation en Haïti)
MPCE	Ministry for Planning and External Cooperation (Ministère de la Planification et de la Coopération Externe)
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund (Fonds d’affectation spéciale pluripartenaires)
MPTF Office	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (Bureau du Fonds d’affectation spéciale pluripartenaires)
MSPP	Ministry of Public Health and the Population (Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population)
MTPTC	Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications (Ministère des Travaux Publics, Transports et Communications)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PARDH	Action Plan for the Recovery and Development of Haiti (Plan d’action pour le relèvement et le développement d’Haïti)
PPSGN	Earthquake Prevention Plan for Grand Nord (Plan de Prévention Séisme pour le Grand Nord d’Haïti)
RCC	Strengthening the Capacities of the CIRH (Renforcement des capacités à la Commission Intérimaire pour la Reconstruction d’Haïti)
RCGRD	Capacity Building in Risk and Disaster Management (Renforcement des capacités dans la gestion des risques et désastres)
RVPIS	Reducing vulnerability of populations and infrastructures in Sud (Réduction de la vulnérabilité des populations et des infrastructures dans le département du Sud)
SILQ	Housing and Neighbourhoods Information System (Système d’Information du Logement et des Quartiers)
SPGRD	Permanent Secretariat for Risk and Disaster Management (Secrétariat permanent de gestion des risques et des désastres)
SPU	Urban Planning Service (Service de Planification Urbaine)
UCLBP	Unit for the Construction of Housing and Public Buildings (Unité de Construction de Logements et de Bâtiments Publics)
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDG HRF	United Nations Development Group Haiti Reconstruction Fund
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
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNS	United Nations System
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNWTO	World Tourism Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
WB	World Bank
WPF	World Food Programme

Definitions

Allocation: amount approved by the HRF Steering Committee for a project or programme

Approved Project/Programme: a project/programme document, including budget etc., that is approved by the Steering Committee of the Haiti Reconstruction Fund for fund allocation purposes

Donors' contributions: sums paid by the donors through the Administrative Agent (AA)

Direct costs: costs that can be shown or identified as part of the Trust Fund execution costs

Funding organizations: parties which provide the financial means for the implementation of programmes

Implementation rate: expenditure against net transferred amount

Indirect costs: general costs which do not correspond directly to a specific programme or activity of the Participating Organizations – these costs are recovered according to the financial rules and regulations of each Participating Organization

Net funded amount: amount transferred to a Participating Organization minus refunds of unspent balances from the Participating Organization

Participating Organizations: Organizations that have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the AA

Project commitment: the amount for which legally binding contracts have been signed, including multi-year commitments that may be disbursed in future years

Project disbursement: the amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed and/or services rendered (does not include unliquidated obligations)

Project expenditure: amount of project disbursement plus unliquidated obligations during the year

Project start date: date of transfer of first instalment from MPTF Office to Participating Organizations

Total approved budget: amount approved by the HRF Steering Committee

1 Summary

1.1 Introduction

The people of Haiti will remember 2010 for a long time as a year of multiple crises. It was the year of the earthquake and displacement of 2.3 million people; the year of the cholera epidemic; of political instability and challenges related to the elections; a year of overwhelming images of shattered lives, of daily struggles for the Haitian people, with shortages of water, housing, employment, healthcare services, education and protection. Two years after the seismic disaster of 12 January 2010, Haiti continues to draw on its resources to rise and recover. The year 2011 was characterized by a political and administrative transition. However, it was also characterized by another transition: from a situation largely dominated by the emergency response to one in which the accent is increasingly on recovery and development efforts. The electoral process was successfully completed on 14 May 2011. It had received logistical support from numerous international partners including the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Nevertheless, the elections were followed by a political crisis, lasting five months, relating to the nomination of a prime minister. The Haitian State emerged from this crisis divided, especially on the question of national priorities.

The devastating earthquake of 12 January 2010 led to an unprecedented flow of international aid into Haiti. Governments, private entities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), donors and multilateral agencies throughout the world mobilized significant quantities of resources in order to sustain rescue and recovery operations. In response to a request from the Haitian Government in March 2010, the International Development Association (IDA), United Nations Development Group (UNDG) and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), along with partner entities and donors, created a multi-donor trust fund called the Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF). The role of the HRF is to support a post-earthquake action plan of the Haitian Government – the 2010 Action Plan for the Recovery and Development of Haiti (PARDH 2010) – and its related initiatives.

The IDA serves as trustee and fiscal agent for the HRF. As trustee, the IDA provides administrative and financial services to the HRF Steering Committee and to donors. It receives donor contributions, invests the financial assets prior to their transfer to specific projects and transfers funds to HRF partner entities which have full responsibility for funds received.

The United Nations Development Group Haiti Reconstruction Fund (UNDG HRF) is a member of the HRF. The UNDG HRF is led by the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator (DSRSG/RC/HC). It comprises 14 Participating Organizations of the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

The UNDG HRF is administered by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) of UNDP in accordance with its financial rules and regulations. The MPTF Office, as a partner entity of the HRF and Administrative Agent (AA) of UNDG HRF, has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with a total of 15 organizations participating in UNDG HRF (hereafter "Participating Organizations"). The MPTF Office receives, administers and manages the donor contributions. It disburses these funds to the Participating Organizations in accordance with the decisions of the Steering Committee. The MPTF Office prepares and submits annual consolidated narrative and financial reports, as well as regular financial statements of UNDG HRF accounts, to the Steering Committee for submission to donors.

Ten projects and programmes implemented in 2011 and funded by the UNDG HRF benefited from high level government participation. Four of these ten programmes are directly focused on developing the capacities of government institutions.

This 2011 annual report on the activities conducted within the UNDG HRF framework covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2011, as well as December 2010 and the preliminary data for the first quarter of 2012. It describes the state of implementation of joint projects and programmes for which funding has been agreed. This report was prepared by the MPTF Office in line with the reporting requirements expressed in the Fund Transfer Agreement signed with IDA. It is not an evaluation of the UNDG HRF nor is it an evaluation of the performance of the Participating Organizations.

1.2 Report structure

The report contains eight chapters. The first chapter presents the general context of the HRF. The second chapter is the introduction. The third chapter describes the scope, strategic framework and management agreements. The fourth chapter presents programmatic results achieved. The fifth chapter presents the financial situation, including donor contributions, budget implementation, financial delivery, transfers of funds to Participating Organizations and operational expenditures. The sixth chapter presents the results of the first quarter of 2012. The seventh chapter gives a summary of key achievements and challenges. The final chapter is the conclusion of the report.

1.3 Programmatic Performance by Thematic Sector

The projects results of the UNDG HRF are organized according to six Thematic Sectors: Debris removal and management, Housing, Disaster risk reduction, Environment and sustainable development, Capacity building and Agriculture. These Thematic Sectors were selected to support government priorities, by virtue of their relevance to national priorities and reconstruction needs. The United Nations System (UNS) Country Team in Haiti is committed to working in partnership with and under the leadership of the Government of Haiti, in order to make tangible progress in the thematic sectors included in the United Nations Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF) for Haiti, which is aligned with the 2010 PARDH.

The ten UNDG HRF programmes and projects made significant progress in the achievement of their objectives in 2011. The Debris Management project supported the return home of populations affected by the earthquake in Port-au-Prince. By the first quarter of 2012, Phases I and II, or Debris I and II, had facilitated the removal of a total of 326,210 m³ of non-recyclable debris in the five urban districts of the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince, around 90 m³ per building. The debris was transported to the Truitier dumping ground. UNDP, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) recruited over 5000 Haitians, with temporary contracts, in the field of manual and mechanical removal of rubble and recycling. Women account for 34 per cent of those employed. The inclusion of women in the Debris I and II programmes is a very important priority.

UNDP, IOM, UNOPS and ILO lent their support to the implementation of the governmental programme for the rehabilitation of 16 districts and the voluntary return of families from six camps associated with the "16/6" programme. All of the families living in those six camps were able to find alternative accommodation and leave the camps.

In order to reduce exposure to disaster risk, UNDP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) organized the construction of 13 949 m³ of banks and water retention dams at ravine level in the towns of Cayes and Côteaux, and the cleaning of 30.55 km of irrigation channels in Torbeck. Furthermore, 400 artisans built 1.25 km of gabion walls along the riverbanks in the river basins of the department of Sud in 2011. These efforts afford protection to the irrigation system and have also enabled cultivable lands alongside rivers to be reclaimed.

Important achievements are also evident in the environmental sector. Within the framework of a joint UNDP and FAO programme, the Hydrographic Unit of Aquin-Saint-Louis-du-Sud has three reforestation projects underway in the vicinity of the river basin. In total, 227 hectares of land have been planted with 250,119 fruit and forest tree saplings. These were produced locally by community based organizations (CBOs). The communes (i.e. third level administrative divisions) of Roche-à-Bateau, Côteaux, Les Anglais and Chardonnières have established nurseries and have produced 3215 mango trees, 4952 avocado trees and 3742 citrus trees within the framework of the Terre Sud project of UNEP and UNOPS. In the nurseries of Cadet and Rendel, 10,974 avocado trees, 4,983 citrus trees and 11,459 coffee plants have been planted. The target rural communities will also be able to improve their fruit production and participate in combating deforestation and soil degradation.

Activities aimed at reducing the country's exposure to risk and to the impact of natural disasters have continued on a grand scale. Several partners have worked with the Government on emergency plans. UNDP has improved the capacity of organizations to react to disasters using the earthquake scenario model developed for the three departments of Grand Nord. A strategy has been created for including earthquakes in emergency plans. In addition, in order to support the Civil Protection Directorate (DPC), IOM helped to create the first national temporary evacuation policy in Haiti. UNDP and the Ministry of the Environment (MDE) have also agreed on a joint management plan for the hydrographic area of Aquin-Saint-Louis-du-Sud. This will make it possible to identify potential risk scenarios and propose solution strategies.

It is clear that these achievements have been made possible thanks to the direct participation of government representatives at all stages during the implementation of the undg HRF programmes, as well as engagement and accountability of beneficiary communities. This direct participation has contributed to strengthening the sense of ownership and sustainability of the results and to promoting cooperation among various government entities and local organizations.

1.4 Financial performance

As of December 2011, undg HRF has received a total of 127.58 million United States dollars in contributions (NB, throughout this report, "dollars" refers to United States dollars). A cumulative total of 126.30 million dollars has been transferred to the Participating Organizations which have declared 34.65 million dollars in cumulative expenditure. The delivery rate was 27 per cent as of 31 December 2011. The consolidated financial report covers the first 13 months of implementation. It provides financial data on the progress achieved for the projects funded by the undg HRF. It is available online on the website of the MPTF Office at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/HRF00>

1.5 Results of the first quarter of 2012

The results of the first quarter of 2012 show the progress achieved within the framework of the UNDG HRF programmes. The Debris I programme enabled the clearance, recycling or reuse of a total of 162,000 m³ of debris in six districts of Port-au-Prince. Since its start date, the Debris II programme has enabled the clearance of 198,210 m³ of debris of which 70,476 m³ were cleared during the first quarter of 2012 alone. Also during the first quarter, 946 damaged buildings were demolished. The ILO has undertaken the production of 120,000 paving stones which will be used for the restoration of corridors and public spaces. The "16/6" government programme, with ILO support, facilitated the compilation of two manuals and two training modules on earthquake resistant building techniques. The programme Support for the Rebuilding of Housing and Neighbourhoods (ARLQ), a joint programme of the IOM, UN-Habitat, UNDP and UNFPA, enabled the repair of the building belonging to the Haitian Institute for Statistics and Informatics (IHSI) which is now operational. Mapping tools are being developed for the inventory of buildings in the regions affected by the January 2010 earthquake. To date, data related to 457 blocks have been updated. In total, 85 IHSI agents have been trained in data gathering on buildings and populations.

During the first quarter of 2012, new contracts were signed with 15 different implementing partners within the framework of the joint UNDP and FAO programme to reduce the vulnerability of populations in the south. These contracts have already been initiated. As a consequence, around 2700 temporary jobs have been created. The construction of 1250 km of riverbank protection is also underway. Planning has begun for the FAO programme for the development of milk production and processing with the identification of five potential intervention sites and three field visits.

The UNDP earthquake preparation project in the Grand Nord region of Haiti conducted advocacy work with the new administration. This led to a greater level of awareness and ownership of the project objectives on the part of the new administration. In addition, 250 people were informed about earthquake risks. The programme of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and UNOPS for the sustainable development of the Sud-Ouest region enabled the establishment of baselines to be used as reference on the ongoing development of sectoral strategies. The first quarter of fiscal year 2012 is already drawing to a close. Significant progress has been achieved which will assist Haiti in attaining a more stable state and more resilient infrastructures.

1.6 Summary of challenges

Exposure to natural risks and political instability linked to the difficulty of establishing a new government represented the main challenges throughout the implementation period of the Participating Organizations' programmes. This exposure led to several halts and delays in activities on the ground.

On the question of general challenges for the majority of the projects, planning (at times) takes considerable time, especially in a State weakened by a number of recent crises. The consultative process to guarantee ownership on the part of national partners, as well as the necessary data gathering, had a significant impact on the start-up of projects.

Several Participating Organizations have remarked that the lack of technical, financial and human resources was a factor which limited the participation of Ministries in the activities of different programmes (UNEP, UNOPS, FAO and UNDP) and their ownership by those Ministries during that period.

1.7 Transparency and responsibility

The MPTF Office continued to provide information on its GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>), a knowledge platform providing real-time data, with a maximum two-hour delay, on financial information from the MPTF Office accounting system on donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating UN Organizations and the IOM. All narrative reports are published on the MPTF Office GATEWAY which provides easy access to more than 7,000 relevant reports and documents, with tools and tables displaying financial and programme data. By providing easy access to the growing number of progress reports and related documents uploaded by users in the field, it facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the UN system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency. The MPTF Office GATEWAY has been recognized as a 'standard setter' by peers and partners. The UNDG HRF website can be found via GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/HRF00>.

1.8 Conclusion

In conclusion, the UNDG HRF is steadily progressing. Eight of the 15 Participating Organizations are currently working together on the ten programmes and projects (of which six are joint programmes), bringing to bear the expertise of the United Nations System in a well-coordinated and holistic approach. During the first 13 months of operations, the MPTF Office transferred 126.30 million dollars to Participating Organizations. Taking into consideration the fact that 73 per cent of funds for programmes and projects (i.e. 91.7 million dollars) was transferred only during the second half of 2011, the expenditure amount (34.66 million dollars) and financial delivery rate (27 per cent at the end of 2011) are a positive and encouraging indication of the Participating Organizations' project implementation capacities.

The UNDG HRF has helped to address, with notable and tangible results, the sectoral financing gaps identified by the Government of Haiti. While doing so, the UNDG HRF has significantly contributed to the reinforcement of institutional and technical capacities at both government and community levels. The HRF and the UNDG HRF unique architecture, strengthens the integration of planning, coordination, monitoring and reporting mechanisms, and, enhances the accountability of the various stakeholders. While many challenges exist and remain ahead, there is no doubt that an unprecedented drive for the reconstruction of Haiti has been created and, with the continued commitment of the Government and the international community, the UNDG HRF will contribute to achieving the essential goals established by the Government.

2 Introduction

The people of Haiti will remember 2010 for a long time as a year of multiple crises. It was the year of the earthquake and displacement of 2.3 million people; the year of the cholera epidemic; of political instability and challenges related to the elections; a year of overwhelming images of shattered lives, of daily struggles for the Haitian people, with shortages of water, housing, employment, healthcare services, education and protection. Given that almost half of the population is under the age of 18, Haitian children have been very widely affected by the earthquake. But beyond these images, the devastating impact of the 2010 crises is indicative of several decades of political instability and lack of socioeconomic opportunities which have left so many Haitians in a situation of serious poverty and vulnerability to natural disasters.

Prior to 12 January 2010, Haiti was already the poorest country of the American continent. Over 75 per cent of Haitians earned less than two dollars a day. Seventy per cent of them had never had stable employment. Eighty-five per cent of schools and hospitals were private and schools fees were far too high for ordinary Haitian people. As a consequence, over 50 per cent of children have been deprived of an education. The vast majority of the population (70-80 per cent) had no access to electricity and depended on coal and wood for cooking their food. Only 5 per cent of roads were in a good state.

The devastating earthquake of 12 January 2010 led to an unprecedented flow of international aid into Haiti. Governments, private entities, NGOs, donors and multi-lateral agencies from all over the world mobilized significant volumes of resources to support the emergency response and relief work. In response to a request from the Haitian Government in March 2010, the IDA, UNDG and IDB, as partner entities, along with the donors, created a multi-donor trust fund, the HRF. The role of the HRF is to support the post-earthquake action plan of the Haitian Government, the 2010 PARDH, and related initiatives. Subsequently, the Haitian Government created the Interim Commission for the Reconstruction of Haiti (CIRH), a strategic body bringing together the Haitian Government and international partners in order to coordinate and oversee relief and reconstruction efforts.

The HRF is managed by a Steering Committee which is chaired by the Haitian Minister of Economy and Finance. It includes representatives of the Government, the principal key donor partners (which have allocated at least 30 million dollars to the HRF), representatives of the three partner entities (with the DSRSG/RC/HC representing the United Nations), and representatives of civil society and the private sector. The HRF Steering Committee is responsible for the overall management of HRF activities. It takes decisions on the allocation of funds (based on funding requests submitted by the CIRH) and guarantees quality control in the compilation of project documents corresponding to concept notes selected by the CIRH. It also examines the progress of activities funded by the HRF, as well as the financial performance of the Fund. Decisions of the HRF Steering Committee are taken by consensus.

At the request of the government, the IDA of the World Bank Group has the role of trustee and fiscal agent for the HRF. The trustee provides administrative and financial services to the HRF Steering Committee and to donors. It receives donor contributions, invests financial assets prior to their transfer, and transfers funds to HRF partner entities which have full responsibility for funds received. The three HRF partner entities are: the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the International Development Association (IDA) and the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), under the coordination of the DSRSG/RC/HC. The MPTF Office of UNDP acts as AA for UNDG HRF.

Two years after the devastating earthquake of 12 January 2010, Haiti continues to draw on its resources for its recovery. The reconstruction phase will take many years. However, numerous results were already apparent on the ground by the end of 2011. Over 50 per cent of the 10 million m³ of rubble created by the earthquake had been removed. The population in temporary camps had diminished, falling from 1.5 million in July 2010 to 491,000 in February 2012. Over 21,000 buildings had been repaired. Since August 2011, some 4,600 buildings had been built. Over 400,000 jobs had been created in highly labour-intensive works. Finally, 2 km of gabion walls had been constructed.

The year 2011 was characterized by a political and administrative transition. However, it was also characterized by another transition: from a situation largely dominated by the emergency response to one in which there is increasing emphasis on recovery and development efforts. On 14 May 2011, the electoral process was successfully concluded. It had received logistical support from numerous international partners including MINUSTAH and UNDP. Nevertheless, the elections were followed by a political crisis, lasting five months, relating to the nomination of the prime minister. The crisis left the Haitian State weakened, especially on the question of national priorities.

One of the reconstruction priorities of Haiti consists of bringing together all the partners (central and local government, the United Nations, international and local NGOs, the private sector and, above all, the Haitian people) in order to make progress towards sustainable development. Local communities play an essential role in the reconstruction efforts. Priority is given to the participatory approach to planning which allows the Haitian people to take control of their country and choose their own future.

Grassroots development activities, such as the environmental protection programmes, made good progress in 2011 and several essential projects were created. New initiatives were launched, for example the earthquake risk reduction programme in the three Nord departments and the support for strengthening government institutions. Taking ownership on the part of national authorities, in the context of the planned withdrawal of MINUSTAH, is a priority for the Haitian Government. The undg HRF, through the CIRH, has enabled the Government to fund the main priorities of the PARDH which had not received funding, especially debris management, housing and disaster risk reduction.

The mandate of the CIRH expired in October 2011. To date, the future of the committee remains uncertain. In the absence of the aforesaid forum, the G12, the group of principal donors, is coordinating its efforts to ensure a consistent approach to strengthening institutions and reforming public administration. The United Nations System and other partners continue to provide important technical assistance to the Government to strengthen its capacities for coordinating and managing development and humanitarian aid.

Despite these very difficult circumstances, the humanitarian response in support of government efforts has been a decisive factor in continuing to assist the survivors of this tragedy, the most destructive natural disaster in recent history, to rebuild their lives.

3 Scope and strategic framework

3.1 Objective, scope and principles of UNDG HRF

The UNDG HRF is an integral part of the HRF. Led by the DSRSG/RC/HC, it is composed of 14 Participating United Nations Organizations and one non-UN Organization. These are: the United Nations Organization for Food and Agriculture (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UN-Habitat, United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UN Women, World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), World Health Organization (WHO), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Collectively, these are called the Participating Organizations. These Organizations have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the UNDP MPTF Office. The latter serves as AA for the UNDG HRF. To date, eight of the Participating Organizations have received funding from the UNDG HRF.

The purpose of the UNDG HRF is to support the Haitian Government in its reconstruction efforts and in the implementation of its development plan, in accordance with the national priorities stated in the PARDH. The UNDG HRF focuses on the following priority areas, as stated in the PARDH:

- territorial rebuilding
- economic rebuilding
- social rebuilding
- institutional rebuilding.

The ISF is aligned with the PARDH. The ISF represents the collective vision of the United Nations System in Haiti (MINUSTAH, Country Teams and humanitarian agencies) following the earthquake of January 2010. It aims to improve security, based on the rule of law, equitable economic development and social welfare for the most vulnerable.

Relying on best practice from other sources for relief and reconstruction, the guiding principles which steered the establishment of UNDG HRF are as follows:

- consistency with the aid effectiveness agenda of national ownership and alignment with the PARDH, increased coordination and harmonization and focus on results
- speed and flexibility in obtaining results
- transparency and accountability in the utilization of UNDG HRF resources
- focus on building the capacities of the Haitian Government and other national institutions for the purpose of developing sustainable local capacities for the long term.

3.2 Governance

3.2.1 The Interim Commission for the Reconstruction of Haiti

Following the 2010 earthquake, the Haitian Government created the Interim Commission for the Reconstruction of Haiti (CIRH), a strategic body bringing together the Haitian Government and international partners in order to coordinate and oversee relief and reconstruction efforts. The key functions of the CIRH include planning and coordination of reconstruction efforts; defining relief priorities; generation and approval of programmes and projects, supporting their implementation, assessment of their impact and, communication to stakeholders of results achieved. The CIRH also has the responsibility of validating all post-earthquake rebuilding projects and programmes, including those funded by the HRF, in close collaboration with the Ministry for Planning and External Cooperation (MPCE) and sectoral ministries.

3.2.2 The HRF Steering Committee

The HRF is managed by a Steering Committee which is chaired by the Haitian Minister of Economy and Finance. It includes representatives of the Government, the donor partners that contribute at least 30 million dollars to the HRF, the three partner entities, and civil society and the private sector. The United Nations is represented by the DSRSG/RC/HC. The HRF Steering Committee is responsible for the overall management of HRF activities. It takes decisions on the allocation of funds (based on funding requests submitted by the CIRH) and guarantees quality control in the compilation of project documents corresponding to concept notes selected by the CIRH. It also examines the progress of activities funded by the HRF, as well as the financial performance of the Fund. Decisions of the HRF Steering Committee are taken by consensus.

3.2.3 The HRF Secretariat

The HRF Secretariat is hosted by the World Bank which supports the work of the HRF Steering Committee. The Secretariat is based in Haiti.

3.2.4 The HRF partner entity/Administrative Agent for UNDG HRF

The MPTF Office, based in New York, has the role of AA for UNDG HRF. The AA is responsible for various fund administrative services including the following: (a) receiving, administering and managing contributions from donors; (b) transferring funds approved by the HRF Steering Committee to Participating Organizations; (c) preparing reports on the sources and utilization of contributions from donors; (d) consolidating narrative and financial reports submitted by each of the Participating Organizations, for the Steering Committee; and (e) guaranteeing the transparency of UNDG HRF operations by making available to the public a broad range of operational data on the GATEWAY, the website of the MPTF Office, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/HRF00>

3.2.5 The enhanced verification procedures of UNDG HRF

In order to ensure a consistent and united approach to the mobilization of resources in the uncertain circumstances which followed the disaster, the United Nations Country Team approved a coordination mechanism for submitting projects to the CIRH. Specifically, the Interagency Group, chaired by UNDP and comprising the programme coordinators of various United Nations organizations, was appointed by the Country Team as the main body responsible for identifying and scrutinizing priority projects for submission to the CIRH by the DSRSG/RC/HC.

A technical examination team for projects, including voluntary agencies which participate on a rotating basis, was also created in order to scrutinize the proposals created by the organizations and to advise the Interagency Group and the DSRSG/RC/HC on the quality and relevance of those proposals. A certain number of criteria were created for the selection of proposals. These are:

- compliance with national priorities such as those stated in the PARDH and ISC
- consultation with the Haitian Government
- community participation
- local supply and maximum utilization of national resources
- consistency and complementarity with United Nations proposals
- realistic budget
- sensitive approach to the gender aspect
- social and environmental impact
- project sustainability
- satisfactory monitoring and evaluation framework

Subsequently, since the UNDG HRF began operating in May 2010, the Country Team has jointly chosen, drawn up and submitted 18 projects to the CIHR, representing a total of around 375 million dollars. Of these 18 projects, ten have received funding from the UNDG HRF, at a sum totalling 126.30 million dollars. They represent a broad range of priority sectors including housing (UN-Habitat, IOM, UNDP and UNFPA); debris management and reconstruction of neighbourhoods (UNDP, ILO, IOM, UN-Habitat and UNOPS); disaster risk reduction (UNDP, FAO and IOM); environment (UNEP, UNOPS and UNDP) and agriculture (FAO).

Thanks to the internal project verification procedures of the United Nations, all the projects submitted to the CIRH and UNDG HRF emphasize ownership by the government and strengthening of institutions. The ten programmes supported by the Participating Organizations have, in effect, benefited from high level participation of the Government. Four of these ten programmes are directly focused on developing capacities of government institutions.

3.3 Cohesion of joint interventions

While the UNDG HRF has no specific requirement for joint programming, six of the ten projects involve at least two Participating Organizations. This demonstrates the commitment of the Country Team to the "United in

Action" process. As the ISF stipulates, harmonization within the United Nations is among the key aims of the UNDG HRF. The United Nations System, guided by the DSRSG/RC/HC, ensures consistency, synergy and cost-cutting in transactions through resource sharing, where possible.

Emphasis is mainly on developing joint programmes and shared services. In 2002, the Secretary-General's programme of change called for the implementation of more joint programmes and the sharing of resources at country level. By definition, and for reasons of both efficiency and effectiveness, programmes must be implemented and managed jointly and coordinated properly among the various partners with each partner acting according to its own mandate and missions. This complementary approach, based on consultation and coordination, takes into account the specificities of the mandates, the experience and the comparative advantages of each partner in order to create an effective global response. Despite certain weaknesses and failings at implementation level, the fact that measures and efforts are coordinated means that the results obtained far exceed those that would have been obtained with partners working separately.

The coherence of United Nations interventions in Haiti is underpinned by the technical and institutional frameworks in place. This facilitates an integrated, consistent, participatory, inclusive and unifying response to development challenges in Haiti. Development of sectoral strategies should be an integral part of a joint action programme involving different actors in a unified and consistent manner. The sectoral approach comprises two key elements: replacing the individual project approach with comprehensive sectoral programmes; and the move to coordinated funding based on governmental budgets. The sectoral approach requires strong leadership on the part of the Government and total confidence on the part of development partners. In order to improve the governance of different sectors, consultation frameworks have been implemented using sectoral boards (coordination groups) for better coordination between actors and institutions. Practical and binding coordination modalities have been developed in order to strengthen the role of the ministries in charge of different sectors, and of investment planning, monitoring of studies and works, and the application of regulations.

In 2011, the Country Team contributed to creating sectoral strategies coordinated by the CIRH, the Haitian Government and their partners. These strategies included, for example, an earthquake risk reduction strategy created with the technical support of UNDP, and the planning of strategies for the maritime and energy sectors by UNEP and UNOPS, in consultation with local and national partners. The Debris I and II project also contributes directly to the Haitian Government's overall strategy for debris management, currently awaiting government approval, with the support of the Debris Management Working Group (GT-GD) and the immediate relief cluster. The activities of project Debris I and II are coordinated, and their experiences are shared, with government actors, United Nations agencies and implementing partners who participate in the implementation of the Haitian Government's overall strategy for debris management.

Partnership at national, local and community level is a key element in the success of joint programmes. At national level, execution of programmes supported by the United Nations is conducted in close partnership with governmental institutions. This occurs through a variety of consultation mechanisms involving the participation of representatives of the Government, and members of civil society and United Nations institutions. In addition

to project implementation, these mechanisms aim to support the efforts of the Haitian Government in implementing coordinated, consistent and targeted sectoral strategies.

Mechanisms of this type have been implemented, for example, to support the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications (MTPTC) in the area of community planning, within the debris removal framework; the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (MPCE) for the strategic planning of land-use management and town planning (assisted by UNDP and UN-Habitat); and the thematic Management Committee for temporary housing (assisted by the IOM).

At community level, decentralized or localized state services, as representatives of participating ministries at local level, are responsible for the execution of operational activities. As an example, the draft Earthquake Prevention Plan for the Grand Nord of Haiti (PPSGN) was created in consultation with parliamentary Deputies from the Nord-Est, Nord and Nord-Ouest departments. The participation of the mayors of the towns involved and representatives of government institutions is essential to the success of this programme. Their points of view on the priorities in terms of disaster risk reduction are included in the programme frameworks.

Furthermore, programmes work with communes to rebuild their communities. For example, the ten communes targeted by the ARLQ support programme will be provided with Local Technical Agencies (ATL) to meet their needs. These agencies are genuine municipal intervention instruments for planning in development, town planning, urban development and project management. The Ministry of the Interior, Local Authorities and National Defence (MICTDN) supports the implementation and functioning of the ATLs, as well as the Community Resource Centres (CRC) which are the neighbourhood outreach centres of the ATLs. Another example is the initiative undertaken by four communes in Sud-Ouest (Roche-à-Bateau, Côteaux, Les Anglais and Chardonnières) to establish nurseries. These have produced agro-forestry species. Other representative structures at local level, private and public, have a role to play, especially NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs).

Furthermore, communes and neighbourhoods continue to play a key role in these programmes where there is a need to ensure coordination and ownership at local level. The international experience of recent post-disaster housing reconstruction operations shows that the community approach to reconstruction produces the most valuable and sustainable results. This is the approach adopted by the ARLQ and "16/6" programmes.

The United Nations System in Haiti is currently exploring innovative means to facilitate the participation of local authorities, to encourage Haitian citizens to identify their own priorities, and to make the resources available to them in order to achieve these objectives. Similarly, the Country Team continues to promote an environment of social dialogue, in consultation with social partners – civil society, workers and sponsoring organizations – regarding the decisions which affect their future. Furthermore, the Country Team is careful to ensure that all programmes underway are successfully implemented and that specific monitoring methods and evaluation mechanisms are implemented in order to promote effectiveness and overall coherence.

In this context, the United Nations continues to create a selection of priority joint programmes which correspond to the different strategic objectives of the ISF. These programmes will be presented to the successor entity of the CIRH (its mandate having expired in October 2011) for the purpose of future resource mobilization.

In order to improve effectiveness and encourage the United Nations integrated approach, the United Nations System also supports agreements pertaining to shared services. It encourages initiatives to share premises in Port-au-Prince and in the regions. Based on this model, MINUSTAH and United Nations Country Team are currently developing an Agreement pertaining to shared services. With the implementation of the aforesaid Agreement, MINUSTAH will continue to supply basic services to the United Nations agencies responsible for the associated costs.

There are ongoing efforts in the areas in which harmonization and cohesion are required, and on the question of a more systematic sharing of information between the Country Team and MINUSTAH. What is absolutely certain, and recognized by all the partners, is that the joint programme approach is innovative in that it encourages most especially the synergies of cooperation and partnership among the different actors. The experience shows that if each partner achieves the objectives allocated to it, as planned and envisaged, the success and delivery of joint programmes are guaranteed.

4 Programmatic Performance by Thematic Sectors

This section presents a summary of the main activities of all ten projects of the eight Participating Organizations. It includes a summary of the achievements of the programmes and projects taken from the annual reports submitted at the end of 2011 by each Participating Organization to the MPTF Office in its capacity as AA. Persons wishing to know more about any individual UNDG HRF programme can consult the website <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/HRF00>, under the heading "Projects by Theme". The report presents the UNDG HRF's programmatic results by the six Thematic Sectors: Debris removal and management, Housing, Disaster risk reduction, Environment and sustainable development, Capacity building and Agriculture.

These Thematic Sectors were selected to support the Government's priorities, by virtue of their relevance to national priorities and to reconstruction needs. The United Nations System Country Team in Haiti is committed to working in partnership with and under the leadership of the Government of Haiti, in order to make tangible progress in the thematic sectors included in the ISF for Haiti, which is itself aligned with the 2010 PARDH.

The ISF represents the collective vision of the United Nations System in Haiti (MINUSTAH, Country Teams and humanitarian agencies) following the earthquake of January 2010. It aims to improve security, based on the rule of law, equitable economic development and social welfare for the most vulnerable. Aligned with the priorities and schedule of the Haitian Government, this framework, i.e. the ISF, has the general purpose of supporting the consolidation of peace, relief and development in the long-term. The interventions led by the ISF are based around the four pillars of the PARDH, i.e. institutional, territorial, social and economic rebuilding. The ISF also includes a strengthened mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation of results based on quarterly progress reports. These reports enable adjustments to be made in implementation mechanisms for the purpose of achieving the initial objectives.

The Thematic Sector "Debris removal and management" is dealt within the ISF under the "Territorial rebuilding" pillar (outcomes 3 and 4). The ISF identifies as priorities the creation and implementation of a global debris management strategy which includes identifying permanent recycling and storage sites; participatory approaches and engagement with local communities; creation of income-generating activities; assessments of environmental impact; and legal advice regarding ownership of debris.

The Thematic Sector "Housing" is included in the ISF pillar "Territorial rebuilding" (outcome 5). It involves increasing the capacity of central and local authorities for creating, planning, implementing and monitoring the return and resettlement strategy. This pillar includes the fundamental elements of rebuilding: conducting large-scale building works for housing and economic infrastructures, actions to promote businesses in those two big employment sectors, and a sustained effort to promote technical and professional training.

The Thematic Sector "Disaster risk reduction" is also part of the "Territorial rebuilding" pillar. It aims to strengthen the capacity of local institutions in the area of disaster risk management (outcome 2) through consolidating tools and policies, as well as through their progressive inclusion in all sectors and local development plans. The ISF is directly based on the PARDH which lists preparation for the cyclone season, risk

and disaster management, and agricultural production among its priorities within the framework of interventions in the field of territorial rebuilding and economic rebuilding.

The Thematic Sector "Environment and sustainable development" is included in the pillars "Economic rebuilding" (outcome 6) and "Enabling environment" (outcome 6) of the ISF. While environmental viability is the aim of the "Enabling environment" pillar, it is also reflected in numerous other objectives of the ISF. This is a concern on an international scale. Those living in poverty are the most vulnerable to risks such as the exhaustion of natural resources and climate change. Sustainable development is a necessary condition for all physical infrastructure projects. Environmental sustainability is an essential issue for the United Nations System in Haiti.

The Thematic Sector "Capacity building" is cross-cutting and covers the five pillars of the ISF. In implementing this theme in cooperation with the Haitian Government, the United Nations must contribute to strengthening the latter's capacities for coordinating development and humanitarian aid. Similarly it must contribute to improving capacities for implementation; and to sustaining the development and utilization of information management systems and outcomes-based systems in order to strengthen accountability.

The Thematic Sector "Agriculture" is addressed within the pillar "Economic rebuilding" (outcome 4). This aims to support the creation of new economic opportunities, in the regions affected by the earthquake and areas of large-scale displacements, through creating jobs and supplementary agricultural incomes. Outcome 4 of the ISF is as follows: "conditions favourable to the creation of sustainable jobs and an increase in agricultural production and in associated fields (livestock rearing and fishing) created by greater access to, and wider availability of, inputs; by the rehabilitation of irrigation systems and storage infrastructures; by the management of river basins and by the reforestation of intervention areas; and by strengthening professional training, associations and artisanal cooperatives in the rural and urban sectors in areas affected by the earthquake or areas which have experienced population displacements". [Unofficial translation]

Initially envisaged for an 18 month period, from June 2010 to December 2011, the ISF has been extended until December 2012. At the beginning of 2012, consultations with the new Government began for the development of a new ISF for the period 2013-2016. This will combine humanitarian priorities with those of development and stabilization, in line with the existing government plans.

4.1 Thematic Sector: Debris removal and management

4.1.1 Context

Over 3 million people were affected by the earthquake of January 2010. Of these, 2.3 million were displaced. All the buildings in areas affected by the earthquake were classified according to an MTPCT programme supported by UNOPS and the World Bank. In 2010, an average of between 1700 and 2000 damaged buildings were assessed every day. The colour red denotes "dangerous building – entry prohibited". The colour yellow denotes "dangerous building – entry limited". In the case of green, the meaning is "undamaged building – occupation authorized". The assessment of the damage sustained by buildings that was conducted between March 2010 and February 2011 shows that, of 403,176 buildings assessed, 217,995 are in good condition (green category)

and can be occupied without repair work; 104,572 have suffered damage but can be repaired (yellow category); and 80,609 have been badly damaged and are uninhabitable (red category). The majority of houses that were judged uninhabitable are located in poor areas which are home to Haitian citizens in a situation of vulnerability.

The debris management actions aim to set the country on the route to sustainable, safe and achievable debris management which reflects not only environmental priorities but also the need to create jobs and make use of discarded materials.

4.1.2 Strategic response

The Debris I and II project aims to contribute to the rehabilitation of five urban districts of the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince affected by the earthquake. This is based on the implementation of a community planning process and a system of recycling, clearance and processing of debris. This project aims to manage debris at district level by favouring options for reutilization and recycling in situ, and by organizing transportation to Truitier, the official dumping site designated by the Government. This UNDP, UN-Habitat and ILO project began in December 2010 (Phase I) and ends in October 2012 (Phase II).

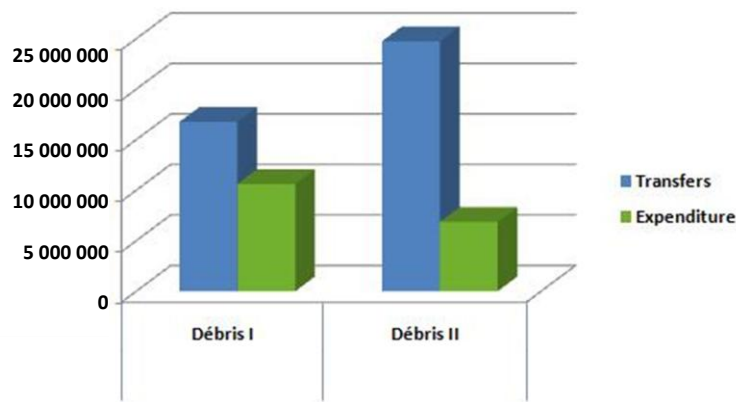


Figure 1. Net funded amount and expenditures for the "Debris clearance and management" sector (at 31 December 2011)

The Government is in the process of preparing a national debris strategy which was submitted to the MTPTC at the end of 2011 for final validation in 2012. This strategy has several objectives including better management of the legal loophole which exists regarding demolition permits. A further objective is the development of an effective system of recycling debris and producing by-products such as hard core, steel and coarse aggregates. These will be created at processing sites. They can be used in reconstruction and also have a market value. The MTPTC will provide the interface for the activities and their harmonization with the global plan. It should also provide the coordination and interface between the government and

municipalities in relation to the master plan and to the rebuilding of districts. In addition, it is essential that the municipalities are prepared to support the implementation process of this strategy throughout its duration. The Debris I and II project continues to strengthen the ongoing dialogue between the principal actors with the aim of producing a general strategy for the treatment and removal of debris.

4.1.3 Key results

During the first phase of the project, under the direction of UN-Habitat, community planning in the neighbourhoods of Descayettes, Saieh, Sanatorium and Savane-Pistache, in the district of Carrefour-Feuilles,

enabled the creation of a redevelopment plan for those neighbourhoods. Furthermore, numerous key results have been recorded for the Debris I and II project including the following: (a) creation (completed or underway) of district plans for debris management and treatment for various neighbourhoods in three urban areas of Port-au-Prince: Pétion-Ville, Turgeau and Carrefour-Feuilles; (b) information management and implementation of a communications strategy; (c) completion and consultation regarding preliminary studies for the utilization of debris, district planning and economic revitalization during the rebuilding of affected areas.

At the end of 2011, the project had enabled the removal of 201,928 m³ of non-recyclable debris in the five urban districts of the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince (around 90 m³ per building) and their transportation to the Truitier dumping ground or the MTPTC crushing site on avenue Harry-Truman. More than 1982 mechanized and manual demolition permits have been granted.

UNDP, ILO and UNOPS have recruited over 5000 Haitian people for temporary jobs in the fields of manual and mechanical removal of rubble and recycling. It should be noted that 34 per cent of these employees are women. The inclusion of women in the Debris I and II project is a very important priority. Furthermore, 94 people from five districts have been recruited on long-term contracts to collect demolition authorizations for red category buildings.



Photo 1. Debris management (May 2012, © UNDP)

At the end of 2011, 5000 people were working on demolition and clearing, following the "cash for production" approach within the framework of the Debris II project. The programme has exchanged the "cash for work" implementation modality for one of "cash for production". This has allowed acceleration of the demolition and clearance process thanks to a significant increase in productivity which is now as much as five times higher.

Within the framework of the Debris I and II project, ILO and its non-governmental sector partners are in the process of implementing the entrepreneurship element in the neighbourhoods of Carrefour-Feuilles, Bel-Air and Pétion-Ville. The objective of

this element is the creation of businesses and training in techniques of debris recycling and earthquake-proof building. This element of the Debris I project also contributed to the training of 30 trainers in business management. They in turn have trained 150 people. In addition, 17 building microenterprises have received equipment. This includes the 24 manual crushers which have been made available to them and to the NGOs in charge of clearance.

A large crushing site run by the MTPTC was opened on avenue Harry-Truman in cooperation with the Debris I project in December 2011.

It should be stressed that the results of projects Debris I and II have also made it possible to begin the rehabilitation of the neighbourhoods in the capital most affected by the earthquake. This has resulted in the implementation of synergies with other important projects funded by the UNDG HRF, for example the "16/6" project. It has also introduced resources into very poor communities.

4.2 Thematic Sector: Housing

4.2.1 Context

Following the earthquake of January 2010, 1.5 million people found themselves without shelter. In December 2011, 520,000 people were still without shelter, distributed in 758 camps for displaced persons. Furthermore, thousands of people living in poverty, whose homes were not completely destroyed by the earthquake, continue to live in precarious buildings and neighbourhoods in Port-au-Prince, exposed to climate vagaries and risks of natural disasters, without access to basic services. In December 2011, 1 million people had managed to find housing solutions. In some cases, this was due to the building of 100,000 temporary shelters and 4600 new buildings, and to the renovation of 21,000 buildings. Consequently, the population of the camps fell from 1 million people in December 2011 to 421,000 in January 2012, an overall reduction of 72 per cent.

Most of the populations resident in the camps come from disadvantaged neighbourhoods which were home to 80 per cent of the population before the earthquake. Owing to the very high density of those neighbourhoods, those affected had no choice but to move to camps, usually very close to their neighbourhoods of origin.

It is likely that a significant number of displaced persons will remain in the camps for a prolonged period. The Government, representatives of the international community in Haiti, and affected communities believe that the departure of populations from these camps and the creation of conditions favourable to their return, in total safety, to their neighbourhoods of origin is one of the most pressing needs.

4.2.2 Strategic response

In autumn 2010, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Work (MAST) was designated as the coordinating ministerial body for the rebuilding of housing. A certain number of public organizations have prerogatives in the area of housing and participatory and urban development, specifically: the MICTDN, MPCE, MTPTC and MAST.

A new government body was created: the Unit for the Construction of Housing and Public Buildings (UCLBP). This works on the rebuilding of public buildings and housing for the population. The UCLBP was created as a strategic governance response to the lack of coordination for the building and rebuilding of housing. It was also intended to provide a long-term national policy for housing and the environment. The UCLBP will also ensure that all international and national actors position their programmes and projects (public buildings and housing) within the framework of the government development plan. The first strategic pillar of the UCLBP, called the "Administrative Corridor", aims to rebuild the public buildings destroyed by the earthquake. The second pillar concerns the coordination of housing interventions, and the establishment of a public housing policy and implementation mechanisms, in conjunction with the relevant town planning institutions and the funding mechanisms. The third pillar focuses on the environment, the return of displaced persons to their neighbourhoods of origin and the rehabilitation of neighbourhoods.

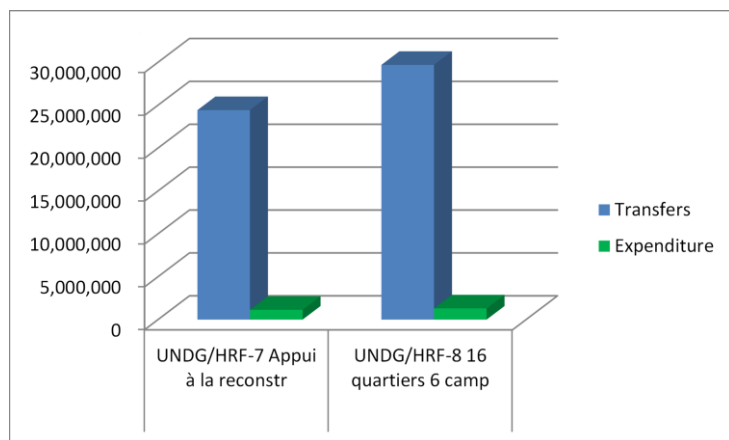


Figure 2. Net funded amount and expenditure for the "Housing" sector (at 31 December 2011)

The integrated "16/6" programme, implemented under the leadership of the Office of the President of the Republic, with the support of UNDP, UNOPS, the IOM and ILO, is now part of the third strategic pillar of the UCLBP. The latter was created several months after the execution of the "16/6" programme. The "16/6" programme aims to facilitate the improved rebuilding of 16 neighbourhoods through the rehabilitation of housing, access to basic services according to priorities established by the communities, and the creation of income-generating opportunities. By facilitating the return of displaced persons to their 16 respective neighbourhoods of origin, this project aims to make closure of six priority camps possible.

These are currently home to 5239 households, around 30,000 persons.

Strengthening the capacities of the MPCE to guide, lead and coordinate the preparation of strategic reconstruction plans is one of the principal aims of the joint ARLQ programme. This constitutes another strategic response for the guidance of investments associated with rebuilding, especially the rebuilding of housing. This programme was implemented by the IOM, UN-Habitat, UNDP and UNFPA. Implementation is underway and comprises the following four elements: (a) census/registration, (b) monitoring of rebuilding, (c) support for communes and neighbourhoods and (d) strategic town planning.

4.2.3 Key results

During the first four months following the start date, the integrated "16/6" programme concentrated on developing tools and gathering basic data. The planning process for the rehabilitation of neighbourhoods was launched in four neighbourhoods: Morne Hercule, Morne Lazard, Nérette and Villa Rosa/Morne Rosa. Planning for the repair of 1000 buildings was also finalized. The monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management strategy and the communications strategy were finalized.

The ARLQ programme also enabled the development of tools to assist in decision-making and systems for planning, managing and evaluating the rebuilding of housing and neighbourhoods. Within the framework of registering buildings and populations, with the support of the IOM and other partners, the IHSI developed and tested a census methodology for neighbourhoods.

The Presidential Programme "16 neighbourhoods/ 6 camps"

An important rehabilitation programme for six camps, corresponding to 16 priority neighbourhoods in Port-au-Prince, in the communes of Delmas and Pétion-Ville, has been launched. This programme is run by the Office of the President of the Republic of Haiti. The "16/6" programme aims to facilitate the return to their neighbourhoods of origin of some 30,000 displaced persons in six priority camps in which 5000 households were lodging when the programme was created. The "16/6" programme was endorsed by the CIRH and is funded with a total of 30 million dollars from the UNDG HRF.

The evaluation questionnaire (or "building form") and basic information gathering methodology, for updating the mapping of built up areas, were finalized. Furthermore, 42 IHSI agents (eight supervisors and 34 census agents) were given training in information gathering methodologies. Since December 2011, data has been collected concerning 72 blocks, i.e. around 13,000 buildings. In order to improve the operational capacities of the IHSI, the institute's own building underwent repair work. Finally, installation of a server for the census database is underway at the IHSI.

The ARLQ programme also aims to implement a combined information management system: the Housing and Neighbourhoods Information System (SILQ). For this purpose, with the support of UN-Habitat, the National Centre for Geo-Spatial Information (CNIGS) initiated the implementation of a network of geographical data providers in order to begin work on the first exercise in gathering available information and data. Migration of these data to the SILQ is underway.

Within the framework of the ARLQ programme, the IOM visited the ten target communities in its study of sites for CRC activities in the neighbourhoods. The debates which have taken place at this level have facilitated the selection of CRC establishment criteria which aim to make services more directly accessible. Discussions regarding an agreement and the signing of a rental contract with the owner of a building located in Morne Hercule (Pétion-Ville) are well underway.

Lastly, an MPCE initiative is also on course regarding the creation of strategic plans, and plans for management and urban development by consensus for areas affected by the earthquake, as well as secondary development clusters. The ARLQ programme has given particular support to the participatory strategic planning process in the metropolitan region of Port-au-Prince. This culminated in the forum entitled, in Haitian Creole, "Vil nou Vle A" (the city that we want). This forum was preceded by an initial series of consultations in the form of 23 workshops. It brought together around 2000 representatives of groups of major importance. The forum made it possible to bring together the Government, local organizations, their partners and citizens in order to achieve a consensus on a shared vision of the future of the city, and on the strategic orientations and priority actions to be selected. UN-Habitat and UNDP also supported the MPCE in transforming the elements of a strategic vision identified through the consultation process into the outline of a metropolitan management plan prepared by the technical firm IBI/DAA. A particular importance is granted to the arrangement of metropolitan space. This encompasses a vision with multiple perspectives: the integration of working-class neighbourhoods within a formal framework, densification of the urban fabric, management of urban growth, and the regulatory framework of town-planning and land management. A similar process is underway in the secondary cities.

The international experience of recent operations for the rebuilding of housing after a disaster shows that the community approach to rebuilding produces the most valuable and sustainable results: this is the route adopted



Photo 2. Building housing: over 20 per cent of the debris has been recycled and used in various low-cost, earthquake-proof, cyclone-proof building works in harmony with Haitian architecture (© UNDP/M. Solon).

by the ARLQ and "16/6" programmes. Moreover municipalities, neighbourhoods and communes will continue to play a key role in these programmes in order to ensure coordination and ownership at local level.

4.3 Thematic Sector: Disaster risk reduction

4.3.1 Context

Before the earthquake of January 2010, the risk index of natural disasters (hurricanes, cyclones, floods and earthquakes) for Haiti was already among the highest in the world. Since the last century, accumulated natural disasters have caused several thousand deaths: in 2010 the earthquake alone caused over 200,000 deaths. These disasters adversely affected over 6 million people, considerably retarding efforts at development and weakening the already antiquated local institutions and infrastructures. Furthermore, the dramatic reduction in forest cover, which represents only 2 per cent of Haitian territory, and the degradation of river basins contribute to frequent flooding. In this context, natural phenomena assume more serious proportions and accumulate, giving little respite to the most vulnerable populations. Among other factors which contribute to this situation, the following may be cited: the limited capacity of the State in terms of planning and response in cases of disaster; insufficient infrastructures, especially in cases of evacuation; lack of knowledge of risk management on the part of the population; and the absence of drainage which means that channels are often blocked by refuse.

Despite this, the fact that there have not been many serious earthquakes in Haiti since 2010 has contributed to the demobilization of decision-makers and the population that had not developed the necessary knowledge or tools to respond to risks. Since then, the economic and urban development of villages in the north of the country has taken place without the threat of earthquakes being taken into consideration. The population density has increased considerably and the population has therefore added further floors to buildings which were not built to resist earthquakes, thus increasing their instability.

Disaster risk reduction aims to resolve the underlying risk factors in order to limit the loss of life, property and means of survival. Reducing vulnerabilities, mitigating the effects of disasters and improving response capacities to future disasters have undeniable effects on safeguarding the achievements of development.

4.3.2 Strategic response

Under the aegis of the DPC, the National System for Risk and Disaster Management (SNGRD) is called on to conduct risk management and disaster response activities throughout the territory. The Haitian Government has identified the Nord department as one of the priority development areas of the country in terms of industrial, tourism and farming activity. The sustainability of these investments depends on a suitable strategy for reducing the impact of natural risks, especially those of earthquakes, on economic and social development.

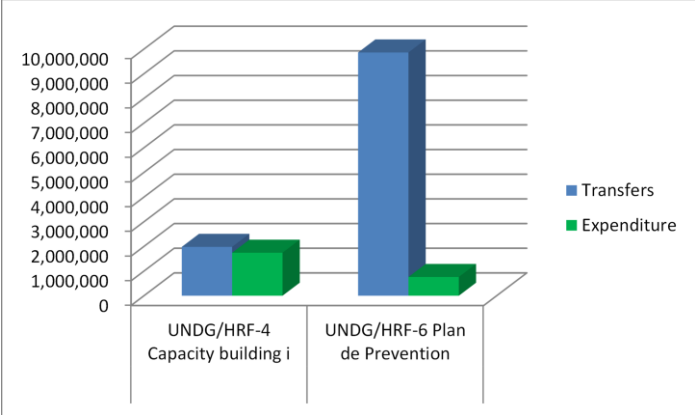


Figure 3. Net funded amount and expenditure for the "Disaster risk reduction" sector (at 31 December 2011)

The PPSGN project, launched in June 2011 and implemented by UNDP, is the result of a specific requirement on the part of the MICTDN and DPC to work proactively in order to mitigate the potential impact of an earthquake in the Nord region. The project was created in consultation with the parliamentary Deputies of Nord-Est, Nord and Nord-Ouest.

Coastal villages in the north of the country face increased earthquake risk as they are situated along the active northern fault line which, in 1842, caused an earthquake of magnitude 8. It is estimated that that earthquake, accompanied by a tsunami, at the time caused the death of 50 per cent of the population of Cap-Haïtien and devastated the towns of Port-de-Paix and Fort-Liberté. However, urban development of these towns has occurred without the earthquake threat being taken into

account. The new, four-storey administrative complex in Port-de-Paix is an example of this. Territorial administration does not take the earthquake threat into account. Nor is any effort made to ease congestion in towns that are poorly prepared for this threat or to suggest alternative solutions to the population.

In response to these concerns, the PPSGN project has increased the capacity of organizations to react to disasters through the earthquake scenario modelling created for the three departments of Grand Nord. A strategy has been created for including earthquakes in emergency plans. Two exploratory missions have been conducted in Nord, Nord-Est and Nord-Ouest. These have enabled links to be established with local actors who will have a decisive role in the project. These missions make it possible to identify more precisely the departmental committees which will implement the project.

Through the project Capacity Building in Risk and Disaster Management (RCGRD), supported by the IOM, a *Guide to managing evacuation sites and shelters* has also been produced. This covers the stages of pre-evacuation, evacuation and post-evacuation. The Permanent Secretariat for Risk and Disaster Management (SPGRD) officially adopted this *Guide* in December 2011.

4.3.3 Key results

The RCGRD project, of one year's duration, began in February 2011. The aim of this project was to assist the State and population in preparing to respond to natural disasters. More specifically, the project aimed to increase the number of temporary evacuation infrastructures for displaced persons in the event of cyclones or other disasters. It also aimed to reduce the exposure of the population to the effects of natural disasters.

Recommendations on earthquake-proof building techniques have been implemented in line with the national procedures of the MTPTC. Training in earthquake-proof engineering has been implemented for builders and developers. The partners in the RCGRD project, the MTPTC, MAST, Red Cross and DPC, have, to date, assessed over 500 buildings in the metropolitan region of Port-au-Prince. Of these, around 463 have been judged usable as they are. They have a total capacity of around 40,000 persons.

During the 11 months of implementation of the RCGRD project, the DPC, with IOM support, built four new evacuation shelters and rehabilitated ten others. In this context, the DPC, Ministry of Education, UNICEF and IOM have concluded a political agreement on the utilization of schools. This includes measures to protect educational infrastructure and the right to education, enabling a practical approach to the shortage of land available for new buildings and to the utilization of schools. This project increased the number of places available to people in temporary safe refuges by 2000 in the event of a tropical cyclone.

The RCGRD project has implemented 37 training programmes on the ground with around two weeks of training and 200 beneficiaries per camp. A further 200 people have benefited from training for trainers in risk and disaster management and in increasing the resilience of the population to natural disasters. Furthermore, 100 members of the DPC have participated in a three day training event in the management of evacuation shelters. Fifty members of the DPC, MAST, the National Directorate for Clean Water and Sanitation (DINEPA) and the Haitian Red Cross have received training in the structural assessment of evacuation shelters.

Before the actual start date of the PPSGN project, an information event was organized in Cap-Haïtien in partnership with the head of UNDP in Haiti and the Minister of the Interior. The three parliamentary Deputies of each of the Grand Nord departments, the mayors and local government officials, as well as the departmental communications media, took part in this encounter. The outcome was the first awareness raising event on the importance of better management of the earthquake risk. This discussion also enabled the mayors of the towns involved and the government representatives to state their priorities in terms of reducing natural disasters. It was also an occasion for a better understanding of local capacities in this area.

An information and education strategy on the earthquake threat and technical solutions has been created for the use of the general public. Pilot schools and hospitals were identified in the two largest towns in the Nord department. Awareness raising activities were conducted. Two information days were prepared with the support of the DPC. Representatives of the regional press participated which enabled them to have a better understanding and to explain the earthquake risk.

The geographical location of Haiti exposes the country to floods, cyclones, earthquakes, tsunamis and landslides. All of these risks must be taken into account in order to minimize losses during extreme natural phenomena. Each time these occur, they constitute a new obstacle to development. Even if significant efforts remain to be made, adaptation to the threat of cyclones is already a reality. Flood warning maps exist and an early warning system is in place. The most significant area still lacking is that of the earthquake threat for which the country is still not prepared. Reducing that risk will have a positive impact on economic and social activity.

4.4 Thematic Sector: Environment and sustainable development

4.4.1 Context

During the first months following the earthquake, efforts were concentrated on the emergency response. However, the emphasis gradually shifted to sustainable development programmes throughout the country and including regions not affected by the earthquake. Sustainable development means development that is economically sound, socially equitable and ecologically sustainable, within a context of good governance and local appropriation.

In Haiti, the ecological principle of sustainable development cannot be ignored. It is a country in which resource depletion and the lack of an environmental regulatory framework directly affect a population that depends on nature for its survival and its economy. Since the early 1960s, Haiti has experienced an alarming degradation of its environment. Its forest cover is currently less than 2 per cent.

In this context, the situation of the Sud department, one of ten departments in Haiti, is indicative of the alarming level of environmental degradation and vulnerability of the whole country. Nevertheless, this department also has ecological potential which should be taken into account in the sustainable development process. With a surface area of 3000 km², the Sud department has a GDP per inhabitant equivalent to half the national average. This is a region which suffers from degradation of land and marine resources, low levels of investment, poor communication channels, lack of access to markets and social services and increased vulnerability to natural disasters. In effect, around 40 per cent of the department is characterized by slopes with a gradient of over 60 degrees. This, along with increased frequency of cyclones and storms, produces a heavy runoff and subjects the department to soil erosion and floods. The deforestation is due to excessive use of fire wood and bad farming practices. Erosion remains high and leads to loss of fertile lands in the upper areas. Furthermore, the population, which lives largely in the coastal area, is frequently the victim of flooding. This also causes the deterioration of agricultural infrastructures and the loss of harvests thus exacerbating food insecurity. In the case of coastal areas, their potential is largely ignored. This is true of fishing, largely artisanal and involving poor practices, and tourism with numerous natural and historic sites not used to advantage. Indeed, fishers and fish sellers are considered to belong to the most vulnerable socio-professional category in Haiti.

4.4.2 Strategic response

During 2011, the Haitian Government launched two big projects funded by the UNDG HRF with the support of the United Nations: Sustainable development in Sud-Ouest (DDSO) and Reducing vulnerability of populations and infrastructures in Sud (RVPIS). These projects concern the Sud department. They were repositioned in 2012 under the title Côte Sud Initiative with the purpose of supporting the Government in its efforts to promote sustainable development in the department: one of the priority areas in the rebuilding of Haiti. While this is a multi-sector initiative, the "Environment" pillar has benefited from numerous efforts. Notable among these are the management of river basins, reforestation, promotion of clean energies, development of tourism, better management of fishery resources and markets, as well as strengthening local capacities. The Côte Sud Initiative supports the Government through its sustainable development programmes Terre Sud, Mer Sud, Destination Sud, Énergie Sud, Route Sud and Social Sud. These programmes are led by the respective sectoral ministries: MARNDR, MDE, MAST, MTPTC, the Ministry of Education and Professional Training (MENFP), and the Ministry of Public Health and the Population (MSPP). However, the Initiative has been placed under the authority of the MPCE.

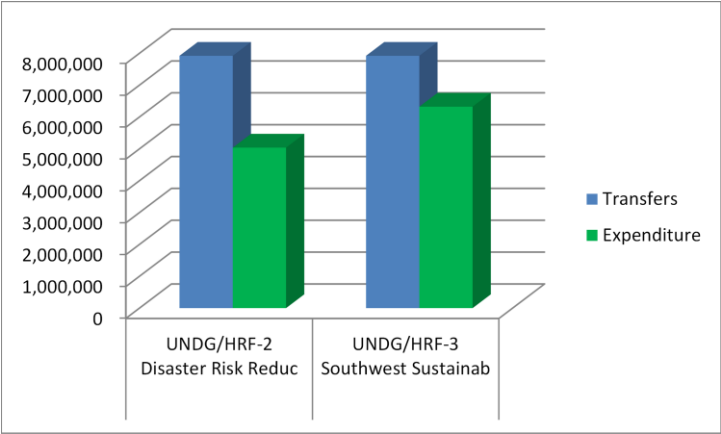


Figure 4. Net funded amount and expenditure for the "Environment and sustainable development" sector (at 31 December 2011)

The integrated DDSO project, implemented by UNEP and UNOPS, constitutes Phase 1 of the Côte Sud Initiative. In this context, the project aims to strengthen the capacities of the Haitian Government in terms of ideas, planning and coordination for the purpose of implementing sectoral strategies for sustainable development at ministerial level. The purpose is also to facilitate public-private partnerships and increase investments in the private sector.

In order to find solutions to the problem of vulnerability that characterizes the Sud department, the joint RVPIS programme (UNDP/FAO) has the overall objective of targeting the populations and infrastructures of river basins in the Sud department. The purpose is to reduce the socio-economic and

environmental risks associated with natural hazards. In order to develop orientation tools at local level for the management and administration of the hydrographic area of Aquin-Saint-Louis-du-Sud, UNDP and the MDE have agreed on a joint management plan. This will make it possible to identify problems and conflicts; to analyze their causes, effects and consequences; and to propose solutions to problems.

4.4.3 Key results

In the intervention area of the RVPIS programme, 2700 temporary jobs have been created due to community mobilization efforts and a participatory approach. The joint programme has adopted an employment-intensive modality for conducting river basin management activities. It favours participation while emphasizing the gender aspect. Implementation of employment-intensive infrastructure programmes is entrusted to small and medium-sized private sector companies.

In total, 400 artisans participating in the RVPIS programme built 1.25 km of gabion walls along riverbanks in 2011. These walls were built as protection against the risks of flooding during periods of swelling and heavy rains. Two flood risk reduction projects were implemented in the towns of Cayes and Côteaux and 13,949 m³ of banks and

water retention dams were built at ravine level. In addition, 30.55 km of irrigation channels and 730 metres of land drains were cleared. Of these, 430 metres were in Torbeck and 300 metres in Côteaux.

These projects are important for the protection of towns and their inhabitants. They also protect the irrigation systems of communities which were badly affected by the earthquake. Furthermore, these projects enabled the recovery and rehabilitation of cultivable lands situated next to rivers. Work on ravine reparation and land conservation has also begun in the sixth communal section (i.e. administrative area) of Colline-d'Aquin, and at Port-Salut in the communal sections of Dumont and Barbois. In 2011, 1.32 km of ravines were repaired.

The majority of the development programmes supported by the Côte Sud Initiative have been gradually taken over by the corresponding sectoral ministries: the MARNDR, MDE, MTPTC, MSPP and the Ministry of Tourism (MDT). The MPCE provides overall direction. Action research, assessment and thematic mapping activities, intended to define the baselines for the relevant strategies and monitoring indicators, have been conducted for the DDSO in a multi-disciplinary manner. Sectoral strategies have been created in consultation with the Government. The most advanced strategies involve the energy, marine and tourism sectors while programming for other sectors is underway.

On the ground, for the agricultural/forestry and energy sectors, the DDSO has made the following achievements possible: launch of market garden nurseries in four communes (Roche-à-Bateau, Côteaux, Les Anglais and Chardonnières) and production of agro-forestry species in nurseries in Cadet (3215 mango, 4952 avocado and



Photo 3. Gabion Wall in Port-à-Piment

3742 citrus trees) and Rendel (6022 avocado and 1241 citrus trees, and 11,459 coffee plants); implementation of three drip irrigation systems of 1000 m² (Roche-à-Bateau, Côteaux and Les Anglais) with promising early results; and top grafting in four communes, Roche-à-Bateau, Côteaux, Chardonnières and Les Anglais, (1383 mango and 20 avocado trees) and in the river basin of Port-à-Piment (125 mango trees).

The following are among the most visible activities: establishment of storage centres combined with technical assistance for the sale of stocks bought for the purpose of obtaining an optimal profit margin (two centres in Potu and a centre in Rendel); diversification efforts in the river basin of Port-à-Piment, with a surface area of 800 m² per site (Cadet area for pepper and carrot crops, Douillette area for carrot, leek and potato crops) and diversification efforts in three communes for peppers, aubergines and okra. Activities in the field of energy include: facilitating the distribution of portable energy products such as improved hotplates and solar lamps thanks to a social enterprise approach supported by an adopted strategy of marketing/awareness raising, as well as implementation of a credit system. Increased coverage of these products is apparent and has resulted in a relative decrease in energy poverty in rural areas.

4.5 Thematic Sector: Capacity building

4.5.1 Context

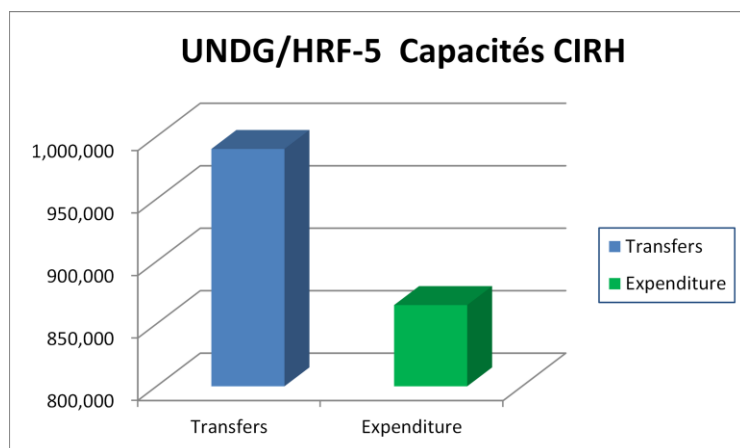
The earthquake which devastated the capital and other large towns in the department of Sud, on 12 January 2010, seriously harmed State capacities. The Presidential Palace, Parliament, Supreme Court and the majority of ministerial and public administration buildings were destroyed. Numerous schools, hospitals, courts, police stations and prisons also suffered serious damage and extensive human losses. This had serious effects on the already precarious situation of public administration, the judicial system, the police and public services: health, water, sanitation, hygiene, food security, education and culture.

In addition to the damage caused to buildings and infrastructures, the earthquake also caused serious losses in human capital: it is estimated that 18,000 civil servants perished in the earthquake. It is essential to rebuild and develop the human capital in order to ensure sustainable economic and social recovery in Haiti.

The earthquake also strengthened the emerging consensus around the idea that strong and effective government institutions are a precondition of the rebuilding and of genuine, and sustainable, development in Haiti. There is also a growing political willingness to decentralize central government services in order to address the uneven distribution of administrative services among the different regions of the country. The concept has not yet been fully included in any national policy or plan. Nevertheless, it is a priority of the new Government.

4.5.2 Strategic response

In this context, the United Nations has made capacity building a specific ISF priority, together with a working methodology for all projects implemented in Haiti. This is reflected in the work conducted with UNDG HRF funds, inasmuch as capacity building has been incorporated in a cross-cutting sense throughout the projects and programmes supported by the United Nations. There is heavy emphasis on government ownership and leadership at all levels; on the integration of project management units into governmental structures; and on the development of specific activities for institutional strengthening in the various sectors supported.



**Figure 5. Net funded amount and expenditure for the "Capacity building" sector
(at 31 December 2011)**

Four UNDG HRF projects supported by the United Nations focus directly on capacity building: support for the CIRH, ARLQ, RGGRD and PPSGN. In addition to training activities, all projects involve more advanced capacity building initiatives. These include the deployment of technical assistance; implementation of modern systems or methodologies in ministries; and the availability of resources to enable Haitian government bodies to conduct their tasks effectively. Furthermore, according to an informal estimation of the United Nations Interagency Group in Haiti, an average of 30 per cent of the UNDG HRF funds administered by the United Nations are paid through governmental institutions.

4.5.3 Key results

In 2011, implementation began of the Strengthening the Capacities of the CIRH project (RCC), with the support of UNDP which was already providing technical assistance to the CIRH as well as to the MPCE. With UNDG HRF funds, it was possible to equip the CIRH with tools and capacities to enable it to conduct its role more effectively as the key entity in the reconstruction effort.

With the support of PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), the RCC project facilitated the opening of an Office for Performance and the Fight against Corruption (BPLC). It also enabled strengthening of the CIRH regulations, code of conduct and procedures. Furthermore, this project enabled the CIRH to increase its efforts in communications. This is essential in order to increase visibility and transparency in the reconstruction efforts. The CIRH mandate expired in October 2011. Nevertheless, by using the technical and institutional achievements of the CIRH, the RCC project enabled the foundations to be established for integrating external aid management into the government (MPCE) public finance management system. With the support of UNDP, all the information gathered by the CIRH has been transferred to the External Aid Management Module (MGAE). This is the aid management platform for Haiti. Results have been very positive in terms of government capacities to take control of the flow of aid and plan its development.

The Debris I and II project meets the first priorities identified by the CIRH. Removal of debris is a precondition for most of the relief and rebuilding activities. It is important to note that the project also contributes directly to the overall strategy of the Haitian Government for debris management. This strategy is currently in development with the support of the GT-GD and the immediate relief cluster. The Debris I and II project also facilitated the creation of a strategy to communicate the project experiences to other governmental actors and implementation partners. These will participate in implementing the overall debris management strategy of the Haitian Government.

The ARLQ programme resulted in the MPCE technical support unit for land-use planning becoming operational. It is supported by UNDP and UN-Habitat. This unit provides the supervision and monitoring for land-use and

town planning management studies, as well as facilitation and hosting for consultation processes with all the partners. Furthermore, in support of the MTPTC Urban Planning Service (SPU), UN-Habitat has established a Community Planning Working Group (GT-PC). The mission of this working group is to support the ministry in coordinating all community planning activities conducted in the metropolitan context. Further tasks include compiling a community planning guide as a contribution to the creation of the simplified town planning guide required by the MPCE, and streamlining strategic planning at city, commune and neighbourhood levels.

The ARLQ programme also assists in providing the MICTDN with the human, technical and financial means required to support the communes. This programme supports ten communes in this way.

To date, the discussions of UN-Habitat and the MICTDN with the municipal teams of ten partner communes have enabled the following achievements: (a) completion of the selection of job specifications for each of the ATLs, (b) consideration of the possibilities of accommodating ATLs in town halls or municipal premises requiring renovation or available for rental, (c) conclusion of cooperation agreements between UN-Habitat, the ten communes and the MICTDN which will enable the provision of the necessary resources to the communes in order to cover the costs of ATL personnel, operations and studies for the duration of two years and (d) clarification of mechanisms for integrating these resources into municipal budgets.

The "16/6" programme functions through a sustainability approach, particularly by integrating project management units into governmental structures. The essential goal is to ensure that the methodologies and lessons learned during the project implementation are incorporated into the wider government policy of housing and relocation. As such, the positioning of a "16/6" project team within the UCLBP represents an important step in creating synergies of this type.

The RCGRD project assists the State and population in preparing for and reacting to natural disasters. The official working group of the thematic Management Committee for Temporary Housing was launched with the aim of achieving progress in various important matters related to evacuations. Notably, in 2011, the RCGRD project organized a workshop with the DPC, the CIRH and the mayors of the metropolitan region of Port-au-Prince in order to discuss an evacuation plan in the event of a cyclone.

In the case of projects which do not have priority classification as institutional strengthening projects, many of them have nevertheless been able to include activities of this nature, often in the form of training courses. For example, the joint RVPIS programme of UNDP and FAO enabled the strengthening of management and organizational capacities of agricultural cooperatives. Once these activities are established, the cooperatives should be able to ensure their longevity. Small farmers' assemblies were supported by this project which assists them in taking charge of the activities. In addition, 400 artisans of the RVPIS programme were trained in building gabion walls. This improves their prospects on the job market.

In 2011, the capacity of the Haitian Government and of vulnerable populations was strengthened by the organizations that are participating in the undg HRF. The post-earthquake period made it possible to respond to the immediate effects of the disaster and to lay the foundations of a sustainable reconstruction as rapidly as possible. Meanwhile, certain essential processes which were employed must now be gradually integrated into the national process of planning, programming, funding and monitoring of development activities. This integration will ensure, for example, the preservation of rapid approval mechanisms for new external funding for emergency situation response programmes. Within the framework of the undg HRF programme implementation, capacity building of state institutions will remain an important priority in years to come.

4.6 Thematic Sector: Agriculture

4.6.1 Context

At the end of 2011, food insecurity was affecting around 38 per cent of the Haitian population and over 500,000 people were still living in camps. Disillusion remains high among the people. Long-term structural weaknesses have left 75 per cent of Haitian people in extreme poverty, 70 per cent without stable employment, and half the population without access to clean water. Nevertheless, agricultural production has seen a moderate rise since 2009 and hundreds of thousands of Haitian people have found work in highly employment-intensive activities (UNDP, WFP and IOM).

Haiti is characterized by a high population density and intensive agriculture. Deforestation continues at a sustained rate owing to the population increase. Deforestation leads to shortages of fire wood, degradation of cultivable soils, a fall in agricultural outputs and, consequently, in the incomes of small farmers. It is only with difficulty that the population is able to meet its needs. The scarcity of their resources no longer allows households to meet the costs of healthcare, schooling or daily food. The agricultural sector, along with fishing and livestock rearing, plays a key role. This is reflected both in its contribution to food security and in underpinning the economic recovery and social stability of Haiti.

There are around a million agricultural operations in Haiti. Tens of thousands of people have left Port-au-Prince since the earthquake of 12 January 2010. Mostly, they went to rural areas, especially Artibonite, Centre and Grand'Anse. Livestock rearing constitutes one of the priority growth areas of Haiti. In the context of improving food security, and of the programme for the fight against poverty and for income generation for the greatest number, family and semi-intensive livestock rearing activities offer real opportunities.

Freshwater and sea fishing are also an important aspect of the economy. Haiti has a coastline of over 1700 km. However the fishing sector is often overlooked despite its importance in terms of food security (as a source of protein), socio-economic development (source of income), reducing vulnerability to natural disasters (role of mangrove shield and corals against hurricanes etc.), and environmental sustainability: well managed fisheries are a source of biodiversity in response to the depletion of fish stocks and destruction of marine habitats. Furthermore, the population that depends on the sea (fishers, fish sellers, mangrove charcoal producers) is among the poorest and most vulnerable socio-professional categories in the country. Fishing is practised on an artisanal scale. Inappropriate practices are apparent mainly in the areas of technical and organizational supervision, financial support and input supply structures, marketing of products, and the integrated management of the marine environment. With a few exceptions, the Directorate of Fishing and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR) is sparsely represented at regional level in the country. In addition, legal instruments (laws, decrees, and orders) referring to marine resource management are partial, unfair and frequently not applied. All of this results in the worst overfishing of the Caribbean Sea and in an exacerbated level of poverty and food insecurity on a coast that is vulnerable to natural and economic shocks.

4.6.2 Strategic response

Official documents, especially the PARDH, show that the Haitian Government has made the rural sector the first pillar for growth and poverty reduction. The commitment to sustainable intensification of agricultural production is essential, as is strengthening the legal and institutional framework of the sector. The MARNDR and civil society organizations participate in agricultural recovery. Their development activities must be supported. A multi-sectoral approach to rural development is apparent. Each region of the country has its own characteristics, thus requiring an adapted development strategy. The strategy of the Haitian agricultural sector focuses directly on the most vulnerable households and on food insecurity in the most needy areas. Despite the precarious nature of family-based production, national dairy production is today broadly competitive in terms of price. A litre of fresh milk costs the consumer two or three times less than a litre of milk reconstituted from milk powder or from condensed milk.

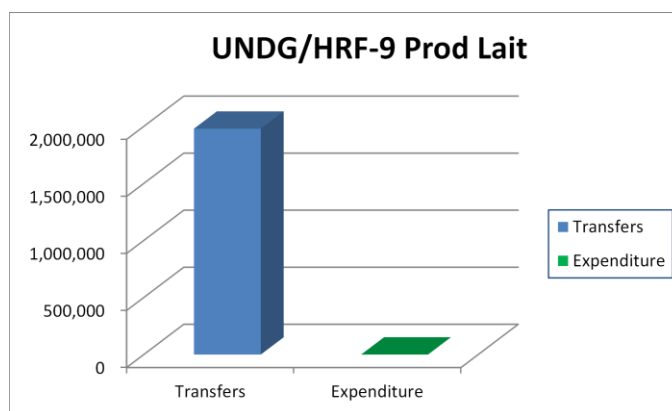


Figure 6. Net funded amount and expenditure for the "Agriculture" sector (at 31 December 2011)

NB: Funds for agriculture were not transferred until the end of December 2011 and the expenditures were not declared in 2011.

Today, the main constraint on the milk industry in Haiti rests at the level of marketing production. Fresh milk also suffers from the lack of a quality control system. This means that it is often diluted with water before being offered for sale. For their part, concentrated milk and milk powder offer significant advantages in terms of preservation and ease of use. The MARNDR has established a National Development Programme for the Production and Processing of Milk in Haiti for the period 2009-2013. The objective is to contribute to improving living conditions for small farmers while ensuring protection of the environment. This national programme aims to regain dominance of all or part of the internal market in dairy products. It will do so by strengthening a network of milk processing operations, thus providing a new, stable and profitable outlet for milk produced by agricultural operations.

The development of social capital (groups of small farmers), and the cultivation of fruit trees, are essential, especially for fruits which have an increased market value at regional level and for export. A study from 2005 by the MARNDR and the World Bank recommends cultivation of trees which lend themselves to production in close association with other crops that are important for the families of small farmers. This study proposes re-establishing MARNDR local offices. These would act as support centres for regional agricultural development, the promotion of regional development programmes, partnerships between small producers, and the remuneration of farmers for environmental services provided.



Photo 4. Fishers: within the framework of the Mer Sud project, fishers in the region receive support to increase their fishing capacity while respecting the marine environment (© UNEP).

The Mer Sud project of UNEP will support the MARNDR and MDE in structuring the fishing industry and in rationalizing the use of marine resources and protected areas. The Mer Sud project belongs to the first phase of the UNEP DDSO programme. This programme was part of the Côte Sud Initiative in which the projects most relevant to the agricultural sector are Terre Sud and Mer Sud. Terre Sud is focused on the regeneration of the terrestrial environment through agriculture, forestry, livestock rearing and soil conservation. Mer Sud focuses on the regeneration of the marine environment through the sustainable development of fishing, and of coastal ecosystems through rehabilitation, protection, appreciation, education and awareness raising. An approach shared by Mer Sud and Terre Sud is the institutional support for MARNDR, MDE and MPCE to encourage interministerial and governmental collaboration.

Through the Mer Sud project, the sectoral board (coordination group) of the Sud department integrates and coordinates fishing activities in the department. Mapping of deep-sea habitats and a preliminary assessment of marine resources are underway. An inventory and a socio-economic study of fishing activities are also underway. These will contribute to transforming current fishing efforts into profitable alternatives. The work on a five year Mer Sud strategy began with a consultation and collaboration between partners. The general objective of this strategy is to realize the possibilities of fishing and reduce food insecurity through the integrated development of the fishing industry in the Sud department.

A transition strategy for boats, through the rehabilitation of small sailing boats and training for artisans, is in the launch phase. The purpose is to facilitate security and fishing on the high seas while limiting the pressure on fishing and forestry resources. Three fish aggregating devices have been implemented within the framework of the Mer Sud project. The aim is to reduce overfishing on the island plateau and to develop new economic outlets for migratory pelagic species.

4.6.3. Key results

The MARNDR proposes conducting a huge programme to develop livestock rearing among small farmers in the form of an agro-ecological system, according to the potential of each river basin. The aim is to restore the main river basins and to protect the country's large irrigated areas and towns. In this context, an FAO project which began in December 2011 will support the production of young goats, cows' milk and honey (apiculture). The objective of the National Development Programme for the Production and Processing of Milk in Haiti is to create

30 milk processing factories, six of which will have cheese production units, run by farmers' organizations. In addition, the project will facilitate the supply of milk and cheese to school meals programmes.

Milk and dairy products are considered essential to their diet by the majority of Haitians. They are widely consumed by all sections of the population. However, the level of consumption per inhabitant remains below WHO recommendations. In the large production areas of fresh milk (Cap-Haïtien, Les Cayes, Léogâne); local production represents 30 to 45 per cent of household consumption. Concentrated milk represents 30 per cent and powdered milk 20 per cent. Elsewhere, especially in Port-au-Prince, consumption of fresh local milk is negligible as it is not available.

The main achievement of the Terre Sud project is the tangible benefit that the local population of Sud has drawn from it over these last 12 months. As mentioned above, in the agricultural and forestry sectors, tangible benefits have been noted.

Fruit trees are produced at a very low cost and are therefore affordable to populations. It is the cooperatives of small farmers that are in charge of implementing project activities such as administering plots of land and organizing nurseries. All participate directly and UNDP, UNOPS and their main partners organize small farmers' assemblies in order to support them in taking charge of activities. This enables capacity building in the management and organization of cooperatives. Once the activities are established, the cooperatives should be able to guarantee their longevity.

UNDP and FAO have supported ten CBOs in processing agricultural products. This has been done through women's associations. Furthermore, 1000 rural and vulnerable households affected by the damage caused by Cyclone Emily will be able to plant their fields thanks to agricultural tools and seeds supplied by the joint UNDP and FAO programme. For training purposes, the Farmer Field Schools (FFS) approach has been adopted at the level of rural producers. The purpose is to exchange knowledge and disseminate techniques for sustainable cultivation and environmental education. In total, 13 FFS have been established in the region and four pilot projects have been conducted.

The "Farmer Field Schools" approach (FFS): developing the skills of local farmers

In terms of training, the FFS approach was applied within the joint RVPIS programme framework, implemented by FAO and UNDP. The FFS approach was established at the level of rural producers in order to exchange knowledge and disseminate sustainable cultivation techniques and environmental education. The FFS use informal "learning by doing" techniques. They comprise groups of around 25 to 30 farmers who meet regularly (generally a half-day per week) in the field, during a whole crop season. In total, 13 FFS have been implemented in the region and four pilots projects conducted.

The lands in the Sud department of Haiti which have been reforested will, in the long-term, allow soil improvement. The areas which were degraded will be able to counter deforestation and bring supplementary incomes to the populations. In addition, reforestation limits vulnerability through the diversification of agricultural products and reduces poverty through the creation of new revenue sources. Operating directly on the environment which it restores and preserves, reforestation with fruit trees has a rapid effect: it increases food production.

5 Financial summary

This chapter presents data and analysis on total contributions received by the UNDG HRF, the transfers made to eight Participating Organizations for the implementation of ten approved Joint Projects and Programmes and the expenditures and interest earned reported by the Participating Organizations. A summary of the financial report, covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2011, is available (in English) on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/HRF00>.

5.1 Sources, Uses and Balance of Funds

At the end of 2011, the total amount of contributions received by the UNDG HRF was 127.58 million dollars. This amount includes the cumulative amount transferred to the Participating Organizations (126.30 million dollars) and the MPTF Office AA fee (1.276 million dollars).

Table 1 gives an overview of sources, uses and the balance of UNDG HRF funds at 31 December 2011.

Table 1. Financial overview (in thousands of United States dollars)

	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current year Jan-Dec 2011	TOTAL
Sources of funds			
Gross Donor Contributions	16 950	110 630	127 580
Fund Earned Interest Income	-	4	4
Interest income received from Participating Organizations	-	74	74
Refunds by Admin Agent (interest/others)	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
Total: Sources of funds	16 950	110 708	127 658
Use of funds			
Transfer to Participating Organizations	16 781	109 524	126 304
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Net funded amount to Participating Organizations	16 781	109 524	126 304
Admin Agent fees	170	1 106	1 276
Direct costs: Steering committee, Secretariat etc.	-	-	-
Bank charges	-	-	-
Other expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Use of Funds	16 950	110 630	127 580
Balance of Funds available with Admin Agent	-	78	78
Net funded amount to Participating Organizations	16 781	109 524	126 304
Participating Organizations' expenditure	-	34 657	34 657
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations	16 781	74 867	91 647

5.2 Interest earned

In addition to donors' contributions, the UNDG HRF also receives funds from the interest earned. The two sources of interest are as follows: (a) interest received by the MPTF Office on the balance of funds in the AA's

(Fund) account and (b) interest earned from Participating Organizations, i.e. the interest amount earned by Participating Organizations on the unspent balance of undg HRF funds. At the end of 2011, the undg HRF had received interest totalling 78,000 dollars.

Table 2. Sources and Uses of Interest Earnings (in thousands of United States dollars)

	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current year Jan-Dec 2011	TOTAL
Fund Earned Interest	-	4	4
Total- Fund Earned Interest Income	-	4	4
Participating Organization (PO)	-		
UNDP	-	74	74
Total - Interest income received from participating organizations	-	74	74
Total	-	78	78

5.3 Fund transfer

5.3.1 Transfers to Participating Organizations

As of 31 December 2011, with the approval of the HRF Steering Committee, the MPTF Office has transferred funds to eight Participating Organizations representing a total of 126.30 million dollars. The distribution of approved funding, consolidated by Participating Organization, is summarized in **Table 3** below.

Table 3. Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization (in thousands of United States dollars)

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010		Current year Jan-Dec 2011		TOTAL	
	Approved Amount	Net funded amount	Approved Amount	Net funded amount	Approved Amount	Net funded amount
FAO			3 461	3 461	3 461	3 461
IOM			18 361	18 361	18 361	18 361
ILO			5 256	5 256	5 256	5 256
UNDP	16 781	16 781	45 309	45 309	62 089	62 089
UNEP			5 106	5 106	5 106	5 106
UNFPA			86	86	86	86
UN-Habitat			12 781	12 781	12 781	12 781
UNOPS			19 166	19 166	19 166	19 166
Total	16 781	16 781	109 524	109 524	126 304	126 304

In 2011, UNDP received the largest share of the funding (41 per cent), followed by UNOPS (17 per cent) and the IOM (16 per cent).

5.3.2 Transfers by Thematic Sectors

UNDG HRF received funding from the HRF for projects within the six Thematic Sectors: “Debris removal and management”, “Housing”, “Disaster risk reduction”, “Environment and sustainable development”, “Capacity building” and “Agriculture”. **Table 4** below shows the amounts approved by Thematic Sector.

Table 4. Net funded amount by Thematic Sector (in thousands of United States dollars)

Sector	Approved Amount	Net funded amount
Agriculture	1 980	1 980
Capacity building	990	990
Debris removal and management	41 531	41 531
Disaster risk reduction	11 840	11 840
Environment and sustainable development	15 840	15 840
Housing	54 123	54 123
Total transfer to organizations	126 304	126 304

As **Table 4** above shows, the Thematic Sector which received the most significant funding is “Housing”, followed by “Debris removal and management”, and “Environment and sustainable development”.

5.4 Overall Expenditures and Financial Delivery Rates

5.4.1 Financial overview by Thematic Sector

During its first 13 months of operations, UNDG HRF transferred 126.30 million dollars to ten programmes and projects. Of this amount, 34.66 million dollars were reported as certified expenditures with an overall delivery rate of 27 per cent. As it can be seen in Figure 7: Financial Overview per Thematic Sector; the largest funding allocation went to “Housing” (54 million dollars), “Capacity building” has the highest delivery rate (87 per cent), and, “Debris removal and management” has the highest reported expenditure amount (17 million dollars). It should be noted that, as the funds allocated to “Agriculture” were only transferred at the end of December 2011, the corresponding expenditures were not reported in 2011.

Figure 7. Financial Overview per thematic sector (in thousands of United States dollars)

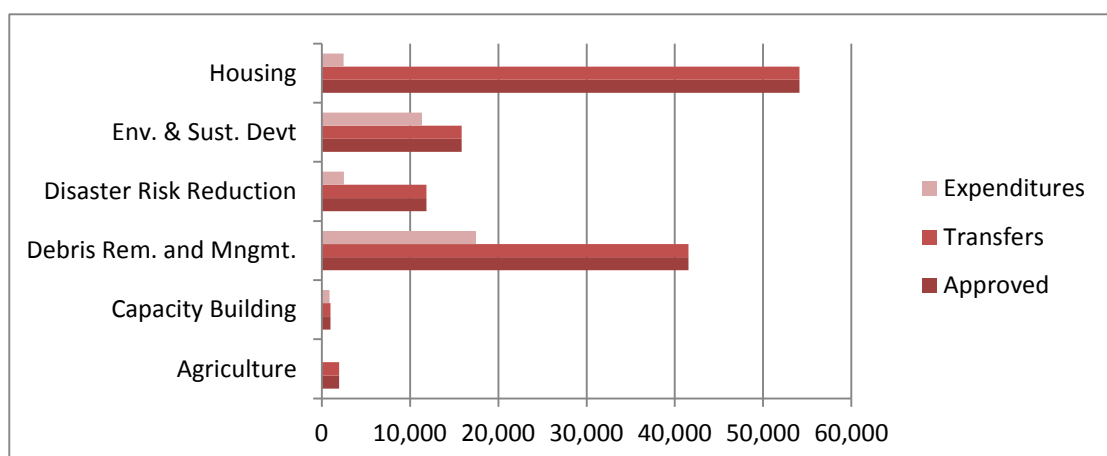


Table 5 below shows the transfers and expenditures of UNDG HRF by Thematic Sector in 2011 and the delivery rates. The overall cumulative delivery rate up to 31 December 2011 is 27.4 per cent.

Table 5. Financial overview with breakdown by Thematic Sector (in thousands of United States dollars)

Thematic Sector	Prior Years as of 31 December 2010		Current year Jan-Dec 2011		TOTAL		Delivery rate (%)
	Net funded amount	Expenditure	Net funded amount	Expenditure	Net funded amount	Expenditure	
Agriculture	-	-	1 980	-	1 980	-	0,00
Capacity building	-	-	990	865	990	865	87,38
Debris removal and management	16 781	-	24 750	17 475	41 531	17 475	42,08
Disaster risk reduction	-	-	11 840	2 504	11 840	2 504	21,15
Environment and sustainable development	-	-	15 840	11 360	15 840	11 360	71,72
Housing	-	-	54 123	2 453	54 123	2 453	4,53
Total	16 781		109 524	34 657	126 304	34 657	27,44

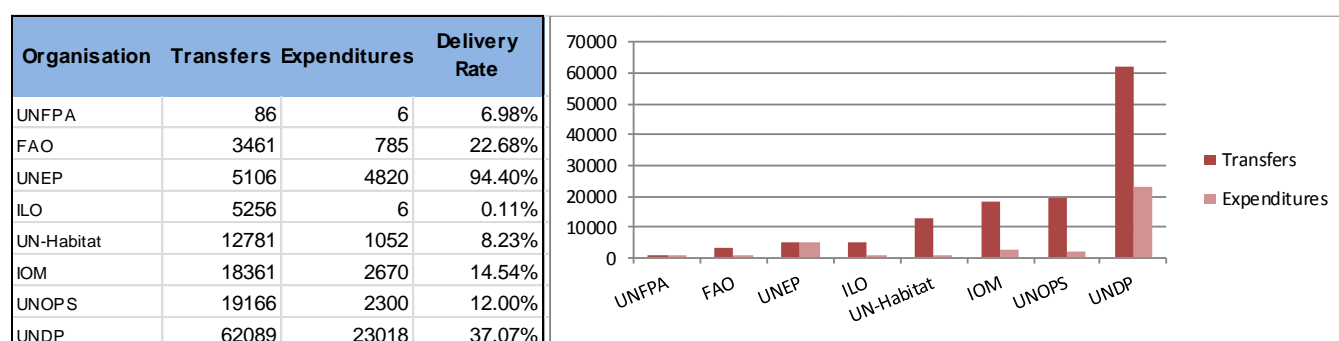
Annex A presents the net funded amount as well as information on expenditures for each project funded by the UNDG HRF, according to Thematic Sectors.

5.4.2 Expenditure and delivery rate by Participating Organization

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization. They are reported following the UNDG six categories of expenditure in order to provide harmonized and comparable reporting expenditures to donors.¹

All expenditures reports were submitted by the Participating Organizations by using the MPTF Office's reporting tool (UNEX). These tables were extracted and analyzed by the MPTF Office and subsequently posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/HRF00>. Figure 8 below shows the delivery rate by Participating Organization. UNEP recorded the highest delivery rate at 94 per cent, followed by UNDP at 37 per cent and FAO at 23 per cent.

Figure 8. Expenditure and delivery rate by Participating Organization (in thousands of United States dollars)



5.4.3 Total expenditure by category

Table 6 below shows the expenditures of UNDG HRF by the six official UNDG approved expenditure categories. The category with the highest expenditure is “Contracts” (72 per cent), followed by “Personnel” (14 per cent), and “Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport” (11 per cent).

¹ For further information, see the document "UNDG Harmonized Reporting to Donors in Joint Programmes" of 2006, available at the following address: www.undg.org/docs/9442/Explanatory-Note---Annex-D.doc

Table 6. Total expenditure by category (in thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Expenditure January-December 2011	Percentage of total Programme Cost
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	3 605	10,89
Personnel	4 729	14,28
Training of counterparts	276	0,83
Contracts	23 895	72,15
Other direct costs	613	1,85
Total cost of programme	33 118	100,00
Indirect support costs	1 539	4,65
Total	34 657	

5.4.4 Accumulated expenditure of Participating Organizations by category

The accumulated expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations are presented in **Table 7** according to the six consolidated categories of the UNDG.

According to UNDG convention, indirect support costs of Participating Organizations are fixed at 7 per cent.

Table 7. Total expenditure by Participating Organizations, with breakdown by category (in thousands of United States dollars)

Participating United Nations organization	Net funded amount	Expenditure by category								
		Expenditure	Supplies, Commodities, equipment	Personnel	Training	Contracts	Other direct costs	Total programme Cost	Indirect support costs	% of total programme cost
FAO	3 461	785	376	178	24	85	72	734	51	7,00
IOM	18 361	2 670	927	544	111	859	85	2 526	144	5,69
ILO	5 256	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	0	7,00
UNDP	62 089	23 018	752	1 945	138	19 117	257	22 209	808	3,64
UNEP	5 106	4 820	86	671	1	3 728	19	4 505	315	7,00
UNFPA	86	6	-	5	-	-	-	5	0	7,00
UN-Habitat	12 781	1 052	472	506	2	-	3	984	69	7,00
UNOPS	19 166	2 300	993	874		107	176	2 149	150	7,00
Total	126 304	34 657	3 605	4 729	276	23 895	613	33 118	1 539	4,65

Of the organizations participating in UNDG HRF, UNDP declared the highest total expenditure.

5.5 Transparency and accountability

The MPTF Office continued to provide comprehensive information on its GATEWAY—a knowledge platform providing real-time data, with a maximum two-hour delay, on financial information from the MPTF Office accounting system on donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating Organizations and IOM. All UNDG HRF Programmes narrative reports are published on the MPTF Office GATEWAY which provides easy access to more than 7,000 relevant reports and documents, with tools and tables displaying financial and programme data. By providing easy access to the growing number of progress reports and related documents

uploaded by users in the field, it facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the UN system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency. The MPTF Office GATEWAY has been recognized as a 'standard setter' by peers and partners. The UNDG HRF website can be found via GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/HRF00>.

In addition, the HRF also offers a website, <http://www.haitireconstructionfund.org/hrf/>, with up-to-date information on the activities of the Fund.

6 Results of the first quarter of 2012

This section presents a summary of the main activities of the first quarter of fiscal year 2012 for all ten projects of the eight Participating Organizations. It includes a summary of the achievements of the programmes and projects taken from the reports on the first quarter of 2012 submitted by each Participating Organization to the MPTF Office in its capacity as AA. Anyone wishing to know more about a specific programme implemented during the first quarter of 2012 will find further information (in English), under the heading "Projects by Theme" in the "Projects" section of the website: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/HRF00>.

The results for the first quarter of 2012 show the progress achieved within the framework of the UNDG HRF programmes. The Debris I programme enabled the clearance, recycling or reuse of a total of 162,000 m³ of debris in six areas of Port-au-Prince. At least 2,100 people from communities afflicted by the earthquake have had access to employment linked to the rehabilitation of their districts. A production site for paving stones has been established in Carrefour-Feuilles. A machine with a daily production capacity of 500 to 750 paving stones is in operation there. The ILO has undertaken to produce 120,000 paving stones which will be used in the rehabilitation of corridors and public spaces. The latter have been identified by the communities with the assistance of UN-Habitat.

Since its launch, the Debris II programme has enabled the clearance of 198,210 m³ of debris of which 70,476 m³ were cleared during this quarter alone. During the first quarter, 946 buildings with damaged structures (classed as "red") were safely demolished. At least 4,267 temporary jobs were created for residents participating in the rehabilitation of their districts. The GT-PC is strengthening the capacities of the MTPTC Urban Planning Service (SPU). The working group continues its cycle of training and experience exchange sessions with actors for the purpose of developing a participatory planning approach in Port-au-Prince. Since the beginning of the year, five workshops have been organized. Themes includes community platforms, mapping (for example use of satellite imaging, data gathering) and discussion groups.

The joint programme of the IOM, UN-Habitat, UNDP and UNFPA to support the rebuilding of houses and neighbourhoods has enabled the completion of repair work on the IHSI building. The official inauguration of the building is scheduled for April 2012. A total of 85 IHSI agents have been trained in the latest data gathering methodologies. Data gathering in Zone 1 (Nérette, Morne Hercule, Morne Lazare and part of Bourdon in Pétion-Ville), and then in Zone 2 (Canapé-Vert in Port-au-Prince) was conducted by the IHSI with direct support from the IOM. In Zone 3 (Maïs Gâté and part of Delmas), the work was conducted and managed directly by the IHSI. These tools and methodology were also used in the commune of Delmas for 324 architectural blocks. To date, maps and reports have been compiled for around 457 blocks.

The presidential programme "16/6" made progress during the first quarter of 2012. Two manuals and two ILO training modules (training for trainers and training for workers) have been compiled on earthquake resistant building techniques. They were produced by a multidisciplinary team that brought together representatives of MENFP, the National Institute of Professional Training, the MTPTC and national training institutions. In addition, four community platforms (out of a planned eight) have been established and endorsed at Morne Hercule,

Morne Lazare, Nérètte and Jalousie to encourage the identification of housing solutions and to support the return process in the neighbourhoods. The support for 800 businesswomen began in the form of professional training, business administration and access to markets. Furthermore, efforts to issue State diplomas to semi-qualified workers in the building profession are underway. The "16/6" programme supports the government in implementing a certification system for semi-qualified workers. The latter represent 98 per cent of the active Haitian workforce.

The IOM programme for capacity building in disaster risk management has put at 500 the number of buildings that could potentially be used as evacuation shelters in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince. An evacuation manual has been created with national partners including the DPC, MAST and DINEPA. A workshop for the ministerial technical coordinators was organized in order to present the new *Guide to managing evacuation sites and shelters* and to begin planning evacuation for the 2012 hurricane season. A one day workshop with the DPC brought together the mayors of the metropolitan region of Port-au-Prince and national partners. The theme was evacuations, including shelter management, identification of sites and coordination at local level.

The UNDP earthquake preparation project in the Grand Nord region conducted significant advocacy work with the new administration at both departmental and national level, in the latter case with the Minister of the Interior and Office of the President. This led to a greater level of awareness and ownership of the project objectives on the part of the new administration. This is essential if a project is to achieve its overall objective. Additionally, two information and awareness raising workshops were organized at Cap-Haïtien and at Fort-Liberté: 250 people attending learned about earthquake risks. This has contributed to the public awareness raising effort.

Contracts were signed with 15 different operating partners within the framework of the joint UNDP and FAO programme to reduce the vulnerability of populations in the Sud department during this quarter. Among the activities implemented, the following may be cited:

- three reforestation activities
- four riverbank cleaning and protection activities
- two soil conservation and ravine correction activities
- two flood protection activities
- two studies for the joint management plan for the Aquin and Saint-Louis-du-Sud river basins
- one environmental education activity
- one water system rehabilitation activity.

As a consequence, around 2700 temporary jobs have been created for people living in the areas of the UNDP and FAO project. A total of 430 metres of drainage channels were successfully constructed. This had a positive impact during the 2011 hurricane season. The construction of 1.25 km of bank protection is underway, as well as 300 metres of drainage channels in Côteaux.

The UNEP and UNOPS programme for sustainable development in the south west has enabled completion of the task of technical development and creation of baselines for all sectors. These will provide orientation for the

sectoral strategies. Creation of sectoral strategies is underway. However, the level of progress varies among sectors. Furthermore, there are excellent, proactive relations with the ministries with which the programme is collaborating closely for certain sectors such as infrastructure, marine affairs, energy and tourism. Nevertheless, there must be a sustained effort to strengthen relations at the level of the social sectors, for example health, education, water and sanitation. Coordination continues in the ten communes initially selected. Discussions have begun with national, international, governmental and non-governmental partners in order to respond more effectively to the needs expressed by the Government.

The UNDP project to strengthen the capacities of the CIRH, with the support of various partners and providers of the CIRH, resulted in various achievements during the first quarter of 2012. In particular, a strategy was launched for communications and public relations campaigns. The principal objectives are to establish, maintain, protect and continually improve the image of the CIRH and its relations with the public. The project, as a linking agent, enabled the strengthening of the communications framework between the CIRH, Office of the President, ministries and the international community. During this quarter, the BPLC was established and began functioning. The CIRH regulations, code of conduct and procedures were strengthened. Management of a database for project monitoring also became operational.

Finally, the FAO programme for developing milk production and processing, which began in this quarter, enabled the transition from planning to implementation. Five potential intervention sites were identified and three field visits were conducted by an international consultant to assess equipment and training needs. Milk producers that are ready to adopt new dairy systems are undergoing assessment and the final selection criteria have been agreed. Organized groups of dairy producers around the intervention areas are being identified. Schools situated close to dairy processing units will be targeted.

The first quarter of fiscal year 2012 is already drawing to a close. Significant progress has been achieved which will assist Haiti in becoming a stable State possessing permanent infrastructures.

7 Summary of key achievements and challenges

The Participating Organizations made considerable progress towards achieving their objectives in 2011, as section 6.1, below, shows. Section 6.2 describes the challenges which Participating Organizations face during the implementation of their programmed activities.

7.1 Summary of key achievements

The ten UNDG HRF programmes and projects showed significant progress in the achievement of their objectives in 2011. In compiling the balance of achievements, several decisive elements should be emphasized. The Debris I and II programmes enabled the removal of 201,928 m³ of non-recyclable debris in the five urban districts of Port-au-Prince (around 90 m³ per building) and their transportation to the Truitier dumping ground. UNDP, ILO and UNOPS have recruited over 5000 Haitian people for temporary jobs in the fields of manual and mechanical rubble removal and recycling. Thirty-four per cent of those people are women. The inclusion of women in the Debris I and II programmes is a very important priority. Within the framework of the Debris II project, UNDP has opened a United Nations crushing site on avenue Harry-Truman in Port-au-Prince.

During 2011, the new "cash for production" formula was introduced for debris clearing work programmes. While the previous "cash for work" formula meant that wages were based on the daily number of hours worked, the new formula is based on the quantity of debris cleared. Workers have thus been able to increase their incomes, sometimes significantly. On certain sites, productivity has increased five-fold. In all, 5000 people have participated in demolition and clearing under the "cash for production" formula.

The Government and its United Nations partners are in the process of preparing a national debris management strategy. This strategy will determine the route to be taken in terms of ownership of debris and its by-products produced at the processing sites, for example hard core, steel and coarse aggregates. These can be used in rebuilding and have a commercial value. The MPCE provides the interface for activities in the overall plan. The joint ARLQ programme has been implemented by the IOM, UN-Habitat, UNDP and UNFPA. One of its principal aims is to strengthen the capacities of sectoral ministries and local authorities in guiding, directing and coordinating the rebuilding.

UNDP, the IOM, UNOPS and ILO have given their support to the implementation of the joint "16/6" programme. This aims to rehabilitate 16 priority districts and facilitate the return to their neighbourhoods of origin of over 5000 displaced households living under canvas in the camps. Currently, all families living in the six camps targeted by this programme have been able to find housing solutions and have consequently left the camps voluntarily. A similar operation is underway for the 4651 displaced families who were living in the Champ-de-Mars, the square adjoining the Presidential Palace. By April 2012, 2851 families had found solutions for returning home. A new governmental body, the UCLBP, has been created. It is responsible for the building and rebuilding of public edifices. The UCLBP was created as a strategic governance response to the lack of coordination for the building and rebuilding of housing projects. It was also intended to establish a long-term national policy for housing and the environment.

Important achievements are also apparent in the environmental sector. Within the framework of a joint UNDP and FAO programme, the Hydrographic Unit of Aquin-Saint-Louis-du-Sud has three reforestation projects underway in the vicinity the river basin. In total, 227 hectares of lands have been planted with 250,119 fruit and forest tree saplings produced locally by CBOs.

For the purpose of emergency planning and the rebuilding of towns, 13,949 m³ of banks and water retention dams have been built at ravine level in the towns of Cayes and Côteaux; 30.55 km of irrigation channels were cleaned at Torbeck and Côteaux; and 1.32 km of ravines were corrected and the soil conserved in communal sections (i.e. subdivisions of a commune) Dumont and Barbois by UNDP and FAO. These efforts enable the protection of the irrigation system of communities which were badly affected by the earthquake. Furthermore, these projects enabled the recovery and rehabilitation of cultivable lands situated next to rivers. In addition, in 2011, 400 artisans built a total of 1.25 km of gabion walls along riverbanks in the river basins of the Sud department. These gabion walls were built along the riverbanks as protection against the risks of flooding during periods of swelling and heavy rains.

The main achievement of the Sud-Ouest sustainable development programme is the tangible benefit that the local population has drawn from it over these last 12 months. For example, the communes of Roche-à-Bateau, Côteaux, les Anglais and Chardonnières have established nurseries and produced agro-forestry species: 3215 mango trees, 4952 avocado trees and 3742 citrus trees. In the nurseries of Cadet and Rendel, 6022 avocado trees, 1241 citrus and 11,459 coffee plants have been planted. In addition, 13 strategic nurseries, out of a planned 20, have been established in those two communes in order to encourage replanting and reforestation within the framework of the RVPIS programme. The target rural communities will be able to improve their fruit production while increasing vegetative cover. As such, they will be participating in the fight against deforestation, one of the major causes of erosion and the decrease in soil fertility and agricultural yields.

The international partners and the new Government are engaged in discussions on how to accelerate efforts at capacity building and how to ensure that Haitian institutions can play a more high-profile leadership role in the relief process. A certain number of sectoral policies and strategies were created in 2011. These included a national debris removal strategy.

Activities aimed at reducing exposure to the impact of natural disasters have continued on a grand scale. UNDP has increased the capacities of organizations to react to disasters by means of the earthquake scenario modelling created for the three departments of Grand Nord. A strategy has been created for including earthquakes in emergency plans. In addition, in support of the DPC, the IOM has helped to create the first national policy on temporary evacuations in Haiti: the *Guide to managing evacuation sites and shelters*. This covers the stages of pre-evacuation, evacuation and post-evacuation in the event of disaster. The SPGRD officially adopted this *Guide* as part of its policy in December 2011. In the hydrographic area of Aquin-Saint-Louis-du-Sud, UNDP and the MDE have agreed a joint management plan. This will make it possible to identify problems and conflicts; to analyze their causes, effects and consequences; and to propose solutions to them.

The first priority in the recovery effort was to accelerate progress and coordination while supporting the reactivation of the principal sectoral coordination groups (sectoral boards) under the leadership of national ministries. At the same time, Participating Organizations are working with the MPCE in order to strengthen the external aid coordination structure and produce an agreement setting out the various responsibilities for strengthening public administration and national institutions. At the end of December 2011, the majority of humanitarian groups were chaired or co-led by government bodies. On the basis of the efforts deployed in 2011, a key priority in 2012 is the rationalization of humanitarian coordination structures. The aim is to strengthen the leadership role of the government in the area of humanitarian coordination and management.

UN-Habitat has opted to establish cooperation agreements for the implementation of the elements that come under its responsibility with a view to strengthening the leadership of the national institutions: the CNIGS, MICTDN and the ten communes involved. This partnership modality allows the direct transfer of funds to national organizations in order to enable them to take full responsibility for leading the activities of programmes and their elements, and for the direct implementation of certain activities.

This consultation and partnership process has enabled the creation of an exchange framework and the strengthening of government capacities, as well as those of organizations and associations from civil society and NGOs. The government and United Nations agencies can rely on long-standing partnerships, in collaboration with NGOs and local organizations. This has largely facilitated the implementation of rebuilding and relief activities at community level. The enthusiasm and commitment of the beneficiary groups are real and palpable. On the ground, the determination of populations, and their adoption of the joint programmes and projects approach of the Participating Organizations, can be observed.

These achievements would not have been possible without the direct role played by government representatives at all stages of implementation of the programmes funded by the UNDG HRF. This is especially true of the governmental leadership in the implementation of programmes and the involvement of beneficiary grassroots communities. This direct participation has contributed to strengthening the sustainable ownership of results and to promoting cooperation and coordination between the various government bodies and local organizations.

7.2 Summary of challenges

Natural risks and political impasses have been a constant presence throughout the execution of the programmes of Participating Organizations UNEP, UNOPS, FAO and UNDP. They have caused repeated interruptions in activities on the ground. Natural challenges, such as hydro meteorological disruptions, are wholly beyond the control of the implementation partners. The DDSO project, within the framework of the Côte Sud Initiative, was a driving force after the floods which affected the region from October 2011. These led to roads and bridges being blocked or destroyed, loss of crops and a serious rise in cases of cholera. The damage to infrastructure was estimated at more than one million dollars. The urgency of the situation was such that, thanks to its flexibility and the coordination among its partners, this programme was able to participate actively in the humanitarian response in October.

In terms of general challenges for the majority of projects, planning can take considerable time during the launch stage if there is a desire to achieve genuine ownership and leadership on the part of national actors. The quantity and quality of consultations and the time required for data collection, for example, have had a significant impact on the start date of projects. Similar challenges caused delays in the start date of the UNEP project in the Sud department. A multiplicity of local governmental and non-governmental actors are participating in this project. As such, it requires the implementation of good coordination structures. However, a serious disparity is apparent among the UNDG HRF projects. One hundred days have passed since the endorsement of the conceptual note and the disbursement of funds for the UNDP earthquake risk reduction project in Grand Nord. Nevertheless, twice that amount of time (192 days) was necessary for the creation, endorsement and signing of the Debris II project.

The earthquake risk reduction project in Grand Nord had difficulty in finding multidisciplinary experts in the sector of earthquake risk management and seismic micro-zoning. Such experts are rare in the world: in Haiti there are none. In order to resolve this problem, UNDP had to issue international calls to tender. Only three specialist companies responded.

The delays experienced by the various capacity building initiatives were largely due to the time required for forming a new government. Additionally, the establishment of ATLs and CRCs is subject to confirmation by the new MICTDN team for the decentralization and rebuilding strategy. Delays in their implementation are therefore to be expected.

Several Participating Organizations (UNEP, UNOPS, FAO and UNDP) have remarked that the lack of technical, financial and human resources was a contributory factor to limiting the participation of ministries in their programme activities and their taking ownership during that period.

Among the difficulties encountered during execution of the RVPIS programme, notable examples include the fact that certain government officials indicated at the outset that they did not fully understand the philosophy of the FAO and UNDP project; the incorporation of new elected officials; and the change of office-holders in certain government institutions. The projects managed to resolve these difficulties effectively. For example, the establishment of a Steering Committee encouraged better integration of departmental authorities and greater ownership of the project. Information disseminated enabled awareness raising, especially among the newly elected officials, and orientation on the procedures necessary for integrating project activities. Establishing good cooperation with departmental and local authorities is an advantage in ensuring good coordination among execution partners.

The partners in the DDSO project (of UNEP and UNOPS) who work in the social sectors (health, education, clean water, sanitation and hygiene) have significant capacities in terms of implementation. However, significant gaps are apparent at the level of government support. UN-Habitat has noted that, in general, the capacities of implementation partners in terms of town planning remain limited in Haiti. In order to rectify this situation, UN-Habitat organized field visits with NGO partners, as well as a technical evaluation of their capacities and an

assessment of their knowledge of the intervention regions and communities. Training activities in methods of participatory town planning are envisaged for strengthening the capacities of partners.

The Debris I programme experienced difficulties in conducting debris clearance during the period under review. Given that the costs of transportation are very high, it is predicted that the project will not be able to achieve clearance of the 625,000 m³ envisaged. Two partner NGOs have sub-contractors which are not willing to reduce their transportation costs to outlying areas of Port-au-Prince. In addition, the high standard required for structural building materials limits the production of materials out of debris. Meanwhile, potential markets will be identified through the project partner agencies.

There are also considerable challenges for the Participating Organizations working on the priority theme of housing in terms of resettlement of populations afflicted by the earthquake, specifically:

- earthquake response (1.5 million displaced persons, a figure now reduced to 420,000 persons still living in camps)
- situation of chronic poverty, including a shortage of 500,000 buildings in the region of Port-au-Prince and between 700,000 and 1 million throughout the country
- institutionalization: there is no ministry or official body in the housing sector except for the UCLBP which has just been created.

Despite these constraints, implementation of the UNDG HRF activities supported by the United Nations is well underway. In some cases, implementation has exceeded expectations producing results that surpass the initial targets.

8. Conclusion

In conclusion, the UNDG HRF is steadily progressing. Eight of the 15 Participating Organizations are currently working together on the ten programmes and projects (of which six are joint programmes), bringing to bear the expertise of the United Nations System in a well-coordinated and holistic approach. During the first 13 months of operations, the MPTF Office transferred 126.30 million dollars to Participating Organizations. Taking into consideration the fact that 73 per cent of funds for programmes and projects (i.e. 91.7 million dollars) was transferred only during the second half of 2011, the expenditure amount (34.66 million dollars) and financial delivery rate (27 per cent at the end of 2011) are a positive and encouraging indication of the Participating Organizations' project implementation capacities.

The UNDG HRF has helped to address, with notable and tangible results, the sectoral financing gaps identified by the Government of Haiti. While doing so, the UNDG HRF has significantly contributed to the reinforcement of institutional and technical capacities at both government and community levels. The HRF and the UNDG HRF unique architecture, strengthens the integration of planning, coordination, monitoring and reporting mechanisms, and, enhances the accountability of the various stakeholders. While many challenges exist and remain ahead, there is no doubt that an unprecedented drive for the reconstruction of Haiti has been created and is underway. With the continued commitment of the Government and the international community, the UNDG HRF will contribute to achieving the essential goals established by the Government.

Annexe A: Expenditure by project, according to sector

Sector/Project no. & name	Participating Organization	Total approved amount	Net funded amount	Total expenditure	Delivery rate (%)
Agriculture		1 980	1 980	-	0,00
00080483 UNDG/HRF-9 Dairy products	FAO	1 980	1 980	-	0,00
Capacity building		990	990	865	87,38
00080016 UNDG/HRF-5 CIRH capacities	UNDP	990	990	865	87,38
Debris removal and management		41 531	41 531	17 475	42,08
00076883 UNDG/HRF-1 Debris management	UNDP	16 781	16 781	10 614	63,25
00082555 UNDG/HRF-1 Debris management	ILO	2 729	2 729	-	0,00
00082555 UNDG/HRF-1 Debris management	UN-Habitat	2 515	2 515	432	17,18
00082555 UNDG/HRF-1 Debris management	UNDP	19 507	19 507	6 429	32,96
Disaster risk reduction		11 840	11 840	2 504	21,15
00077386 UNDG/HRF-4 Capacity building	IOM	1 980	1 980	1 744	88,06
00079112 UNDG/HRF-6 Prevention plan	UNDP	9 860	9 860	760	7,71
Environment and sustainable development		15 840	15 840	11 360	71,42
00077387 UNDG/HRF-2 Disaster risk reduction	FAO	1 481	1 481	785	53,05
00077387 UNDG/HRF-2 Disaster risk reduction	UNDP	6 439	6 439	4 251	66,01
00077735 UNDG/HRF-3 Sustainable development Sud-Ouest	UNEP	5 106	5 106	4 820	94,41
00077735 UNDG/HRF-3 Sustainable development Sud-Ouest	UNOPS	2 814	2 814	1 503	53,42
Housing		54 123	54 123	2 453	4,53
00079654 UNDG/HRF-7 Support for rebuilding	IOM	12 585	12 585	518	4,12
00079654 UNDG/HRF-7 Support for rebuilding	UN-Habitat	10 266	10 266	620	6,04
00079654 UNDG/HRF-7 Support for rebuilding	UNFPA	86	86	6	6,72
00079654 UNDG/HRF-7 Support for rebuilding	UNDP	1 486	1 486	-	0,00
00079920 UNDG/HRF-8 16 neighbourhoods/6 camps	ILO	2 527	2 527	6	0,25
00079920 UNDG/HRF-8 16 neighbourhoods/6 camps	IOM	3 795	3 795	408	10,75
00079920 UNDG/HRF-8 16 neighbourhoods/6 camps	UNOPS	16 352	16 352	797	4,87
00079920 UNDG/HRF-8 16 neighbourhoods/6 camps	UNDP	7 026	7 026	98	1,39
OVERALL TOTAL		126 304	126 304	34 657	27,44