



## DEVELOPMENT EMERGENCY MODALITY

### Joint Programme 2022 Annual Progress Report

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#### Cover Page

**UNCT/MCO:** Haiti

**Reporting Period:** 1 January - 31 December 2022

**JP title:** Global Crisis Emergency support for Haiti: sustainable trade and value chain development for diversification of the economy, improved working conditions, rural employment creation and food security

**Thematic SDG Areas:** Decent jobs & universal social protection;

**PUNOS:** ILO, UNCTAD

**Stakeholder partner:** National Government; Sub-national Governments;

**Gender Marker:** Gender-responsive (for example, the JP aimed to respond to specific gendered needs, such as linking social assistance with GBV response services or maternal health support)

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#### Annual Progress

**Overall JP self-assessment of 2022 progress:**

Not satisfactory (majority of expected annual results not achieved; over 3 months delay in implementation)

#### Overall Progress

Due to conditions in Haiti during the second half of 2022, it was not possible to carry out activities requiring meetings or travel. As a result, only a limited number of online consultations and desk reviews could be conducted.

§ Under Outcome 1.- we were able to hold discussions with the MAST and key partners in order to plan the organization of a workshop and trainings activities. These discussions helped to identify participants, set workshop dates, and plan the logistics.

§ Under Outcome 2.- consultations and desk reviews allowed for the necessary steps to be taken to jointly determine with the government the priority areas for Outcome 2 activities, to initiate research into the collection and learning of international best practice for the coordination of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors (Outcome 2.1), and to begin an assessment of the status and developmental impacts of international fisheries access agreements contributing to an assessment of the regulatory and enforcement gaps for the priority fisheries areas (Outcome 2.2)

## **SDG Acceleration progress towards the SDGs, focusing on the main SDG targets**

Some measures have been taken to support SDG 8 and SDG 5, to kick-start capacity building of women-led agricultural enterprises. However, contributions so far are very limited in view of the situation on the ground.

§ 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors

§ 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

### **Constraints that were encountered and any adjustments that were made to strengthen the relevance and effectiveness of the JP and the coherence and coordination of UN system support.**

The constraints experienced in the implementation of the UNJP since its inception in the second half of 2022 have amounted to direct hindrances to implementation, a force majeure situation that is out of the control of the UNJP implementers. The complete lack of security in many of the key areas, insufficiency of fuel and highly vulnerable political situation including unfunctional institutions have led to impossibility to organize presential meetings or to travel to the target zones. Only desk research and online consultations have been carried out, also these were conditioned by the lack of stable internet connections. In essence, the UNJP has not been able to implement the most central activities in view of the Programme objectives because of the force majeure situation.

### **Next steps, scaling and sustainability [up to half a page]**

n/a

## **Strategic Partnerships and Communications**

### **Explain how diverse stakeholders were engaged with the JP**

1. Discussions were held with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST) to organize a vocational training and employment workshop for young people in Haiti. 2. online consultations and desk review carried out allowed for the necessary steps to be taken to determine jointly with the Government the priority zones for activities under Outcome 2.

### **Key meetings and events organized**

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JP steering committee/ programme board meeting	Strategic partners/ donors	Kick-off meeting event
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## **Priority Cross-cutting Issues**

### **Cross-cutting results/issues**

§ Under outcome 1.-A special attention is given to women's empowerment and gender equality. We plan to strengthen the skills of 300 women and 50 youths in the agricultural sector. We have prioritized women-led enterprises and cooperatives in order to promote the inclusion of women in promising value chains. In addition, meaningful of the principle of leaving no one behind and with a view to involve youth, a workshop will be contracted. This activity will involve governments, employer's and worker's organizations.

§ Under Outcome 2.- Gender equality, women's empowerment, SDG data, human rights, youth issues and the principle of leaving no one behind are integrated into the analysis that is being carried out. While noting the serious concerns of lack of updated data, the research carried out on the fisheries and aquaculture sectors provides gender-disaggregated data and recommendations, and aims to evaluate the situation as much as possible for youth. By exploring the economic, social and cultural potential of the fisheries and aquaculture sector that is currently not appropriately exploited, the UNJP helps to generate knowledge that aims to build the

basis for further development of the sector, thereby providing prospects for sustainable economic growth, decent job opportunities, better livelihoods, and reduced poverty in a relatively accessible sector and value chain in its different components. As such, it contributes to the realization of several human rights (particularly non-discrimination; right to work and Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work; social security; adequate standard of living and absence of hunger); and the principle of leaving no one behind.

**How did the JP apply the Gender Marker**

The JP is Gender-responsive (for example, the JP aimed to respond to specific gendered needs, such as linking social assistance with GBV response services or maternal health support). Capacity development (e.g. training of social workers, local governments, local communities);

**JP address the below cross-cutting issues and principles of leaving no one behind**

Human Rights	Persons with disabilities	Youth	Environmental and social standards
No	No	Yes	No

**Contribution to enhancing SDG Financing**

Drafted a bill, strategy, and/or approved a law increasing the fiscal space for the policy in focus	Produced financing, costing, diagnostic and feasibility analyses as a basis to invest or increase spending on the SDGs	Improved efficiency (cost savings) in the management of programmes/schemes	Improved effectiveness (value for money; i.e. social impact of \$1 spent) of spending	Drafted policies/regulatory frameworks or developed tools to incentivize private sector investment on the SDGs	Structured new financial instruments (public, private or blended) to leverage additional funding
No	No	No	No	No	No

**How and in which area your JP contributed to enhancing SDG financing**