



**Executive Board of the
United Nations Development
Programme, the United Nations
Population Fund and the United
Nations Office for Project Services**

Distr.: General
2 December 2022

Original: English

First regular session 2023

30 January–3 February 2023, New York

Item 7 of the provisional agenda

Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Haiti (2023–2027)

Contents

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework	2
II. Programme priorities and partnerships.....	3
III. Programme and risk management	6
IV. Monitoring and evaluation.....	7
Annex	
Results and resources framework for Haiti (2023–2027).....	8



I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. From 2017 to 2022, Haiti experienced a series of multidimensional crises. In this period, the country experienced the assassination of the President and had six successive Prime Ministers, each of whom remained in office for an average of nine months. The combined impact of weakened social cohesion and political, economic, health, institutional, constitutional, security and natural crises aggravated an already complex humanitarian situation. In 2021, more than 4.4 million people, or about 40 per cent of the population (57 per cent of whom are women), depended on emergency assistance for their survival. On 14 August 2021, a 7.2 magnitude earthquake struck the southern peninsula of Haiti, the same areas still recovering from the devastation of hurricane Matthew in 2016. Recovery needs were estimated at \$2 billion. The number of people needing humanitarian assistance increased from 4.4 million in 2021 to 4.9 million in 2022, some 43 per cent of the total population, of whom 58 per cent are women. The rate of women's participation in decision-making remains very low, particularly at the central level. In the last legislature, women held only three seats in parliament. Integrating gender into public policies and implementing positive actions and other policies to promote gender equality and profound social transformation remain necessary.

2. Progress on most development indices is losing momentum, raising fears that the country is unlikely to meet the targets of its Sustainable Development Goal action plan by 2030, exacerbated since 2022 by a significant deterioration in security and rising inflation, leading to extensive protests and lockdowns, including slowdowns in social and economic activity.

3. This country programme is aligned with the Strategic Development Plan 2012-2030 (Plan Stratégique de Développement d'Haïti (PSDH)) and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027. It contributes to the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 and its signature solutions. The UNDP programme benefited from the process for developing the UNSDCF, led by the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (Ministère de la Planification et de la Coopération Externe (MPCE)) and a multi-stakeholder reference group. Based on the Common Country Analysis, the Ministry and the reference group validated the priorities of the UNSDCF, which are aligned with the four priority areas of the PSDH. In the proposed programme, UNDP will exercise its comparative advantage, which lies in its multidimensional and human-centred approach to development, its capacity to intervene in all aspects of the humanitarian, development and peace nexus and its role in multi-actor coordination. This makes UNDP a key interlocutor for technical and financial partners and other actors in the United Nations system, including the political mission.

4. The 2020 evaluation of the previous country programme found that the strengths of UNDP are its strategic positioning in governance, poverty reduction and support for disaster risk management; its ability to adapt and respond quickly to recurrent crises; and its mainstreaming of gender across its programmatic areas.

5. Through South-South partnerships, UNDP has contributed to greater national capacities to access renewable energy, strengthening electoral processes and vocational training. Programmatic and complementary collaboration with other actors in the United Nations system in key areas has been crucial to ensuring coordinated action and greater impact aligned with national priorities. For example, joint work with the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (Bureau intégré des Nations Unies en Haïti (BINUH)), the United Nations Office for Project Services, the International Office for Migration, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the areas of the rule of law and governance and support of the electoral cycle resulted in greater synergy and streamlining of resources and more effective advocacy for key reforms. Coordination with the World Food Programme (WFP) and other agencies in support of the National Policy for Social Protection and Promotion (Politique nationale de protection et de promotion sociale (PNPPS)) promises to continue to bear fruit by promoting a national

protection system for the most vulnerable. The close collaboration between UNDP and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in response to the multiple disasters between 2017 and 2022 demonstrates the importance of supporting national leadership in crisis preparedness and response.

6. Despite structural and cyclical crises, over the past five years, UNDP has contributed to strengthening the coordination capacity of actors and the National Disaster and Risk Management System (Système National de Gestion des Risques et des Désastres (SNGRD)), whose legal framework was created in 2020. In addition, the systematic consideration of gender equality issues under the 2017-2021 programme contributed to the country office being awarded the UNDP Gender Equality Seal. The presence and advocacy of UNDP resulted in initiatives for better protection and employability of youth and women via innovative partnerships with the private sector.

7. The country programme evaluation strongly recommended that a transformational theory of change support the programme for 2023-2027 in alignment with the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025 and its three directions of change. UNDP Haiti will consider the best approach to address the structural causes of the country's fragilities and accelerate recovery from current crises and shocks.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

8. The programme's vision is that national and local institutions: (a) encourage citizen and civic participation to restore trust between the State and the population; (b) contribute to institutional stability and modernization of the State; and (c) participate in the improvement of the country's socioeconomic conditions. The UNDP transformational theory of change leverages its value added in governance, institution-building and public policy development and promotion as a cross-cutting approach for developing national capacities for integrated, coordinated and inclusive development and for implementing public policies.

Priority area 1 (UNSDCF pillar 1): the rule of law, good governance and human rights

9. The underlying hypothesis is that if independent and democratic systems in Haiti are enhanced and effective, and security is gradually guaranteed through an effective security sector, then the management of public affairs will serve the general interest of the nation responsibly, and be accountable and transparent towards the Haitians most exposed to vulnerabilities and inequalities including women, girls, youth, persons with disabilities and communities in hard-to-reach geographical areas.

10. UNDP will build on its good reputation and ongoing decades of experience working alongside national authorities and developing their capacities. Adopting an integrated programmatic approach, UNDP will advocate for the most marginalized and those at risk of discrimination, focusing particularly on supporting agency and defending the rights of women, youth and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and other (LGBTI+) communities. More systemically, UNDP will progressively contribute to restoring trust between the State and the population, to political and institutional stability and to reducing gender inequalities. UNDP will implement the global gender strategy to reduce gender inequalities, encouraging institutional transformation.

11. In collaboration with other United Nations actors, including BINUH, national partners and regional bodies, UNDP will implement initiatives encouraging civic engagement to restore trust between the State and the Haitian population via the electoral process. The ongoing work of UNDP to support national efforts at the community and national levels to reduce community violence, combat impunity and corruption, increase access to justice and strengthen the capacities of the Haitian National Police not only builds on existing programmes and partnerships but is a complementary effort to address systemic deficiencies which have hindered positive civic engagement and mutual accountability, and ultimately the exercise of the rule of law. Addressing the serious levels of gender-based violence will continue to be a focus of UNDP work on prevention and response. UNDP will advocate for inclusion, including on LGBTI+ issues, as a cross-cutting aspect of its work.

12. Drawing on experiences from the Latin American and Caribbean region, UNDP will seek to expand its South-South collaboration, including but not limited to the experiences of Mexico and Brazil in areas such as electoral support and law enforcement. Innovation will continue to be critical to the success of UNDP work in these areas, partly due to the instability in the functioning of some services, such as judicial hearings and overcrowding. For example, UNDP will continue to support the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (Ministère de la Justice et de la Sécurité Publique (MJSP)) to find ways to hold exceptional hearings to reduce pretrial detention levels and increase the use of alternatives to the application of criminal law for civil matters. Long-standing national partners such as the MJSP, the Provisional Electoral Council, the Office of the Ombudsperson, national anti-corruption bodies and key civil society actors will continue to be critical for UNDP engagement as it also seeks to diversify its national partnerships and expand its work in governance and the rule of law. The ongoing and evolving collaboration with BINUH will require UNDP to adjust its programming while remaining aligned with the UNSDCF.

Priority area 2 (UNSDCF pillar 2): Equitable and sustainable growth

13. The hypothesis is that if a new economic model, vector of growth and sustainability – favourable to livelihood creation and retention for young people and women, and capable of substantially reducing poverty and inequality – is developed and implemented, then national economic growth will be inclusive and reduce poverty and inequalities.

14. Significant effort is needed in Haiti to engage effectively in equitable economic development and tackle gross economic inequalities. UNDP will work with national partners like the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the MPCE, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communication to become a recognized thought leader and to further develop public policies in a coordinated manner. UNDP will focus on the transition to green, sustained and inclusive economic growth that eliminates economic and social inequalities and leaves no one behind. Informed and coordinated public policy development must be based on technically sound analysis that consider the country's multi-faceted complexities and vulnerability to climate-induced disasters. UNDP will explore opportunities to support a blue economy and renewable energy strategies, building on strong examples from other countries in the region and the experiences of other small island developing States. Public and private investments and expenditures related to the Sustainable Development Goals will be promoted through an integrated national financing framework under the leadership of the MPCE and the Ministry of Economy and Finance, in partnership with the private sector. UNDP efforts will contribute to longer-term engagement in reducing economic and social inequalities while remaining flexible enough to respond to sudden-onset crises. In this manner, UNDP will contribute to breaking the cycle of fragility.

15. UNDP will focus its partnership strategy on supporting the development of national capacities, which is its *raison d'être*. Building on the example of its ongoing collaboration with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, UNDP will: (a) strengthen institutional capacities for more equitable provision of services to economic actors, particularly micro and small enterprises; and (b) promote sustainable consumption and production within the public and private sectors. UNDP will rely on the added value of the United Nations system agencies, funds and programmes present in Haiti and the partnerships it can forge with technical expertise available outside the country, such as the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and will work with agencies with experience in Haiti such as the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. UNDP will support national partners to engage with new and different sources of financing for development, building on the initial support for the integrated national financing framework in 2021 and 2022.

Priority area 3 (UNSDCF pillar 3): Social services, protection and inclusion

16. This hypothesis is that if national policies are designed and implemented to strengthen the social contract and improve access to quality basic social services for the most vulnerable, then the population will be more resilient to shocks.

17. UNDP will direct its unique efforts and capacities (using a human rights-based approach grounded in the principle of leaving no one behind) to bring together and mobilize national and international actors to support the Government's promotion of inter-institutional and multi-stakeholder policy development and implementation, particularly concerning social protection and access to basic social services. UNDP will support institutionalizing the national architecture established in the PNPPS. UNDP will collaborate with ECLAC, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP, which have considerable experience in this regard. Lessons learned from previous experiences will be applied to advocate for a continued expansion of social protection so that more long-term and sustainable strategies and programmes are prioritized. The convening power of UNDP as a provider of integrated solutions for the United Nations system will be critical in this area. Previous efforts of integrating multidimensional poverty into vulnerability registers need to be sustained, and, where possible, complementary to the existing UNDP multi-risk mapping. In parallel, UNDP will continue to reinforce the functions, funding and capacities of subnational institutions to provide better basic and quality social services, especially in the aftermath of crises, that meet the needs of the population most at risk of vulnerability, including women and youth, especially victims of gender-based and community violence.

18. Collaboration will be deepened with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail (MAST)), the Ministry of Education and Professional Training, the Ministry of Health and local authorities to complement the actions of other international partners in this sector, in particular the international financial institutions with major programming and investments in Haiti, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. In working with this diverse range of partners, UNDP can leverage its vast experience in human-centred sustainable development to ensure that the strategies designed by national counterparts include governance reforms and yield longer-term dividends beyond crisis management.

Priority area 4 (UNSDCF pillar 4): Multidimensional territorial governance and environmental management.

19. According to this hypothesis, if national and local authorities, communities and other relevant actors are aware of gender-sensitive normative frameworks to pilot multidimensional risk management to support territorial governance and environmental management, then stakeholders will be better equipped to manage risks and develop in a climate-sensitive and resilient manner at the national and local level.

20. Over the last 20 years, UNDP has worked to strengthen the capacities of national actors in addressing multidimensional risk. It has sought to ensure that the tools and policies developed together with the Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Communities and its Directorate of Civil Protection, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, among others, take into account the full range of the country's vulnerabilities to disasters and the impact of climate change.

21. UNDP will support standardizing, implementing and monitoring integrated sectoral, environmental and energy policies that preserve and protect natural ecosystems and ensure the alignment of national with international standards. The consolidation and expansion of the progress made to date will depend on: (a) strengthened national capacities (government and civil society) to institutionalize and disseminate the knowledge and tools related to risk prevention, response and mitigation as well as climate adaptation; and (b) the capacity of stakeholders to apply these tools and strategies at the national and local levels to inform local development, including planning and governance in a resilient manner.

22. The experience of other small island developing States, especially those in the region, will continue to be relevant as Haiti seeks to combat its extreme vulnerability to

multidimensional risks and increase its capacity for resilience. Lessons from other contexts where the critical humanitarian, development and peace nexus will be studied and applied as relevant. Here, UNDP global knowledge and technical capacities can be leveraged so that Haitian institutions can adapt and develop their strategies in this regard. UNDP programming will also consider the nexus in its conception and implementation.

III. Programme and risk management

23. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework.

24. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

25. The MPCE will oversee this programme. The multi-stakeholder reference group, chaired by the Minister of Planning and External Cooperation and the Resident Coordinator, will oversee the implementation of the UNSDCF.

26. UNDP will continue to maintain a degree of flexibility in its programming. Political instability and exposure to disasters will require UNDP to consider the changing dynamics between political, economic, social and natural forces to contribute to the resolution of the current crisis. The proven ability of UNDP to strike a balance between maintaining the core orientation of its programming while adapting to a highly volatile context will likely continue to be relevant in the programme cycle. UNDP will support inclusive platforms for consultation on national priorities, to the extent possible, to contribute to a gradual restoration of confidence between the State and the Haitian population. To minimize the risk of volatile contexts, UNDP will support its national partners in adopting planning approaches, digital transformation and innovation. In collaboration with civil society organizations, UNDP will facilitate empowerment dialogues and interventions, raising awareness among key stakeholders of the added value, benefits and opportunities that digitalization and innovation can bring to their sectors.

27. UNDP will maintain dialogue with all stakeholders to identify potential undue social and environmental harm caused by UNDP and will promote the use of grievance mechanisms as appropriate and the application of the organization's social and environmental policies.

28. UNDP will review its capacity and determine appropriate measures to ensure its financial sustainability, including improving cost management and allocating human resources according to the programme's needs. UNDP will also need to maintain flexibility to mobilize relevant human resources according to the context and potential increased brain drain, as well as emerging areas where additional or different expertise might be required. In the event of significant changes to the context, UNDP will respond to early warning signals, activate the corporate enterprise risk policy and escalate risks as appropriate. The national context has significant structural fragilities, cyclical crises and uncertainties; change in any of them is a source of concern. Ongoing and strengthened partnerships at the technical level within national partner institutions have proven to be a reliable risk mitigation strategy and a successful vehicle for strengthened national ownership.

29. UNDP will mitigate the risks inherent in the administration of the programme through regular monitoring and scenario-based analysis by making the necessary adjustments if the situation deteriorates.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

30. Based on the recommendations of the evaluation of the previous programme, the monitoring system for the implementation and evaluation of the programme will focus on results at the outcome and output levels. This will enable UNDP to strengthen its capacity to analyse the impact of its interventions on the UNSDCF outcomes and national priorities to which it is aligned, especially considering the limited national statistical capacities in the country.

31. UNDP will invest resources in developing a dynamic gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation system that supports national statistical efforts and integrates learning and uses new information technologies, including digitalization, to document the impact of its action on change actors disaggregated by age, gender, vulnerability and geographical location. The UNDP gender marker will track gender gaps and ensure that at least 70 per cent of total programme expenditure is in line with the gender equality strategy.

32. The monitoring and evaluation system will identify the follow-up actions needed to support Haiti and its national monitoring systems in being back on track with the Sustainable Development Goals. To cover monitoring, evaluation and communication costs, UNDP will allocate at least 3 per cent of project budgets to cover monitoring, evaluation and communication costs. UNDP will implement a balanced evaluation plan to ensure learning and accountability in agreement with the Government and in line with the UNDP evaluation policy and the United Nations Evaluation Group guidelines.

33. UNDP will support the Resident Coordinator in strengthening the integrated monitoring and evaluation capacity for the UNSDCF, particularly in the areas UNDP is committed to leading on behalf of the United Nations in Haiti.

34. Capacity-building in implementing the programme should enable national partners to adopt and use new information and communication technologies for analysis, reflection and decision-making. Partners such as the ministries mentioned above and their subsidiary organs or institutions will benefit from strengthened statistical or data analysis capacities. As the primary institutional partner of UNDP, the MPCE will be critical to the overall monitoring of progress towards the targets of the country's Sustainable Development Goal action plan.

35. Given the current national context, the programme's implementation will be reviewed twice a year to transparently review its relevance and adapt it, if necessary, as national governance developments occur.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Haiti (2023-2027)

NATIONAL PRIORITY: Institutional Rebuilding (PSDH 2012-2030)				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1, UNSDCF Outcome 1: Legitimate and accountable institutions ensure the rule of law, good governance and respect for human rights				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 1. Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions;				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS <i>(including indicators, baselines and targets)</i>	MAJOR PARTNERS/ PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (\$)
<p>1.1 Population's level of confidence in the existing Government. <u>Baseline (2022)</u>: not available <u>Target (2027)</u>: More than 50% of the population has confidence in the Government</p>	<p>BINUH, Semi-annual UNDP, Annual</p>	<p>Output1.1: Public and private sectors are encouraged to restore trust between the authorities and the citizens in electoral matters.</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.1.1</u>: Number of inclusive electoral consultation mechanisms, including at least one with women's organizations and at least one with youth organizations <u>Baseline (2022)</u>: 0 <u>Target (2027)</u>: 2 Source: Provisional Electoral Council</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.1.2</u>: Percentage of women in elected positions in parliament and local and regional authorities <u>Baseline</u>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 3% in parliament 2016-2021 o 30% to the Board of Directors of the Communal Section), Assembly of the Communal Section and town halls <u>Target level</u>: 30% in all instances Source: Provisional Electoral Council</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.1.3</u>: Percentage of elected positions filled with elected authorities: <u>Baseline (2022)</u>: 0% <u>Target (2027)</u>: 80% Source: Provisional Electoral Council</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.1.4</u>: Percentage of public decision-making positions held by women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Prime Minister o Ministries of Defence; of Foreign Affairs; of Interior and Territorial Collectivities; of Justice and Public Security; of Planning and External Cooperation; of Public Works, Transport and Communication; of Women's Affairs and Women's Rights; of Youth, Sports and Civic Action o Superior Council of Judicial Power o Directorate of the Penitentiary Administration o National Council for Legal Assistance o Anti-Corruption Unit o Central Financial Intelligence Unit o General Inspectorate of the National Police of Haiti o Interministerial Task Force o National Police o National Commission for Disarmament, Dismantling and Reintegration o Provisional Electoral Council o Office for the Protection of the Citizen o Haitian Women's Collective for Women's Political Participation o Foundation Je Klere o People for Development o Haitian Vision of Human Rights o Citizen's Organization for a New Haiti o Blue Earth Foundation o Lawyers Without Borders -Canada o Lakou La Pè o Viva Rio 	<p><u>Regular resources</u>: \$5,590,000</p> <p><u>Other resources</u>: \$77,270,000</p>

		<p><u>Baseline (2018):</u> 38.5% <u>Target (2027):</u> 40% Source: Office of Management and Human Resources</p> <p>Output 1.2: The judiciary is more independent, and the most vulnerable are better able to access fair justice that respects human rights, and the fight against corruption</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.2.1:</u> Number of measures to strengthen accountability (including social accountability), prevent and mitigate corruption risks, and integrate anti-corruption in the management of public funds, service delivery and other sectors at the national and provincial level (integrated results and resources framework (IRRF)) indicator <u>Baseline (2022):</u> 0 <u>Target (2027):</u> 5 Source: Ministry of Justice and Public Security, National Council for Legal Assistance</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.2.2:</u> Number of complaints filed by women <u>Baseline (2022):</u> 0 <u>Target (2027):</u> 5,000 Source: Ministry of Justice and Public Security , National Council for Legal Assistance</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.2.3:</u> Percentage of cases of prolonged pretrial detention in the republic's detention centres <u>Baseline (2022):</u> 82% <u>Target (2027):</u> 75 % Source: DAP</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.2.4:</u> Percentage of judicial jurisdiction which has a functioning Legal Assistance Office <u>Baseline (2022):</u> 38% <u>Target (2027):</u> 100% Source: National Council for Legal Assistance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mobile Institute for Education and Democracy ○ Governments of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, United States ○ European Union ○ Organization of American States ○ IMF ○ BINUH ○ IOM ○ OHCHR ○ UNFPA ○ UNICEF ○ UNOPS ○ UNODC ○ UN-Women 	
--	--	--	---	--

		<p><u>Indicator 1.2.5:</u> Corruption Perception Index <u>Baseline (2022):</u> 20 <u>Target (2027):</u> 25 Source: Transparency International</p> <p>Output1.3: The security sector is supported to promote human rights and combat impunity, and holistically integrate security, protection of property and people, and recovery of communities affected by violence</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.3.1:</u> Ratio of police officers per 100,000 inhabitants <u>Baseline (2021):</u> 128 <u>Target (2027):</u> 155 Source: Haitian National Police</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.3.2:</u> Number of national policies, strategies, and action plans for conflict prevention and peacebuilding (IRRF indicator) <u>Baseline (2022):</u> 1 <u>Target (2027):</u> 4 Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation</p>		
NATIONAL PRIORITY: Economic Refoundation (PSDH 2012-2030)				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2, UNSDCF OUTCOME 3: A new inclusive, equitable economic model, vector of new investments, growth and sustainability, favourable to the rapid creation of decent jobs with a focus on youth and women, capable of substantially reducing poverty and inequalities, is formulated, endorsed and implemented.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 2. No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development				
<p>2.1 Annual growth rate of real gross domestic product <u>Baseline (2020):</u> -3.3% <u>Target (2027):</u> +3 to +5%</p> <p><u>2.2:</u> Poverty Rate <u>Baseline (2022):</u> 59% <u>Target (2027):</u> 56%</p> <p><u>2.3:</u> Per capita income <u>Baseline (2019):</u> 1,272 USD <u>Target (2027):</u> 1,959 USD</p>	World Bank, Semi-annual	<p>Output2.1.: The inclusive development and implementation of public policies are better coordinated by national institutions to facilitate a transition to green, sustained and inclusive economic growth</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.1.1:</u> Existence of a national SDG road map <u>Baseline (2022):</u> No <u>Target (2027):</u> Yes Source: Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.1.2:</u> Number of institutions strengthened to promote the employability and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ministries of: Economy and Finance; of Environment; of Planning and External Cooperation; of Social Affairs and Labour; of Trade and Industry ○ National Institute of Vocational Training ○ Central Bank of Haiti ○ Chamber of Commerce ○ Haitian Association of Economic Journalists for Sustainable Development ○ Groupe Croissance ○ IMF ○ European Union ○ World Bank ○ IDB ○ University Agency of La Francophonie 	<p><u>Regular resources:</u> \$6,290,000</p> <p><u>Other resources:</u> \$16,930,000</p>

		<p>job creation of youth and women in support of promising sectors of agrifood, manufacturing and digital technologies <u>Baseline (2022):</u> 0 <u>Target (2027):</u> 3 Source: Ministries of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development; of Commerce and Industry; IFAD</p> <p>Output2.2: Public and private sector invest and promote expenditure on sustainable development through an integrated national approach</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.2.1:</u> Existence of an integrated national financing framework <u>Baseline (2022):</u> No <u>Target (2027):</u> Yes Source: Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.2.2:</u> Number of sectoral ministries involved in monitoring and reviewing progress in different funding flows and controlling public spending in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals. <u>Baseline (2020):</u> 0 <u>Target (2027):</u> 3 Source: Ministries of Planning and External Cooperation; of Economy and Finance; of Commerce and Industry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ECLAC ○ FAO ○ ILO ○ UNCTAD ○ UNICEF ○ UN-Women 	
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY: Social Refoundation (PSDH 2012-2030)</p>				
<p>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3, UNSDCF OUTCOME 4: The population, particularly vulnerable and marginalized groups, has better access to equitable, inclusive and quality basic social services, with an emphasis on respect for human rights, gender equality and disability inclusion, with a view of strengthening the social contract</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 2. No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development</p>				
<p>3.1 National coverage of the Information System of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor <u>Baseline (2021):</u> 25% <u>Target (2027):</u> 60%</p> <p>3.2 Placement in the Human Development Index</p>	<p>Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour Economic and Social Assistance Fund PNPPS, annual</p>	<p>Output 3.1: Public institutions are supported in an inclusive way to implement the PNPPS.</p> <p><u>Indicator 3.1.1:</u> Number of gender-sensitive reports analysed on the implementation of the PNPPS at the national and departmental level <u>Baseline (2022):</u> 0 <u>Target (2027):</u> 5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prime Minister ○ Ministries of Planning and External Cooperation; of Economy and Finance; of the Interior and Territorial Collectivities; of Social Affairs and Labour; of Women’s Affairs and Women’s Rights; of Youth, Sports and Civil Action ○ Economic and Social Assistance Fund ○ Local Authorities 	<p><u>Regular resources:</u> \$4,790,000</p> <p><u>Other resources:</u> \$12,740,000</p>

DP/DCP/HTI/4

<p><u>Baseline (2021)</u>: 170th place out of 189 countries <u>Target (2027)</u>: 168th place out of 189 countries</p> <p>3.3 Level of financing for the PNPPS from the national budget <u>Baseline (2022)</u>: 10% <u>Target (2027)</u>: 45 %</p>		<p>Source: PNPPS Observatory, Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour</p> <p>Output3.2: Subnational institutions have stronger functions, funding and capacities to provide basic and quality social services that meet the needs of the population most exposed to vulnerabilities, including women and youth</p> <p><u>Indicator 3.2.1:</u> Extent to which the country has policy measures and institutional capacities in place which aim to increase access to social protection schemes targeting the most vulnerable, including marginalized communities (IRRF indicator) <u>Baseline (2022)</u>: Not adequately <u>Target (2027)</u>: Partially Source: Ministries of Social Affairs and Labour; of Women’s Affairs and Women’s Rights</p> <p>Output 3.3: Comprehensive community and gender-based violence prevention and response programmes enable women and men to escape structural violence.</p> <p><u>Indicator 3.3.1.</u> Number of central and local institutions whose capacities have been strengthened to address violence against women and girls. <u>Baseline (2022)</u>: 200 <u>Target (2027)</u>: 500 Source: Ministries of Social Affairs and Labour; of Women’s Affairs and Women’s Rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Korea International Cooperation Agency ○ Governments of Canada, Chile, Japan ○ IDB ○ World Bank ○ ECLAC ○ FAO ○ ILO ○ UNICEF ○ UNFPA ○ WFP 	
--	--	---	---	--

NATIONAL PRIORITY: Territorial Refoundation (PSDH 2012-2030)				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #4, UNSDCF OUTCOME 5: Information systems and financial mechanisms and normative frameworks sensitive to gender, protection and social inclusion, are put in place to help State authorities, local communities and other national actors to pilot and coordinate public policies to strengthen resilience based on risk management, territorial governance and environmental management				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 3. Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.				
<p>SDG Indicators:</p> <p>11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies <u>Baseline (2022):</u> 0 <u>Target (2027):</u> 3</p> <p>13.b.1 Existence of nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications <u>Baseline (2022):</u> No <u>Target (2027):</u> Yes</p>	<p>Ministries of Planning and External Cooperation; of Environment; of the Interior and Territorial Collectivities Local authorities on the National Disaster Risk Management Plan Annual</p> <p>General Directorate of Civil Protection, Annually</p>	<p>Output4.1.: Public institutions at the national and local levels have stronger capacities to control and disseminate knowledge in preventing and responding to disasters and protecting the environment.</p> <p><u>Indicator 4.1.1:</u> Number of knowledge dissemination and decision support tools for disaster risk prevention and management and climate change adaptation developed and communicated <u>Baseline (2022):</u> 12 <u>Target (2027):</u> 15 Source: Civil Protection Agency and Ministry of Environment annual reports</p> <p><u>Indicator 4.1.2:</u> Number of new information technologies to disseminate knowledge and good practices in the prevention and management of disaster risks and environmental protection <u>Baseline (2022):</u> 1 <u>Target (2027):</u> 3 Source: see 4.1.1 above</p> <p>Output4.2: Public institutions at the national and local levels have stronger capacities for the integrated implementation of the National Disaster Risk Management Plan and the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan .</p> <p><u>Indicator 4.2.1:</u> Number of members of the National Disaster and Risk Management System that integrate multidimensional risks and gender, including the prevention of gender-based violence in disaster contexts in their planning and programming <u>Baseline (2022):</u> 0</p>	<p>Ministries of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development; of Planning And External Cooperation; of Environment; of the Interior and Territorial Collectivities; of Public Health and Population; of Public Works, Transport and Communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Local Authorities ○ National Directorate of Potable Water and Sanitation ○ Ayitica (company) ○ Alliance for Risk Management and Business Continuity ○ Media ○ Le Nouvelliste, ○ Haiti Climate ○ Institute of Technology and Animation ○ New Grand' Anse Foundation ○ IDB ○ World Bank ○ Government of the United States ○ Helvetas (NGO) ○ Heifer International ○ FAO ○ IOM ○ UNEP ○ UNESCO ○ UNFPA ○ UNICEF ○ UNOPS ○ WFP 	<p><u>Regular resources:</u> \$5,600,000</p> <p><u>Other resources:</u> \$38,820,000</p>

		<p><u>Target (2027): 3</u> Source: National Disaster and Risk Management System</p> <p><u>Indicator 4.2.2:</u> Number of new information technologies to document and update the integrated implementation of the National Disaster Risk Management Plan and the National Action Plan for Climate Change <u>Baseline (2022): 4</u> <u>Target (2027): 10</u> Source: National Disaster Risk Management Plan, National Action Plan for Climate Change</p> <p><u>Indicator 4.2.3:</u> Number of concrete actions for prevention and multidimensional risk reduction at the national and/or local level carried out by National Disaster and Risk Management System actors identified and updated using new information technologies disaggregated by gender of its promoters <u>Baseline (2022): 0</u> <u>Target (2027): 3</u> of which at least 1 promoted by women Source: Civil Protection Agency Annual reports</p> <p>Output 4.3. Public and private institutions, including civil society, youth and volunteer networks, have stronger capacities to support local development and spatial planning with solutions based on terroir and nature that focus on the green and inclusive economy</p> <p><u>Indicator 4.3.1:</u> Number of transformative models of resilient landscapes that have a concrete impact on the multisectoral resilience of communities implemented on a pilot basis <u>Baseline (2022): 1</u> <u>Target (2027): 6</u> Source: Ministries of Environment; and of the Interior and Territorial Communities, annual reports</p>		
--	--	--	--	--

		<p><u>Indicator 4.3.2:</u> Number of local initiatives, including civil society, youth and volunteer networks, supported in the application of green and circular economy standards disaggregated by geographical area and category of intervention, disaggregated by gender of its promoters <u>Baseline (2022):</u> 0 <u>Target (2027):</u> 10 total, 3 promoted by women Source: Ministries of: Environment; and of the Interior and Territorial Communities, annual reports</p> <p><u>Indicator 4.3.3:</u> Number of departmental sector tables and departmental technical councils that improve the quality of public services by integrating the green and circular economy into gender-sensitive local development plans <u>Baseline (2022):</u> 0 <u>Target (2027):</u> 5 Source: Ministries of the Environment; and of the Interior and Territorial Communities, annual reports</p>		
--	--	--	--	--