



2013  
2030

Haiti

Dare the future



# Introduction

**Haiti, 2030.** Thanks to long-term, substantive work led by the Haitian Government, Haiti has risen to rank amongst the world's emerging countries. Today, in 2030, poverty levels have been significantly reduced thanks to job creation policies, AIDS and tuberculosis are in constant decline, the country is gradually reforesting, elections take place regularly and transparently, infrastructure is more resistant to natural hazards and women play a central role in the Haitian economy. Of course, the path to resilience remains rocky, but the will of the people has triumphed and the results are visible.

A dream? A fiction? And why not?!

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) agreed by the international community are founded upon concrete benchmarks, and are encrypted and limited in time in order to tackle extreme poverty in all its aspects. They constitute an international framework that allows national governments and international development agencies to work together toward common goals.

Beyond 2015, efforts to achieve a world of prosperity, equity, freedom, dignity and peace are being pursued through the United Nations and particularly by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to build on the momentum generated by the MDGs and to pursue a post-2015 development agenda.

In Haiti, after the emergency work that followed the devastating earthquake of 2010, UNDP has put all its energy into long-term support for building a sustainable future for the country along with elected officials, the general population, national partners, the private sector and the international community. To achieve this, UNDP is working with the government and its ministries to build capacities in the areas of intervention where UNDP brings added value: recovery and reconstruction, poverty reduction and job creation, democratic governance, environmental protection, disaster risk management and the fight against HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, while paying particular attention to women empowerment.

The world is changing and the traditional pillars are coming down. Cities are becoming increasingly populated, whereas the countryside less and less. Haiti is no exception to this trend. New stakeholders are emerging in the South and represent terrific development opportunities. The number of young people is growing daily. UNDP supports this development. That is why this year, through this brochure, it is inviting you to project yourself into the future by way of the testimonies of young beneficiaries who have agreed to play the game. They will be the players of tomorrow. Haiti 2030: it's the future - let's dare it...



“ Today in 2030, I have returned to fishing on the coast and I am proud that my children will in time become fishers too. The trees are green again and the hills prevent flooding. The water flowing into gullies doesn't dirty our seas or waters anymore. ”



Fish are increasingly rare on the Haitian coastlines. As is the case for Romel, fishermen are forced to move away from the coast to practice their profession and few of them have learned how to protect the mangroves or marine ecosystems. Through its work in adapting to climate change, UNDP and its partners are raising awareness and providing fishermen with solutions for protecting their environment and making it less vulnerable to natural hazards.



Romel Zephir  
36  
Aquin



## Towards a Haiti protective of its biodiversity.

Due to the continued deterioration of its ecosystems, uncontrolled urbanization of its coastal areas, lack of information and deforestation, Haiti is one of the developing countries that are bearing the brunt of the adverse effects of climate change. A hurricane, a heat wave or just a heavy rain is enough to destroy crops or to flood residential areas. These represent many of the dangers that the Martelly Government decided to tackle by declaring 2013 “Year of the Environment.” In this sense, UNDP works alongside the Ministry of the Environment (MDE), to provide daily planning, implementation and technical support.

In 2013, UNDP strengthened the dialogue between the ministries of the environment from both sides of the Haitian-Dominican border, which led to the launch of the bi-national reforestation campaign of the island of Hispaniola by the two Presidents, on 5 June, on the occasion of World Environment Day.

Through the “Green Border” project and with the support of UNDP, the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), more than 400 hectares were planted (more than 800 in the Dominican Republic) and 800 short-term jobs were created, of which more than a third for women. Both countries continue to exchange best practices and by so doing, strengthening South-South cooperation.

In the North as in the South of the country, UNDP and the government have stepped up efforts to reduce the socioeconomic and environmental risks associated with natural hazards. The programme to reduce vulnerability in the south, through building riverbank protection walls for instance, cleaning of irrigation canals and the construction of dikes, saved entire communities in Les Cayes region from torrential rains in the second quarter of 2013.

To better prepare the coastal population in handling crises, UNDP and the MDE regularly organise training and awareness workshops on climate change. Along the same lines, and with the support of Canada, a new step was taken by the development of mathematical models that allow people to anticipate the most suitable kind of crops depending on climactic forecasts.

In addition, UNDP has been working closely with the Ministry of Environment on the development of a national policy on adaptation to climate change that must ultimately prepare the country in averting the effects of global warming, especially in the sectors of agriculture, health, economy and urbanisation.

A desk study of environmental impacts is also being created within the ministry and the environmental sectorial table – meeting and decision-making space between the stakeholders and donors involved in the sector - was officially launched in 2013.

In terms of biodiversity, three bays in the North of the country were once again officially named as “marine protected areas” in 2013 by the Ministry of Environment with the support of UNDP and other partners such as the IDB and the CIAT. The next step is to strengthen the biodiversity of the Parc Lavisite in the West and the Parc Macaya in the Southwest.







To no longer  
quake when the  
earth does.

To position its country on the path of development, the Haitian Government continues to place disaster risk management at the centre of its national priorities. True to its mission to support governments worldwide, UNDP remains committed in Haiti to minimise the destructive capacity of a natural hazard such as the 12 January 2010 earthquake.

In 2013, UNDP supported the Government of Haiti in defining a “Roadmap for earthquake risk reduction in Haiti”, a national programme based on four main lines of action: monitoring and threat assessment, training/education/awareness-raising, reducing risk factors, and preparation.

In this context, micro-zoning maps currently being drawn up by UNDP in the four major cities of the North (Cap Haïtien, Port-de-Paix, Fort Liberté, Ouanaminthe) have confirmed that the soils are likely to amplify the risk of damage if a major earthquake occurs.

Studies also show that some key buildings in Cap Haïtien and Fort Liberté could not withstand a major earthquake. In its concluding report, UNDP encourages rapid construction reinforcement to meet building standards in each of the at-risk municipalities.

Preventive approaches are already in use in the North, where UNDP and the government are endeavouring to work with builders and civil engineers to ensure that buildings are built in compliance with these standards, to raise awareness on this topic for schools and to inform the population.

This approach is expected to enhance the quality of buildings, and help Haitians develop behaviours that protect them in the event of an earthquake. Thus 600 master trainers, 300 students and more than 180 aid volunteers have been trained.

In addition, UNDP supports the Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC) and mobilises the young people in schools as part of the “Civil Protection Friday” initiative. Practical exercises on the behaviour to be followed during an earthquake allow students to practice first aid rescue techniques to evacuate a building and identify safe shelters.

Seismic events recorded in November 2013 in Cap Haïtien gave proof that the behaviours to be followed in schools and administrations have been properly assimilated.

At the international level, UNDP’s work in Haiti is part of the advocacy initiated by the Political Champions Group for Disaster Resilience, consisting of high-ranking officials from leading international and national institutions.

The group, of which Prime Minister Lamothe is a member, stresses the urgency for integrating disaster risk reduction into planning and programmes and make it a cross-cutting issue in national development for preparing and recovering from disasters.

“ Today in 2030, the majority of young Haitians have a decent job, live comfortably and decide for themselves the future of their country. ”



A professional accountant, Jeune Carlyde has lived in Les Cayes for over ten years. A beneficiary of the UNDP Kfou Biznis initiative initiated in collaboration with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Haiti, she was placed in a company to round out her professional experience. She is now ready for the job market.



Jeune Carlyde  
27  
Grande-Anse





## Towards more jobs and entrepreneurship.

Ceinor Monex, 51, has been a farmer in Fort Liberté since the age of 16. His prize commodity, peanuts, has been selected as an iconic product of the Department of the North East. His pride with this selection is the same as that of millions of farmers who see the project to promote the value chains of typical local products as a real shining light on the national economy. Cocoa and chocolate in the North, handbags and honey in the South, paper mâché in the East, cut iron in the West... Haiti has no lack of products that are as rich as they are varied.

Through forums organised in ten departments, farmers, government officials and members of civil society and local chambers of commerce have identified all the iconic products in each department. Of the 539 products initially identified, 30 were identified as priority products based on selection criteria such as their potential for job creation, environmental impact and ability to increase production.

Initiated by UNDP in support of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MCI), this initiative is one of the fundamental components of a broader job creation policy across the country.

But UNDP does not only focus its interventions on farmers like Ceinor. Out of a desire to promote this integrated development process through job creation, it also established the Supplier Development Programme (PDF). Its aim is to stimulate the Haitian economy by connecting small farmers to markets and strengthening the competitiveness of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) through effective partnerships with large companies to improve the value chain. For example, Coca Cola Haiti could produce its famous drink by getting 50% of its supplies from Haitian SMEs.

Other initiatives that feed this employment strategy have been implemented, among others, in a GHESKIO centre in the heart of a precarious neighbourhood in Port-au-Prince. More than 500 men and women in vulnerable situations have been incorporated into an economic production centre by becoming both members and actors in handicrafts workshops. There, they use the skills they have acquired during technical training and management sessions in topics such as marketing and accounting, but also sewing, paper mâché and cut iron, which holds a rightful place as a recognised iconic local product for the West department.

In parallel, beneficiaries have access to a support services desk for micro-businesses to help them register their business, open a bank account or direct them to microcredit institutions. This project is a perfect example of the willingness to engage in a public-private partnership that is necessary for Haiti's economic recovery.

At the root of these initiatives which bore fruit in 2013 is a strong partnership between the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and UNDP. Recognising the need to strengthen support for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), the MCI uses UNDP's expertise to define and plan the mandate of the Ministry's directorates. This technical support has also paved the way for the development of a public policy proposal for MSMEs—a first in Haiti.

With this policy, the government is making a long-term commitment to the development of Haiti. True to its mission, UNDP will continue to support this initiative in the perspective of an emerging Haiti by 2030.







## Towards thriving neighbourhoods with a voice.

**H**aiti, four years after the 2010 earthquake... Since the disaster, enormous efforts have been made to help the country recover and improve the lives of Haitians in the affected neighbourhoods.

More than 80% of the ten million cubic meters of debris generated by the earthquake have been cleared from the streets of Port-au-Prince. This pace was much faster than that recorded in 2004 after the tsunami in Indonesia. A UN intervention not only cleared one million cubic meters of rubble but also recycled the debris, turning it into paving stones, stairs and public places where today children can play. This initiative is still underway in the town of Léogâne.

To help in the fight against poverty in the country, UNDP is working with relevant ministries to support the transition from emergency to development and to ensure that recovery efforts are sustained, integrated directly into public policy and managed by the Haitian institutions. Following the management and recycling of debris projects, this approach led to the creation of an Inert Waste Management Unit that was established within the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications.

Furthermore, technical support from UNDP helped the government establish the Coordination Unit for Housing and Public Buildings Construction and the launch of the National Housing and Habitat Policy, which arose from the actions of the 16 neighbourhoods/6 camps project that saw to the relocation of more than 11,000 displaced families and the closure of 50 camps. Public spaces are coming back to life...

In the same intervention and from a determination to keep Haitians at the heart of the decisions taken for their own neighbourhoods, UNDP continued to build community platforms in 2013. These eight platforms consist of 160 men and women from different sectors of community life whose choices have been approved by the people and the government.

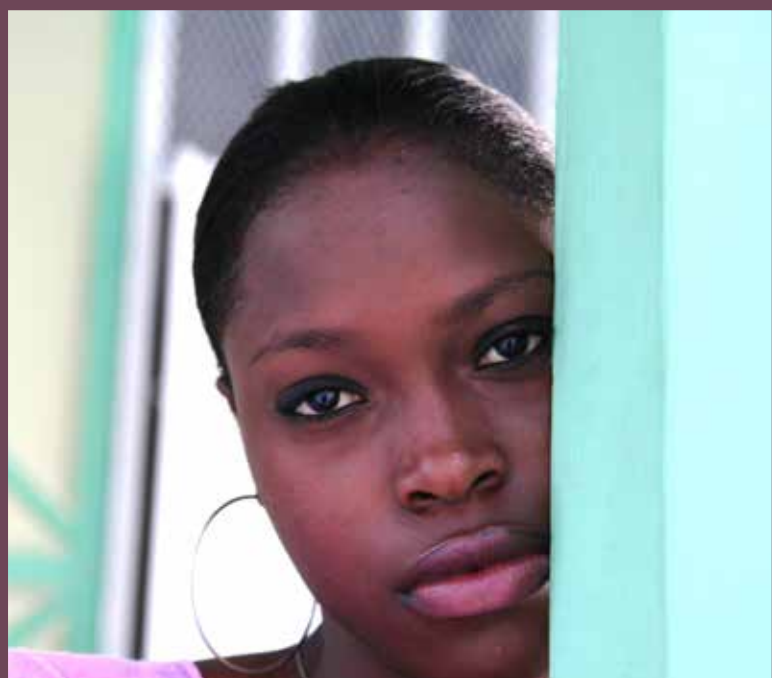
Through targeted training programmes and infrastructure projects directly managed by them, the platforms learn how to better meet the needs of their communities while deciding the development priorities of their own neighbourhoods, from rehabilitation of roads to job creation through to vocational training, or evaluation of urban risk and the installation of solar lamps to ensure the safety of women at night.

In parallel with this integrated approach, fighting against poverty at the national level requires identification of the most vulnerable families. The creation of a single registry of beneficiaries has been initiated through a series of household surveys conducted by government social workers. This registry is a key tool to better channel resources to the most vulnerable. With the technical expertise of UNDP, nearly 15,000 households in precarious areas have been identified, representing nearly 100,000 people, and classified according to their level of vulnerability. The registry has already been put to use as part of social protection programmes implemented by the Government's Economic and Social Assistance Fund.

The objective of sustainability through these initiatives remains at the heart of UNDP's work to reduce poverty within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), whose deadline is 2015. A national MDG monitoring report will be published in 2014 in partnership with the Government of Haiti.

While these interventions continue to bear fruit, Haiti still has enormous hurdles to clear before it can secure its position as an emerging country in 2030. These challenges can only be tackled in partnership under the aegis of the national authorities, with the commitment of the Haitian people and the support of international partners.

“ Today in 2030, all the houses in Morne Hercule are built in accordance with anti-earthquake safety codes. Roads are well made and allow us to easily get about. The face of Morne Hercule has greatly changed and we are proud of our neighbourhood. ”

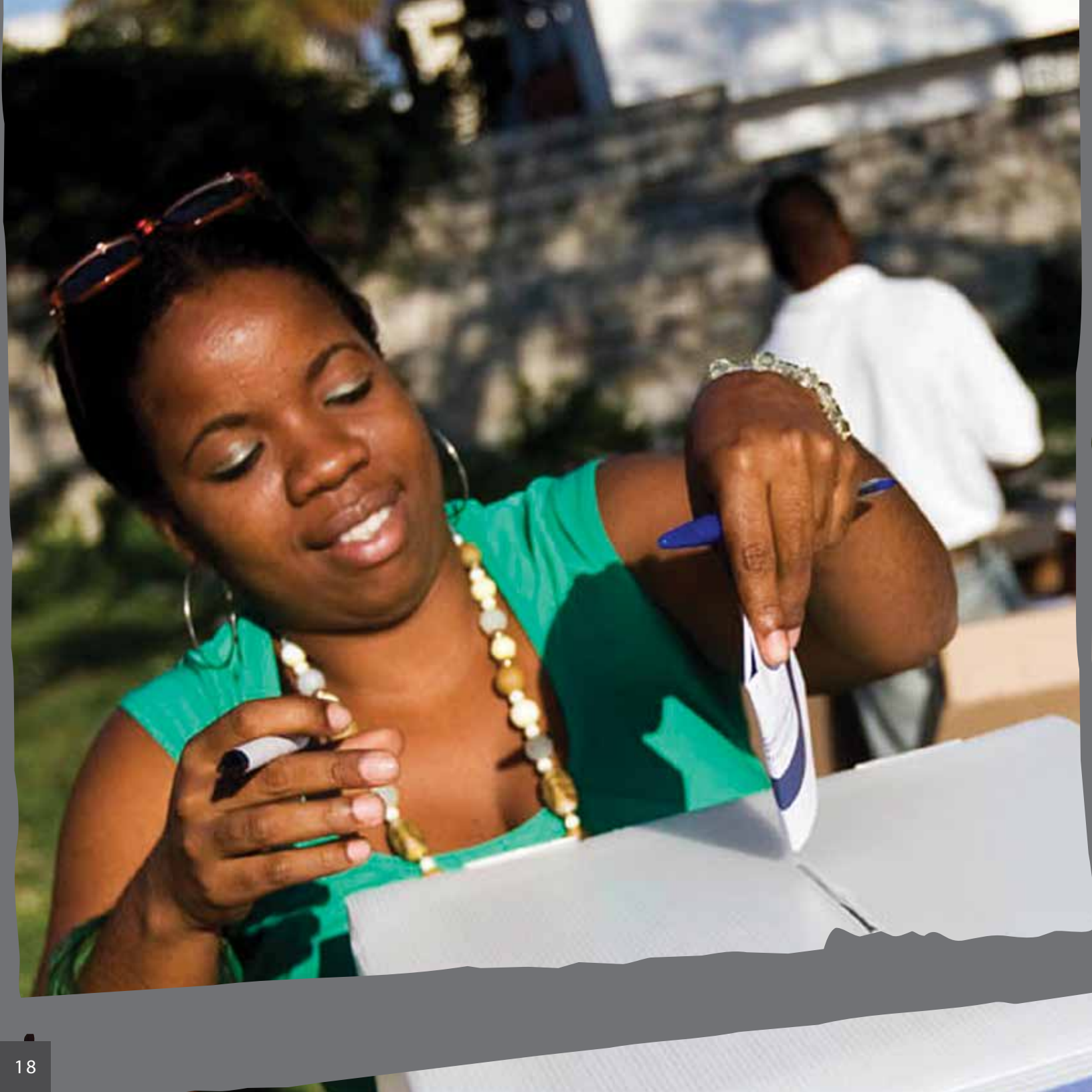


Celestin Gregjine Samantha is a schoolgirl and has lived with her family in Morne Hercule since 2008. Samantha never imagined that Morne Hercule could ever present the image it projects today mainly because of the state of the roads and houses before the interventions of the 16/6 project. All told, 1,000 houses, 3,000 meters of roads and 3,500 meters of sidewalks have been repaired. A young model, she dreams that young people will one day be able to attend university and contribute to the Haiti that all Haitians want for 2030.



Celestin Gregjine Samantha  
21  
Morne Hercule





## On the path to a strong and equitable justice.

**W**hether it concerns the fields of reconstruction, housing, planning or governance, public institutions capacity building is a priority for UNDP. The goal is to support the country's key agencies in the professionalization of their executives and also in consolidating the gains and long-term planning of their public strategies.

In regards to the justice sector, significant progress has been made since the reorganization of the Ministry of Justice and Public Safety in 2012. This has been realised through the capacity building plan named "PACTE Justice", which plans the budgets of the Ministry's Directorates and Services at five-year projections. Strengthening the judicial inspectorate is one of many contributions of this strategic tool.

UNDP also supported in 2013 the formation of trainer teams specialising in gender-based violence cases, investigative techniques and graft within the judiciary training school.

In parallel, UNDP joined these efforts with those of MINUSTAH, including the Court of First Instance of Port-au-Prince, in the fight against prolonged pre-trial detention: an issue that remains central to the Haitian prison authorities.

On the election front and through executive staff capacity building, UNDP contributed to the consolidation of the electoral system at all levels through the establishment of the Transitional College of the Permanent Electoral Council (CTCEP) in April 2013. UNDP has furthermore advocated for the creation of the Office of Gender Equality to the Haitian Parliament and has already expressed its willingness to provide specialised training on gender and democratic governance for Parliamentarians and CTCEP officials.

In terms of international aid management, the framework for external development aid coordination in Haiti made a leap forward in 2013. Implemented by the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation with UNDP support, it saw the holding of the first meeting of its Aid Effectiveness Committee (CEA). The CEA, a strategic forum bringing together the Haitian Government and its financial partners, has identified action priorities for effective and sustainable development. The external aid management module, a database on funding from the international community, is now online and should improve the management of external aid and its integration into the State's budget.

In 2013, UNDP and its partners also continued to pursue the establishment of the administrative reform project, led by the Government's Office of Management and Human Resources. It is designed to provide a regulatory and operation framework for land use and economic and social development, which is essential for the implementation of the framework State Reform Programme. This programme's first five-year plan is being implemented (2012-2017). At the same time, sketches of urban and regional patterns – tools of economic and social development – have been developed for the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation.

2013 finally saw the official handover of software programs from the SIGOB initiative – a computer and policy agenda to manage all connections of a public institution – from UNDP to the Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Justice, hence promoting the strengthening of its executive power.

“ Today in 2030, the parity between men and women is a reality in the public service, elections are fair and transparent and justice is accessible to all Haitians. ”



Up to a few years ago, gender equality and access to justice in Haiti still seemed like a distant utopia. Today, more and more young Haitians like Medjine are graduating from judiciary training schools every day. Through training courses provided by UNDP to continue building the capacity of the Permanent Electoral Council (CEP), this young CEP administrative assistant better understands the electoral cycle, the function of political parties and can now work for her dream of an equitable and accessible justice.



Medgine Joseph  
27  
Port-au-Prince





## A daily fight against AIDS and TB.

« I am pleased to note that UNDP aligns with the priorities of the Haitian Government to make quality health care accessible to all,” Guilène Raymond Charité, Director General of the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP) stressed at the reopening of the health centre of Saint Jean du Sud in October 2013.

In this context, UNDP supported the renovation of 20 health centres in the departments of the South, North and North East. A particular emphasis was placed on blood safety with the rehabilitation of the centre in Les Cayes to ensure access to blood products in accordance with international standards. At the same time, the rehabilitation of the health centre of Saint Jean du Sud will make it possible to offer health services to over 15,000 residents in the area of prenatal care, family planning, delivery, diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis.

UNDP and its 15 sub-recipients are involved in the Global Fund's fight against HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis, and their actions follow the national targets set by the MSPP. In the everyday struggle against HIV/AIDS, nearly 52,000 people living with advanced HIV infection continue to receive antiretroviral therapy. To help people with HIV to live with the disease like any other disease, more than 7,000 counselling sessions were arranged for their benefit, helping them to strengthen their resilience to disease.

In Haiti, young people and sex workers are the greatest at-risk groups. While the age of first sexual intercourse is increasingly lower, young people lack information and are subject to a strong stigma that complicates their access to HIV prevention and treatment. It is for this reason that young people are at the heart of the work of UNDP and the Global Fund in its support of the government.

Sex workers are also among the vulnerable groups with a prevalence rate of 8%, as compared to 2.2 % in the general population. It is therefore critical to continue to focus interventions on women more than 2,000 of whom have received awareness training on HIV/AIDS, condom use etc. Over 18 million condoms were also distributed between 2012 and 2013 and 500,000 people were tested.

In addition, with funding from the Global Fund, 140,000 patients were diagnosed and treated for TB, with a cure rate of 75%. During 2013, 264 centres provided diagnostic services and Tuberculosis treatment.

The considerable increase in resources allocated to health over the past decade through development aid is changing the way the AIDS and TB are evolving in low-income countries like Haiti. There is certainly much more to be done, but we can see signs of dramatic improvement, thanks to the perseverance and sustainability of the programmes. The number of new HIV infections is declining in many countries most affected by this epidemic. Haiti is a prime example.

UNDP and its partners, alongside the Government, intend to continue this fight not only against the spread of HIV/AIDS but also to restore the quality of life of people living with HIV and to reduce the incidence, prevalence and mortality associated with tuberculosis in Haiti.

“ Today in 2030, there's  
no more AIDS in Haiti and  
young Haitians use responsible  
behaviour in their sex lives. ”



A psychology student at the State University of Haiti, Jonathan Alexandre has benefited from peer educator training and counselling at the Volunteering Centre for Development of Haiti (VDH) since 2008. Today, he is a trainer himself and is deeply committed to his role in educating young people on sexual health, condom use and sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS. VDH is supported by UNDP through its Global Fund programme.



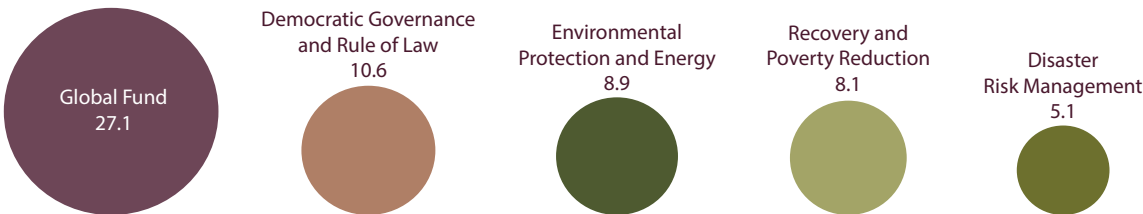
Jonathan Alexandre  
24  
Port-au-Prince



# ID Card - UNDP Haiti

**Number of on-going projects: 33**

**Total programme budget for 2013: 59.8 US million dollars**



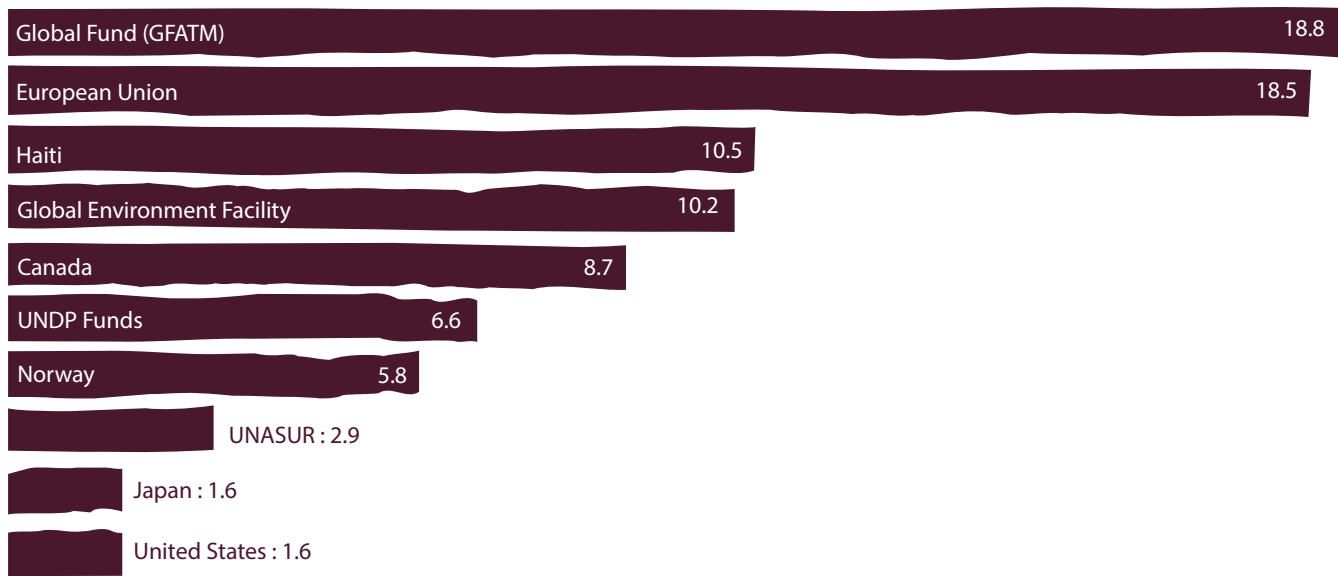
**Execution for 2013: 44 US million dollars**

**Number of «MY World» ballots collected in Haiti (United Nations Global Survey): 3 000**

**Key partners:**

BPM-OMRH, BPM-UCLBP, CEP, CIAT, CNIGS, CNSA, Departemental directions (Sud, Nord, Nord-Ouest), DINEPA, EDH, FAES, FAO, GHESKIO, Haitian Red Cross, IDB, IHSI, ILO, MAEC, MARNDR, MC, MCFDF, MCI, MDE, MEF, MICT-DPC, MINUSTAH, MPCE, MSPP, MTPTC, municipalities (Port-au-Prince, Léogâne, Pétion-Ville), OAS, OCHA, Presidency, Primature, UEH/ONAVC, UN Women, UNAIDS, UNEP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, Université Quisqueya, UNOPS, WFP, WHO-PAHO.

**Donor contributions for 2013 (US million dollars):**



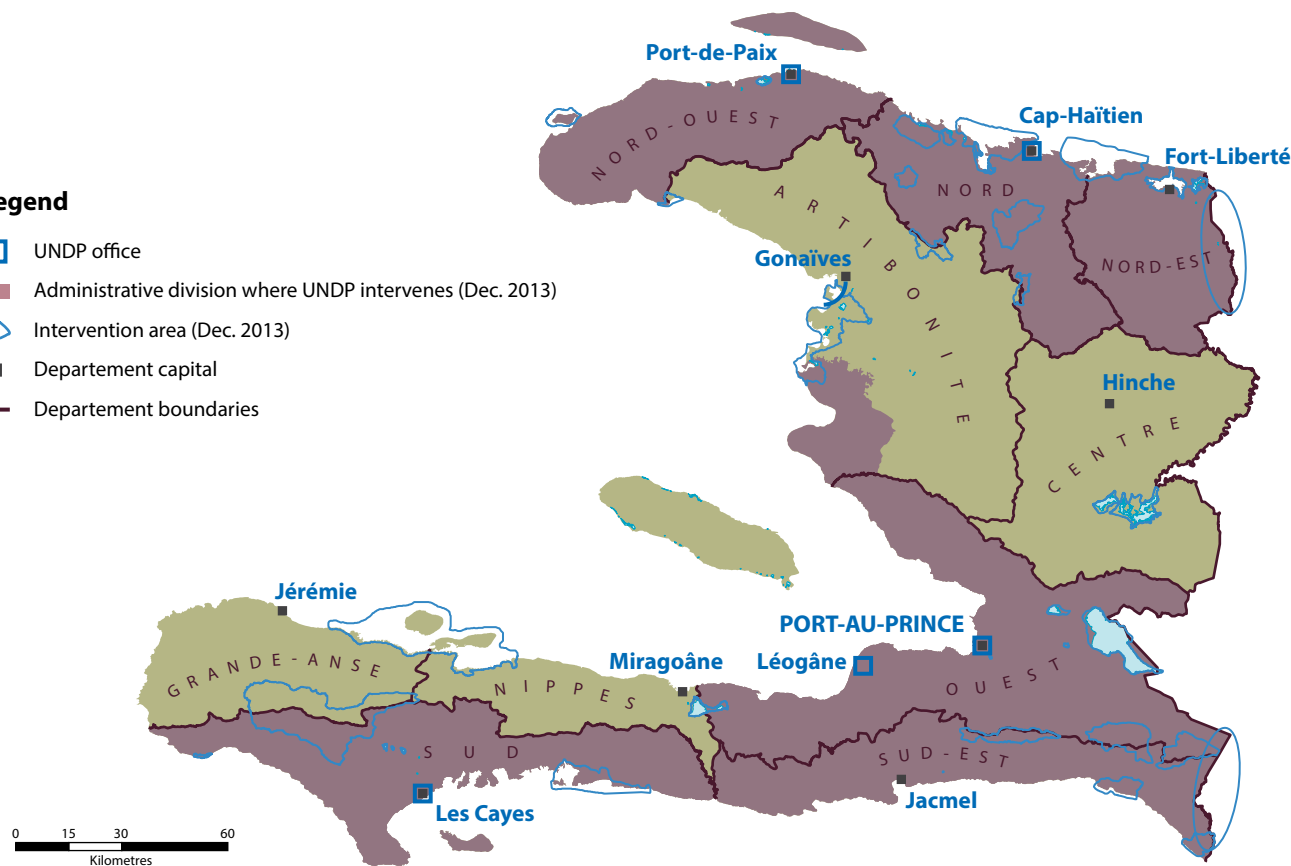
# ID Card - Haiti

Area	27,750 km <sup>2</sup>	Share of main sectors in GDP	Primary sector: 23 % Secondary sector: 18 % Tertiary sector: 59 %
Population	10,579,230 people	Unemployment	40.6 %
Youth	15-24 years old : 20.5 %	Poverty	56% of Haitians live with less than a dollar per day, 76% with less than two dollars per day
Administrative division	10 départements 42 arrondissements 133 communes 570 sections communales	Human Development Index	0.456 - 161 <sup>st</sup> (of 187 countries)
Forest cover	Less than 2 % of area	Literacy rate	Women 74 %, Men 79 %
Vulnerability to natural hazards	Seismic risks Flooding Hurricanes	Seropositivity rate HIV/AIDS	2.2 %
GDP per capita	1,058 US dollars	Acces to improved water source	64.8 %
		Children of less than five years old suffering from malnutrition	22 %

Data sources : IHSI/CELADE (2008 and 2013), World Bank (2012), IHSI (2007 and 2001), UNDP HDI (2013), EMMUS V (2012)

## Legend

- UNDP office
- Administrative division where UNDP intervenes (Dec. 2013)
- Intervention area (Dec. 2013)
- Département capital
- Département boundaries



# Dare the future



## **United Nations Development Programme**

December 2013

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