

Joint SDG Fund

SDG FINANCING PORTFOLIO – COMPONENT 1

Cover page

Reporting period: June 30 – December 31, 2020

Country: HAITI

Joint Programme (JP) title: Haiti in Crisis: A National Consultation on Reform Priorities and Financing Options for Accelerated SDG Achievement

Short title: Haiti SDGs – Policy and Financing Options

Start date (month/year): July 2020 (month of receipt of first budget installment)

End date (month/year): June 2022

RC (name): Bruno Lemarquis

Government Focal Point (name and ministry/agency): Mr Robes Pierre, Chargé de Mission, Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation

Representative of Lead PUNO (name and agency): Fernando Hiraldo, UNDP

List of PUNOs: UNDP, UNCTAD, RCO (and potentially, in the course of implementation, other UNCT members, in response to emerging priorities)

RCO Main JP Focal Point (name): **Audrey Vacheron** **E-mail:** Audrey.vacheron@one.un.org

Lead Agency Joint Programme Focal Point (name): Maurice Dewulf **E-mail:** Maurice-fernand.dewulf@undp.org

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Budget (Joint SDG Fund contribution): 900,000 \$

Overall budget (with co-funding): 1,179,000 \$

Annual Financial Delivery Rate: 1,5%

Rate of Committed Funding : 73%

	Expenditures January 2020 - December 2020	Committed resources January 2020- December 2020	Transferred Funds January 2020- December 2020	Annual Financial Delivery Rate (%)	Committed Funding Rate(%)
PUNO 1	5,742.53	270,000.00	291,105.00	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
PUNO 2		60,000.00	158,895.00		
PUNO 3					
PUNO 4					
PUNO 5					

Short description of the Joint Programme (max 1 paragraph):

The Haiti INFF is to support an updating of the 2030 SDG targets in a way that is both realistic and ambitious. It will specify different SDG 2030 scenarios, but also in relation to those highlight priority policy reform requirements and funds mobilization action plans required to reach those targets. As Haiti is undergoing a deep crisis, both economic and governance, a comprehensive citizen engagement process is adopted, so that the conclusions and recommendations reached are carried forward and acted upon in a national consensus mode, as this is a condition for both the re-establishment of a social contract and for conflict/crisis resolution.

The project is appropriately titles: Haiti – A National Consultation on Reform Priorities and Financing Options.

Executive summary

The COVID-19 context has forced the focus of attention away from financing-for-development and the SDG-2030 objectives, to a more immediate attention to mitigating the dramatic impact of COVID-19.

After two successive years of negative GDP growth (mainly as result of uninterrupted expressions of wide-spread discontent), 2020 has seen an additional and major impact of COVID-19 on the economy, with the economy estimated to have lost between 3% of its value in 2020, after an estimated 2% recession in 2018-2019.

The already challenging financing context when the INFF project was formulated has as a result further deteriorated with fiscal revenue falling rapidly; foreign investment substantially contracting; the Haitian gourde fluctuating; and the recourse on monetary credit escalating.

While these negative developments have further accentuated the need for ‘reform and action’, the capacity to focus on these considerations has been considerably constrained by the need to focus on the immediate, including addressing the most critical impact created by COVID-19.

At the same time more or less as the INFF project took off, a part of the government resources were prioritized towards the drafting of a 3-year ‘Programme de Relance Post-Covid’, which is a short-term and crisis mode macro-economic framework and priority investment plan to work towards a 3% growth per year during this and the next two years. Focus is on reversing the course of recession and maintaining a minimum service delivery capacity. No reference to SDGs or to the 2030 Agenda appears (thus) in the document.

This project’s preparatory activities have therefore concentrated on preparing the ground for the required in-depth and nation-wide FfD-related dialogues, debates and consultations debates to start as soon as possible when socio-political situation stabilizes: (a) establishment of the project team; (b) preparation of the Inter-Ministerial Steering; (c) initiation of analytical papers on several priority subjects related to the INFF objectives; (d) UNCTAD-led preparatory work on accelerating the development of the fisheries sector as a possible engine for growth; (e) initiation, by UNCTAD, of a Production Capacities Index; and (f) design and implementation planning for a systematic, quarterly Citizen Perceptions and Expectations Survey.

It needs to be stressed that the actual project start is the date of receipt of the first installment of the project funding (July 2020). This progress report thus covers 4-5 months (only).

A. Annual Progress

A.1 The overview of progress and challenges

A.1.1. Overall self-assessment

Provide a self-assessment on the overall JP progress in the last year.

Not-satisfactory (majority of expected annual results not yet achieved)

The project started more or less in the middle of the COVID-19 crisis, and after receipt of the first installment in July. Government priorities had by then understandably shifted to ensuring an effective response to the COVID-19 impact and mobilizing resources primarily for the recovery period. Moreover, the Government started an assessment of its main national planning document (PSDH). Progress on the INFF project, in terms of government participation, suffered accordingly, and will need to adapt with those changes. However, internal preparations advanced without interruption.

A.1.2. Overall progress and key developments to date

Four-five months into the project:

- (a) National and international staff selected and recruited, and expected to come on board soonest;
- (b) National Focal Point designated
- (c) Three-day 'Financing-for-Development' dialogue organized (under RCO leadership);
- (d) Good basis established for a shared understanding of the key challenges the project needs to address;
- (e) Quarterly Citizen Survey designed and ready for roll-out;
- (f) Seven stock-taking consultancies prepared on key FfD-related subjects;
- (g) Project Inter-Ministerial Steering mechanism defined and first launching meeting scheduled;
- (h) UNCTAD-led fishery sector assessment and Productive Capacities Index initiated.

A.1.3. Changes

Was the JP document modified in the past year?

No

A.1.4. Challenges

Did the JP face any major challenges in the past year?

Yes

First of all, as indicated above, the all-encompassing COVID-19 response prioritization which pushed most other initiatives and priorities on the sideline.

Second, with the country now entering 2021, a year expected to be entirely taken up by political and electoral issues and tension, it will probably be a major task to keep the project at the forefront of attention during most of 2021. It may require to keep the project very much focused on analytical and options-identifying challenges, and to bring debate and decision-making (based on that extensive analysis) back to focus once the political environment will have calmed down, and the new class of elected decision-makers will have come on board.

[A.1.5. COVID-19 and other strategic alignment](#)

No alignment was made, as the short-term focus of the PREPOC (including its efforts towards rapid funds mobilization) and the longer-term INFF perspective and its focus on rethinking 2030 objectives and the deeper reforms required make the two exercises quite different (and thus better keep separate): PREPOC is about short-term funding of crisis impact; INFF is about identifying a longer term development path for sustainable progress, and the reform and finance mobilization requirements that go with it.

Moreover, both exercises are lead respectively by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning, therein clearly demonstrating the different nature of both. The INFF will thus continue to focus on 'preparatory' activities, until such time as the COVID-19 priority diminished and the overall country context is conducive to bring the INFF agenda back – and powerfully - into focus.

A.2 Update on priority issues

[A.2.1. Progress on Integrated National Financing Framework/SDG financing building blocks](#)

Implementation Stages	Planned (0%)	Emerging (1-49% progress)	Advancing (50-99% progress)	Complete (100% progress)	Previously completed	Not applicable	Comments/ Notes
1. Inception phase		<input type="checkbox"/>					
2. Assessment & diagnostics		<input type="checkbox"/>					
3. Financing strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>						
4. Monitoring & review	<input type="checkbox"/>						
5. Governance & coordination		<input type="checkbox"/>					

[A.2.2. Thematic focus](#)

Cross-cutting

[A.2.3. Gender marker](#)

Did your Joint Programme feature Gender Results in the past year at the outcome or output level?

Yes

Gender Marker total average scoring from 0 to 3 (as defined in the JP document): 2

[A.2.4. Vulnerable groups](#)

Will the JP directly impact marginalized and/or vulnerable groups through a dedicated outcome or output?

Yes

The overall objective is to contribute to an ambitious but realistic SDG 2030 Strategy, thus encompassing all below categories even if not specifically targeted

List of marginalized and vulnerable groups	Dedicated Outcome	Dedicated Output	Status (planned/in progress/complete)
Women and girls	YES	YES	Planned
Children	YES	YES	Planned
Youth	YES	YES	Planned
Persons with disabilities	YES	YES	Planned
Older persons	YES	YES	Planned
Minorities (incl. ethnic, religious, linguistic...)	YES	YES	Planned
Indigenous peoples	YES	YES	Planned
Persons of African Descent (when understood as separate from minorities)	NO	NO	N/A
Migrants	YES	YES	Planned
Refugees & asylum seekers	YES	YES	Planned
Internally displaced persons	YES	YES	Planned
Stateless persons	YES	YES	Planned
Persons deprived of their liberty	YES	YES	Planned
Peasants and rural workers	YES	YES	Planned
Human rights defenders (incl. NGOs, journalists, union leaders, whistleblowers...)	YES	YES	Planned
LGBTI persons (sexual orientation and gender identity)	YES	YES	Planned
Persons affected by (HIV/AIDS, leprosy...)	YES	YES	Planned
Persons with albinism	YES	YES	Planned
Victims or relatives of victims of enforced disappearances	YES	YES	Planned
Victims of (slavery, torture, trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse...)	YES	YES	Planned

[A.2.5. Learning and sharing](#)

Not yet

A.3 Update on events and partnerships

[A.3.1. Events](#)

Type of event	Yes	No	Comments
JP launch event		<input type="checkbox"/>	Planned First Quarter 2021
Annual donors' event*		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Partners' event **		<input type="checkbox"/>	

*

[A.3.2. Partnerships](#)

Did your Joint Programme facilitate engagement with diverse stakeholders (e.g. parliamentarians, civil society, IFIs, bilateral/multilateral actor, private sector)?

Planned as regular events in the course of project implementation. (Project currently only in its fifth month, with focus on planning and preparation.

A.3.3. Additional financing

Yes

Source of funding	Yes	No	Co-funding or Co-financing?	Name of organization	Amount (USD)	Comments
Government		<input type="checkbox"/>				
Donors/IFIs		<input type="checkbox"/>				
Private sector		<input type="checkbox"/>				
PUNOs	<input type="checkbox"/>		Co-funding	UNDP	279,000	
Other partners		<input type="checkbox"/>				

A.4 Strategic communications

Did the JP develop a strategic communications plan?

No

Key quarterly, recurrent events are the Citizen Survey, the multi-stakeholder coordination meetings, and the UNCT discussions. These will inform the systematic information sharing with respect to project results and activities, the best strategy for which is currently under consideration.

B. Annual Results (MAXIMUM 3 PAGES)

B.1. SDG acceleration

The project's ambition is to contribute to an updated SDG 2030 strategy, which recognizes and prioritizes reform requirements and takes into account realistic funds mobilization options. There is thus no focus on specific SDGs, but rather on the overall strategy and the prioritization of goals and targets therein.

A well-attended 3-day Conference "SDG week" with a focus on Partnership (SDG 17) was organized in December 2020 (under RCO leadership, and with excellent participation also from donor partners; IFIs; civil society and the private sector), and which provided a major opportunity, and with the participation also of private sector, civil society and IFIs, to map the challenges faced and possible courses of action (with a focus on reform agendas and domestic resource mobilization).

B.2. Contribution to Fund's global results

Project still at planning/preparation phase, with recruitment of project team about to be finalized.

B.3. JP Outputs and outcomes

See above under B.2

B.4. Strategic Documents

Did the JP produce strategic documents in the last year (policy, strategies, analyses/assessments, methodological documents, and other relevant documents)?

Yes

The most important – and widely circulated – document so far is the very comprehensive project document which clearly states the importance and urgency of what the project wants to achieve. This document has been instrumental in mobilizing broad interest in the project.

In addition, ToRs have been finalized to ensure the undertaking of important stock-taking analyses on the following subjects and which should inform both the identification of reform imperatives and the finance mobilization action plans:

- Issues and Opportunities with respect to ODA
- Challenges and Opportunities in Mobilizing Foreign Investment
- Scope, Priorities and Financing Options for Social Protection
- Opportunities for Developing the Rural Economy
- Fiscal Performance and Expenditure Prioritization
- Current Actions Plans for Finance Mobilization
- A rapid evaluation of results-versus-targets of previous MDG Action Plans and /or RoadMaps.

In addition to informing the actions plans, these analyses are also to strengthen appropriation of the project and its objectives, and will thus be undertaken directly by the key ministries concerned rather than by externally contracted consultants. The outputs of these consultancies will then also allow to assess the degree of awareness and ownership within the administration of the main issues involved.

C. Plan for the Next Year of implementation (MAXIMUM 2 PAGES)

C.1 Upcoming activities

The main activities planned are:

- (a) The formal launch of the project, with strong participation of both governmental and non-governmental partners;
- (b) The launch of the first of the quarterly, nation-wide ‘Perception Surveys’ so as to ensure that key concerns, expectations and priorities of citizens are taken into account in designing the course of the project and the proposed action plans and strategies;
- (c) The completion of the (above) stock-taking analyses;
- (d) The start of the quarterly ‘closed door’ UNCT dialogues on FfD challenges and the way forward;
- (e) The organizing of ‘FfD dialogues’ on particular finance mobilization action plans (foreign investment; ODA; PPPs; fiscal reform; expenditure prioritization; innovative financing options; etc); and
- (f) A preliminary costing exercise of the current SDG strategy, so as to create awareness on the financing challenge and constraints, led on specific SDGs by several UN Agencies.

C.2. Expected changes

Not yet

C.3. Risks and mitigation measures

Are there any changes made/expected to be made to the Risk Matrix?

Yes

Three major risks have emerged – or become more critical – since the drafting of the project.

- (a) The COVID-19 emergency, which, rather than disappearing, comes back in waves and continues to draw the priority focus in national attention;
- (b) The substantial deterioration of the financing context (with a.o. the substantial drop in the value of remittances; the drop in fiscal revenue; and the contraction of export manufacturing activity and investment);
- (c) The deepening governance crisis, probably to further worsen as a result of the continuing dissent relating to the (delayed) organization of critical elections and the heavily contested constitutional review process.

Annex 1: Consolidated Annual Results

1. JP contribution to global programmatic results (annual)

Joint SDG Fund Global Outcome 2: Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement (Update table below)

Indicators	Target 2020	Result 2020	Target 2021
2.1: Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged in terms of scope(for other/ additional sector/s or through new sources/means)	NIL	NIL	1:2
2.2: Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged in terms of scale(for the same multi-sectoral solution.)	NIL	NIL	1:3

Joint SDG Fund Global Output 4: Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress implemented (Update table below and provide details as requested)

Indicators	Target 2020	Result 2020	Target 2021	List of strategies/ frameworks developed
4.1: #of integrated financing strategies that were tested (disaggregated by % successful / unsuccessful)	NIL	NIL	1	
4.2: #of integrated financing strategies that have been implemented with partners in lead disaggregated by (1) government/public partners (2) civil society partners and (3) private sector partners	NIL	NIL	1	
4.3: # of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate progress on SDGs made operational	NIL	NIL	4	

2. Selected global performance indicators (annual)

2.1. Did your Joint Programme contribute to the improvement of the overall UNCT coherence in 2020?

Yes, contributed

Explain briefly: All Agencies were involved in the drafting/appraising of the INFF project. Agencies will continue to be closely associated through the quarterly 'closed door' dialogues, and will be mobilized to undertake additional analysis, where required, in the areas of their mandates and expertise.

2.2. Did your Joint Programme contribute to reduced transaction costs for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities compared to other Joint Programmes?

N/A (if there are no other joint programmes in the country)

Explain briefly: It is expected that, as this project is a UNCT joint initiative in relation to the achievement of SDG goals, this project will have a major positive impact on a more coordinated approach and thereby reduced duplication and/or transaction costs.

2.3. Was your Joint Programme aligned with the UNCT Results Groups in 2020?

Yes

Explain briefly: The first ever 'Integrated Results Framework' prepared jointly by the UNCT and 'The Haiti Mission (BINUH)', explicitly recognizes the priority for Haiti of a comprehensive approach to INFF and FfD challenges for/in Haiti, and which is the objective of this project.

3. Results as per JP Results Framework (annual)

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected 2020 Target	2020 Result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected 2021 target	Expected final target (if different from 2021)
Outcome 1: SDG Financing Strategy:						Ongoing
Outcome 2: Revised SDG Vision:						Ongoing
Outcome 3: Institutionalization INFF Capacity:						Initiation
Outcome 4: Systematic national-wide citizen consultation:					Start Quarterly Citizen Survey	

Annex 2: List of strategic documents

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
Project Document	March 2020	Major awareness raising and partnership building document, by outlining the challenges faced; their criticality; and the importance and urgency in addressing them

1. Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it

Annex 3: List of strategic communication documents

1. Have you created a strategic communication plan for the Joint Programme?

No

Explain briefly: Forthcoming

2. What percentage of the annual budget towards communications was utilized from the total budget? (Note that the entire JP comms budget must be min 5% of the total JP budget)

Will be defined once the communications plan is formulated

3. Have visibility outcomes increased due to the provided funding for JP strategic communications?

Explain briefly: To be assessed once the communications plan is launched

4. Does the Country Profile Page on the Joint SDG Fund website contribute to your JP outreach?

Yes

Explain briefly: Recognition of the priority of the Haiti initiative and the later posting of work-in-progress, thus facilitating further resource mobilization

5. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc) about your JP were published by an external media outlet (Non-UN published)?

Not yet

6. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc) about the Joint Programme were published by the UNCT and JP PUNOs?

Total number: 2

UNDP Press Releases; Twitter messages

7. Have you received an increase of social media followers?

Not yet established

Annex 4: Updated JP Risk Management Matrix

Risks	Risk Level:	Likelihood:	Impact:	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks: Tense governance context, in view of forthcoming (and disputed) elections					
	High	5	3	Take additional time for analysis, advocacy and partnership building, and postpone dialogues until the situation has stabilized	
Programmatic risks: Continued COVID-19 crisis overshadows all other initiatives					
	High	5	3	Take additional time for analysis, advocacy and partnership building, and move dialogues forward once the COVID-19 crisis has subsided	
Programmatic risks: Further worsening financing context following 2018-19 crisis and 2020 COVID-19 epidemic					
	High	5	5	The new, deteriorating financing context only adds to the urgency and importance of the project. An updated project Information Note will be prepared to show how the last three years (and the consequences of a turbulent crisis environment and COVID-19) have further narrowed options and/or deepened the urgency of reform	

