



UNITED NATIONS IN
HAITI



HAITI MOVING FORWARD STEP BY STEP

2012



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PREFACE

MARIANO FERNÁNDEZ AMUNÁTEGUI

Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Haiti

The current political situation in Haiti is characterized by a stabilization process that, although fragile, shows promise and must be nurtured. Enduring political stability is the key to strengthening the country's governance institutions, promoting socio-economic development, and attracting foreign investment.

The holding of credible partial legislative, municipal and local elections in 2013 will reinforce State institutions both at the national and local level. In 2012, the publication of the corrected version of the constitutional amendments and the installation of the Superior Council of the Judiciary (legislated for in a 2007 law to strengthen the independence of the judiciary, but until now never constituted) represented significant strides by Haiti's Government to strengthen rule of law institutions.

The overall security situation in 2012 remained relatively stable, with instances of civil unrest linked primarily to socio-economic grievances in a difficult economic context characterized by low economic growth. Although the performance of the Haitian National Police continued to gradually improve in 2012, the institution is not yet in a position to assume full responsibility for the provision of internal security across the country's departments.

In this context, MINUSTAH military and police personnel played a vital role in the maintenance of overall security and stability. The United Nations in Haiti and its international partners continued to provide technical, financial and logistical support to advance key stabilization processes including, among others, the strengthening of the Haitian National Police, preparation for the forthcoming elections, and reform of key rule of law institutions such as the judiciary and the corrections system.

INTRODUCTION

NIGEL FISHER

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

QUESTION:

WHAT WAS PROGRESS LIKE IN HAITI IN 2012?

ANSWER:

MIXED. PROGRESS, YES, BUT PLENTY OF CAUSE FOR CONCERN ALSO.

The preliminary findings of the Enquête Mortalité, Morbidité et Utilisation des Services (EMMUS V 2012), the mortality, morbidity and service use survey undertaken in January and June 2012 by the Institut Haïtien de l'Enfance et l'Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique, show marked improvement in many indicators, compared with the situation in 2006. It reported a significant increase in primary school enrolment, increased vaccination rates and pre-natal care coverage, a decline in acute malnutrition rates among children, and in infant and child mortality rates. The proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities has doubled – but that still means that only a quarter of Haitians use improved facilities. In other areas, there was no real improvement – no increase in the number of Haitians with access to protected water sources. About 80 per cent of Haitians are well informed about HIV/AIDS and the same percentage of births are registered; but these numbers have scarcely changed since 2006, or have declined marginally.

Of course, in between the two EMMUS surveys, we had massive flooding in 2008, the devastating earthquake of 12 January 2010, the world's largest cholera epidemic and, this year, a regional drought and two tropical storms that have devastated agricultural production and fisheries and plunged many more Haitian families into a situation of serious food insecurity. Yes, 80 per cent of Haitians displaced into camps in 2010 have now left those camps, but that still leaves over 350,000 living in camps under worsening conditions. Yes, cholera infection and case fatality rates have fallen sharply, but Haiti is still living through a serious cholera epidemic.

We look to development solutions to address these problems: employment creation and agricultural regeneration to address poverty and food insecurity; launching the 10-year national cholera eradication plan which will focus most of its proposed budget on improving water supply and sanitation facilities; accelerating community-based housing solutions under the leadership of the Unité de Construction de Logements et de Bâtiments Publiques (UCLBP). Yet, while these solutions come on line, vulnerable populations need immediate support. As humanitarian resources dry up, we have to find ways in which development funds can increasingly provide both immediate and long-term solutions. The new Cadre de Coordination de l'Aide Externe au Développement d'Haïti (CAED) provides a government-led platform upon which Haiti and its international partners can address priorities within the national plan framework – and it incorporates disaster risk reduction as one of its priorities.

At the start of 2012, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had predicted a 6 per cent growth rate in GDP for the year. Its current, revised forecast is for approximately 2.5 per cent growth. Haiti may be open for business – new investment agreements signed, a new industrial park, new hotels, more paved highways – but many structural problems remain unresolved; for example, the difficulty in starting a new business, the land tenure nightmare, or opaque tendering and contracting procedures. Additional development projects have come on line in 2012, as has national budget funding but, at the same time, the rate of fulfillment of international development commitments have declined in 2012, as international partners regarded with concern the ongoing stalemate at the political level. There is also considerable ODA funding already available to government entities, but which remains undisbursed, blocked by administrative or management problems.



In this report, we attempt to show real progress that has taken place in United Nations cooperation with the Haitian Government and people, but we also highlight challenges that remain. The UN in Haiti is strongly committed to “accompagnement” of Haiti in its aspirations for greater autonomy, stronger governance, development and reduction in the vulnerability of the majority living in poverty. The UN family is committed to reinforcing national institutions, as illustrated by the ongoing technical support to the Directorate of Civil Protection and in the plan agreed with the Government to transition from the humanitarian cluster system to one of support to sector ministries and departments, to enable them to lead disaster preparedness and response. We are also committed to joint action whenever possible, to increase coherence and to reduce the transaction costs that our cooperation demands of national counterparts. Our one-UN programme framework, the Integrated Strategic Plan, is founded on the main pillars and priorities of the Plan Stratégique de Développement d’Haïti.

So, progress and challenge: As primary school enrolment increases, the shared concern of the Government and its partners must be to reduce drop-out rates and increase learning achievement. As access to health care increases, issues of service quality and equity become paramount. As Haitians leave camps, housing quality and living standards in communities become more dominant in our joint programming. The Government has launched a series of welcome social protection measures which will benefit from greater cohesion between them. In this report, the outcomes of UN programmes of cooperation in Haiti are described. It must remain a priority for United Nations partners to ensure the outreach of their sector and institution-building activities to sub-national institutions, to benefit the most vulnerable and to address gender inequities, which remain pervasive.

We look back on a year of progress and constraints. We look forward to a new year, as always, with optimism; we will continue our commitment to “accompagnement”. We look forward to a year of building increased trust between Haiti and its international partners, between Haitians and their Government and within the ruling class itself. We can progress on the basis of mutual trust and mutual obligation. We look forward to supporting Haiti’s national plan, one that is focused on Haiti’s most critical priorities and which is realistically based on available resources. Haiti can assert greater control over its destiny. The United Nations family is here to support national priorities and to help build that increasing self-reliance. Men anpil, chay pa lou.

Port-au-Prince, December 2012



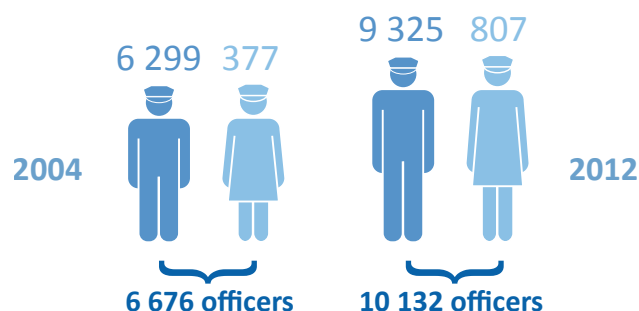


RULE OF LAW

Rule of law in Haiti remains a challenge, mainly due to dysfunctional institutions (justice, police and prisons). Professional police and accountable justice systems are essential to the stability of the country, and therefore to investments, economic growth and development. The United Nations supports the strengthening of rule of law through promoting democratic governance, securing the legal and physical security of the population and supporting a functioning public administration.

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

POLICE



HNP Development Plan 2012 – 2016 approved.

480 Police officers and 20 Magistrates trained on justice for children.⁽¹⁾

Creation of a National Coordination Office for Women Affairs and Gender in the HNP.

SECURITY:

UN PEACEKEEPING AT WORK

285 daily patrols
of UN police

700 daily patrols
of military contingents

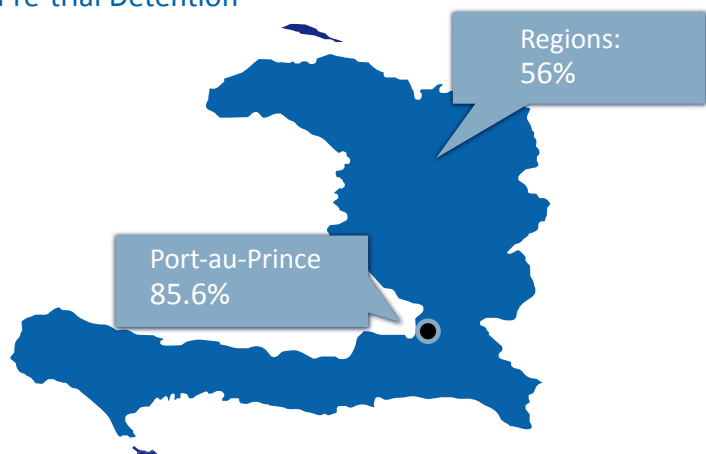
} on average
throughout
the country

Training on sexual and gender-based violence, human rights and criminal proceedings and investigation offered to HNP and judicial police officers. Gender focal points appointed in 20 commissariats.⁽²⁾

The Haitian Customs Surveillance service is now operational in all four land border crossings.

CORRECTIONS

Pre-trial Detention



Pre-trial Detention Monitoring Committees put in place in 7 jurisdictions.

New prison in Croix-des-Bouquets opened.

JUSTICE

Superior Council of the Judiciary established and President of Cour de Cassation appointed.

16 tribunals rehabilitated or built.⁽³⁾

CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

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

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

The establishment and proper functioning of key accountability and oversight mechanisms, such as the Superior Council of the Judiciary, General Inspectorates of the police and the judiciary, Cour de Cassation and Unit for the Fight Against Corruption, is essential.

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

Amendments to the Constitution adopted, including provision for a Conseil Constitutionnel and a mandatory 30% minimum women in public life.

Reopening of 4 Legal Aid Offices (BAL) in Port-au-Prince.⁽⁴⁾

Graduation of 20 Magistrates trained in France and in Haiti with French government support.⁽⁵⁾

PROTECTION

Ministry of Human Rights and the Fight Against Extreme Poverty created.

113 victims of Human Trafficking accompanied by the Brigade De Protection des Mineurs (BPM) and its partners.⁽⁶⁾

Organic law for the Office of the Ombudsperson promulgated in July 2012 with UN support.

Creation of spaces for the reception of survivors of gender-based violence in 5 police commissariats in Port-au-Prince.⁽⁷⁾



VOICES

« I am proud of being the image of Bel Air, a neighbourhood of Port-au-Prince perceived as underprivileged and populated by bad people. I am not alone, there will be more like me to climb the ladder ».

Gary Desrosiers, deputy spokesperson of the Haitian National Police, was promoted Inspector on 12 June 2012.



GOVERNANCE

The weakness of institutional governance remains a key challenge in Haiti. State revenues barely cover the operational needs of ministries and only allow for limited investment. Access to state services generally remains highly insufficient and varies greatly from one region to another.

Despite this context, 2012 saw several positive advances. The launch of the national coordination framework of external development aid in Haiti (CAED) on 26 November 2012 represented an important step towards greater aid effectiveness. Encouraging progress was also made regarding the state reform agenda.

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

AT CENTRAL LEVEL

The Government's Human Resources Management Office led [ten regional consultation fora](#) to validate the long-term Governmental Reform Framework Programme, an initiative supported by the UN.⁽¹⁾

.....
[Launch of the CAED](#) in Haiti on 26 November 2012 provides a platform for Haitian stakeholders and the international community to strengthen mutual accountability and trust, and maximize the effectiveness of aid in the country.

.....
As part of the CAED, technical support provided to the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (MPCE) for the [implementation of the External Aid Management](#)

[Module](#), which objective is to increase transparency of external aid and strengthen the government's capacity to manage external resources.⁽²⁾

.....
Technical assistance offered to the [Haitian Institute for Statistics and Informatics \(IHSI\)](#) for the finalization of the 2012 national household survey (EMMUS V), which provides updated data on critical development indicators.⁽³⁾

.....
[Equipment installed and databases](#) (survey of buildings, geo-spatial information) transferred to the IHSI.⁽⁴⁾

Human and technical resources provided to the National Geospatial Information Centre to increase the quantity and quality of maps produced.⁽⁵⁾

Contribution to the development of sector strategies and plans coordinated by the Government of Haiti: i.e. 10-year cholera elimination plan elaborated by the Ministry of Health and DINEPA, and draft national policy on housing, human settlements and urban development coordinated by the National Coordination Unit for Housing and Public Buildings Construction (UCLBP).⁽⁶⁾

Two administrative buildings constructed for the Ministry of Interior.⁽⁷⁾

Ratification by Haitian Parliament of the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Intercountry Adoption.

AT DEPARTMENTAL LEVEL

Technical and financial support provided for the budget development of the country's 140 communes. 131 of the 140 municipal budgets submitted to the Ministry of Interior and undergoing screening and validation.⁽⁸⁾

Performance assessment of all municipalities undertaken for the 2006-2011 period.⁽⁹⁾

15 municipal buildings and 9 vice-delegations built with UN support.⁽¹⁰⁾

As part of a larger effort to define urban development plans throughout the country, the MPCE continued to lead consultations with city residents. More than 700 people participated in these planning exercises in Jacmel and Cap Haitien.⁽¹¹⁾

AT COMMUNITY LEVEL

Community platforms established in the localities targeted by the Government-led 16/6 programme. These platforms help communities discuss and prioritize rehabilitation works in their neighbourhoods.⁽¹²⁾

Community resource centers built through various UN-supported programmes to facilitate information sharing on safe building practices and accompany housing repairs and construction by Haitians themselves.⁽¹³⁾

Launch of a three-fold programme to strengthen durability of social grassroots movements to build advocacy capacities in civil society.⁽¹⁴⁾



Community platform in Morne Hercule

CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

If 2012 has seen some encouraging progress, many challenges persist, including the implementation of public administration reform and the development of more transparent procurement processes, clearer land title procedures and conditions that encourage investment.

The approach should be of one of transformation, not of substitution, whereby international partners, including the UN, accompany state institutions and Haitian civil society to lead their own development.

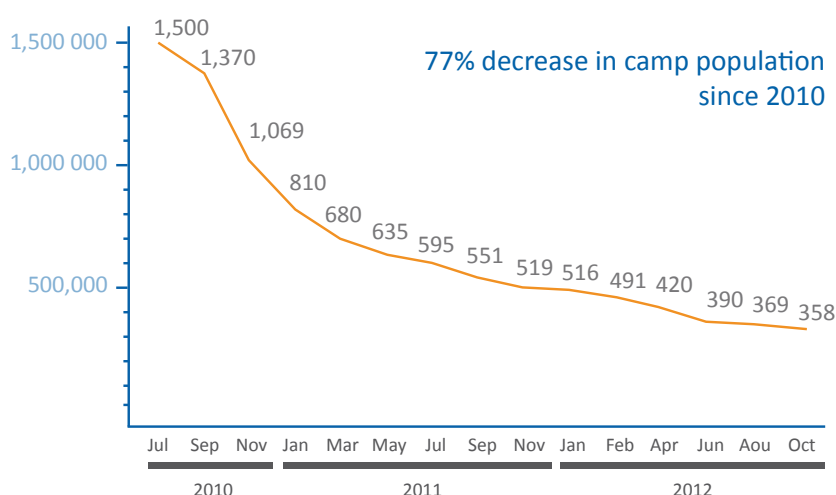
This cross-cutting priority is reflected in the Integrated Strategic Framework of the UN system in Haiti for 2013-2016, which is fully aligned with the Strategic Plan for the Development of Haiti and is endorsed by the Government of Haiti.



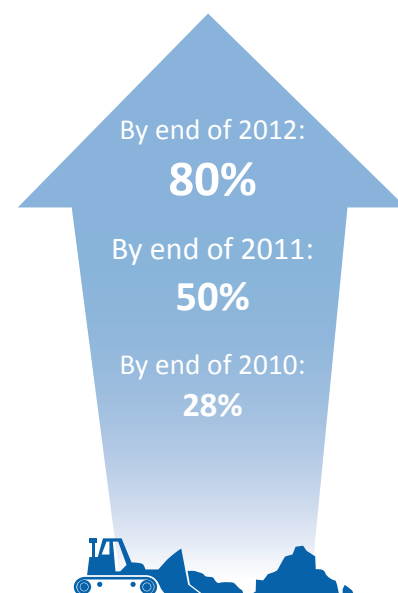
RETURN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD REHABILITATION

Over the last few decades, the housing sector, in Port-au-Prince and in other Haitian cities, developed mostly informally, without regulatory frameworks or sector policies for the management of urban growth. The earthquake shed a crude light on the great vulnerability of Haitians, and the need for safer building practices. In 2012, significant progress was achieved with the support of the United Nations and the many partners working on housing and urban development.

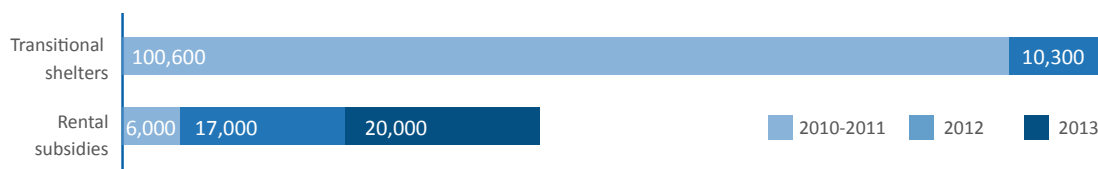
TOTAL NUMBER OF DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS FROM JULY 2010 TO OCTOBER 2012



RUBBLE CLEARED



RECONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SINCE 2010 AND EXPECTED TRENDS IN 2013



KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

80% of the debris generated by the earthquake has been removed by the Government of Haiti, Haitians themselves and partners (10% of which through UN-supported programmes).⁽¹⁾

200,000 paving stones and 20,000 tiles have been produced out of earthquake rubble and transformed into stairs, corridors, houses.

Close to 7,000 people have been trained on safe construction and rehabilitation practices, urban planning and land tenure system in Haiti.

Housing solutions provided to a total of 158,833 earthquake affected families.⁽²⁾

99% of beneficiaries who received rental subsidies agree that such support was offered to them at the moment in which they were most in need.⁽³⁾

46,000 residents benefited from infrastructure rehabilitation, through rebuilt “red houses” and repaired “yellow houses” in the neighbourhoods targeted by the 16/6 programme.⁽⁴⁾

In these neighbourhoods, 1.2 km of road and 1.5 km of drainage canals constructed and 400 street solar lights installed.

20 neighbourhood rehabilitation plans developed with communities and training on urban planning provided to community leaders.

Operational budget formally allocated from state resources to the National Coordination Unit for Housing and Public Buildings Construction (UCLPB), and draft

policy on housing, human settlements and urban development elaborated.⁽⁵⁾

Information and Technology Unit established within the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communication (MTPTC), to monitor its reconstruction projects, and support provided to raise awareness among the population on safe housing construction.⁽⁶⁾

CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

Key objectives for 2013 include:

- Accompany the return of Haitians still living in camps and continue the reinforcement of Haitian institutions leading housing, urban development and reconstruction efforts.
- Scale up rehabilitation activities in neighbourhoods of return and advocacy for the systematic integration of disaster risk reduction in urban planning and neighbourhood rehabilitation.
- Accelerate training in safe construction practices and ensure its sustainability.
- Implement different tools to support a sustainable housing strategy:
 - **CREDIT:** Explore multiple possibilities for vulnerable populations to have financial options to secure and enhance their dwelling and environment.
 - **TENURE:** Provide the basis and define the steps for a future legalization.
 - Continue progress on developing and implementing different housing solutions.
 - Explore alternative technologies (available and accessible in the Haitian context) and guide the Government towards more sustainable construction practices.

VOICES



“Since we moved here our lives have improved so much! We feel safe in this area – the same where we used to live before the earthquake – and we have access to water, electricity and sanitation”.

After months in a camp, Wilbert and Pauline moved back to a tidy one-bedroom flat thanks to rental subsidy and cash incentive programmes.

⁽²⁾ These include 110,964 temporary shelters built by the E-Shelters Cluster members, 23,233 rental subsidies, 5,911 permanent housing as well as repairs of damaged houses.

UN Entities: ⁽³⁾E-shelter cluster, ⁽¹⁾(4)⁽⁵⁾ILO, ⁽⁴⁾(5)⁽⁶⁾IOM, ⁽⁵⁾MINUSTAH, ⁽¹⁾(4)⁽⁵⁾UNDP, ⁽¹⁾(5)⁽⁶⁾UN Habitat, ⁽¹⁾(4)⁽⁵⁾(6)UNOPS, and ⁽⁵⁾the World Bank.



DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The natural disaster risk index in the country has been among the highest in the world for a long time. Erosion and deforestation add to the impact of frequent flooding, particularly during the rainy season (April to October) and the cyclone season. Since the early 2000s, the National Disaster Risk Management System (SNGRD) has promoted a culture of risk reduction across the country through prevention, preparedness and response activities. The Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC) has also considerably reinforced its capacities at the national and departmental levels, with the increased provision of human and in-kind resources from partners, including the UN.

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

RISK PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

About **244 km** of streets and roads rehabilitated since October 2011.

More than **70 km** of irrigation, drainage channels and ditches cleaned.

25,000 m³ of waste and trash removed in 10 major Port-au-Prince ditches by four companies of MINUSTAH's military engineers, to prevent flooding.

7 multi-purpose centres in some of the most vulnerable communes of the South equipped with solar panels and water purification systems. These centres are used as evacuation locations in the event of a natural disaster.

36 projects to mitigate flooding risks and improve sanitation in vulnerable neighbourhoods (51,000 Haitians employed, including 30% women).⁽¹⁾

FOOD SECURITY

41,000 families (60% women) from urban and peri-urban areas received agriculture inputs and sold part of their production.

More than **8,000 hectares** of agro-forestry land planted and rehabilitated with soil conservation structures.

An **emergency distribution network** was developed to bring the necessary food assistance to the most in need after disasters (e.g. Storm Isaac and Hurricane Sandy in 2012).



PREPARATION AND RESPONSE

1 national and 10 departmental cyclone season contingency plans available.

4 national and 10 departmental cyclone simulation exercises (SIMEX) and first ever Tsunami SIMEX to improve coordination and response.

More than 4,500 persons in vulnerable areas trained in disaster preparedness, evacuation and first aid.

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1 national and 10 departmental Emergency Operation Centres equipped and fully functioning.

70 local experts integrated into the DPC, including 10 teams at departmental level, and a tele-communication network established.

CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

The adoption of a national legal framework for disaster risk reduction (DRR) and monitoring DRR expenditures and activities at national and departmental levels remains a priority.

Sustained donor funding is required to continue investing in strengthening institutional capacities at all levels and in scaling up mitigation and infrastructural improvements such as river banks rehabilitation, drainage systems and seismic proof housing.

It is important that awareness campaigns on disaster prevention and the integration of disaster risk reduction into school curriculum continue to reach more people throughout the country.

Efforts also need to be sustained to consolidate the national early warning system and strengthen logistics and emergency telecommunication capacities.

VOICES

«So Haiti and Haitians can be more resilient to disasters.»

Marie Alta Jean-Baptiste, DPC Director





HEALTH

Even before the earthquake, the health situation in Haiti was already one of the most fragile in the region. However, over the past years, significant progress was made in several areas, including nutrition and HIV-AIDS prevention. In 2012, the United Nations continued to support a wide range of programmes to improve service delivery to the most vulnerable through state and non-state actors. The fight against cholera has remained a priority. Since the outbreak of the epidemic in October 2010, the United Nations has spent about USD 118 million on prevention and treatment activities in support of the Government of Haiti.

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

The Government, the UN and a coalition of partners led a [nationwide vaccination campaign](#), resulting in nearly [3 million children](#) under 10 years vaccinated against polio, measles and rubella.

The [acute malnutrition rate for children](#) under 5 years old went from 9% in 2006 to [5.1% in 2012](#).

[More than 360,000 Haitians](#) benefited from programmes to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition, with support from the Ministry of Health and the UN.⁽¹⁾

At the end of 2012, the country-wide cholera case fatality rate was 1.2%, down from a high of 2.4% in November 2010.⁽²⁾

[10-year plan on the elimination of cholera in Haiti](#) finalized by the Ministry of Health and the National Potable Water and Sanitation Directorate (DINEPA), with UN technical assistance.⁽³⁾

The [Initiative launched by the UN Secretary-General](#) on 11 December 2012 comes in direct support to this plan. This Initiative promotes expanded access to clean water and sanitation, improved health care and the global mobilization of resources to tackle cholera in Haiti in 2013 and beyond.

[HIV infections](#) were [reduced](#) by 50% from 2008 to 2012.⁽⁴⁾

The number of people on antiretroviral drugs over the last 4 years increased by 200%.⁽⁵⁾

More than 70% of tuberculosis patients were cured in 2012, with support from the Global Fund to fight Aid, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Activities supported by this Fund are implemented by the Government of Haiti, the Haitian Red Cross and several NGO partners.⁽⁶⁾

More than 62,000 children under five received **Long Lasting Insecticised Nets** in four of the most endemic departments.⁽⁷⁾

Four maternity clinics are now **operational** in the Port-au-Prince area, in the Artibonite and in the South-East departments, providing **emergency neo-natal obstetrics care, advice on family planning** and **prevention of mother-to-child transmission services**. Such services were also introduced in 11 additional health facilities throughout the country, covering more than 18,300 pregnant women.⁽⁸⁾

Awareness-raising campaign on sexual and reproductive health reached more than 20,000 youths in the Nippes and South-East Departments.⁽⁹⁾

In 2012, **more than 47,000 Haitians living in camps received preventive health information** on waterborne diseases, malaria, dengue, TB/HIV and reproductive health in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area.⁽¹⁰⁾

CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

- The UN will continue to accompany the Government of Haiti to plan, manage, monitor and decentralize basic social services, particularly in the most vulnerable and under-served communes.
- It will work with the Government to increase national resources dedicated to the national HIV-AIDS response, which, to date, is more than 90% funded by external partners.
- The UN will also continue to provide financial and dedicated technical assistance to Haitian institutions to further integrate cholera treatment into health structures and improve waste management and water and sanitation services in health facilities and throughout the country.



VOICES

In Haiti, kangaroo mother care helps stabilize the health of premature babies

In Haiti, a baby born before term is very vulnerable.

Yet, thanks to kangaroo mother care, more and more preterm babies born in the neonatal unit of the Hospital of the State University in Port-au-Prince are surviving.

The method, named for the similarity to how certain marsupials carry their young, was initially developed to care for preterm infants in areas where incubators are unavailable or unreliable. In kangaroo care, the baby wears only a diaper and a hat and is placed in foetal position with maximal skin-to-skin contact on the parent's chest.

"Kangaroo care arguably offers the most benefits for preterm and low-birth-weight infants, who experience more normalized temperature, heart rate and respiratory rate, increased weight gain and reduced incidence of respiratory tract disease," explains Health Specialist at UNICEF Haiti Mireille Tribié.

Kangaroo care also helps to improve sleep patterns of infants and to promote frequent breastfeeding.

⁽²⁾ See specific UN fact sheet on cholera preparedness and response for more information

⁽⁴⁾ Source: UNAIDS/WHO/MSPP 2012 estimates

⁽⁵⁾ Source: MSPP/PNLS, from 20,015 (2008) to 41,200 (2012) ; UNGASS Report; PNLS bulletin Dec. 2012

⁽⁶⁾ GHESKIO, ZL/PiH, Care, FEBS, PLAN, Save the Children, MARCH, VDH, FOSREF, CDS, Espoir Anaise and PSI. Since 2011, UNDP is the Principal Recipient of the Fund and is accountable for its financial management.

UN Entities: ⁽¹⁰⁾IOM, ⁽³⁾PAHO/WHO, UNDP, ⁽⁸⁾⁽⁹⁾UNFPA, ⁽³⁾⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾UNICEF, ⁽¹⁾WFP



CHOLERA PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

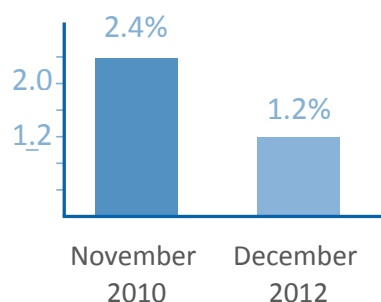
Strengthening the Government's capacity to respond to cholera remains the central objective behind UN efforts, including the recent launch by UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon of a new initiative to support expanded access to clean water and sanitation, improved health care and the global mobilization of resources to tackle cholera in Haiti in 2013 and beyond.

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

As of 6 December 2012, **621,660 cholera cases** recorded by the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP).

7,759 cholera-related deaths reported to the MSPP for this period.

Country-wide case fatality rate
monthly average in %



Overall, **USD 118 million** spent by the UN system in Haiti to respond to the epidemic since its outbreak.

Early warning system managed by the MSPP functional since November 2010.⁽¹⁾

80% of cholera spikes responded to by UN-supported Emergency Response Department of the National Potable Water and Sanitation Directorate (DINEPA).⁽²⁾

Trainings on cholera and appropriate messaging to more than **4,300 community health and sanitation agents** and more than 1,400 health providers.⁽³⁾

Reduced risks for an estimated 1 million people through improved **desludging operations**.⁽⁴⁾

Reduced risks in camps through **mitigation works**.⁽⁵⁾

Improved hand-washing and toilet facilities in 240 schools since January 2010.⁽⁶⁾

Logistical support to move both personnel and supplies,



including 400 metric tons of health, water adduction and sanitation materials.⁽⁷⁾

Support to humanitarian response through 5 helicopters, 220 trucks and water-tanks, 20 boats and 28 medical teams.⁽⁸⁾

Distribution of millions of aquatabs, soap and medical equipment, among others, to affected families during Tropical Storm Isaac and Hurricane Sandy.⁽⁹⁾

Completion of a 2012 cholera contingency plan.⁽¹⁰⁾

Mapping of health partners and medical stocks in each commune available.⁽¹¹⁾

4,000 small and 4 large filtration systems installed for public institutions, such as schools and religious, community and health centres, to improve access to drinking water for the population.⁽¹²⁾



VOICES

“Cholera is such a dangerous disease that we can easily catch it if we don’t protect ourselves. I know that to protect myself, I must always wash my hands with treated water, coming out of the latrine and after shaking someone’s hand. And, coming home, I must drink and use only treated water.”

Eunide Joseph, schoolgirl in Dessalines, after a UN-supported information session.

CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

Decreasing funds for cholera response and prevention is a growing challenge. The Haiti Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) for 2012 was only funded at 40%, making it one of the most under-funded CAPs worldwide. As a result, basic WASH service provision in camps remains very low with high levels of open air defecation, and only 35% of provision of chlorinated water in community water supply points. The number of cholera treatment facilities declined to 159 in November 2012, from 248 in June 2011.

Considering the infectious rates at the end of 2012, there may be up to 118,000 new cases of cholera in 2013. In order to respond to critical needs next year, a Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP) was developed, in which USD 34 million is requested for cholera prevention and treatment.



HUMANITARIAN ACTION

Humanitarian action in Haiti in the last two years has accomplished significant tangible results. From 2010 to 2012, in support of Government priorities, humanitarian actors ensured adequate services to the 1.5 million displaced after the earthquake. Camp population decreased by 77% over the last two years. The number of people newly affected by the cholera epidemic has been considerably reduced and mortality rates lowered to 1.2%. National capacities to prepare for and respond to future emergencies have also been strengthened. Despite these improvements, Haiti is still confronted with a number of critical humanitarian needs which national capacities alone cannot address.

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

STORM ISAAC (AUGUST 2012)

More than **15,800 people** were **evacuated** from high-risk camps and more than 15,200 Haitians received **emergency food** and non-food items.⁽¹⁾

The Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC), the UN and several NGOs distributed more than **25,600 tarpaulins**, **10,300 hygiene kits**, **6,100 buckets**, **aquatabs**, **mosquito nets** and **soap** to affected areas.

Farm tools and kits were provided to 20,000 households under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture.

HURRICANE SANDY (OCTOBER 2012)

20,000 plastic sheets, **food** and **emergency repairs of water networks** provided to 60,000 people affected by the floods.

Up to 1.2 million people targeted by **emergency interventions** throughout November. These are still ongoing as 2012 ends.

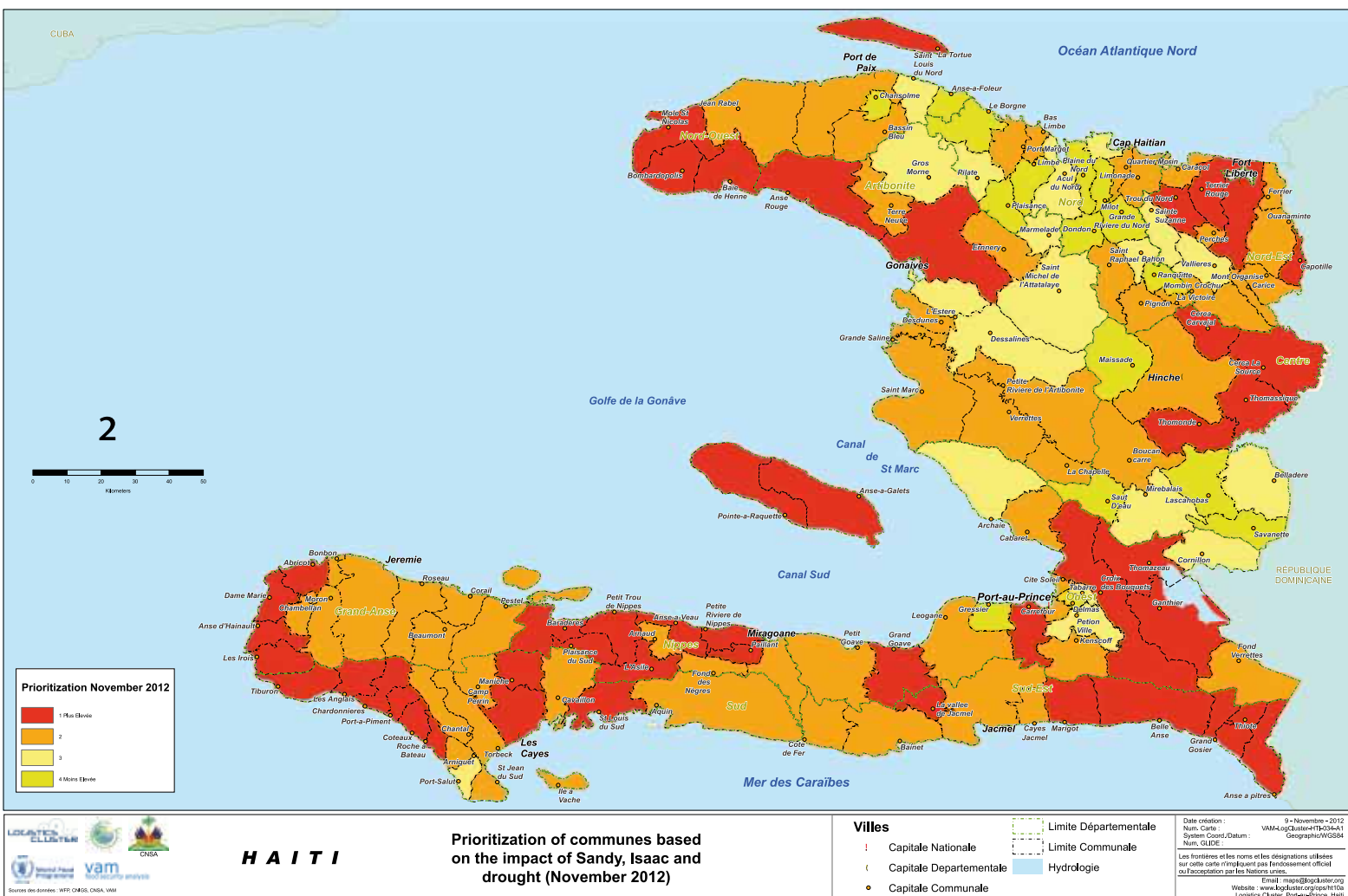
PREPARATION AND RESPONSE

1 national and 10 departmental cyclone season contingency plans.

4 national and 10 departmental cyclone simulation exercises (SIMEX) and first ever Tsunami SIMEX to improve coordination and response.

More than 4,500 persons in vulnerable areas trained in disaster preparedness, evacuation and first aid.

For more information on disaster risk reduction and response, see the fact sheet on this issue.



CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

- The deterioration in food security, due to the destruction of crops by drought and recent natural disasters (Tropical Storm Isaac and Hurricane Sandy), may evolve into a nutritional crisis if no immediate preventive interventions are carried out. Today, **2.1 million people live in food insecurity** and 500,000 of the most vulnerable require immediate assistance.
- 81,600 children under five are acutely malnourished; 20,000 of these suffer from severe acute malnutrition and are 9 times more likely to die than non-malnourished children.
- 358,000 people remain in camps facing deteriorating living conditions and increased vulnerability to protection incidents. They are in urgent need of return solutions.
- There are recurring localized outbreaks of cholera whilst reduced prevention and curative capacities endanger the country's ability to ensure adequate responses. Considering the infectious rates at the end of 2012, there may be up to 118,000 new cases of cholera in 2013.

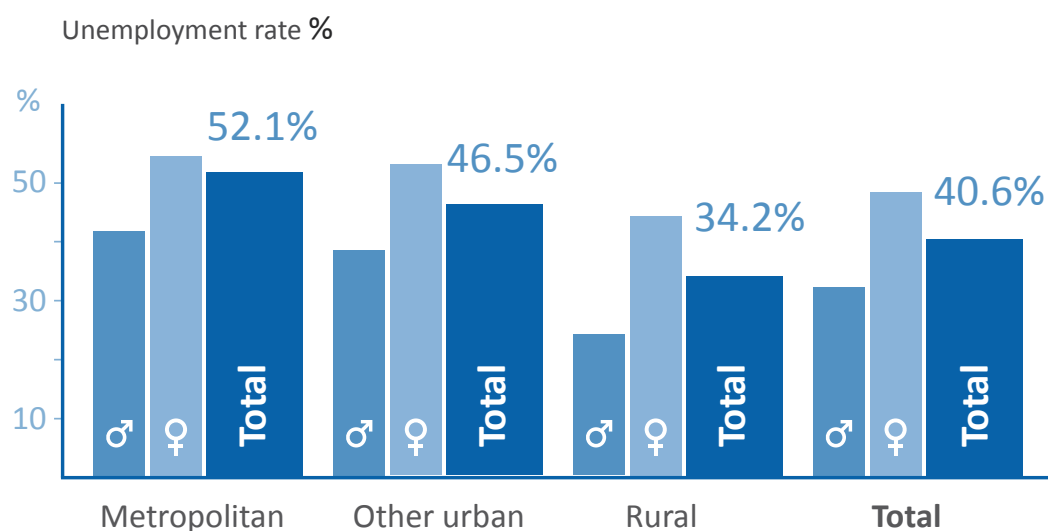
- **Shortfalls in humanitarian funding throughout 2011 and 2012 have reduced response capacities** to the extent that there are insufficient means under current conditions to meet existing humanitarian needs. As of 7 December 2012, actual humanitarian funding received against the 2012 CAP stood at USD 61 million, representing only 40% of identified critical humanitarian requirements.
- In order to respond to critical needs in 2013, **a Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP) was developed**. Of the 3 million believed to be in need, the HAP focuses on the most critical needs of one million people. **USD 144 million in international assistance is required to support the implementation of the plan**. A significant new element in the HAP is the major focus on addressing food insecurity (34% of total funding sought).
- Strengthening capacities for disaster preparedness and response remains a priority for the UN and humanitarian partners. The transition of the functions of the humanitarian coordination groups (clusters) to national counterparts, initiated in 2012, will continue into 2013 under the leadership of the Government of Haiti.

⁽¹⁾This was led by the Direction de la protection civile (DPC) with the support of the humanitarian community.
UN Entities: IOM, MINUSTAH, OCHA, PAHO/WHO, UNDP, UNHAS, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP and Humanitarian Clusters



EMPLOYMENT AND JOB CREATION

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



Source : IHSI.EEEI. Enquête Emploi 2007

PHASE 1:

Emergency and creation of
High Intensity Labour Jobs

PHASE 2:

Empowerment and job
sustainability for most
vulnerable groups through
income-generating activities

PHASE 3:

Implementation of a long
term national policy for
employment

EMERGENCY AND CREATION OF HIGH INTENSITY LABOUR JOBS

More than 470,000 temporary jobs created (40% women).⁽¹⁾

Cash for Work, Food for Work and Cash for Production programmes contributed to clean the Haitian capital Port-au-Prince and other cities strongly damaged by the earthquake. In rural areas, they helped rehabilitate small infrastructures and protect watersheds to increase agriculture production. Overall, these initiatives allowed Haitians, both men and women, to earn a living at a critical time.

JOB CREATION FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS, THROUGH TRAINING AND INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITIES

More than 800 vulnerable women trained and accompanied in business creation and hundreds of Haitians trained on small business management to facilitate their participation in the local economy.⁽²⁾

The UN helped identify beneficiaries in hard-stricken areas. The business models in strategic sectors of the Haitian economy were determined, and advocacy activities were conducted to promote employment, especially for vulnerable women.

FOOD PURCHASE AND PRODUCTION INCREASED TO BOOST THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Local production of milk for schools increased through UN support, reaching 28,000 children in 72 schools.

Overall, the quantity of food purchased by the UN locally went from 566 metric tons in 2009 to 3,400 metric tons in 2012.⁽³⁾

Purchasing food locally is a way to support local farmers, improve food security and stimulate a key sector of the economy.

CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

ACCESS TO JOBS

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

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT POLICY DEFINED

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

LOW ACCESS TO FUNDING FOR MICRO AND SMALL BUSINESSES

➤ The UN works on the regulation framework to improve access to credit for micro and small businesses.

95% OF SMALL TO MIDDLE BUSINESSES ARE INFORMAL

➤ The UN supports the Government and partners from the private sector to facilitate the formal registration process of businesses.

MARKETS AND STRONG SECTORS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY ARE ISOLATED

➤ The UN conducts analysis to develop connections between leading businesses and micro/small businesses working in the same sector.

➤ Furthermore, the cultural and tourism sectors will be promoted through the creation of cultural and tourism poles.⁽⁴⁾

VOICES



"With what I earned, I was able to enroll my daughter in school and expand my business at the same time. I extended the cage and bought more chicks for the second round of production. That way, I'll be able to earn more and take care of my family."

After losing everything during the earthquake, Marie Maude Joseph followed UN-supported trainings to develop her professional activity.



ENVIRONMENT

Over the past thirty years, the country's forest cover dramatically decreased and now represents less than two per cent of the Haitian territory. Eighty-five per cent of the country's watersheds are degraded. Such degradation causes frequent floods, soil erosion, and important losses of nutrients essential for agriculture. In 2012, the United Nations continued its efforts to increase agriculture production, improve watershed management and promote reforestation.

WHY ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN HAITI?

- Unsustainable environmental practices in agriculture and other sectors generate economic losses over time.
- The next generation of Haitians will inherit lower capacity for resilience and adaptation to different external shocks (such as hurricanes and other climate-related events).
- Increased scarcity of resources (i.e. water) can generate tensions within and between communities.

The United Nations works at central level with the Ministry of Environment, at departmental level, especially in the South, and across the Haitian-Dominican Republic border.

In the South Department, several agencies (FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNOPS and WFP) have combined their expertise and resources in agriculture production, watershed management, promotion of renewable energy, coastal and marine resource management, and biodiversity conservation, among others.

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

13 reforestation brigades (from 6 in 2011), working on the Haitian-Dominican Republic border, replanted more than 300 hectares with forest and fruit trees.⁽¹⁾

To improve shared management of natural resources, a **bi-national committee** is now **operational**, with representatives from the Dominican and Haitian ministries of environment.

As part of the UN-supported vulnerability reduction programme in the South Department:

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



In an effort to commercialize clean energy products, the UN supported the production and sale of **500 clean energy products** and helped set up **11 clean energy retail businesses** in the South Department.⁽²⁾

To maximize the use of alternative energy sources and reduce fuelwood consumption, the UN helped with the construction of **two pilot hydropower stations** in the South Department.⁽³⁾

In the same vein, the UN continued to promote the **use of briquettes** to cook meals in schools, thereby saving 20,575 kg of charcoal and 123,000 kg of wood during the 2011-2012 school year.⁽⁴⁾

Installation of more than 250 solar lamps in some of the most impoverished areas of Port-au-Prince.⁽⁵⁾

CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

- The UN will continue to accompany Haitian institutions at central and departmental level to support the modernization of the environmental legislation and strengthen their planning, fund management and coordination capacities.
- The UN will also pursue its engagement with community-based organizations to improve the livelihoods of Haitians through, for instance, the sustainable development of fishing, the development of eco-tourism initiatives and improved agro-forestry systems.



VOICES

“Reforestation is giving life. It protects our water springs in the mountains and also prevents landslides.”

Troimène Siméon, member of a Women Group reforestation in Aquin (South).

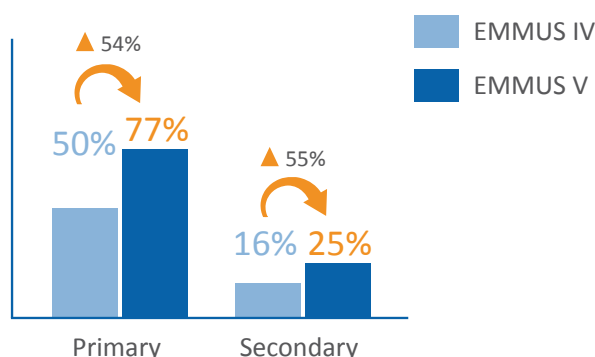


EDUCATION

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

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

Universal primary education
Net attendance Rate (%)



77% of children of primary school age (11-16) are attending primary school, a significant improvement from just under 50% in 2005-2006.

With the [national programme for free education](#) under implementation in all ten departments, more than **1 million**

[children](#) are currently estimated to benefit from free education. The UN supported 750,000 of these children along with more than **16,500 teachers and 2,700 schools with the distribution of school kits**, teaching materials and furniture to contribute to raising the enrolment rate in 2011-2012.⁽¹⁾

Close to 200 schools were completed with water and sanitation facilities in earthquake-affected areas, providing over 70,000 children with access to an improved learning environment while [reducing their exposure to water-borne diseases](#).

Awareness raising on [cholera prevention](#) reached 1 million children in 5,000 schools.⁽²⁾

In support of the implementation of the National School Meals Programme, the UN worked with more than 16 local and international NGOs partners to [provide a hot meal every day to 685,000 children in over 2,000 schools](#) country-wide.⁽³⁾



This year, a total of 894,000 children countrywide were reached with school meals by different partners.

In an effort to increase local purchases and stimulate the Haitian economy, the UN also [provided locally produced milk, “Let a Gogo”](#) to 28,000 children in 72 schools.⁽⁴⁾

To reduce charcoal consumption and promote alternative energy sources, the [use of briquettes to cook meals in schools](#) was promoted, thereby saving 20,575 Kg of charcoal and 123,000 Kg of wood during the 2011-2012 school year.⁽⁵⁾

Technical assistance provided to the Ministry of Education in curriculum reform, teachers’ training and consolidation of national statistics on the education sector.⁽⁶⁾

CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

In 2013, the UN will continue supporting government institutions to increase children’s access to quality formal, community and family-based early learning opportunities.

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

In response to the food security crisis that hit Haiti this year, WFP is planning to provide take-home rations to school children during the lean season (April-May 2013).

Efforts will also continue to scale up local purchases of food and increase the number of briquettes used to cook meals in schools.



A SUCCESS STORY: GLORIA

Gloria lives in the community of Citron Marlique in the mountains on the outskirts of Port-au-Prince. She shares a one-room cement house with her parents and three sisters.

She’ll be joining about 200 other primary-school-age children. The brand-new school is just down the hill from her house. It was built by UNICEF, with the support of the community of Citron Marlique.

On the first day of school, a school kit finds its way to Gloria. She quickly finds a spot in her classroom to sit down and carefully write her name in each of her new notebooks.

A visitor to the classroom asks Gloria why she appears so happy.

“I’m happy because I come to class and I can join my friends,” she replies.

ACRONYMS



CAED:	National Coordination Framework of External Development Aid
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IFAD:	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO:	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM:	International Organization for Migration
MINUSTAH:	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
OCHA:	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR:	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PAHO/WHO:	Pan American Health Organization /World Health Organization
UNAIDS:	United Nations Joint Programme on HIV AIDS
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP:	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
UN-Habitat:	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHAS:	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNHCR:	The UN Refugee Agency
UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS:	United Nations Office for Project Services
UN WOMEN:	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WASH :	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for all
WFP:	World Food Programme