



NASYON ZINI AN
AYITI

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS
IN HAITI 2011

Rapò Nasyon Zini an Ayiti 2011





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MINUSTAH delivering electoral material.



**FOREWORD BY MR. MARIANO FERNÁNDEZ, SPECIAL
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN HAITI**

prefas



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On 14 October 2011, the Security Council adopted Resolution 2012, extending for one year the mandate of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), and authorizing the reduction of its military and police workforce to 10,600 elements – 7,340 military and 3,241 police – as recommended by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki moon in his 25 August report. The Council stressed that “[I]n the future, all adjustments to the Force’s configuration should be based on the overall security situation on the ground, taking into account the ongoing strengthening of the public authorities’ capacities, notably through the reinforcement of the Haitian National Police”.

This resolution is in line with the Council’s previous decisions relative to the situation in Haiti. As early as 2008, its members had endorsed the Secretary-General’s recommendation to reconfigure the Mission

over a three-year period, to review MINUSTAH’s composition, and to realign its activities according to the evolution of the situation and of the priorities on the ground.

But the 12 January 2010 earthquake *de facto* suspended the implementation of this consolidation plan. With the adoption of Resolution 1908 on 19 January, and Resolution 1927 on 4 June 2010, the Security Council authorized a temporary increase of the Mission’s civilian, military and police elements, and an adjustment of its mandate to respond to the post-earthquake crisis. It also added a new pillar to its mandate: the support to humanitarian efforts, recovery and post-earthquake reconstruction.

The year 2010 was largely devoted to these three main activities. Called upon to play a key role in coordinating the humanitarian

assistance and recovery efforts, MINUSTAH invested all its logistic, civilian and military resources to respond to the country's considerable needs. Temporarily settled in prefabricated structures following the total destruction of its Headquarters at the Christopher hotel, its activities were based on a reviewed organisational chart; the document was posted on a makeshift easel, bearing witness to both the exceptional situation and to the swiftness with which operations were planned and decisions implemented.

Following a review of the Mission's priorities, recovery was to be the priority for 2011. However, the results of the first round of the presidential and legislative elections, held on 28 November 2010, spurred violent street demonstrations in Port-au-Prince and several other towns across the country, in protest against an electoral process described as fraudulent.

On 14 May 2011, the electoral process was successfully concluded, with a peaceful handover of power between the previous and the new president, both democratically elected. However, this important event was followed by a five-month political crisis around the appointment of a prime minister, a crisis that left Parliament fragmented, including over national priorities.

During the same period, a devastating cholera epidemic and the impact of two major hurricanes called for the reallocation of national and international resources to support the recovery and reconstruction process.

We can now hope that efforts deployed in 2012 will definitely put Haiti on a path of sustainable recovery. For this purpose, the international community should prioritise a more systemic approach in supporting the Haitians' efforts to strengthen the rule of law and promote social and economic progress.

In order to respond most efficiently to this ambitious plan, with "the institutions' stability and functionality" as core elements, the Government and Parliament, guided by the President of the Republic, should agree to provide the country with such institutions, capable of protecting citizens' rights, and allowing them to fulfill their obligations. In other words, they should come together on a governability pact or governance agreement, stemming from a national consensus, the cornerstone of any rule of law reform strategy.



Under the Haitian government's leadership, this pact would link international partners with national reform actors, and would rely on the strong popular will to revive this culture.

As progress towards the stabilisation of Haiti is strengthened, the Member States of the General Assembly will be in a better position to reconfigure the Mission. A progressive reduction in the number of civilian and military personnel to pre-earthquake levels would be a precursor to the withdrawal of those staff from the country's regions in which security conditions will allow State institutions to exercise their responsibilities, without MINUSTAH's operational assistance.

After practically two decades of foreign intervention, Haiti will be able to progressively take control of its destiny.



A beneficiary of a transitional shelter in the Mayard community in Jacmel, one of the cities affected by the earthquake.



**INTRODUCTION BY MR. NIGEL FISHER, DEPUTY
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-
GENERAL, RESIDENT COORDINATOR AND
HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR IN HAITI**

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It has been two years since the huge earthquake of 12 January 2010 devastated Port-au-Prince, Léogâne and surrounding communities. The images of destruction, of injured and homeless Haitians, flashed around the world – and the world responded with immediacy, warmth and generosity to Haiti's plight.

It is now over a year since the outbreak of the terrible cholera epidemic that has swept the length and breadth of Haiti; again, Haiti was in the world's eye as the death rate and infection rate spiraled. Today, growing food insecurity affects almost half of Haiti's population.

Can any good news come out of Haiti? Not if one listens to the eminent person who travels from the airport to the hotel and promptly pronounces that no progress has been achieved, or if you believe the TV correspondent who stands in front of a collapsed house and states that almost no rubble has been removed since the earthquake. But this narrative of failure goes too far. Of course, in the aftermath of a major earthquake which in a few seconds caused damages estimated at 7,804 billion US, equivalent to slightly more than the country's Gross Domestic Product in 2009 and an extensive, continuing cholera epidemic, Haitians face enormous obstacles to recovery. Of course, the impact of these twin catastrophes has been compounded by the reality that Haiti faced daunting – and well known – structural problems even before these events struck.

But the uphill battles and enormous challenges that await Haitians – long-term challenges that are not resolved with a year or two of humanitarian assistance – should not blind us to the often significant and very real progress that has been achieved in the last two years. These are achievements to which many have contributed: countless ordinary Haitians, civil society organisations, weakened yet still functioning government institutions, the private sector and Haiti's many international partners.

A Significant and Positive Impact

To the many ordinary citizens of the world, as well as governments, non-governmental organisations and international organisations who contributed to the humanitarian effort after the earthquake:

you should know that the humanitarian effort had, in retrospect, a significant and positive impact: at its peak, a million and a half displaced Haitians were sheltered, fed, provided with access to health care; many of them had access to protected drinking water and latrines for the first time in their lives. Children were educated in temporary schools, centres for children separated from their families were established for their protection, agricultural seeds and tools helped farmers increase food production.

More than half of the 10 million cubic meters of rubble generated by the earthquake has now been cleared. Remembering the debris that surrounded us in the quake zone, remembering the rubble that blocked the streets of Port-au-Prince at one point, this is impressive progress. The rate of clearance has been indisputably faster than in post-tsunami Aceh or at the post-9/11 World Trade Centre site. In July 2010, 1.5 million Haitians were living in camps. Today, the number is down to 520,000. That's still a lot of people living in increasingly precarious camp conditions, but it still means that 65 percent of the camp population has moved on. Some of them have gone to the 100,000 transitional post-quake shelters that have been constructed, or the more than 21,000 permanent homes that have been repaired or built so far, following the structural assessment of more than 413,000 dwellings.

There are now many more children in primary school than before the earthquake. Especially impressive is the fact that over 80 percent of the children of families still living in camps are going to school. Hospitals and health centres are being repaired and constructed. A national cholera alert system is now functioning. Child immunisation rates today are significantly higher than they were at mid-decade. Hundreds of kilometers of new roads have been constructed. Agricultural production has climbed modestly year over year since 2009; hundreds of thousands of Haitians have been employed in cash-for-work programmes. A recently-inaugurated industrial park in the north-east of the country will offer employment to 20,000 Haitians; investment is being sought which could triple that number.

Of the \$4.6 billion committed in March 2010 by donors to Haiti for 2010-2011, 88 percent of these funds have now been disbursed or committed. There are complaints about the speed of disbursement, but to date the overall commitment has not faltered. During the 18 months of its mandate, the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission

provided a platform for dialogue between Haitians and the international community and approved \$3.2 billion in priority projects. Finally, GDP real growth in 2011 is estimated at approximately 6.1 percent.

So yes, there are good news coming out of Haiti. If the glass is 90 percent empty, it is, conversely, 10 percent full. Let us recognise the reality of progress and celebrate the achievements – but not for too long, because the tasks confronting Haiti are enormous and long-term: enabling Haitians to emerge from poverty, drink clean water, have latrines, go to school, earn a living wage, have access to basic protection and health care; building an economy, functional infrastructure, governance institutions, the rule of law; assuring protection and rights for the most vulnerable, attacking entrenched gender-based discrimination and exclusion, countering stigma against those affected and infected by HIV/AIDS. Even in the short-term, over half a million Haitians still stranded in camps require life-saving support, as do Haitians at risk of infection and death from the ongoing cholera epidemic.

Essential Ingredients

If there is to be further progress, there are some essential ingredients that are required in all domains in Haiti: communication, transparency, trust – and decentralisation - being high on the list. International partners need to invest in strengthening national institutions so that Haiti can be effectively governed by Haitians, in social infrastructure and in economic development, but clear ground rules are needed to govern that partnership and to provide a foundation of mutual trust and accountability. Investment in economic recovery and jobs is critical to Haiti's future, but that means development of transparent procurement processes, clear land title procedures and the creation of conditions that encourage investment.

Without a functioning rule of law, which encompasses the obligations and rights of both the governed and the government, Haitians will have little confidence in their equality before the law or trust in their institutions. Without decentralisation of power and resources to strengthened local government institutions, or access for all citizens to rights as fundamental as having proper identity papers – which in

turn will give them access to health and education services or work in the formal economy - Haitians will see little early benefit from better governance or economic growth.

While the need to foster women's right to participate in the nation's decision-making structure has now been formally acknowledged in the country's constitution, real progress needs to be made in bringing them to the table and recognising their contribution to society and the economy. Otherwise, Haiti will be wasting one of its most under-valued assets. Unless the political elite comes to terms with its divisions and agrees to work together for the betterment and development of Haiti, the country will be ill-served by its leaders. And again, in every domain, communication will be critical. Haitians need to know what they can expect, where investment is going, how their leaders make decisions, and what the international community is doing in their country.

The pages which follow outline the work of the United Nations family in Haiti over the last year. Working within an Integrated Strategic Framework founded on the main pillars of the Haitian government's National Development Plan, the UN Agencies and MINUSTAH have made a concerted effort to collaborate together in their work with national counterparts, to optimise efficiency, and reduce transaction costs for all parties involved. In 2011, hundreds of international and national personnel of the United Nations have been working on secondment within government institutions at central and decentralised levels. Currently, humanitarian clusters are working with national counterparts on a process which sees cluster resources increasingly used to reinforce national institutions and leadership being gradually devolved to these institutions – notably, in the areas of emergency preparedness and disaster response strategies and actions.

With a new government in place, Haiti is – once again – at a turning point. While the country's political and economic leaders bear the prime responsibility for leading their country towards sustainable development, the United Nations will work alongside them and with the people of Haiti.

We have paused, very briefly, to acknowledge progress achieved over the last year and since 12 January 2010. The glass is 10 percent full. It's now time to tackle the remaining 90 percent.



Le jeu de la reconstruction "The reconstruction game", artwork by Walgens Pierre Jean, a young Haitian artist supported by the Haitian organisation APROSIFA for the exhibition called *Haiti en chantier* "Haiti Rebuilds" (5 December 2011 - 5 January 2012, Port-au-Prince).



INTRODUCTION

entwodiksyon



The United Nations System in Haiti is composed of 18 United Nations Agencies¹ and MINUSTAH. In 2011, under the Haitian government's leadership, the Agencies worked together with their local and international partners to help the country tackle humanitarian emergencies and revive a sustainable development.

Specifically, the Agencies employ 2,164 people, among whom 1,581 Haitians, specialists in dozens of different disciplines and support staff. These people work in displacement camps, with debris removal teams, in various ministries or autonomous institutions of the Haitian government, in health or education facilities, with farmers, etc. Their presence adds to MINUSTAH's, with 1,980 civilian personnel, mostly Haitians (1,385 employees), 7,340 military and 3,241 police officers.

In the very first days after the January 2010 earthquake, 12 Clusters were set up. Clusters are humanitarian coordination groups that bring together all national and international partners involved in each

main emergency response sector, in order to optimise the impact and results of their interventions. Throughout 2011, the coordination leadership assumed by these Clusters was gradually shared with the relevant ministries and Haitian entities as their capacity was being strengthened. This process will continue into 2012.

In the months following the earthquake, the United Nations Agencies and MINUSTAH developed an United Nations Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF) for Haiti². Aligned with the Haitian government's priorities and calendar, the objective of this 18-month framework is to support peace building, recovery and long-term development. ISF-fostered interventions are structured around the National Action Plan's four pillars: institutional, territorial, social and economic rebuilding. The Strategic Framework also provides for a reinforced monitoring and evaluation system, along with six-month progress reports that allow for adjustments to implementation mechanisms, in order to reach the set objectives.

¹ They are the FAO, OHCHR, IFAD, ILO, IOM, OCHA, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, UN Women, WFP, and WHO/PAHO.

² This document is available at <http://www.onu-haiti.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/ISF-ENGLISH-VERSION-FINAL-FOR-WEBSITE-v2.pdf>

At the end of 2011, given the delays in forming a new government and to ensure continuity of programmes and partnerships, the United Nations extended the ISF for another year, up until December 2012. At the same time, consultations were initiated with the new government for the development of a new 2013-2016 strategic framework that will include the humanitarian, development and stabilisation priorities.

Joint Programmes

In addition to the programmes implemented directly by each Agency, the United Nations accelerated their efforts to develop and implement joint programmes. To this day, nine such programmes are underway, with an overall budget of US\$238 million. The Haitian Reconstruction Fund, created after the earthquake in order to facilitate the allocation of flexible resources to priority sectors for the country's recovery, funds five of these projects. MINUSTAH and the Agencies also strengthened their collaboration on several priority themes, such as the rule of law, child protection, the fight against HIV/AIDS, and natural disaster preparedness, particularly flood mitigation works in camps and high-risk areas.

Given the complexity of the overall context, attempting to produce an exhaustive report on all interventions by the entire United Nations System in Haiti over the last 12 months would be an overly ambitious endeavor. For this reason, the choice was made to focus on core interventions and to present an overview of the situation, progress and results achieved in 11 key areas.

The reader will notice that some data cover both 2010 and 2011 while other figures cover only part of last year. Even though existing follow-up mechanisms provide remarkably precise information on all ongoing projects given the circumstances, those mechanisms cannot be adapted to respond to the specific requirements of this report. In all its brevity, the information collected in the following pages reliably reflect the evolution of the situation.

We invite those who wish to know more about certain aspects of the work currently undertaken by the United Nations in Haiti to visit www.onu-haiti.org as well as the various Agencies' and MINUSTAH's websites.





IV.

SITUATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

sitiyasyon moun ki nan kan-yo

Background

Before the January 2010 earthquake, about 75 percent of families lived in poverty with less than US\$2 a day, without sufficient individual or public resources to live in or build sustainable and safe housing.

In the months following the earthquake, 1.5 million people lived in camps, while 600,000 more left the disaster areas and moved to other regions of the country. One year later, the camps were still sheltering 810,000 people.

The number of camp sites went down from 1,555 in July 2010 to 1,152 in January 2011. Out of this number, 222 sites were built on public property and 865 on private land³. In the months after the earthquake, an ever-increasing number of landowners, whose property was, for the most part, occupied without their consent, tried to reclaim it, sometimes through forced evictions.

³ The remaining 65 were categorised as « other » for lack of information, preventing them from being classified as private or public land.

Progress and Results

- Throughout the year, the DTM Matrix, a tool for monitoring and tracking displaced persons and population movements used by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), provided the Haitian government and humanitarian partners with constantly updated information on basic life conditions in the camps.

- From July 2010 to November 2011, the number of people living in camps went down by over **65 percent**, from 1.5 million to **520,000**. The number of camps went from 1,555 in July 2010, to 758 in November 2011, a decrease of over 50 percent.

- IOM trained more than 6,800 people involved in camp management, including staff from the Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC), local authorities and Haitian organisations as well as camp residents. IOM also continued to provide permanent camp managers on all sites sheltering more than 1,000 families. In the weeks preceding the rainy and cyclone seasons, IOM worked with the DPC to carry out various risk reduction activities.

- Between June 2010 and July 2011, the cumulative number of camps under threat of eviction went from 87 to 348, a 400 percent increase. Thanks to mediation and negotiation efforts facilitated mainly by the Protection Cluster⁴, eviction processes were either postponed or stopped in **262** of the **348 at-risk camps**. In spite of these initiatives, by 30 September 2011, more than 100,500 people lived in camps facing such threat.

- The Displaced Persons' Unit of the United Nations Police (UNPOL) (257 officers), with the help of over 210 police officers and 90 Blue Helmets from the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), work with the Haitian National Police (HNP) to provide security on a daily basis in the 758 camps located in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, including nightly foot patrols.

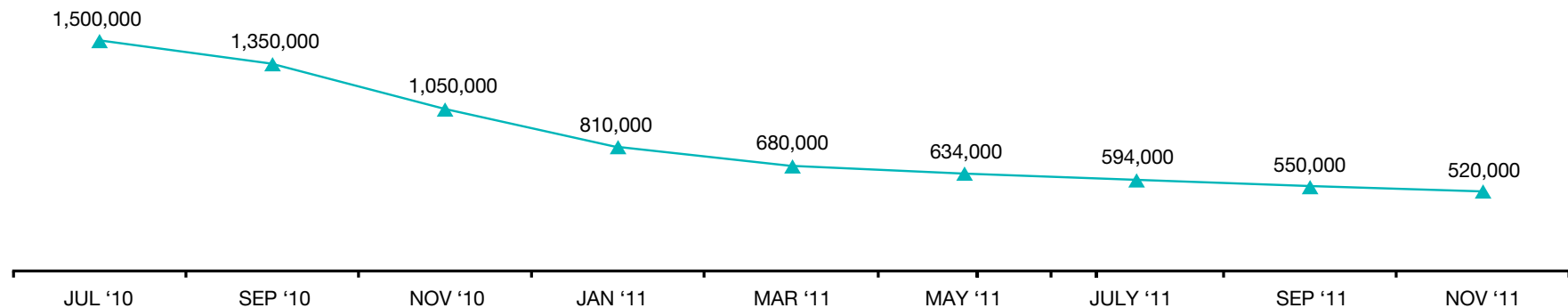
- With MINUSTAH's support, four safe spaces for women exposed to violence were set up in police stations of the Pétienville Golf Club, Carradeux and Jean Marie Vincent (two stations) camps. Alongside local organisations, an United Nations Human Rights monitoring team is also present in Martissant, Léogâne, Petit Goâve, Cité Soleil and Jean-Marie Vincent camps to collect violence-related complaints, eviction threats and other human rights violations.

- During the last three months of 2011, the reporting of gender-based violence (GBV) cases in displacement camps rose considerably. This increase can be related to the efforts of the IOM Protection Unit in the camps of Port-au-Prince; it can also be attributed to the creation of a GBV database, where all cases brought to the Unit's attention are systematically recorded, which facilitates follow-up with victims of violence. The level of GBV in camps remains a matter of great concern, especially when sexual intercourse becomes a way for women to support their family. Current efforts to improve security in camps, to strengthen assistance capacities to victims of violence and to identify economic opportunities for the displaced will continue in 2012.

- In accordance with the strategy developed by the National Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation (DINEPA), the provision of free drinking water in camps ended at the end of November 2011. Rehabilitation work has started in neighbourhoods, including the construction or repair of public fountains and secondary water adduction networks, well-drilling, the installation of manual pumps and the community-managed sale of drinking water supplied by trucks. Thanks to the United Nations Agencies' support, especially the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and other partners working in the water and sanitation sector, **251,000 residents** from earthquake-affected urban areas (including 150,000 slum dwellers) now have access to an improved drinking water system.

⁴ For coordination purposes, a Cluster brings together actors involved in a particular sector, to ensure adequate preparedness and the most comprehensive response to humanitarian needs.

Total number of displaced persons (as of November 2011)



UNDERSTANDING DISPLACED PERSONS

To improve understanding by actors working in displacement camps and surrounding neighbourhoods, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), and the Communicating with Disaster-Affected Communities project (CDAC-Haiti) conducted a survey between October 2010 and February 2011 among 15,000 people living in camps. This survey aimed to determine the reasons why people still live there despite the lack of comfort, the insecurity due to violence and forced

evictions, and the risks related to lack of sanitation, the cholera epidemic and the cyclone season.

The report shows a great diversity within the population surveyed (for example, between owners and tenants, pre-earthquake housing structures, and geographical preferences). As a result, this diversity requires a multisectoral and regional approach, encompassing issues such as sustainable housing, basic social services and access to new economic opportunities, among others. The survey

also demonstrates that the focus must be placed on alternatives proposed by the displaced persons themselves. These include supporting communities and foster families in and outside of Port-au-Prince or providing financial and material help to pay for rent or repair a house. Recommendations from this study were taken into account in the development of new programmes, notably the government's Programme for the rehabilitation of 16 neighbourhoods and the voluntary return of families from six affiliated camps, presented in Chapter V of this report.



V

RETURN TO NEIGHBOURHOODS

retou moun-yo nan katye-yo

Background

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 has only increased the great vulnerability of Haitians who have to deal with this situation.

According to the 2011 survey conducted by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the NGO ACTED⁵ among

15,000 camp dwellers, 62 percent of people surveyed were tenants before the earthquake, while 38 percent of them were owners and were able to, or willing to, repair their house.

This same survey shows that before the earthquake, 35 percent of respondents lived in houses now classified as “red”, i.e., severely damaged and uninhabitable, while 38 percent of respondents did not know the status of their houses.

⁵ See box, section IV, p.15

Progress and Results

Structural Assessments and Debris Management

- At the beginning of 2011, some 26,000 remaining damaged buildings were structurally assessed, for a total of 413,880 buildings since March 2010. This task was performed by the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications (MTPTC), with the United Nations' support, namely the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), and the World Bank. In Port-au-Prince, some 20 percent of houses were severely damaged and are uninhabitable, while over a quarter of them need repairs and can only be used partially.

- By November 2011, humanitarian partners had built over 100,000 of the 111,000 temporary shelters planned for the entire humanitarian response.

- The United Nations, in support of the government's housing and urban planning efforts, are implementing four joint programmes with a total budget of US\$121.9 million: two debris management programmes (41.9 million), one return to the neighbourhoods programme (50 million) and one programme supporting reconstruction (30 million). Of this budget, US\$101.9 million are provided by the Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF).

- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which leads the debris management working group, coordinates the efforts of 50 national and international partners involved in the various ongoing initiatives. In 2011, as part of the joint Programme on debris management, UNDP, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and UNOPS allocated an amount equivalent to **45,000 work days** for demolition and debris removal by hand in hard-to-reach areas, inaccessible to clearing equipment: this work is performed by teams recruited in the six neighbourhoods targeted by this initiative⁶. Furthermore, 1,800 families with “red”-classified houses in these areas are having their land cleared and are able to start rebuilding. Under this project, micro and small businesses received support to recycle and transform – on-site – all debris and non-structural construction materials, which strengthened these businesses and reduced transportation costs.

- During the year, a new “cash against production” formula was implemented under a number of debris removal employment programmes. While the old formula provided for a salary based on daily work hours, the new formula is based on the quantity of debris removed. Workers can therefore increase their income, sometimes significantly. On some sites, productivity increased five-fold.

- At the end of 2011, thanks to the joint efforts of the Haitian Government, the private sector, residents in affected communities, local NGOs and international partners, **about 50 percent** of debris generated by the earthquake had been cleared. Of the 5 million cubic meters cleared, nearly one million was removed through programmes directly supported by the United Nations and coordinated by UNDP in Port-au-Prince and Léogâne.

- The United Nations, particularly UNOPS, working with the MTPTC and the municipality of Port-au-Prince, have facilitated the training of 58 paraseismic engineers who were later seconded to the eight mayor offices of the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. Furthermore, 50 technicians and inspectors from these town councils received training in inspection and quality control, and 1,300 masons in damaged housing repairs.

⁶ Carrefour-Feuilles, Sanatorium, St Gérard, Desprez, Morne à Tuf, and Léo neighbourhoods.



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Reconstruction

➤ In August 2011, President Michel Martelly and the co-chair of the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission (IHRC), President William J. Clinton, launched the Programme for the rehabilitation of 16 neighbourhoods and the voluntary return of families from six affiliated camps (16/6 Project). Approved by the IHRC and financed by the HRF through a US\$30 million allocation, this project is supported by the United Nations⁷: it aims to facilitate the rehabilitation of 16 neighbourhoods⁸ in the Port-au-Prince, Delmas and Pétienville communes through improved housing reconstruction, access to community-prioritised basic services, qualification of businesses and workers of these neighbourhoods for the construction of paraseismic housing through State-certified programmes, and the creation of income-generating opportunities. By the same token, it will allow some **5,000 families** originating mainly from these neighbourhoods and who are living in those six camps to return to adequate housing. By December 2011, an estimated 1,275 families living in two of the six camps targeted by this programme, on squares St-Pierre and Boyer in Port-au-Prince, were able to find alternative housing solutions and consequently left these locations (see box page 21). A similar operation will be implemented over the next few months with the 17,000 displaced people currently living on the Champs de Mars, the square bordering the Presidential Palace.

➤ Upon the IHRC's request, the United Nations and the concerned ministries developed a Housing and Neighbourhoods Reconstruction Support Programme. Financed by the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (MPCE) and the HRF for a total of US\$30 million, this initiative will provide the Haitian government and its partners with the basic decision-making and coordination tools for longer-term urban reconstruction and development.

⁷ The United Nations Development Programme, the International Organization for Migration, the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Office for Project Services.

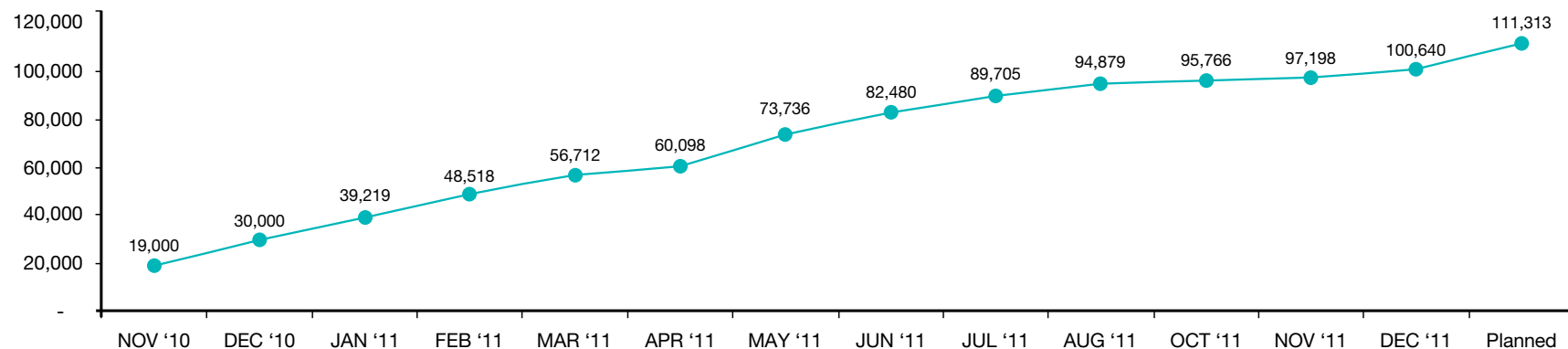
⁸ Morne Hercule, Morne Lazard, Nérétte, Delmas 60 Argentine, haut Panaméricaine, bas Panaméricaine, Morne and Villa Rosa, bas Canapé Vert, Bois Patate, Jean Baptiste, Mapou/ Mont Elbo, Mai's Gâté 1 and 2, Barbancourt, Carrefour Clercine, Fond Delmas 31 and 33.

Besides the MPCE, this initiative involves the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Interior, Territorial Collectivities and National Defence, the Haitian Institute for Statistics and Informatics, and the National Geospatial Information Centre. It is supported by UN-HABITAT, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), IOM and UNDP.

➤ In November 2011, the Haitian Government established a Coordination Unit for Housing and Public Buildings Construction (UCLBP), which benefits from the United Nations’ financial and technical support, particularly UNDP’s. This Unit will help clarify institutional responsibilities, further refine the government’s reconstruction and public housing policy, and strengthen coordination among stakeholders. A number of methodologies and guidelines (enumeration, repairs, etc.) had already been developed and widely shared with government and implementing partners. However, the Unit will facilitate the development of technical tools for reconstruction (standards and rules, costs, training, communication, finances, public information, etc.), that are still lacking to this day.



Number of transitional shelters built between November 2010 and December 2011



LOVELY CADET IS HOME

Lovely Cadet has returned to her neighbourhood. Ever since the earthquake, she and her child, like 525 other families, lived in the Place St-Pierre camp, on a public square in the centre of Pétionville. Last November, thanks to the 16/6 Project, all camp residents were able to return to their original communities, or to find adequate alternative housing.

With the money she received, Lovely Cadet and her child now live in a small house in morne Lazard, right by where she used to live with her grandmother. Everyday life is infinitely easier than in the camp, and above all, the house provides a level of security that a tent could never offer. Even better, she can now ask neighbours to babysit her child and go back to school. At 20, Lovely is finishing ninth grade. Next year, diploma

in hand, she will be able to find work, support herself and her child, and look confidently to the future.

Today, when Lovely Cadet returns to square Saint-Pierre, it is, just like before, to take a stroll, to rest for a little while and to meet with friends. Her joy is also shared by an entire community that is slowly reconnecting with its habits and re-establishing social ties broken by the earthquake.

Altogether, some 5,000 families from Port-au-Prince, Pétionville and Delmas, now sheltered in camps, will benefit from this Programme, financed by the Haiti Reconstruction Fund. Lovely would like to see it extended to all camps accross the country.





VI.

STABILISATION AND SECURITY

estabilizasyon ak sekirite

Background

The Ministry of Justice and Public Safety (MJSP) and the Port-au-Prince courthouse were both destroyed in the January 2010 earthquake. Of the 17 civilian jails in the affected areas, eight were damaged or totally destroyed, including those of Port-au-Prince and Côtéaux. Among the 8,500 prisoners in the country, no less than 6,000 escaped. The Haitian National Police (HNP)'s main building, along with 54 police stations in the capital, were also destroyed and hundreds of officers and agents lost their lives.

Present in Haiti since 2004, the United Nations Stabilization Mission (MINUSTAH) in Haiti has greatly contributed to improving the country's

security. In the aftermath of the earthquake, its mandate was changed to ensure that it could respond adequately to the needs created by this natural disaster. Last year it employed 8,915 military personnel, 3,637 police elements and 1,780 civilians.

Haitian law enforcement forces still face numerous challenges, including the eradication of street gangs, drug and human trafficking, and the reinforcement of police presence, especially outside the country's main urban centres.

Progress and Results

- At the end of 2011, the HNP had more than **10,000** duly trained **police officers**, an increase over the 9,300 officers recorded before the earthquake. By comparison, the workforce consisted of 350 police officers in 1995.
- In 2011, MINUSTAH's 12,500 uniformed service personnel conducted a monthly average of 8,790 police patrols throughout the country, the majority of them jointly with the HNP.
- The number of crimes reported to the police more than doubled in one year, with 3,736 cases recorded between January and

September 2011, against 1,968 in the previous year. MINUSTAH attributes this increase to several factors, including the improvement in complaint procedures, increased training of Haitian police officers and a better collaboration between the police and communities.

- Thanks to the joint efforts of the HNP and MINUSTAH in 2011, major operations carried out against kidnappings and organised crime led to the arrest of more than 500 of the 6,000 inmates who escaped after the earthquake.



© UN/MINUSTAH/Logan Abassi

➤ In 2011, the HNP, with the support of police officers (UNPOL) and MINUSTAH's military personnel (Blue Helmets), led two major security operations in the neighbourhoods of Cité Soleil, Bel Air and Martissant in the capital Port-au-Prince. Along with members of the HNP, more than 3,400 UN Blue Helmets and police officers were involved in Operation Phoenix, during which they carried out more than 900 patrols. On 25 October 2011, more than 2,100 MINUSTAH police and military personnel supported the HNP during Operation Hope in Martissant. These operations led to the arrest of 12 important gang members and reassured the population in these under-privileged areas as to the security forces' determination to combat crime.

➤ Drug seizures (mostly cannabis) increased between 2010 and 2011, with 654 kg seized during HNP-UNPOL joint operations between January and November 2011, compared to 264 kg the previous year. The provision of two sniffing dog brigades to the HNP during the year, after a four-month training, has significantly contributed to stepping up the fight against illicit substances, weapons and money trafficking.

➤ Throughout the year, MINUSTAH's staff also carried out outreach actions that helped clear streets, as well as repair roads and basic infrastructure. In 2011, its military engineer contingents levelled over **222,000 square meters** of land, particularly on the temporary site of the Haitian Parliament and in several camps in the capital (Croix-des-Bouquets, Pétionville Golf Club, Carradeux). They also prepared some sites to accommodate public buildings and schools, cholera



© UN/MINUSTAH/Logan Abassi

A military engineer contingent prepares the site for the construction of a new road in the neighbourhood of Martissant in Port-au-Prince.

treatment centres and storage warehouses (in Port-au-Prince, Diquini, Léogâne, Petit Goâve, and Croix-des-Bouquets).

➤ On 25 August 2011, MINUSTAH's mandate was renewed. Its personnel now consists of 7,340 military officers, 3,241 police elements and 1,980 civilians. Any further adjustment to the Mission's configuration will depend on the evolution of the overall security situation, and will take into account the capacities of the public authorities, including the HNP's degree of ongoing reinforcement.



A Haitian man discusses his case with a judge in the annex of the Croix-des-Bouquets Court of Justice, established with UN's support.

VII.

GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

gouvènans ak administrasyon piblik

Background

Weak institutional governance is a deeply ingrained problem in the Haitian reality. In the years before the earthquake, the Haitian government's annual budget was US\$2 billion, 60 percent of which came from external sources. State revenues barely covered the operational needs of ministries, and only allowed limited investment. Access to state services generally remains highly insufficient and varies greatly from one region to another.

For comparison purposes, the city of New York's budget in 2012 was announced to be US\$69.5 billion – with just double the population of Haiti. By 2014, Brazil will have invested US\$3.8 billion to build World Cup football stadiums.

Approximately 30 percent of public service employees died in the earthquake, or left the country in the following months. One hundred and eighty government buildings were destroyed, including the Presidential Palace, the Parliament, the Prime Minister's office and almost all ministries.

At the March 2010 New York Conference, 55 donors pledged to give US\$4.6 billion in aid to Haiti, for 2010 and 2011. In November 2011, 88 percent of these funds had been spent or committed to specific initiatives. According to the data provided by the OECD, there are currently 92 project implementation units working in parallel to State structures.

All stakeholders agree on the need to improve and rebuild the country's physical infrastructure. In the months following the earthquake, Haiti's main partners also launched institutional capacity building initiatives, in various fields. The value of these programmes totals over US\$169 million. The recent appointment of a new government should help accelerate their implementation. However, the very number of these initiatives could constitute an important risk factor. As a result, these efforts need to be framed under a common approach and precise implementation parameters endorsed by all partners. In particular, such accompaniment should aim to increase the use of government management mechanisms and promote their deconcentration.

Progress and Results

Logistical Support

- On 20 April 2011, MINUSTAH handed over to the President of the National Assembly the keys to a complex of prefabricated buildings that provided Parliament with **temporary premises**. The new construction allowed both Chambers of Parliament to inaugurate the **49th parliamentary session** on the scheduled date, 14 May 2011.
- With MINUSTAH's support, the Vice-Delegation of Léogâne and the town halls of Cornillon (West), Jacmel, and Baint (South-East) were also provided with prefabricated buildings and office equipment.

Technical Support

- After years of United Nations' advocacy, on 8 May 2011, the Haitian National Assembly voted a constitutional amendment establishing that a minimum of 30 percent of public posts of responsibility should be held by women. Haitian women and feminist organisations consider this parliamentary decision a victory.

- Thirty-six local platforms, bringing together civil society organisations, members of local government, religious groups, youth, media and private sector representatives, were established in 2011 with MINUSTAH's support. These platforms aim to increase community participation in the follow-up on public policies and local budgets. They also support advocacy for the recognition of economic, social and cultural rights at the local level.

- The United Nations Agencies contributed to the development of policies and sector-specific strategies, coordinated by the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission (IHRC) and/or the Haitian Government. These include the Housing Strategy under the IHRC's umbrella, with the technical assistance of UN-HABITAT; the updated National Response Strategy to the Cholera Epidemic, developed by the Ministry of Public Health and Population, with the help of the World Health Organization/ Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO) and other health partners; and the National Debris Removal Strategy, coordinated by the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications (MTPTC), with the help of the "debris" working group.

- The officials responsible for the National HIV/AIDS Programme, supported by the United Nations joint team on HIV/AIDS in Haiti, have reviewed the Law on AIDS, which will be submitted to Parliament in 2012. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights⁹ (OHCHR) also provided technical and financial support to the Office of the Ombudsman (OPC) to finalise the organic law that will govern its operations and that should be voted by Parliament in 2012.

- In 2011, within the framework of their joint institutional capacity development efforts, the United Nations Agencies contributed **20 experts** to the IHRC from the United Nations Development

⁹ According to the agreement between the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, human rights sections of peace missions also serve as representatives for OHCHR. As such, MINUSTAH's human rights section is therefore the office of the OHCHR in Haiti.

Programme (UNDP), the office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNOPS and the International Labour Organization (ILO). **Five hundred and twenty-five experts** (419 Haitians and 106 international) paid by the United Nations Agencies also work in various Haitian government ministries and some autonomous institutions.

Throughout the year, UNDP continued to provide its support to the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (MPCE) and to the IHRC (until the end of its mandate on 21 October 2011) for the implementation of the **External Aid Management Module**, whose objective is to increase transparency of external aid and strengthen the government's capacity to manage external resources in a mutually accountable manner. This module consists of an interactive web-based database that includes funding, in-kind contributions and projects financed by the international community.

Support for Decentralisation

To support the ten new departmental delegates appointed in September 2011 by President Martelly, MINUSTAH set up training sessions to improve the administrative management of the delegations and their relations with the various deconcentrated services, through monthly Departmental Technical Council meetings.

The country's **140 communes** prepared their **Activity Reports** for the 2006-2011 period. These reports will serve as an institutional memory for the Haitian government, and as a note for the transfer of power between the outgoing and the new municipal councils that will be elected at the next local elections.

Moreover, these 140 communes developed and adopted their budget with MINUSTAH's support, who also facilitated training for 120 accountants.

Vil Nou Vle A – When citizens discuss the future of their cities

In 2011, with the support of UNDP and UN-HABITAT, the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (MPCE) was able to establish and lead a technical unit on strategic territorial planning. Tasked with the responsibility of supporting the preparation and follow-up of on-going and future reconstruction and territorial rebuilding activities, this team first launched major consultation initiatives with city residents.

There were numerous activities. During several months, 600 Haitians, men and women, representing the private sector, civil society, and academia, as well as architects, planners, community leaders, local officials and municipal staff, got together to define

and propose their respective vision of the future of the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. On 22 and 23 November 2011, the Forum *Vil Nou Vle A* (The City We Want) gathered representatives of central and local governments, their partners and citizens. In turn, they reached a consensus, developed a common vision for the future of their city, and identified strategic orientations and priority actions. Community planning exercises led by UN-HABITAT and other partners in the neighbourhoods of Pétienville, Carrefour and Delmas completed this initiative and ensured community participation in the decision-making process for the reconstruction and the future of their territories. Results from these consultations

will feed into the draft urban and investment plans prepared by the Ministry.

A similar process was undertaken in other cities affected by the earthquake, and the regional development centres identified by the government.

Support from the United Nations contributed to improving the government's capacity to supervise and conduct spatial planning activities and to establish and reinforce territorial governance mechanisms in order to create sustainable and consensus-based urban development options.



VIII.

NATURAL DISASTER RISK PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

preparasyon ak repons a desas-yo

Background

Between 1996 and 2010, Haiti was hit by 15 major disasters, and the natural disaster risk index in the country has been among the highest in the world for a long time¹⁰. Its historic seismicity and the experts' analyses had also brought them to predict a major earthquake. Finally, it was recently identified as one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change: each disaster causes more damage to the countries structures and resources, and this increased vulnerability, in turn, heightens the impact of subsequent crises.

Haiti has the highest cyclone risk index of all the developing island countries. The country is right in the way of the Atlantic tropical systems that affect the Caribbean region each year between June and November. In 2008, for example, four cyclones affected nine of its ten departments

within one month, impacting an estimated 8 percent of its population (about 800,000 people) and causing major damages in all sectors.

The entire country, particularly the South, South-East, Grande-Anse and North departments, is exposed to flooding risks, which increase during the rainy season (April to October) and the cyclone season. Erosion and deforestation add to the the impact of floods.

Since the early 2000s, the National Disaster Risk Management System (SNGRD) has developed a National Disaster Risk Management Plan and promoted a culture of risk across the country through prevention, preparedness and response activities. The Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC) had also considerably reinforced its capacities at

¹⁰ See also Reducing Disaster Risk - A Challenge for Development, UNDP, 2004:
http://www.undp.org/cpr/whats_new/rdr_english.pdf

the national and departmental levels: with the increased provision of human and in-kind resources from partners since January 2010, the DPC is now able to lead prevention and response efforts across the country.

Progress and Results

- In 2011, several initiatives were undertaken to strengthen coordination and partnerships between the Haitian government (particularly the DPC), humanitarian partners, the United Nations and local organisations like the Haitian Red Cross, in order to better respond to the population's needs in case of a national disaster. Preparedness activities for the 2011 cyclone season started as early as the end of 2010.



© UN/MINUSTAH/Victoria Hazou

Example of a UN-refurbished canal to protect against possible flooding in Cap-Haïtien.

- **Eleven contingency plans** – a National Plan and one for each of the country's departments – were developed with the help of international partners and the United Nations, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). A National Contingency Plan for the agriculture sector was also finalised by the Ministry of Agriculture, with support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP).
- With the United Nations' assistance and particularly the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the SNGRD evaluated more than **450 buildings** in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area to determine whether they could be used as evacuation centres in case of a natural disaster. IOM also developed two public communications platforms (community radio) to facilitate dissemination of key messages and instructions to vulnerable populations and supported the production of a Guide for the Management of Evacuation Sites and Shelters to assist evacuation processes. **Fourteen evacuation centres** were rehabilitated and seven new centres were built in the West, South-East, and Artibonite departments. Together they can accommodate a total of 15,000 people.
- **Seven multi-purpose centres** were also built with MINUSTAH's support in seven of the ten most at-risk communes in the South-East department. Located in Bainet, Côte de Fer, Cayes-Jacmel, Marigot, la Vallée de Jacmel, Belle-Anse and Grand Gosier, these centres can assist more than 83,000 people.
- On 20 and 21 July 2011, a **joint simulation exercise** was organised by the government with the help of the United Nations in the West and South-East departments. This exercise involved more than 50 national and international partners, including humanitarian agencies, local and international NGOs, and members of civil society.

› **Six roads**, considered as crucial on the basis of their proximity to and usage by the population, were rehabilitated throughout the country. Notably, MINUSTAH’s military engineer contingents repaired the roads linking Hinche to Cap-Haïtien, Léogâne to Jacmel and Port-au-Prince, the bridges in Gonaïves and Léogâne and the riverbanks of Léogâne. Canals in Gonaïves and Cap-Haïtien were also drained to avoid flooding.

› Among UNOPS-supported interventions, close to 30,000 residents from some 20 neighbourhoods and displacement camps have benefited from infrastructure works (drainage, backfill, construction of canals and bridges) that helped reduce their vulnerability to natural disasters. These initiatives created over 2,880 temporary jobs.

› Hurricane-resistant, semi-permanent storage buildings were made available by WFP in the country’s ten departments to improve storage capacities for food and emergency equipment. The United Nations and humanitarian partners pre-positioned emergency stocks throughout the country for the fastest possible response to the population’s needs in case of a disaster: 2,050,000 water treatment products and 7,000 tons of food, sufficient for **500,000 people** during 26 days, were stored in 35 areas of the country; 460,000 hygiene kits and 4,000 AVEC kits (“Warn, See, Be informed, Preserve”) were put together and distributed to hard-to-reach populations. WFP and partners of the Logistics Cluster also acquired 27 all-terrain trucks to facilitate access to communities isolated by a natural disaster.

› UNDP provided offices and IT equipment to the National Emergency Operations Centre (COUN) and reinforced the capacity of the ten departmental Emergency Operation Centres by recruiting 25 people, including communications specialists, thus ensuring a more sustained presence of the DPC in the departments. Each department was given “mobility kits” including a telephone, a laptop computer, an internet modem and a portable printer. These kits allow departmental technical coordinators to be functional at all times, even in the most remote areas. Finally, 980 emergency phones were distributed to



Blue Helmets undertaking flood mitigation work in Petit-Goâve and Léogâne.

local officials and departmental and district delegates for emergency communications. In addition, the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster provides connectivity services to a total of 112 humanitarian organisations including the United Nations Agencies.

› With the help of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), a **National Data Centre** was set up at the Bureau of Mines and Energy (BME) to increase the country’s seismological observation capacities, and 110 representatives of the SNGRD member organisations received training to broaden their knowledge of tsunamis and early warning systems.

› Thanks to the support of the United Nations and especially UNDP, the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications and the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation developed a **seismic risk map** for Port-au-Prince and have started preparing similar maps for the seven other largest cities of Haiti.



IX.

ENVIRONMENT *enviònman-an*

Background

In Haiti, 72 percent of the energy consumed in homes comes from biomass, particularly wood and charcoal used for cooking.

Over the past 30 years, the country's forest cover dramatically decreased and now represents only 2 percent of the Haitian territory. Eighty-five percent of the country's watersheds are degraded. Such degradation causes frequent floods, soil erosion, and important losses of nutrients essential for agricultural production.

There are currently 35 legally protected areas in Haiti, however only four of them are subject to some form of territorial management.

Haiti does not yet have a National Environmental Management Plan. Under the government's leadership, the country's partners have started to implement initiatives that are to become an integral part of such a Plan, like the new National Improved Biomass Stove Strategy. Efforts in this sector will need to intensify in the next few years.

Progress and Results

- In 2011, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) have joined their efforts to reforest over 400 hectares (4,000,000 square meters) of land throughout the country. The International Organization for Migration (IOM), supporting the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture, helped plant more than **566,000 trees** in the West and Artibonite departments. For its part, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) employed nearly 5,000 people to rehabilitate 450 hectares of watersheds, and plant forest and fruit seedlings over 1,200 hectares.

- Since 2010, with UNDP's support, more than 2,000 meters of riverbank protection structures were completed.

- With UNDP's and IOM's assistance, more than 27,000 meters of irrigation canals were rehabilitated or built, and close to 340 km of ravines protected.

- Under the UNDP-UNEP joint programme, six brigades of 12 people each were established at the Haiti-Dominican Republic border to monitor cross-border protected areas.

- Nearly 100 government and Haitian civil agencies' employees received training on sustainable land management, with UNDP's support. FAO supported the training of **15,000 farmers** on soil conservation techniques and the sustainable management of natural resources and the environment by adapting cultivation techniques based on its Farmer Field School approach.

- UNEP developed a 20-year multisectoral recovery and sustainable development initiative for the South department, which is being implemented in partnership with UNOPS. The South Coast Initiative (CSI), a multidisciplinary project, will ensure the implementation of natural resource management programmes

and their integration, for sustainability purposes, with other development sectors (tourism, education, health, energy, etc.). The first CSI phase started in July 2011 with the collection of data linked to quantitative and qualitative indicators for over ten development sectors, including forestry, agriculture, and fisheries, which will allow monitoring of results over the long-term. UNEP has already developed two integrated programmes: MER SUD aims to support the regeneration and sustainable management of fisheries resources, while *Destination Sud* seeks to support the government in the development and implementation of a green and sustainable tourism strategy.



© WFP/Alexis Ardouin

Example of UN-supported watershed rehabilitation work.

Under a South-South Cooperation Initiative, UNEP also works with the Cuban government to evaluate two of the South department's most important marine coastal areas, the Port Salut beach and the Cahouan mangrove, in preparation for their rehabilitation and improved and sustainable economic management.

With UNEP's support and in partnership with UNOPS, an ongoing feasibility study on the installation of an industrial bio-digester in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area will be finalised at the beginning of 2012. This study will determine potential sites for such a facility.

At the end of 2011, with the help of UNEP and other partners, the Haitian Government finalised the National Improved Biomass Stove Strategy. Its objective, over a ten-year period, is the sustainable and large-scale expansion of the market share of these improved stoves used by families and institutions, thus replacing existing charcoal burning stoves and open fires.

ROOTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Monique Pierre Finnigan - everyone calls her Mousson. For over 25 years, she has been working to improve environmental conditions in the South department. Despite all the efforts and results achieved by the Organisation for the Rehabilitation of the Environment (ORE), the NGO she leads, her diagnosis is bleak. "The country's fabric is frayed to a point where Mother Earth has turned into rock. The response must be as high as the challenge, deep and sustained, until complete recovery." Her organisation did not hesitate to get involved with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), through the South Coast Initiative (CSI) programme.

Launched in January 2011, the CSI was developed by UNEP in collaboration with the Haitian government, as part of its decentralisation policy. This important 20-year programme targets the South department's 18 communes. Currently, the watersheds of this coastal region are so degraded that any amount of rainfall carries

away arable land and destroys the soil, the riverbeds, and ultimately, the marine environment. The transformation of such an environment requires a coordinated approach, the mobilisation of local stakeholders, and practical actions.

Since 1985, ORE has been proposing a sustainable alternative to deforestation, through the promotion of fruit trees with a high economic return. Ever since its creation, this NGO distributed over 1.5 million grafted fruit trees and 2 million other tree species, and produced and multiplied over 2,000 metric tons of traditional crops seeds. It also played a role in marketing the fruits from the distributed trees. While the results are visible and remarkable, they have a limited impact. By offering a long-term commitment and an integrated vision on a coherent geographical area, CSI gives ORE and other partners in the project an opportunity to greatly increase their impact. "It is an ambitious bet, concludes Mousson, but ORE wants to contribute to tackling this challenge."



© ORE





EDUCATION *edikasyon*

Background

In 2007, the total budget of the education sector represented about 5 percent of government expenditures. Before the earthquake, only 50 percent of school-aged children were registered in primary school and only one third of those graduated.

Access to education was limited because of the lack of public infrastructures, attended by only 20 percent of children, and because of the often prohibitive non-public school fees. Non-public schools made up 91 percent of the 15,000 primary and secondary institutions scattered across the country. The geographic distribution of these schools was also extremely uneven; more than half of them were located in the West department, which includes Port-au-Prince and its numerous suburbs. There were only 41,160 primary school teachers in the whole country, with the task of teaching an estimated 1 million children.

The education sector was one of the most affected by the earthquake: 3,978 schools were destroyed or severely damaged, including over 77 percent of existing public infrastructures. More than 2.5 million children saw their school year interrupted.

In October 2010, the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission approved the 2010-2015 Operational Plan presented by the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MENFP). Haiti's international partners, including Canada, the Inter-American Development Bank, the European Union, the United States, the World Bank and the United Nations have committed over US\$850 million in the education sector for this period.

Progress and Results

- › The Back-to-School campaign, supported by the United Nations and other partners, was launched at the beginning of the school year in October 2011. Its goal was to support the school enrolment of nearly 720,000 children, including **300,000 new pupils**, in the primary education system. A national survey to evaluate the impact of this campaign is ongoing and the results will not be available until January 2012, but the information already collected suggests that the objective would be reached.
- › Members of the Education Cluster contributed to the construction and rehabilitation of **636 schools**, including 477 semi-permanent and 159 permanent ones, representing close to 16 percent of destroyed or unusable buildings. Over 40 percent of semi-permanent schools were built with the direct help of the United Nations, particularly the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).



- › The World Food Programme (WFP) supports the Haitian government in the implementation of its National School Feeding Programme and works with over 30 local and international NGOs to provide a daily warm meal to **1.1 million** of the 2.5 million schoolchildren targeted by this initiative. Providing a daily meal at school guarantees that each child eats at least one nutritious meal everyday – and it is an easy way to encourage them to attend school.
- › The Education Cluster, in partnership with the Haitian cell phone company Digicel and its Foundation, have put in place an early warning system, by SMS and through a centralised server, servicing over 4,000 school principals, government counterparts and other education sector partners.
- › It is estimated that more than **80 percent of children** aged 6 to 14 who live in camps have access to education thanks to the help provided by the members of the Education Cluster.
- › For the 2011-2012 school year, 15,000 primary school teachers have received and are using basic educational materials, and **750,000 pupils** who started the new school year were provided with age-adapted learning material.
- › In accordance with the objective set at the beginning of the year, 500 pre-school teachers from national schools in rural areas were trained on pre-school teaching techniques.
- › Five vocational training centres that were destroyed by the earthquake were rehabilitated and equipped.
- › UNESCO distributed 13,000 French books and 2,000 publications in Creole through Libraries without Borders in 40 different venues (recreational centres for children living in displacement camps, libraries, schools, detention centres, etc.).

INSTITUTION << NOUVELLE SOURCE >>

Clercine 4, Rue Pélican # 12 à coté Jedco

Tél: 29401456

Dirigée Par Mme Janice M. REGIS

Port-au-Prince, 22 November 2011

To the UNICEF Education Section:

Distinguished Educators,

As the new school year begins, the management of the “Nouvelle Source” Institution wishes to once again extend its sincere thanks for the economic support and guidance you have provided us since the 12 January 2010 earthquake to this day.

The tents received in April, the construction of semi-permanent anti-seismic classrooms in November 2010, accommodating 715 students, and a computer lab are priceless and deserve our eternal gratitude.

This structure not only gives confidence to students, teachers, the management and parents in the face of possible seismic tremors, but it also improves the education we provide to our children, and at a lesser cost to parents, by adding to this year’s curriculum classes on entrepreneurship, culinary arts, cutting and sewing, and by opening a musical section with piano, violin, flute and singing lessons.

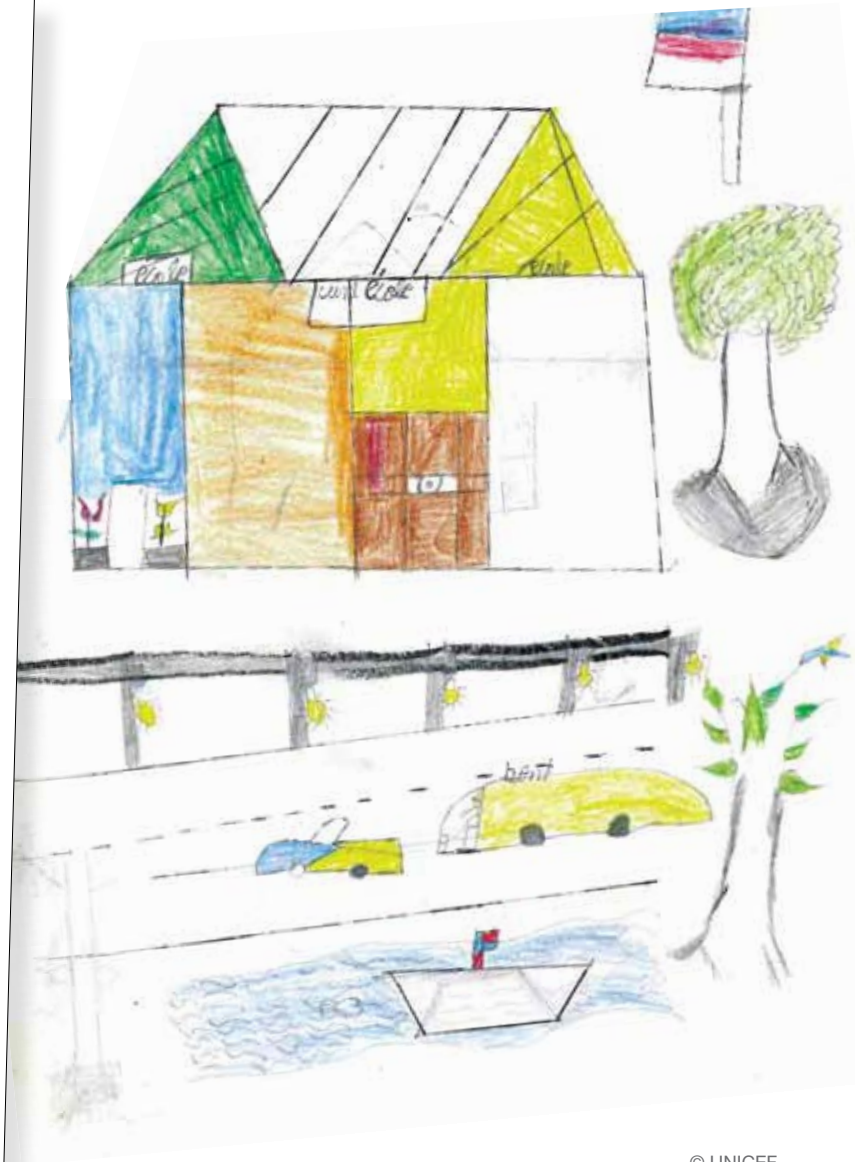
In the days ahead, we are planning to introduce other practical courses like domestic electricity, computer trouble-shooting and others.

All these dreams came true because UNICEF was able to lighten our economic burden.

In the name of all our pupils’ parents, we wish to thank you for distributing schoolbags to the children last October.

The “Nouvelle Source” Institution will always be thankful to UNICEF and wishes it long life.


Mme Janice M. RÉGIS
Directrice Générale



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A child's vision of the ideal school.



XI.

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

travay ak devlopman ekonomik

Background

To this day, about 75 percent of Haitians live below the poverty line, with less than US\$2 a day. More than 50 percent of them live in extreme poverty with less than US\$1 a day. When asked about their number one priority, respondents to the survey¹¹ carried out between October 2010 and February 2011 among 15,000 displaced people living in camps, identified employment as being their first preoccupation, before other needs such as housing or access to education. Before the earthquake, over 70 percent of the population did not have a steady job. Formal employment represented only 5.1 percent of available jobs, and the unemployment rate was 40.6 percent – affecting 1.8 million people.

The country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 25 percent of which comes from agricultural production, had increased by 2.9 percent over the 2009 fiscal year (October 2008 to September 2009). It contracted by approximately 5 percent in 2010, with a GDP per capita of US\$671. For the 2011 fiscal year, the real GDP growth is estimated at 6.1 percent.

Before the earthquake, the World Bank ranked Haiti 151st over 183 countries for the ease of doing business. The tax collection rate, at around 9 percent, is below Afghanistan's. The government acknowledges the obstacles to private investment, created in part by

¹¹ For more information on this survey, please see box in Chapter IV of this report.

the absence of property titles and an unfavourable business start-up environment. A few months ago, rising to this challenge, President Martelly announced the creation of the Presidential Advisory Council on Economic Growth and Development. Large-scale investments started in 2011, including the building of the new Northern Industrial Park, on the outskirts of the city of Cap-Haïtien. This Haitian government's project benefits from an important to the support from the United States' government and the Inter-American Development Bank. Already, one private investor has a project to build a textile factory and hire up to 20,000 people. Haitian authorities hope that additional investments will allow the creation of a total of 60,000 jobs.

Markets are currently well supplied with food products, but prices have risen and remain higher than in 2010. The consumer price index shows that purchasing power had decreased by 9.5 percent in July 2011 over the same period in 2010¹². Preliminary results from a survey carried out in 2011 by the National Coordination for Food Security (CNSA), in collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and other partners, indicate that 4.5 million Haitians – 45 percent of the population – suffer from food insecurity. Of this number, 800,000 people face severe food insecurity, which means that they do not have regular access to basic food.



© UNOPS/Marc Lee Steed

¹² Source: The National Coordination for Food Security and the World Food Programme.

Progress and results

- Since 2010, hundreds of high-intensity of labour projects were implemented, creating **temporary employment** for almost **400,000 Haitians** including, on average, 40 percent women. Salaries, paid in cash and food, have helped restore or build basic community infrastructures, complete urgent mitigation works in high-risk areas and improve Haitians' food security. These activities are implemented in collaboration with the government, local authorities, the United Nations, particularly the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), WFP, FAO, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and NGO partners.
- In 2011, MINUSTAH, in collaboration with local officials, facilitated the opening of **the country's first two Youth Counselling and Employment Offices**, managed by two local NGOs in Port-au-Prince and Cap-Haïtien. Throughout the year, MINUSTAH worked with marginalised communities to create economic and social opportunities, allowing them to get away from violence and the influence of gangs. As a result, more than 1,300 young people, including 500 women, are attending a vocational and social reintegration programme. Of all the youth trained in 2010, 73 percent have since found employment in the private sector.
- With the help of the International Labour Organization (ILO), 250 people, including trainers from eight vocational centres in Port-au-Prince and micro-entrepreneurs in the construction and services sector (of which 50 percent are women) were trained in business management techniques. Twenty young construction workers were also trained in site organisation, preparation of estimates and construction of para-seismic and para-cyclonic buildings.
- FAO offered its support to 500 artisanal seed production groups, to ensure the provision of quality seeds to small farmers, benefiting over **125,000 households**.

➤ FAO also developed an important training component on urban and peri-urban agriculture. Thanks to this initiative, 34,000 families now have a vegetable garden that allows them not only to diversify their diet, but also to sell excess production.

➤ In collaboration with several donor countries, the United Nations Agencies and NGOs, WFP has **increased the quantity of food purchased locally** and targeted for the national school feeding initiative. This measure aims to stimulate local agriculture and markets and to create solid links between the school canteens and the country's agriculture sector.

TRANSFORMING AGRICULTURAL LAND IN THE HAITIAN FAR WEST

A new project, in a region the Haitians call the Far West, helps farmers produce more food.

Jean-Rabel is a small town located almost at the end of Haiti's North peninsula. The capital is only 300 km away, but it is a seven-hour drive with bumpy dirt roads half of the way. In 2009, Haitian authorities estimated the population of Jean-Rabel to be about 10,000 people. In the surrounding countryside, 120,000 more are busy cultivating small lots. "We grow corn, cabbage, leeks, tomatoes and other fruits and vegetables", explains Arsénio Védrine, a farmer of Vieille Place, a small town in the area. Year after year, farmers are facing the same problem: the rain, which does not fall often enough. When it finally does, the water trickles down the dried-out soil of the hills and flows into the sea.

"We started working in the North after a severe draught", says Rainer Schmid, devoted to increasing agricultural production in the region for 11 years. He directs projects from the German non-governmental organisation Welthungerhilfe (German Agro Action), a partner of the World Food Programme. "A lot of food must be imported

here, he says. With the irrigated perimeters, we manage to have a more regular agricultural production. Each new production will now lower the pressure to import food."

In Vieille Place, a few kilometers outside of Jean-Rabel, Rainer Schmid recently started a new project financed by the Haitian Ministry of Agriculture, WFP, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and his own organisation. The project has three objectives: increase agricultural production, reduce the region's vulnerability to natural disasters, and above all, improve families' access to food. To carry it out, its promoters count on the construction of dry walls and the planting of tens of thousands of trees over 4,000 hectares, while below, a brand new irrigation system will ensure the provision of water to 150 hectares of agricultural land.

"Now, the rainwater will stay on our lands, and we will be able to grow beautiful fruit, says Julienne Alexis, one of the hundreds of workers building walls on the mountain. Her colleague Arsénio Védrine agrees: "We will benefit from this wealth for a long time."

In exchange for their labour, the workers are paid the equivalent of US\$5 per day, in money and food. This is the minimum wage decreed by the Haitian Government. "We buy fruit, food and other daily life necessities, adds Julienne Alexis. It helps us lead a normal life. The economic activity already started to grow, it's good for the community."





XII.

HEALTH *sante*

Background

Even before the earthquake, the health situation in Haiti was already one of the most difficult in the region.

Life expectancy stands at 62 years. At 57/1,000, the child mortality rate is the highest in the Americas. The maternal mortality rate is 630/100,000. In 2006, according to the EMMUS national survey, which provides the most recent reliable data, the acute malnutrition rate for children under 5 years old was 9 percent.

Forty-seven percent of Haitians have no access to healthcare. The country has only 5.9 doctors, 5.9 nurses and 6.5 health practitioners per 10,000 inhabitants. With 120,000 people living with AIDS, Haiti has

the highest concentration in the region, after the Bahamas and Belize. While the HIV/AIDS infection rate remains of concern, it went from 3.5 percent in 1993 to 2 percent in 2009.

Thirty of the country's 49 hospitals were destroyed or severely damaged by the January 2010 earthquake. While the mobilisation of humanitarian partners following the quake improved access to healthcare, it also made coordination even more difficult for the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP), whose offices had been destroyed. In March 2010, an accreditation system was put in place – computerised a few months later – and has since made coordination efforts easier. Furthermore, at the first signs of the cholera epidemic in

October 2010, the government, especially the MSPP, was able to take charge of response operations, and assert its leadership at every step of their implementation.

In addition, during the last year, the government has strengthened its planning and response capacities: it produced an Immunisation Plan for 2011-2015, a National Hygiene Plan for Public Markets and a Curriculum for polyvalent health workers. These documents were developed with the support of health partners, notably the United Nations and the World Bank. Other actors, including Canada, have supported the government's reconstruction and health infrastructure improvement efforts.

Progress and Results

As part of initiatives to reduce maternal mortality, the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) provide the MSPP with technical and financial support. UNFPA focused its efforts on 23 maternity hospitals located in six departments (North, North-West, Artibonite, West, South-East and Nippes). These facilities target 90,000 women of childbearing age and 17,000 pregnant women. UNFPA's assistance facilitated the recruitment of dozens of health staff (assistant nurses, nurses, general practitioners and specialists), all Haitian, the provision of equipment, and helped strengthen the management of these facilities. It also supported the work of health agents' and community mobilisers' networks. In order to increase service availability, UNFPA also provided training for 28 nurse midwives, who are mostly deployed in maternity hospitals. Thanks to a PAHO/WHO project, over 62,500 women received free healthcare during their pregnancy and childbirth in 2011, in 62 institutions located in the country's ten departments.

Furthermore, the United Nations, particularly UNFPA, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), have planned to support the construction of 10 maternity clinics and the provision of equipment and essential medication for emergency neo-natal obstetrics in the entire country. To this day, four of these clinics

have been built: two in the Port-au-Prince area, one in Jean Denis, in the Artibonite department, and one in Marigot (South-East department). UNICEF also financed the hiring of international midwives through the United Nations Volunteers Programme. Their presence improved the Haitian midwives' capacity to manage high-risk childbirth.

As part of the National Protocol for the Management of Malnutrition launched by the MSPP in December 2009 and revised in May 2010 with the help of PAHO/WHO, the World Food Programme (WFP) and UNICEF work together with dozens of national and international non-governmental organisations to reduce moderate and severe acute malnutrition, by offering nutritional supplements for children between 6 and 59 months, and to pregnant or nursing women. These services are available at no cost in more than 400 health centres across the country. Thanks to these concerted efforts, over 340,000 children under five received a physical examination during the past year. Since April 2011, nearly 109,000 children between 6 months and 5 years of age, and 65,000 pregnant or nursing women were treated against malnutrition. Furthermore, PAHO/WHO facilitated the distribution of 500 kg of medication in each department for children suffering from malnutrition.

With the support of the Nutrition Cluster, more than 500,000 mothers have been sensitized to the importance of breastfeeding through 198 Baby Friendly Tents and Corners for nutrition counselling, located throughout the country. These tents welcome women living in difficult or emergency situations that compromise the normal breastfeeding of their child, and they are given counselling and assistance.

In terms of immunisation, one of the MSPP's priorities is to significantly increase vaccination coverage of the DPT3 vaccine that prevents diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus, and to reduce the rate disparity between communes. Throughout the year, PAHO/WHO and UNICEF stepped up efforts to raise the level of routine immunisation for all antigens to 80 percent across the country. In coordination with health authorities, UNICEF's technical and

financial assistance to 36 communes facing low vaccination coverage helped increase coverage to **71 percent**, while the national average for 2011 is estimated at 69 percent, an increase of close to 20 percent compared to 2005.

- In 2011, UNFPA facilitated the distribution of more than 13 million condoms to help prevent AIDS and unwanted pregnancies. As part of the United Nations joint programme on health and reproductive services (UNFPA, UNICEF and UNOPS) and in partnership with the Haitian Olympic Committee, **35,000 youths** were educated in school on health and reproduction topics, including HIV/AIDS. With support from the United Nations Refugee Agency and the French Red Cross, close to 2,600 people from the poorest areas of Port-au-Prince (60 percent women) received AIDS prevention medical assistance. PAHO/WHO also supported the MSPP in the development of a Strategic Plan to eliminate mother-to-baby transmission of HIV and congenital syphilis.
- Throughout the year, WFP offered food assistance to 57,000 Haitians facing food insecurity and living with HIV and/or tuberculosis, as well as to their families (285,000 people). This helps improve compliance and adherence to medical treatment, while lessening the impact of the loss of income for people affected by these diseases.
- PAHO/WHO supported the production of an evaluation report on the mental health situation in Haiti, and the organisation of the first mental health workshop by the MSPP and its partners in June 2011.
- UNFPA's contribution to concerted actions to reduce sexual violence consisted in a series of interventions on quality medical care for survivors of sexual violence in five border cities in the Centre and West departments. As a result, more than 230 health professionals were trained to apply the national protocol on medical handling of sexual violence cases; six health centres received additional equipment, and an awareness-raising campaign reached **20,000 people** in these areas.



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XII.B CHOLERA RESPONSE | *repons a kolera*

Background

Since the beginning of the cholera outbreak in October 2010, the government coordinated the prevention and response interventions of its numerous national and international partners. Efficient mobilisation by the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP), the Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation (DINEPA), the Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC) and local authorities, and the support of the Cuban Medical Brigade, Doctors Without Borders, the United Nations and humanitarian partners, helped to quickly build the necessary emergency treatment structures and launch large-scale awareness campaigns across the country. On 24 November 2011, the MSPP had recorded a total of 513,997 cholera cases in Haiti since the beginning of the epidemic in October 2010 – 277,451 (54 percent) of which had required hospitalisation.

In total, 6,908 cholera-related deaths were reported to the MSPP for this period, meaning an overall case fatality rate of 1.4 percent since the onset, compared to 2 percent for the period between October 2010 and January 2011. In the capital, Port-au-Prince, the rate is below the national average, at 0.7 percent.

While the mortality rate was 42 per 100,000 people for the period between October 2010 and late January 2011, the overall rate decreased by almost 50 percent to 23 per 100,000 people for the period from 1 February to 4 November 2011 despite an increase in the number of reported cases in June, during a period of particularly heavy rainfall.

Progress and Results

- As soon as the first cholera cases were reported on 22 October 2010, the United Nations mobilised its resources to support the response led by the Haitian government under the MSPP leadership. This mobilisation continued throughout 2011.
- The joint efforts of PAHO/WHO and UNICEF have enabled the retention of experts in public health, epidemiology, water and sanitation, and logistics who support the interventions of the MSPP, departmental health authorities and NGOs in the field. These actions provided the necessary decentralised framework to rapidly identify and treat cholera cases throughout the year. As early as November 2010, **an early warning system** was put in place by the MSPP, with PAHO/WHO's support. This system

enabled the real-time collection of data on localized epidemics, available resources and response needs. To this day, 880 alerts have been received. In close collaboration with the MSPP and health partners, PAHO/WHO's early warning and response teams ensured that all the alerts were analysed and that an appropriate response was provided.

- An important partnership between the MSPP, UNICEF and the Inter-American Development Bank allowed for the development of cholera management and action plans in four of the country's ten departments; staff training; and the establishment of treatment centres and units and of hundreds of rehydration points in the communities. Treatment centres, treatment units and oral



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rehydration points are in place across the country. Throughout the year, the World Food Programme (WFP) provided food assistance to convalescents, their caretakers and health care staff.

➤ In 2011, to support the humanitarian response, 6,000 MINUSTAH soldiers escorted more than **530 convoys** and distributed nearly 12 million litres of drinking water and 16,000 Aquatab tablets. WFP and its partners from the Logistics Cluster also made transportation means available to the organisations engaged in the cholera response to carry and store over 400 metric tons of health, water adduction and sanitation materials in the most remote areas of the country. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) distributed over 9.3 million items (Aquatabs, soap,

medical equipment, etc.) to its partners and to the MSPP offices in all the departments of the country. Finally, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) helped the humanitarian community transport medical personnel and deliver medication everywhere in Haiti. This accelerated the response to the epidemic and facilitated access to isolated communities.

➤ PAHO/WHO provides overall support to DINEPA's water quality monitoring programme. Working in collaboration with the WASH Cluster, experts are developing a water quality monitoring system in health institutions located in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area.



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- Over **3 million people** benefited from water treatment products and water filtering systems provided by the United Nations System (Agencies and MINUSTAH) and its partners.
- With UNICEF's support, more than 1,400 trainers and 5,200 mobilisers were trained on hygiene promotion, particularly cholera prevention. The school feeding programme was used to raise awareness among schoolchildren and to distribute soap and water purification tablets to reduce the risk of spreading the disease. Furthermore, **700,000 families** throughout the country were educated on the importance of hygiene. Supported by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), door-to-door campaigns, social diagnostic surveys and theatre plays also helped inform more than 300,000 residents in 140 camps and neighbourhoods on cholera and on the importance of cleaning latrines.

- In support of DINEPA, and in partnership with the European Commission, UNICEF and UNOPS are working to reduce public health risks in Port-au-Prince, through efficient and secured latrine sewage management. Between April and August 2011, close to 1,500 sites were covered and **10,000 latrines emptied** in camps and adjacent neighbourhoods in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area.
- The United Nations, particularly UNICEF and UNOPS, in close collaboration with DINEPA, supported the construction and operation of a new human waste treatment centre in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area (Morne-à-Cabri), the second such centre in the country.

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KANPAY SANSIBILIZASYON KONT KOLERA / APRANN LAVE MEN POU N VIV PI BYEN

Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population

Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale et de la Formation Professionnelle

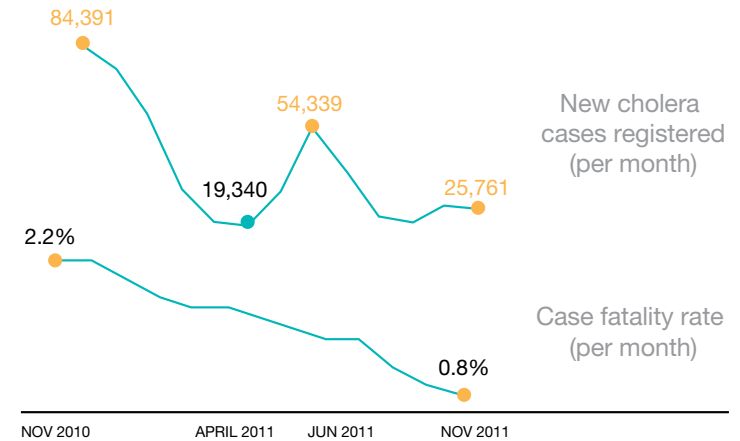
UNESCO

Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

Illustration : Jud-Alix Francois / AYTIKOMIK

Imprimé en Haïti par Quality Plus

Monthly variation of new cholera cases and case fatality rate



Source of data: MSPP report, 30 November 2011



XIII.

ELECTIONS *eleksyon*

Background

In 2006, when the United Nations first supported an electoral process at the request of the United Nations Security Council, citizens exercised their right to vote under high security in 800 voting centres across the country. On 28 November 2010, on the first round of elections that ultimately brought President Martelly to power, 1,500 voting centres welcomed voters all over the country. Unfortunately, this first round of elections was marked by intimidation, fraud, and calls for cancellation of the vote from the majority of candidates.

The electoral campaign for the second round of these presidential, legislative and senatorial elections took place between 17 February and 18 March 2011, and voting took place on 20 March. In the observers'¹³ opinion, this second round was characterised by a better identification of voting centres, better prepared electoral

agents, a well-targeted presence of MINUSTAH's police force and an improved tabulation process.

The two rounds of this electoral process filled the Chamber of deputies' 99 seats and 11 of the Senate's seats. President Martelly officially took up his post on 14 May 2011. After difficult negotiations with the National Assembly, first the deputies, then the senators, validated the choice of Garry Conille as the Prime Minister on 4 October 2011. Overall, the crisis that followed the first round of elections and the lengthy political stalemate that opposed the elected President to the Parliament between May and October constituted major obstacles to reaching several of the objectives set for 2011 by the Agencies that make up the United Nations System in Haiti.

¹³ See in particular *Élections présidentielle, législatives et sénatoriales du 28 novembre 2010 et du 20 mars – Rapport de la Mission d'information et de contacts de la Francophonie*, Organisation Internationale de La Francophonie (OIF) http://democratie.francophonie.org/IMG/pdf/Rapport_elections_haiti.pdf

Progress and Results

- The 2010-2011 presidential and legislative elections have allowed, for the first time in the country's history, a transfer of power from a democratically elected president to another from the opposition.
- Between the first and second ballots, MINUSTAH held **120 electoral forums** in the country's ten departments to support the democratic process. In 80 percent of the forums held, the candidates or their representatives officially committed to promoting a respectful, participatory and non-violent climate, for a smooth second round.
- MINUSTAH helped the authorities identify 1,500 voting centres, train 4,200 electoral security agents through UNPOL, and distribute and collect electoral materials for all of the 13,144 polling stations.
- In 2011, UNDP continued to manage the electoral trust fund created with contributions from Brazil, Canada, Japan, the European Union and the United States. This fund facilitated the acquisition of electoral materials, including the **4.4 million ballots** required for the second round, and the 76,700 more used in the 29 May reruns, as well as forms for the



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146,341 voting proceedings and irregularity reports used for both rounds and reruns. UNDP also supervised the production and distribution of voting kits (polling booths, pencils, etc.) for the second round.

- With the United Nations' support, international experts in systems, database and electoral lists management, as well as electoral complaints, also provided direct technical assistance to the Provisional Electoral Council (CEP).
- Over 1.6 million voters were informed of the address of their polling station: 1 million through SMS, 616,000 via a call centre and the CEP's website. These communication initiatives were developed by the CEP, in close collaboration with UNDP.
- Some 6,200 Blue Helmets, over 3,000 police officers, 475 guides and porters as well as 278 MINUSTAH civilian personnel were mobilised for the second round of elections. The military component ensured in great part the transportation and the securing of electoral equipment all the way to the most inaccessible areas. Finally, 174 flying hours were required to ensure transportation by plane and helicopter of electoral materials and staff.
- UNDP's support facilitated the treatment and publication of the voting proceedings of the second round on the CEP's website, thus continuing the process initiated at the first ballot.





Annexe du Tribunal de Paix de la Cx-des-Bqts
Office d'Etat civil à Bon-repos

XIV

RULE OF LAW AND PROTECTION

eta de dwa ak pwoteksyon

Background

The January 2010 earthquake further weakened already dysfunctional rule of law institutions – justice, police, and prisons.

Haitians are not all equal before the law. A great number of births remain undeclared to civil registry offices, and the very existence of these new citizens is not recognised by the State. Consequently, they will have no access to protection and services normally offered by the State. Other examples of these inequities included, before January 2010, the cases of several thousands of inmates awaiting trial, whose files had been lost in an inoperative justice system. It is estimated that judges spend on average 52 minutes a day in their offices.

The earthquake destroyed or damaged eight of the country's 17 civilian jails. Detention conditions were well below international norms, with each inmate having access to only 6 percent of the space normally devoted to a prisoner.

Consolidating the rule of law constitutes, in many ways, an indispensable prerequisite to good governance, political stability, the protection of citizens' rights, and the establishment of regulatory frameworks that encourage national – and foreign – investments.

Progress and Results

- At the end of 2011, the new government adopted a **Roadmap for the Rule of Law**, a document developed with the assistance of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). It includes short, middle and long-term actions to ensure and develop the rule of law in Haiti.

- In October 2011, judicial reform experienced an important breakthrough when the President of the Republic named a president of the Supreme Court of Appeal (Cour de Cassation), a post that had been vacant since 2004. With MINUSTAH's advocacy and assistance, the implementation calendar and the budget of the High Council of the Judiciary were adopted, opening the way to new reforms.

- The United Nations, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and MINUSTAH, assisted parliamentarians in the amendment of a bill that complies with the principles of The Hague Convention on International Adoption. This bill needs to be submitted to the Senate's vote.

- MINUSTAH and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) work together to strengthen the operational and human capacities of the judiciary. As part of programmes designed to respond to the participants' specific needs, a total of 67 training sessions on investigation techniques and handling procedures for victims of gender-based violence were organised throughout the year. They allowed the training of more than **560 court registrars** and **435 judiciary police officers**.

- After the earthquake, pre-trial detention was reduced from 80 percent to an average of 67.8 percent. This is still a high number, mainly due to the progressive arrest of several of the 6,000 national penitentiary prisoners who escaped on 12 January 2010.

- In 2011, MINUSTAH supported the functioning of **16 Legal Aid Offices (LAO)** across the country, five of which started operating this year. Five more are scheduled to open by February 2012. Since the opening of the first LAO in February 2008, close to 15,000 free consultations were given and more than 6,000 releases were granted¹⁴.

- In 2011, thanks to MINUSTAH's support, **15 Tribunals of the Peace (Tribunaux de Paix)** taking on civilian, commercial and criminal cases were built and equipped in seven departments.

- Technical and financial support from UNDP helped build training centres for the Penitentiary Administration Management and for the Civilian Directorate of the Judiciary Police respectively.

- The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)¹⁵ supported the Haitian government, in collaboration with civil society organisations, in the preparation of a National Report that will be submitted as part of the Universal Periodic Review on Human Rights. OHCHR also supported civil society organisations in the North-East department in preparing a report on human rights priorities in their region. This report was presented to local officials and civil servants and will be used as a reference document in the preparation of public policies and budgets. In 2012, this same initiative will be carried out in seven other departments in the country.

- More than 3,000 youths participated in information, awareness-raising and training activities, organised in eight departments by OHCHR and MINUSTAH on Human Rights Day.

¹⁴ September 2011 statistics.

¹⁵ In accordance with the agreement between the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, human rights sections of peace missions also serve as representatives for OHCHR. As such, MINUSTAH's human rights section is therefore the office of the OHCHR in Haiti.

Prisons

- Following joint efforts from MINUSTAH and its partners, detention space in civilian prisons went from 0.3 square metres per inmate before the earthquake to 0.72 square metres in 2011. However, this standard remains well below international norms, set at 4.5 square metres per inmate.
- In 2011, surveys indicated that there were 233 minors in prison, a decrease explained in part by the United Nations advocacy efforts, encouraging the release of a number of children in conflict with the law. In almost **83 percent of the cases**, these minors are detained separately from adults, a legal principle that has been advocated by MINUSTAH and its partners in Haiti since 2007.
- In 2011, 490 prisoners who were still held in prolonged detention after having served their sentence were released with the assistance of MINUSTAH and of the Office of the Ombudsman (OPC).
- During the course of the year, **515 correction officers** received training in various topics such as inmate file management, gender-based violence, HIV/AIDS or human rights. Since 2011, 30 peer educators have been working on HIV prevention in a detention environment, under an innovative programme that will be replicated in other countries of the Caribbean region.

Police Development

- Since the first promotion of the Haitian National Police (HNP) in 2006, the number of police personnel and officers went from 3,480 to **10,106** in June 2011. While international standards established a ratio of two police officers for 1,000 citizens, in Haiti progress was made to raise the rate from 0.76 agent per 1,000 citizens in 2006, to 1.05 in 2011. Efforts made to hire more police elements must continue: these will be part of the HNP's new 2012-2016 Development Plan.

- In 2011, UNDP contributed to the training of over **35 percent** of the specialised police agents and the HNP officers. These activities are part of a capacity-building programme for rule of law actors.
- In 2011, the United Nations Police (UNPOL) maintained a permanent presence in **54 police stations** alongside the HNP, and a semi-permanent presence in the other 125 police stations. Ten co-location sites should be added by July 2012, as part of the HNP training activities. In September 2011, the HNP's forensic laboratory was entirely modernised with UNPOL's support, and a medico-legal science investigation team was created.
- According to OHCHR, continuous training of HNP officers resulted in a significant decrease in the ill treatment of detainees in police stations. Furthermore, since the earthquake, the police is increasingly applying the 48-hour legal delay for the transfer



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of detainees to judicial authorities. That being said, OHCHR led inquiries and submitted reports on seven incidents involving HNP members, in which at least 20 people died, sometimes under circumstances that may lead to believe that extrajudicial or summary and arbitrary executions took place. This work was carried out in close collaboration with the HNP Internal Affairs Office and judicial authorities in order to strengthen the State's response to these human rights violations.

Protection

- Since the earthquake, thanks to improved family research and coordination capacities, UNICEF and its partners registered more than 8,780 separated children and helped **2,771 children** reunite with their families.



- The Haitian government also significantly increased its capacity to regulate residential centres that house separated children. In 2011, the Social Welfare and Research Institute (IBESR), supported by UNICEF, has evaluated almost half of the 650 existing centres and published a registry of these institutions. Building on the emergency registration methodology used in the aftermath of the earthquake, authorities also recorded over 13,400 separated children and orphans living in institutions, which will facilitate family reunions.

- Six joint offices** of the HNP's Brigade for the Protection of Minors and of the Social Welfare and Research Institute were established in earthquake-affected areas, with the assistance of MINUSTAH and UNICEF¹⁶. Mostly located in border areas, these offices help track trafficking cases and other violations of children's rights. In 2011, UNICEF's financial, material and technical assistance also facilitated the opening or continued operation of 520 community spaces with a capacity to accommodate a total of 120,000 children. Haiti's ten departments are now equipped with psychosocial rehabilitation services specialised in emergency intervention.

- With the support of UNDP and OHCHR, **nine OPC decentralised offices** were established to implement its decentralisation plan and to pay closer attention to pre-trial detention cases in the departments.

- Victim-friendly spaces are open in **seven** of the 51 police stations of Port-au-Prince, and 24 UNPOL officers work full-time on gender-based violence cases. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UNDP contributed to the creation of four safe spaces in the Cariège police stations¹⁷ and of two centres for victims of violence in Thiotte and Anse-à-Pitre.

¹⁶ In Port-au-Prince, Les Cayes, Mirebalais, Hinche, Miragoâne and Ouanaminthe.

¹⁷ These police stations are located on Route nationale #3 /camp Corail, Route nationale #1 Titanyen, and at the corner of Route nationale #1 and Route Neuve.



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“I am convinced that the reconstruction of my Country would not be possible if all the citizens were not identified as such through a birth certificate. This document is of vital importance because it allows people to enjoy their basic rights, like going to school, working and owning a passport. During our advocacy work, we also received support from State authorities who are aware of this problem. Given the number of daily requests from camp managers, I believe we have an obligation to continue with this programme.”

– JEAN RONY, Assistant Director ACAT, a Haitian organisation partnering with UNHCR in the Documentation project.

UN Women supported the establishment of a network of **six shelters and 14 counselling centres** in the North department for victims of violence. The United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and its local partners have set up two shelters for victims of violence in Petit-Goâve and in Port-au-Prince. UN Women also supported the Ministry for the Condition of Women and Women’s Rights (MCFDF) in the development of a shelter managers’ Guide that will be instrumental in ensuring quality care and adequate protection of the women and children sheltered.

OHCHR supported awareness-raising projects to prevent and fight impunity in sexual and gender-based violence cases in five departments, reaching 12,000 women, their families and their communities. It has also led an investigation on the response of the police and of the judicial system to cases of sexual and gender-based violence. The results of this study will be published in 2012.

More than **260 solar lamps and panels** were set up by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Electricians Without Borders and MINUSTAH in 80 camps, high-risk localities for women, and the Grande Anse, South-East, and Nippes departments. Measures are being implemented for the installation of 190 additional lamps in camps and adjacent neighbourhoods.

In 2011, in collaboration with two local NGOs and Haitian authorities, UNHCR identified **5,542 displaced persons** (3,303 women and 2,239 men) who lost their identification papers following the earthquake in several cities of the country. Over 3,000 received a new birth certificate, an essential document to obtain a work permit, medical care and access to education. It is also necessary in order to prove one’s property right. Owning a birth certificate is therefore crucial to ensuring the fundamental rights of displaced persons in Haiti.



XV

CONCLUSION *konklizyon*

Looking into 2012, the emphasis will shift significantly towards longer-term recovery and development and towards addressing Haiti's structural difficulties, whether environmental, economic, social or political. More than ever, strengthening institutional capacities at both national and local levels will be a priority if Haiti is to assert leadership over its own development. Efforts will need to be undertaken within a coherent framework of mutual accountability between the Government and international partners.

At the same time, the capacity to respond to sudden onset emergencies, for example possible hurricanes during the 2012 cyclone season, will remain essential, as will meeting the humanitarian needs of Haitians still in camps, or those vulnerable to cholera or hunger.

For the United Nations, 2012 will mark a year of accelerating transition as MINUSTAH begins to wind down its presence and as development agencies refine their cooperation in line with national priorities and in the face of decreasing resource availability.

Haiti does not lack in challenges in the year ahead but opportunities also abound for Haitians in camps to return home, for tackling the chronic lack of clean water sources and sanitation facilities, for more children to go to school, for increased job creation and economic investment – and for further removal of debris. The United Nations System in Haiti is a committed partner and will continue to accompany the government and the Haitian people on the road to development.



ACRONYMS | *akwonim*

ACTED	Agence d'aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement – Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	IHSI	Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique – Haitian Institute for Statistics and Informatics
BME	Bureau des Mines et de l'Énergie – Bureau of Mines and Energy	ILO	International Labour Organization
CEP	Conseil Électoral Provisoire – Provisional Electoral Council	IOM	International Organization for Migration
CNIGS	Centre National d'Information Géospatiale – National Geospatial Information Centre	MARNDR	Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural – Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development
CNSA	Coordination Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire – National Coordination for Food Security	MCFDF	Ministère à la Condition Féminine et aux Droits des Femmes – Ministry for the Condition of Women and Women's Rights
COUN	Centre d'Opérations d'Urgence National – National Emergency Operations Centre	MEF	Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances – Ministry of Economy and Finance
DAP	Direction de l'Administration Pénitentiaire – Penitentiary Administration Management	MENFP	Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale et de la Formation Professionnelle – Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training
DINEPA	Direction Nationale de l'Eau Potable et de l'Assainissement – National Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation	MICTDN	Ministère de l'Intérieur, des Collectivités Territoriales et de la Défense Nationale – Ministry of Interior, Territorial Collectivities and National Defence
DPC	Direction de la protection Civile – Directorate of Civil Protection	MINUSTAH	Mission des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation en Haïti – United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	MJSPS	Ministère de la Justice et de la Sécurité Publique – Ministry of Justice and Public Security
HRF	Haiti Reconstruction Fund – Fonds de Reconstruction d'Haïti	MPCE	Ministère du Plan et de la Coopération Externe – Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation
IBESR	Institut du Bien Être Social et de Recherche – Social Welfare and Research Institute	MSPP	Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population – Ministry of Public Health and Population
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	MTPTC	Ministère des Travaux Publics, Transports et Communications – Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications
IHRC	Interim Haiti Recovery Commission – Commission Intérimaire pour la Reconstruction d'Haïti		

NGO	Non-governmental Organization	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
OPC	Office de la Protection du Citoyen et de la Citoyenne - Office of the Ombudsman	UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization	UNHCR	United Nations Refugee Agency
PNH	Police Nationale d'Haïti – Haitian National Police (HNP)	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
SNGRD	Système National de Gestion des Risques et des Désastres – National Disaster and Risk Management System	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UCLBP	Unité de Coordination de la Construction du Logement et des Bâtiments Publics – Coordination Unit for Housing and Public Buildings Construction	UNPOL	United Nations Police
UN	United Nations	UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNAIDS	United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	WFP	World Food Programme
		WHO	World Health Organization



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