

HAÏTI

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK 2017-2021

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



United Nations Country Team in Haiti

BIT Bureau international du Travail

FAO Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture

FIDA Fonds international de développement agricole

HCDH Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme

HCR Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

OCHA Bureau de la coordination des affaires humanitaires de l'ONU

OIM Organisation internationale pour les migrations

OMM Organisation Météorologique Mondiale

ONU-Femmes Entité des Nations Unies pour l'égalité des sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes

ONU-HABITAT Programme des Nations Unies pour l'habitat humain

ONUSIDA Programme commun des Nations Unies sur le VIH/sida

OPS/OMS Organisation Panaméricaine de la Santé/ Organisation mondiale de la santé

PAM Programme alimentaire mondial

PNUD Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement

PNUE Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement

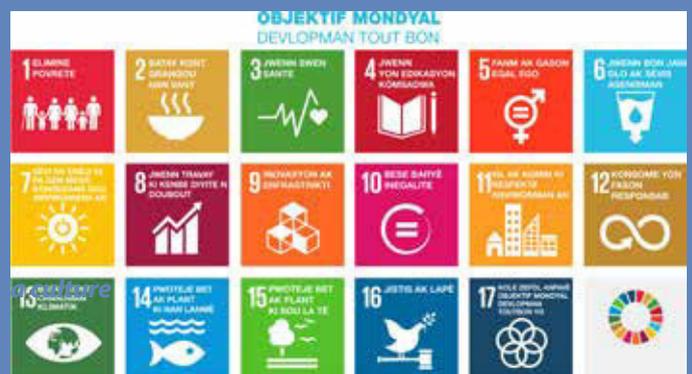
UNDSS Département de la sûreté et de la sécurité des Nations Unies

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

UNFPA Fonds des Nations Unies pour la population

UNICEF Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance

UNOPS Bureau des Nations Unies pour les services d'appui aux projets



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017-2021 is the expression of the common will of the Republic of Haiti and the United Nations in joint efforts to break the vicious cycle of political and institutional instability, as well as multidimensional poverty which has jeopardized the promotion of sustainable human development in the country for three decades.

The development of the UNDAF 2017-2021 is the result of more than five years of cooperation guided by the Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF) 2010-2012 and 2013-2016. As a result of the significant progress made in the national development planning, the agenda 2030 and lessons learned from the ISF 2010-2012 and 2013-2016, the UNDAF 2017-2021 was developed using the human rights based approach. It aims to further contribute to the promotion of respect for the dignity of Haitian citizens which is guaranteed by the amended constitution of 1987. Despite notable efforts made by the government, political and institutional instability and multidimensional poverty undermine the dignity of the vast majority of the Haitian people, particularly those

who are most vulnerable and who do not enjoy full access to political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights. Furthermore, because of the vulnerability of Haitian society to external economic shocks, the recurrence of natural disasters

The Sustainable Development Goals, the hurricane Matthew and MINUSTAH's transition marked the elaboration of the UNDAF

and humanitarian and political crisis, the UNDAF 2017-2021 aims to strengthen the political, human, territorial and economic resilience. Resilience is understood as the capacity that allows a system to recover its previous state after it has been subjected to a shock. It is addressed as a cross-cutting issue in the UNDAF.

The UNDAF 2017-2021 was prepared against a national background of five major events; the launch of the electoral process, the development of the three-year investment Plan (TIP) 2017-2019 of the National Development Plan (PSDH) 2012-2030, the reflection driven by the government on the nationalization of the of the sustainable development goals for 2030, the transition of the

United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and the occurrence of hurricane Matthew.

The challenges of the electoral process revealed once more the importance of capacity building in those institutions responsible for organizing elections and civic education to guarantee the holding of free, fair and transparent elections marked by an increased rate of participation, particularly of women and youth. The elaboration of the three-year investment Plan (TIP) 2017-2019 of the PSDH 2012-2030 as well as the reflection led by the authorities on the nationalization of the sustainable development goals for 2030 have allowed the team of the United Nations to better comprehend the national priorities and the positioning of the government relative to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The transition of MINUSTAH is regarded as a significant challenge by the government and the United Nations Country Team. Presently, MINUSTAH plays a major role in the security and peacebuilding process. A transition plan, which is under development, will provide for an effective transfer of some activities to the government and agencies, as well as for the post-MINUSTAH configuration.

The UNDAF 2017-2021 reflects the elements of the MINUSTAH transition in its strategic choices. Based on the transition plan, the activities that will be transferred to the agencies will be incorporated into the work plans and joint programs in order to ensure their effective achievement.

Hurricane Matthew highlighted the need to pay special attention to the vulnerability of the population and territories to natural disasters as they

Reinforcing the resilience of populations and territories is a priority for the UNDAF 2017/2021

have been the main cause of recurring humanitarian crises. Due to the upsurge of humanitarian crises, resilience building of the population and territories is a key objective of the UNDAF 2017-2021. Specifically, most of the activities listed in the humanitarian response plan and the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) will be included in the joint work plans of the UNDAF 2017-2021.

The UNDAF 2017-2021 is the result of a participatory and inclusive process with effective involvement of all resident and non-resident agencies of the United Nations and sections of MINUSTAH, government representatives and civil society, as well as development partners. Based on the new guidelines of the United Nations Development Operations Coordination Office (DOCO) and the road map adopted by the country team of the United Nations, this process followed four main phases: common country assessment (CCA), the strategic planning workshop, national consultation workshop and the validation workshop of the UNDAF 2017-2021.

The CCA was conducted between January to May, 2016. Its realization

was driven by the five programmatic principles of the United Nations; human rights-based approach, environmental sustainability, gender equality, results-based management (RBM) and capacity building. It also incorporated the guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights which have been adopted by the United Nations Human Rights Council, and which allowed to articulate the human rights-based approach to eradicating poverty.

The CCA has identified five major issues and two specific problems related to the situation, the humanitarian response, and statistical data generation. It has identified the immediate, underlying and root causes of these problems. Further, it clarified the roles and capacity shortfalls of duty bearers along with rights holders. And it analyzed the comparative advantages of the United Nations. All the statistical data included in the UNDAF are drawn from the CCA.

The Strategic Planning Workshop held on May 11 – 12, 2016 validated the results and findings of the CCA. The process determined five expected outcomes while ensuring alignment to the national priorities and SDGs. The use of the theory of change, which has also been the subject of a workshop, proved to be indispensable. On one hand to assess the relevance of the expected outcomes (desired changes) with respect to the major issues highlighted by the CCA; and on the other hand, to identify key interventions which will be implemented for the purpose of achieving the intended outcomes. It has also helped to identify assumptions and the risks

associated to the different outcomes. The UNDAF 2017-2021 is thus underlined by a rigorous theory of change. During the national consultation workshop on the UNDAF 2017-2021 which took place on September 23, 2016; the government, civil society organizations (CSOs), along with development partners have reviewed and validated the relevance and the alignment of expected outcomes defined by the United Nations team in comparison to the national priorities and SDGs.

By positioning itself at the strategic level, the UNDAF 2017-2021 focuses on five priority areas of intervention which were identified and framed by the CCA. This includes poverty reduction and the promotion of decent employment; access and use of quality basic social services; gender equality and protection; resilience; and governance. These priority intervention areas are consistent with the four rebuilding pillars of the PSDH 2012-2030 particularly territorial rebuilding, economic rebuilding, social rebuilding and institutional rebuilding. They are also aligned with the general policy statement of the government notably on its economic, political and social sectors, strategic choices in environmental matters, land-use planning and housing, energy, culture, heritage and communication.

The UNDAF 2017-2021 has defined one outcome for each priority area of intervention, which will make a valuable contribution to the achievement of national priorities and SDGs. This comprises the five following outcomes:

1. The population, particularly the most vulnerable, has equitable access to means of subsistence, to decent and green jobs and to productive resources to reduce poverty in all its dimensions, in a favorable and inclusive socio-economic and cultural environment.
2. The population, specifically the most vulnerable groups, has increased and equitable access and use of quality basic social services, in particular education and health for all.
3. Public institutions adopt and implement equity policies, prevention, recovery and protective measures against violence and discrimination based on human rights, for the benefit of vulnerable groups.
4. National, regional and local institutions, along with civil society strengthen sustainable management of natural resources and environment, territorial and population resilience, especially for the most vulnerable, to respond to natural disasters, to climate change and humanitarian crisis while ensuring continued sustainable development.
5. Public institutions and civil society improve the rule of law and decentralization for good governance at all levels of decision-making.

The UNDAF 2017-2021 views the humanitarian response as a cross-cutting issue which is integrated in key interventions with respect to the various outcomes. It also places a special emphasis on statistical data generation which is a major challenge for the purpose of monitoring and assessing progress made in order to attain the proposed outcomes and their

THE UNDAF takes into account the humanitarian response as a crosscutting question integrated in the different outcomes

contributions to the achievement of national priorities and SDGs.

The UNDAF 2017-2021 clearly highlights the will of the United Nations to promote policy dialogue with the government and other development partners to consolidate its strategic positioning at the sub regional level by actively participating in all initiatives aimed at promoting South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation.

Taking into account its comparative advantages, the United Nations team will contribute to the programs that will be initiated as part of these cooperation dynamics particularly to the sub regional programs. The UNDAF 2017-2021 also emphasizes the United Nation's concern to further strengthen the coherence of its interventions in order to minimize transaction costs and maximize their impact. It will be carried out under the national execution modality based on the programmatic principles of the United Nations and the « Delivering as one » approach. Specifically, its implementation will be overseen by a steering committee co-chaired by the Government and the United Nations team. Operational execution will be done through joint work plans which will be performed by United Nations agencies and their implementing partners with

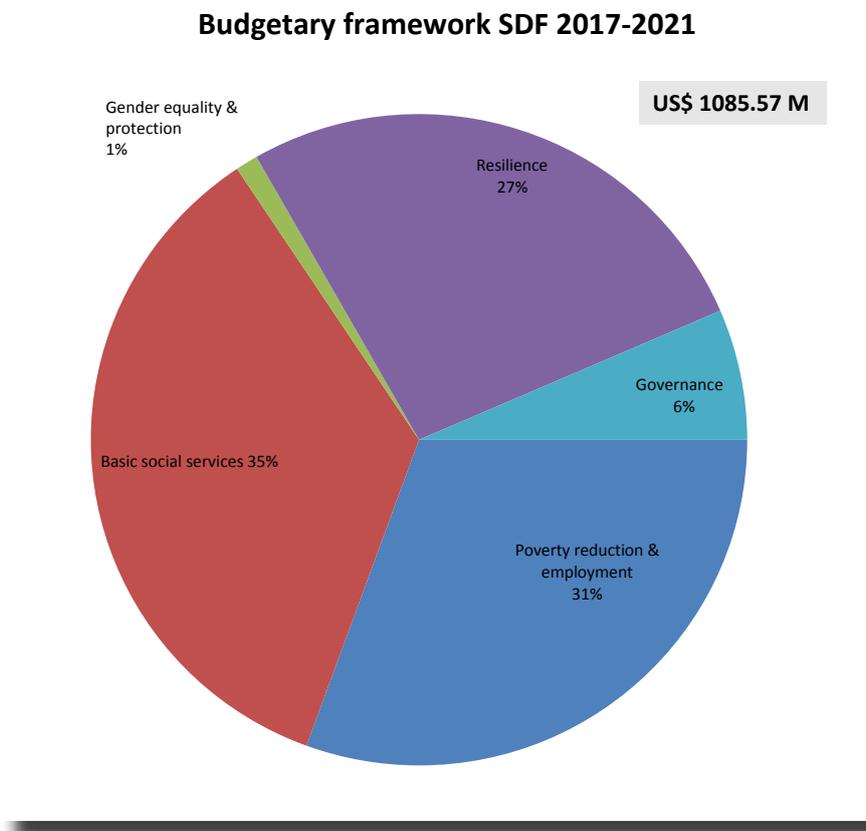
the support of the outcome groups and thematic groups placed under the technical supervision of the program group.

These various entities will also play a crucial role in the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the UNDAF 2017-2021 drawing on its monitoring and evaluation

plan. However, the monitoring and evaluation work group will be central for monitoring and evaluating the UNDAF 2017-2021. A monitoring and evaluation platform based on the “web” will be put in place as to improve the effectiveness of the UNDAF 2017-2021. A knowledge management scheme will be created to stock, capitalize, enhance and facilitate knowledge accessibility, lessons

BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK SDF 2017-2021

TOTAL: US\$1085 M



learned and good practices throughout implementation of the UNDAF 2017-2021 as well as the programs of the different stakeholders.

Operations management will be modeled on the Business Operations Strategy (BOS) with the operations group coordinating its implementation. The "HACT" will be used by some agencies. The total budget of the UNDAF 2017-2021 is estimated at US\$ 1.085.000.000 out of which 51% of resources to be mobilized. The budget allocation by outcome is outlined in the graph below. This budget will be subject to revision at the first annual review when all agencies will have accurate information on their financial resources.

The United Nations team will have a joint strategy to mobilize resources to close the financing gap of the UNDAF 2017-2021. It will also have a joint communication strategy to project a more consistent image, promote visibility of results or transformational changes directly or indirectly fostered by the United Nations interventions.

The UNDAF 2017-2021 will be used as a policy dialogue tool with the government and other development partners, an advocacy tool for partnership development and resource mobilization.

The UNDAF 2017-2021 is structured in nine points:

I. The first point briefly describes the national context by highlighting the major challenges and opportunities;

II. The second point sets out the vision and principles that will guide the implementation, the monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF;

III. The third point focuses on the impacts and key interventions that will be implemented in order to ensure their realization;

IV. The fourth point provides information on the Transition of MINUSTAH;

V. The fifth point presents the risks and assumptions related to implementation of the UNDAF;

VI. The sixth point describes management arrangements;

VII. The seventh point addresses the mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation tools, knowledge management;

VIII. The eighth point engages in communication, in developing strategic alliances and resource mobilization;

IX. The ninth point specifies the clauses for engagement of the government.

