



**JOINT SDG FUND**  
FONDS CONJOINT DES ODD

**Joint SDG Fund**

Template for the Joint Programme  
Evidence-based Final Narrative Report  
**SDG FINANCING PORTFOLIO – COMPONENT 1**

Date of Report: 10/16/2023

**Programme title and Country**

Country: Haïti

Joint Programme (JP) title: « Face à la crise haïtienne: Une consultation nationale sur les priorités de réforme et les options de financement pour accélérer les ODD » (4. Titre abrégé : Haïti ODD : Politiques et Options de financement) / (Title in English : « Haiti in Crisis: A National Consultation on Reform Priorities and Financing Options for Accelerated SDG Achievement »)

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UNCTAD	158 895	-	158 895
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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

APD	Aide Publique au Développement
BRIDES	Bureau de recherche en informatique et en développement économique et social
CINF	Integrated National Financing Framework/Cadre Intégré National Pour le Financement
COMI	Comité Interministériel/Interministerial Committee
COFIL	Comité de Pilotage/Steering Committee
COSUS	Comité de Supervision du Sondage Citoyen/Citizen Survey Supervision Committee
CUT	Compte Unique du Trésor
DATDLR	Direction de l'Aménagement du Territoire et du Développement Local et Rural/ Department of Territorial Planning and Local and Rural Development
DFA	Development Finance Assessment
EFD	Evaluation du financement du développement
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework
INFF JP	Joint Programme for the National Integrated Framework for Financing Sustainable Development
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
JP	Joint Programme
MARNDR	Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural/Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development
MAST	Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail
MCI	Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEF	Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances
MPCE	Ministère de la Planification et de la Coopération Externe/ Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation
ODA	Official Development Aid
ODD	Objectifs de Développement Durable/ Sustainable Development Goals
OMD	Objectif du Millénaire pour le Développement/Millennium Development Goal
PCGA	Productive Capacities Gap Assessment
PNPPS	Politique Nationale de Protection et de Promotion sociales/National Policy for Social Protection and Promotion
PPP	Partenariat Public-Privé/Public private partnership
PC CINF	Programme Conjoint Cadre Intégré National Pour le Financement du Développement Durable
PIP	Programme d'Investissement Public/Public Investment Programme
PSDH	Plan Stratégique de Développement d'Haïti/ National Development Strategy Haiti
PTF	Partenaires Techniques et Financiers/Technical and Financial Partners
PUNO	Participating United Nations Organization
RC	Resident Coordinator
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TRAC	Target for Resource Assignments from the Core (Budget)
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UN-DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USD	US Dollars
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WASH	Water, Sanitation, Hygiene

## Executive summary (Focus on Key Results & Outlook)

The most important achievements of the JP included the production of an SDG roadmap as foundational step for drafting an operational action plan for sustainable development, and the production of an evidence-based, comprehensive development financing assessment (DFA/EDF) including its set of recommendations for resource mobilization. The 10 baseline studies developed by the CP served as an essential reference for these documents, as well as for the CP development process in general. The main value of the CP lies in the fact that it is the only national development policy process that has been able to withstand massive contextual challenges and continue despite the extremely difficult conditions in Haiti during the implementation period.

Haiti is stranded amidst a rising tide of multidimensional crises, insecurity, instability and uncertainty. The country has had no president since its last one, Jovenel Moïse, was assassinated in 2021. The political situation in Haiti remains fragile and volatile to this day. Violence has reached unprecedented levels, with armed gangs expanding their influence over the territory. The United Nations estimates that almost half of the population are in need of humanitarian assistance. This number has doubled in the last five years.

In terms of putting in place governance, coordination and M&E capacity, promising progress has been made but further investments are required. Implementation of the first phase of the INFF JP/PC CINF gave rise to numerous consultations with the various stakeholders, and great efforts were made to fully involve all the main players. Nevertheless, national ownership of this first phase was hampered by difficulties in mobilizing the strategic levels of central government with their respective deconcentrated bodies and local authorities. The process of sensitizing the general public as well as all potential stakeholders, about the SDGs and related financing requirements needs to be continued, while strengthening the national statistics system for monitoring.

Best practices of the JP included (i) in-depth studies based on comprehensive stakeholder consultations; (ii) continuous citizen consultations; (iii) the DFA/EDF focusing on constraints, difficulties, bottlenecks of development financing, and enabling needs costing as well as the presentation of possible new sources of revenue for SDG financing; (iv) the high degree of collaboration between concerned ministries preconditioned by, but also re-enforcing national ownership; (v) the Multi-stakeholder Dialogue initiative creating synergies between all players interested in the issue of financing the country's development and which culminated in the recent holding of a high-level workshop on financing sustainable development in Port-au-Prince; (vi) a wealth of complementary teamwork as expressed in the PUNOs' regularly taking into account the considerations of the national side and vice versa, nurturing a culture of active listening; (vii) maximizing the use of available data in the face of an absolute and relative dearth of SDG-relevant statistics; (viii) participatory/joint recruitment of consultants; (ix) the virtual meeting format to overcome logistical constraints (pandemic, security concerns etc.).

Gender mainstreaming and capacity building activities left somewhat to be desired and are in need of further strengthening. Complementarity between interventions at local and central levels would be enhanced by localizing SDG objectives, targets and indicators, all linked to concrete policies and actions tied into local(ized) programs/projects. Synergies could be generated through the MPCE-coordinated "Territorial Planning Framework" through which community-level development plans could be aligned with the SDGs and thus become part of the wider SDG financing and resource mobilization strategy. Haitian planning directives have already made the introduction of the SDGs into community development plans an obligation. Specific dedicated investments for this kind of bottom-up approach would merit SDG Fund Support. The potential for catalytic effects by triggering diaspora funding/financing for projects and even entire community/provincial development plans (aligned with localized priority SDGs/indicator targets) seem promising and would be worth extensive pilot testing.

A holistic approach of results-based SDG Budgeting that includes systematic gender-based budgeting and LNOB mainstreaming will need to be introduced. The pending resource mobilization strategy will serve to finance identified SDG targets which in turn will be a reflection of provincial and national aspirations translated into a costed consolidated mid-term action plan. The latter will be the fulcrum that serves to concentrate and operationalize, the national development strategy and prioritized SDGs. The prioritization of SDGs will need to be further finessed through provincial SDG reviews as part of the planned VNR.

In terms of administrative procedures, the SDG Fund should consider allowing for (final) reports to be prepared in official UN languages other than English. This would allow for those national stakeholders who do not operate in English and therefore do not have a full mastery of the language, to be much more involved in preparing

and validating reporting products. Accordingly, official templates and guidance should also be prepared in French and other official UN languages.

## Context

The Integrated National Financing Framework/Cadre Intégré National Pour le Financement (CINF) project is part of the Joint Fund's global portfolio of projects for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The "Financing the SDGs: Enabling Environment" portfolio was launched in summer 2020 with the release of grant funding of up to USD 1 million for 62 Joint Programmes (JPs) in 69 countries. 21 UN agencies, led by UN Resident Coordinators, collaborated, drawing on the methodological work of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA), the technical support of agencies at national level and the support of development partners. While each JP is unique, they all support governments in developing strategies for financing the SDGs, most of them in the form of integrated national financing frameworks.

In sum, the portfolio has been designed to help countries (i.) define financing for country-specific sectoral policies, and (ii.) build related capacity to operationalize financing reforms. This is achieved by supporting the establishment of a link between planning and financing, and by promoting the coherence and adequacy of existing policies and institutional arrangements. The scenarios identified for mobilizing financing will in turn lead to a revision of the national development strategy and current sectoral policies, strategies and action plans, in which financing options and challenges have often not yet been taken into account.

To date, the joint program "Cadre de financement national intégré pour le développement d'Haïti" (CINF JP; INFF JP, in English) represents the only substantial and ongoing national exercise in Haiti to put in place a long-term development strategy and plan. Since its official launch in 2021, the JP has continued to work towards building a long-term vision for the country's development. The total budget for the CINF project amounted to USD 1,179,000, consisting of a tranche of USD 900,000 from the joint contribution of the SDG Fund, and a second tranche in the form of UNDP co-financing (TRAC 2) worth USD 279,000. The project lifecycle was fixed for 36 months, specifically from June 1, 2020 to the end of May 2023. The project was awarded a value of 2 for the gender marker, meaning that it was classified as a project that would make a significant contribution to gender equality.

In Haiti, on the UN side, the CINF project was co-led by UNDP and UNCTAD, with specific contributing technical collaboration from the entire UN Country and Resident Coordinator's Office Team in Haiti under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator (RC). Non-resident agencies with a particularly strong mandate or expertise in this field were associated with the project as co-implementing partners and by sharing their expertise and lessons learned globally and specifically in Haiti. In addition, the main aim of the project was to launch and carry out a broad national consultation to define strategies, priorities and objectives, as well as regular exchanges with other key partners from the private, non-governmental or financial sectors, the World Bank and international partners.

Other important objectives of the project included the full institutionalization of the continued regular updating of the strategy based on capacity building for continuous monitoring and evaluation coordinated by the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (MPCE). This was to be ensured by consolidating the MPCE's monitoring and evaluation capacity, in close association with the Ministries of Economy and Finance (MEF), Trade and Industry (MCI), the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR), Social Affairs and Labor (MAST) and others.

Continuous monitoring and strategic updating were intended to ensure a continuous assessment. This was to be followed by a global update of the various specific financing strategies, to prepare actual resource mobilization in support of the SDGs. In this regard, the project was to ensure broad national consultations to define strategies, priorities and objectives, as well as regular exchanges with other key national (private sector, non-governmental or financial) and international partners (the World Bank among others).

The program initiated an in-depth analysis of Haiti's financial landscape, sustainable development performance and priorities, and the potential of its economic sectors to generate the private investment and economic growth the country needs if it is to ensure a long-term, sustainable escape from poverty for Haitian women and men. The joint program finalized, and validated with key stakeholders, a total of ten studies and two national surveys on development financing and development priorities and policies. The joint program has condensed these findings into a Development Finance Assessment (DFA) report. The government and program

partners presented the DFA report at a high-level national workshop on development financing held in September 2023.

The expected results of the joint program in Haiti in line with the programmatic components detailed in the Prodoc, against which the program should be reviewed during this final evaluation mission, were as follows:

- Outcome 1 - Formulation of an overall strategy for financing the SDGs and an action plan for the main funding streams.
- Outcome 2 - Given the ambitions and funding opportunities identified (see Outcome 1), the existing SDG strategy and action plan are reviewed to ensure effective alignment between SDG goals and targets and identified funding opportunities.
- Result 3 - Institutionalized national capacity to continue to provide national leadership and initiative in financial planning and resource mobilization strategy formulation, implementation and monitoring.
- Result 4 - A comprehensive, country-wide national consultation process to inform the SDG strategy and action plan and the update or revision of the financing strategy and, as a result, a strengthened and shared national vision and cohesion on development goals and prioritization of resource allocation.

## Joint Programme Results

### 1. Overview of Strategic Final Results

#### 1.1. Overall assessment

- Above expectations (fully achieved expected JP results and made additional progress)
- In line with expectations (achieved expected JP results)
- Satisfactory (majority of expected JP results achieved, but with some limitations/adjustments)
- Not-satisfactory (majority of expected JP results not achieved due to unforeseen risks/challenges)

The general political and socio-economic context during the JP implementation period was far from conducive since marred by political turmoil, a continuous security crisis, natural disasters (earthquake, the Covid-19 pandemic), and food insecurity, among other factors.

Haiti is stranded amidst a rising tide of multidimensional crises, insecurity, instability and uncertainty. The country has had no president since its last one, Jovenel Moïse, was assassinated in 2021. All Senate and lower legislative chamber seats have been unfilled since January, due to years of cancelled elections. Violence has reached unprecedented levels, with armed gangs expanding their influence over the territory. OCHA estimates that 80% of the capital is now under the influence or control of armed gangs. The human rights situation of those living in gang-controlled areas remains appallingly poor. Conditions in areas targeted by gangs have worsened drastically this year. Food insecurity is at an all-time high with nearly 50% of the population in IPC stages 3 and 4, four times more than in 2017. For long periods, the whole country was at a standstill, institutions did not function, and all activity had to take place online, internet connection permitting.

The main value of the JP lies in the fact that it is the only national development policy process that has been able to withstand the challenges and continue despite the extremely difficult conditions in Haiti during the implementation period. The initial expectations of the PC could not have been met due to the drastically changed conditions in the country. Results achieved are actually above expectations in light of the increasingly challenging context. Perhaps the PC should have formally modified these expectations before the end of the program, when conditions drastically worsened, but instead the PC focused on implementation wherever possible, and thanks to this, significant results were achieved.

Against this backdrop, the overall level of progress can be rated as (at the very least) satisfactory in terms of the achievement of intended results including outcome and output level. The greatest asset created through the JP is that the majority of concerned stakeholders across managerial and technical levels and various sectors concerned have genuinely bought into the concept and principle of result-based SDG planning to guide development investments and actions.



### 1.2. Key results achieved

The JP served to kick-start SDG-driven development planning in Haiti. The prerequisites and conditions for holistic planning will all soon have fallen into place provided stability and security will not further deteriorate. If law and order can be re-established, the JP's intended activities will have a much better chance to come to full fruition and bridge the gap from theoretical planning and pre-positioning through readjustments of the administrative machinery, to actual practical implementation of strategic development activities.

In terms of progress against set targets, the JP did an outstanding job in the area of analytical diagnostics and applied research. A host of interrelated, complementary economic in-depth studies were successfully conducted. Based on this foundation of stock-taking and prospective foresight, a comprehensive DFA was prepared. The SDG prioritization exercise will probably require further finetuning and should logically lead to an (imminent) exercise of SDG localization (e.g., as part of the VNR); and subsequent adaptive, adjusted development programming to account for and reflect the sometimes vast differences between the country's provinces. This is needed to account for inter- and even intra-provincial discrepancies regarding the economic revenue base, their respective potential in agricultural activities (including value chains of produce transformation, packaging etc.), industrial production and manufacturing, tourism and other service industries, but also in terms of currently reigning risk and security levels.

Thanks to key activities under the JP (such as the SDG perception survey, thematic and sector studies informing the development finance assessment, stakeholder workshops and launch event etc.) as well as the JP acting as a catalytic coalescent platform, the administration and civil society have embraced the SDG framework as an instrument to structure and guide national development planning. While multiple attempts were made over the past decades to introduce mid-term development plans, this never came to fruition due to various factors. There is now hope that this time, thanks to a results-based approach, strategic development planning guided by the SDGs and innovative, structured development financing tapping into multiple sources as identified by the DFA, can lead to concrete sustainable development results.

While the financing strategy has been fleshed out, it has not yet been implemented. The national sustainable development action plan still needs to be designed. Necessary financial and other, related administrative reforms have been identified but still need to be legally enacted and implemented in the operational sense. The required coordination and governance mechanisms are still in their infancy but a pathway to consolidate them is part of the INFF/SDG roadmap which now needs to be implemented. Imminent key steps of the roadmap comprise the first ever national voluntary review, along with the introduction of related fiduciary tracking and general management mechanisms, as well as SDG monitoring systems, tools and processes.

### 1.3. Results achieved on Integrated National Financing Framework/SDG financing building blocks

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

#### **-Inception Phase:**

In September 2021, the government officially adopted an INFF roadmap as part of, and thus in the wider context of, the approval of the country's SDG Roadmap. Whereas the SDG Roadmap encapsulates the implementation of the INFF, the INFF action plan will structure and guide activities to mobilize resources in support of the national development agenda and its action plan. The roadmap thus addresses both the operationalization of the INFF in support of the national sustainable development strategy's action plan to ensure accelerated progress against national SDG objectives. It is based on an integrated approach to the



country's development agenda involving several steps, namely: i) formalizing the institutional framework for the elaboration of the revised strategy; ii) ensuring stakeholders' awareness and appropriation through communication and advocacy; iii) mobilizing and aligning means of implementation, in particular through the INFF, to achieving the goals and targets set by the new development strategy; iv) strengthening government planning, budgeting and monitoring processes; v) expanding and further developing the capacity of the national statistical system including setting up an SDG observatory.

#### **-Assessment & Diagnostics:**

A total of ten economic studies were completed in the time window 2020-2023. Taken together, the various sectorial and thematic studies served as comprehensive empirical foundation for the development finance assessment (DFA). This joint UNCTAD/UNDP output was the final diagnostic report in the sequence of analytical studies produced through the JP. By late 2021, the JP had concluded two and launched another three studies to assess existing economic assets, existing and dormant potential, achievements and priorities to inform the design of the financing and development strategy. Another four studies got launched in 2022. These technical studies included specific in-depth reports on (i & ii) two separate studies about the potential and binding constraints of the fisheries sector and aquaculture subsector (lead: UNCTAD); (iii) domestic/public resource mobilization (lead: UNDP); (iv) private investments (lead: UNDP); (v) an analysis of the rural economy and its potential (lead: UNDP); (vi) the potential of the national economy and exports for national revenue generation (lead: UNCTAD); (vii) innovative financing sources (lead: UNCTAD); (viii) Productive Capacities Gap Assessment (PCGA) (UNCTAD); (ix) fund transfers by the Haitian diaspora (lead: UNDP); (x) a strategic study looking into progress against Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) vs. SDGs (lead: UNDP). These ten studies were followed by a compilation of one pagers about the aforementioned diagnostic studies and assessments. In addition, a public perception survey about the state of governance in Haiti as well as the understanding and opinions among citizens about the SDGs took place. This was followed by the publication of a related policy note.

#### **-Financing Strategy:**

The drafting of the financing strategy started in 2022 and was finalized in 2023. As part of the underlying public expenditures review, the following fiduciary management and control issues were identified as in need of being addressed: a) the chronic multi-annual budgetary framework deficit; b) non-separation of regulation and control functions; c) non-integration of Technical and Financial Partners (PTF) accounts into the Treasury Single Account (CUT) system; d) the regulation of public procurement still remains well below international standards. Other than addressing these issues under the envisioned fiduciary reform, other major reforms to overhaul the public finance system are also being ramped up, including the reform of the customs system, investments into public oversight and inspection, the introduction of project and result based budgeting as planning standard linked to result based objective monitoring processes and systems, enforcing anti-corruption measures etc. In general, the strategy of resource mobilization to ensure sufficient financing of the national sustainable development strategy's action plan in pursuit of accelerated progress against priority SDG objectives, is based on maximizing identified financial sources (revenue from a widened and deepened tax base, fees and customs duties, levies and revenues, voluntary contributions etc.) from public and private sources, both externally/internationally and domestically. One of the next major steps along this path is the formulation of the costed national development strategy's mid-term Action Plan embedded in the domestic SDG framework of national development goals and targets.

#### **-Monitoring & Review:**

The monitoring and review mechanism of the INFF mechanism will underpin and be a function of, the national development strategy's action plan. Since the action plan does not yet exist there is also not yet a related M&E plan in place. While the previous practice of an SDG perception/opinion survey could serve as a stepping stone for establishing an institutional SDG tracking function (SDG observatory) focusing on qualitative indicators, the actual monitoring of SDG progress will need to rely on a heavily ramped up statistical capacity at institutional level (among line ministries/sector-level M&E/MIS and at the national statistics office) to enable the authorities to also track quantitative SDG indicators which form the majority of Agenda 2030's monitoring measures.

#### **-Governance & Coordination:**

The INFF Interministerial Committee is a working group formed by representatives from key Ministries, with the inclusion of other stakeholders as observers or invitees. The Committee guides and contributes to both the design and the validation of the strategic document that will be drafted within the framework of the INFF/CINF. The Committee was set up in September 2021 and held two sessions during the last quarter of 2021. Eventually, it will constitute the government coordination body supervising the work of the INFF secretariat to

be created within the Ministry of Planning. The SDG Road Map foresees to reactivate the intersectoral coordination committee to facilitate information sharing and continuous consultations with development partners, CSOs and the private sector. A joint coordination mechanism would improve coordination with development partners and guarantee their effective participation.

#### **1.4. Contribution to SDG acceleration**

<b>SDGs indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Expected target</b>	<b>Actual results achieved/to be achieved in the near future</b>	<b>Reasons for deviation from targets, if any</b>
Prioritization exercise to be resumed and finetuned	t.b.d. following identification of (priority) SDG indicators; provincial disaggregation if bottom-up approach for SDG indicators (localization of targets; national target values to be potentially based on local targets based on cumulative bottom-up logic); see below for current/most recent SDG baseline snapshots	t.b.d. (future source to be consulted: National Development Strategy's Action Plan 2024+)	For actual results	

The most recent general, sector and SDG-wide assessment of development indicators carried out by the United Nations in Haiti together with the national authorities, is the comprehensive country assessment that informed the design of the current UN sustainable development cooperation framework. The results shown in annex 6 mirror the complexity and the size of the development challenges the country is facing. While there are glimpses of hope, the overall situation is quite dismal. In a nutshell, the available (year 2019 baseline) data showed the following:

- SDG 1 : As per the most recent data (from 2015) 59% of the population were classified as poor based on the national poverty threshold. Inequality had greatly increased since 2001, with the Gini coefficient augmenting from 0,61 to 0,66 in 2012. In view of the multiple crises following ever since, it can be surmised that macroeconomic indicators such as GDP growth as well as the Gini coefficient have further deteriorated over the past decade. In all likelihood, while the poor grew poorer, both in absolute and relative terms, their number also increased. In 2017, 41.3 percent of the population (4,590 thousand people) were multidimensionally poor while an additional 21.8% were classified as showing vulnerable to multidimensional poverty. The breadth of deprivation (intensity) in Haiti, which is the average deprivation score experienced by people in multidimensional poverty, reached 48.4%.<sup>1</sup>
- SDG 2 : By 2019, severe food insecurity, hunger and malnutrition afflicted about one third of the population (34% or 3,7 million individuals). Some 10% fell under the category of alarming malnutrition requiring urgent support. Currently, about half of the population are food insecure with 18% classified in phase 4 ("humanitarian emergency") of the food security index (IPC) while for the first time, part of the population (approximately 20,000 people) is classified as phase 5 ("famine") which signifies a risk of starving to death.
- SDG 3 : In terms of health indicators, maternal mortality ranked among the worst in the world. In 2017, data showed that more than 20,000 jobs in the health sector remained vacant while 24% of doctors, 87% of nurses and 59% of midwives were unemployed, pointing towards systemic issues in the health sector administration (underfunding of the health sector, unattractive salaries and work conditions in the public health sector etc.).

<sup>1</sup> [DH-2020-HTI-EN.pdf \(haitilibre.com\)](#)

- SDG 4 : The net education rate increased from 76% to 88%, between 2003 and 2011. Illiteracy, while it slightly decreased, still remained very high at almost four out of ten adults (41.26% in 2003; 38.31% in 2011).
- SDG 5 : Gender inequalities remain very pronounced. For instance, only 2.72% of Haitian lawmakers in the two chambers of parliament were female. In 2003, the female share had stood at 9 %. The 2019 female HDI value for Haiti was 0.473 in contrast with 0.540 for males, resulting in a GDI value of 0.875, placing it among the category of countries with the most pronounced gender differentials.
- SDG 6 : Available WASH data (from 2012) showed that the percentage of the population with access to potable water had diminished from 62% to 58%. At the same time, the commodification of water had also increased from 10.9% in 2006, to 25.8% in 2012. Open air defecation had decreased from 48% to 19%.
- SDG 7 : Less than 38% of households were connected to a power grid. This included illegal connections. By 2007, only 12.5% of households were paying for their power consumption.
- SDG 8 : The unemployment rate among the age segment of 15-24 year olds hovered around 20% prior to the onset of the most recent, still on-going political and security crisis following the assassination of the President. By early 2020, some two thirds of enterprises had reduced their employment base by 10 to 25%.
- SDG 10 : Country-wide inequality massively increased from 2001 to 2012 as captured by the Gini coefficient (cf. SDG 1). Haiti is consistently ranked among the least advanced countries in terms of the human development index (168<sup>th</sup> in 2019). Haiti's 2019 HDI of 0.510 is below the average of 0.513 for countries in the low human development group and below the average of 0.766 for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Over the past three decades its GDP per capita decreased by 0.7% every year. This places Haiti among the rare countries that have not shown any increase at all in its GDP per capita, pointing towards population growth outweighing any potential overall domestic economic growth.
- SDG 11 : Urban development was characterized by post-earthquake reconstruction by private households, largely without coordination and thus not following any urban planning directives, standards, norms, rules and regulations. In 2015, only 37 % of waste produced in Port-au-Prince was collected on a daily basis. Waste disposal services have come to a virtual standstill in many parts of the Capital ever since the security crisis broke out, several years ago. Burning waste, littering, amassing waste in informal waste dumps along the roads etc. currently are common practices. A lot of the urban/household waste is washed towards the most derelict parts of town along the coast line (Cité Soleil's shanty towns etc.) where public services and infrastructure have almost completely broken down due to rampant insecurity caused by constant deadly inter-gang conflict.
- SDG 13 : Urgent measures to combat climate change and its repercussions is required. Between 1998 and 2007, Haiti was ranked among the top 10 countries affected by natural catastrophes, in the global index of long term climate risks. Meanwhile, the budget share of the relevant government ministry (Ministry of Environment) was 0.18% of the State budget. By 2016, the relative share had slightly increased to 0.5% of the overall budget.
- SDG 15 : The concept of sustainably preserving and restoring the terrestrial ecosystem took huge blows from the year 2000 onwards in that the percentage of the surface covered by forests decreased from 3.96% at the turn of the century, to 3.52%, by 2015.
- SDG 16 : Peaceful coexistence, social cohesion, access to justice, the rule of law, effective and efficient non-corrupt functional institutions of public service etc. were all hugely affected in a negative way by the reigning culture of impunity and brutal gang warfare that has been dragging on for several years, by now. Mass demonstrations, ransacking and looting, abductions/kidnappings for ransom, public executions and random assassinations perpetrated by gangs and killings by vigilante groups are symptoms of a high degree of instability. The security sector is scrambling to keep the gangs in check but effectively, many parts of Port-au-Prince have become no go zones for the police. Gangs are often better equipped than the security forces which begs the question who is propping up the gangs (which effectively are private armies), why and how. The sea port has of recent been under the exclusive

control of a private gang. The current government leaders who took control following the assassination of the President were not elected and the mandate of the previously elected leadership expired in 2020.

- Objectif 17 : The INFF JP embraces the logic and is a manifestation of, SDG 17. Foreign financial support reached historic heights after the 2010 earthquake and decreased, afterwards (3 billion USD in 2010/post-earthquake vs. 1 billion USD in 2019). The volume of sovereign debt has increased to 35% of the GDP, making Haiti one of the most highly indebted nation states. Foreign direct investment remains very low (not more than 100-150m USD per year throughout the past decade) and reached new historic lows during recent years.
- For SDGs 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and 14 (Life below Water), the CCA could not provide any relevant information due to the lack of available data. This points to the dearth of pertinent data sources for the related SDG indicators.

The identification of a final set of priority SDG indicators hinges on the actual finalization of the prioritization process. For the time being, based on a public opinion survey, the stakeholders have agreed on a long list of 11 priority SDGs. It was argued that this does not mean that the other non-prioritized six goals will be completely forgotten, but that it just reflects a situation of colossal needs across the board following the 2010 earthquake, implying that the national development strategy's action plan will strive to address all the pre-selected eleven SDGs. It was further argued that the current national strategic development plan (PSDH) had been drafted in 2012, well before the introduction of the SDGs, and that the alignment of the SDGs vis-à-vis said Plan justifies the long list of priority goals.

However, if it were to come to a localization of the SDGs, provinces will likely further whittle down their respective focus areas in line with their specific needs and priorities. Should this process take place, which is not too unlikely, then both the provincial sub-sets of priority SDGs and related (priority) indicators and their provincial targets, might not always span across the entire long list of eleven SDGs. Furthermore, if theories of change were to be introduced at national and also provincial level, then the concept of a phased approach towards pursuing the (priority) SDGs might need to be followed. In this respect, SDG 16 (peace and security, RoL, capable institutions etc.), 1 (no poverty) and 2 (no hunger) are clear candidates to serve as overarching end goals, whereas other SDGs such as SDG 3 (health, maternal and child mortality etc.), 4 (education), 8 (employment) etc., while still absolute priorities, while also ends unto themselves in their own right, also play an enabling, preconditional and contributing role.

It must be noted, too, that the current prioritization approach has an inbuilt methodological bias since it is based on individual preferences of perception survey respondents. Haiti's statistical capabilities are curtailed by various challenges including lack of funding which translates into poor data quality for existing data sources and a vast number of SDG indicators for which there currently is no means of verification due to lack of data collection mechanisms, lack of access due to the security situation, limited technical capacity etc. A data driven, evidence-based prioritization exercise did therefore not impose itself. Rather, the public consultation on the understanding of the SDGs became the de facto reference point for the prioritization. Survey respondents provided subjective answers based on their own personal needs profile and (arguably often limited) understanding of the SDGs. Essentially, this led to a matching of needs with the SDGs, which meant that systemic aspects of a less hands-on nature such as education, health, jobs etc. were neglected.

It is thus not surprising that SDG 17 which is about partnerships for all other sustainable development goals does not figure among the current list of priority goals, even though it underpins the whole concept of the INFF and addresses debt service relief, modernization of the economy through innovation, trade and export which can be an essential engine of growth for Haiti. Other non-prioritized SDGs are goals 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 13 (Climate Action), 14 (Life Below Water), and 15 (Life on Land), which are all linked to collective responsibilities with long-term implications rather than individual, immediately perceived needs. Meanwhile, institutional stakeholders acknowledge that there is a limited understanding of Agenda 2030 and the detailed logic of the SDG framework among the common population.

### **1.5. Contribution to SDG financing flows**

In the short term, the CINF's prospects for achieving its objectives for mobilizing targeted financial resources while respecting the deadlines set will involve popularizing the SDGs through the Citizen Survey program to promote stakeholder participation in the financing process in a consensual manner, based on a clear

understanding of the reform measures. In addition, it is planned to organize Haiti's first-ever voluntary periodic review of the status of the SDGs. Another key step will be the review and revision of the 2012 PSDH to identify necessary measures for fast-tracking Agenda 2030 via Haiti's SDG Roadmap, along with a final version of its financing strategy and related workplan to enter into a funding dialogue with FTPs. The CINF's mid-term prospects for achieving its resource mobilization objectives require setting up an integrated comprehensive M&E system building on initial steps and funding approaches stemming from the MDG Accelerator initiative. Over the long term, the CINF's prospects for reaching set financial targets on time, require a robust multi-tiered governance mechanism including a Steering Committee (COFIL), an Intersectoral Coordination Committee replacing the Interministerial Committee (COMI), a Citizen Survey Supervision Committee (COSUS), and sectoral Cells or Task Forces around the Focal Points in the Ministries.

In addition, continuous strong political commitment and support are prerequisites for implementing the policies needed to mobilize these resources, especially in terms of fiscal policies, the fight against smuggling, and the elimination of certain customs exemptions. However, mobilizing resources does not automatically mean that set development targets will be met. During the last five fiscal years, Public Investment Programmes (PIPs) were on average financed between 9% and 14% through the Public Treasury. Hence, the CINF mightn't achieve its resource mobilization objectives if the Haitian State does not prioritize the investment component of the Republic's budget. Another important issue is to support the implementation of SDG Budgeting to avoid compartmentalization and ensure synchronization, between the MPCE's strategic planning function and the MEF's budgeting function.

It would also be important to rationalize the choice of public policies and/or projects to be implemented, so as to avoid making the same mistakes that were made with the Petro Caribe funds. However, the financing outlook is rather positive if concrete action is taken by both the government and civil society. For this to happen, the macroeconomic and investment framework must be significantly improved. This also depends on the scope of the DTS-based financing dialogue organized by the CINF JP. Haiti needs to reposition itself on the international scene to benefit from more significant ODA, and encourage private initiatives to broaden its tax base. We also need to simplify procedures to make it easier for decision-makers to intervene. In the public sector, tax revenue can be generated by broadening the tax base, targeting specific areas such as the CFPB and import taxes. External resources should be mobilized on the basis of large-scale, bankable projects. The external private sector must be induced to take risks on potential resources following exploratory research.

### **1.6. Results achieved on contributing to UN Development System reform**

The Joint Programme demonstrated the added value of coordination in that it teamed up the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), UNDP as the leading United Nations Country Team (UNCT) member on governance-related issues and UNCTAD as external, non-resident agency specializing in trade and development-related matters. In addition, the Prodoc guaranteed the technical support of the entire UNCT, allowing the Participating United Nations Organizations (PUNOs) to draw on the specific thematic expertise of the various UN agencies, funds and programmes constituting the UN Haiti Country Team (e.g., UN Women for general gender mainstreaming or gender sensitive budgeting, UNICEF on social protection related matters and education etc.). The RCO played a role in cementing the joint work of the PUNOs. It did so through the overall coordination and liaison services of the RC/HC at the top policy level, as well as the technical services of the RCO's senior economist, the RCO M&E expert, as well as, last but not least, the expertise in terms of partnerships and donor relations of the RCO's JP focal point who also provided general programmatic coordination support.

The UN PUNOs and the RCO as well as the key government entities involved (MPCE, MEF) agreed that the JP served as a very good example of coordination between Government parties and the UN. Synergies were created through the joint approach both at output and outcome level. In terms of UN-specific complementary work, the JP added value in that UNDP's core team of technical on-site and external experts closely coordinated their work with the remote guidance of UNCTAD who also mobilized on-site expertise through hiring high-level sector experts who contributed to preparing the in-depth technical research studies culminating in the DFA. While UNDP and the RCO jointly ensured the functions of the JP's operational engine room and fulfilled the role of general JP secretariat, UNCTAD provided specific economic expertise in overseeing and managing the local consultants while also tapping into UNDP's related on-site capacities. UNDP put itself at the service of UNCTAD as well as its team of local experts to facilitate their practical work, on the ground.

The contribution of the entire UNCT as well as line ministries and specialized state agencies will be required in the context of the planned, first-ever voluntary national review of the SDG progress in a very complex environment and challenging context. The publication of the related evidence-based report which is planned



for 2027 depends on the collaboration of all sectorial line Ministries. All stakeholders are firmly committed to carry forward the JP in tackling the operational phase of the INFF by implementing the SDG/INFF road map. Crucial next steps will be the finalization of the SDG prioritization exercise culminating in setting national and provincial SDG targets for identified performance indicators, translating the DFA into an operational plan, and drafting a PSDH action plan. The budgeting/costing, setting of realistic targets, resource mobilization and financing strategies will ideally all be organically interlinked, evidence-based, LNOB-driven and wholly inclusive. Ensuring related high quality technical oversight and coordination services requires a strong coordination function best managed through a JP. JP stakeholders show a high degree of ownership, desire to succeed, and have the requisite technical expertise to move forward.

### 1.7. Results achieved on cross-cutting issues

In terms of promoting and mainstreaming gender equality and women’s empowerment principles, the JP stakeholders acknowledged that they could have done better. Given the multiple challenges in a very difficult operational environment with many competing priorities (earthquake emergency etc.), neither the RCO nor UN Women managed to really look into how ensure proper gender mainstreaming of the JP. While gender equality is one of the targeted priority SDGs, the specialized Ministry (Ministry of Women’s Affairs) was not even part of the Steering Committee. On the other hand, the public opinion survey’s questions and indicators were gender sensitive and the total number of interviewees had an adequate female share. Similarly, the technical sector studies also fully integrated the gender equality perspective, and made recommendations that take into account the objective(s) of gender equality and women's empowerment. It must also be noted that the real work lies ahead in terms of ensuring gender mainstreaming of the CINF-INFF/SDG action plan and setting gender disaggregated targets for priority SDG performance indicators. The same holds true for the promotion and mainstreaming of human rights, inclusion of LNOB principles, and national capacity building. Therefore, the initial gender marker of “2” needs to be questioned when gauging actual delivery on gender mainstreaming throughout the implementation of JP activities (compare Annex 5 for the Prodoc’s gender marker matrix).

### 1.8. Results achieved on COVID-19 recovery

Since the resource mobilization strategy had not yet been formulated during the pandemic (2020-2022) there was no contribution to the recovery from Covid-19 during those years.

### 1.9. Strategic Partnerships

An innovative strategic partnership with scale-up potential is the collaboration of the JP with the public university (Université d'Etat d'Haïti) in implementing the public perception and opinion survey. The south-south cooperation with Cuba and Gabon, learning from their respective INFF experience, also deserves to be mentioned. Other than that, there is potential to further develop the partnership with the private sector, civil society and the diaspora. In terms of concrete activities or outputs in this regard, the planned joint SDG Observatory would allow the Government to join forces with the private sector as well as Civil Society. Potentially, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, already a strategic partner, could play an even greater role in the future. It remains to be seen to what extent non-traditional partnerships including Public private partnership (PPPs), etc. will become a reality in the near future, when it comes to implementing the resource mobilization strategy to finance the national sustainable development strategy, and to what extent they can drive transformative change on SDG Financing.

### 1.10. Additional financing mobilized

Source of funding	Yes	No	Type of co-funding/co-financing	Name of organization	Amount (USD)	Comments
Government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Donors/IFIs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
PUNOs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TRAC 1 TRAC 2	UNDP	528,524.25 279,000 <hr/> 807,524.25	UNDP managed to mobilize additional resources through its TRAC 1 and 2 facility/-ies, thus ensuring that 47.3% of the total budget was covered through co-

						financing. This bolstered the national INFF budget by 90% and resulted in a budget share of 90.7% under UNDP's responsibility. The co-financing served as stop gap measure filling the void created when initially foreseen donor funding as well as sovereign Government funding could eventually not be mobilized. Co-financing monies allowed to carry out the diagnoscital studies and capacity building measures at MPCE.
Other partners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

## 2. Results by JP Outcome and Output

### 2.1. Results achieved by Fund's global results

In terms of global results achieved under JP Outcome 2 ("Outcome 2: Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement") no progress could yet be reported against the global results framework's indicator 2.1 ("USD & Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged disaggregated in terms of public and private sector funds"). As at the drafting of this report, the start of the actual resource mobilization phase is still pending but said to be on track to be tackled in the near future during a next round of the JP.

At the level of Joint SDG Fund Global Output 4 ("Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress implemented"), overall progress against the three relevant indicators was mixed, with the first still pending, the second now in a position to much more rapidly progress against its target, and the third having reached half of the set target. For indicator 4.1 ("#of integrated financing strategies/instruments that were tested"), the baseline was zero and the set target was one ("1"). The implementation of the INFF roadmap has officially been launched through the validation of the roadmap during the high-level dialogue on financing. However, further support is needed to implement the roadmap based on the DFA's recommendations.

Indicator 4.2 foresaw for an integrated financing strategy (under co-leadership of partners) to have been implemented. The roadmap for the implementation of the INFF was drawn up and validated during the high-level dialogue on sustainable financing. Again, further related support is required so this activity can be fully implemented now that all preparatory steps and ramp-up activities laying the operational foundation have been successfully completed under extremely challenging circumstances.

Last but not least, the JP managed to reach half of the final target value (2/4) under output indicator 4.3 ("# of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate SDG progress"). The SDG roadmap was drawn up and validated by the Government in September 2021 with the prioritization of 11 out of 17 SDGs. The Haitian government, represented by the Minister of Planning and External Cooperation, and the Minister of Finance, have agreed on a joint declaration recognizing the INFF as a central mechanism for planning, programming and financing sustainable development in Haiti. The joint declaration was also endorsed by the Resident Coordinator on behalf of the UN country team.

### 2.2. Results achieved by Joint Programme Outcome

The combined progress across the four JP Outcomes was quite satisfactory:

-Under Outcome 1 ("A global strategy for financing the SDGs and an overview of action plans for the main financing streams are formulated") the development financing assessment (DFA/EDF) was finalized and recommendations formulated in view of the action plan design according to the four types of funding source (internal and external private funding, internal and external public funding). The DFA is based on the ten in-depth technical studies carried out by the JP, five led by UNDP and five by UNCTAD.

-Outcome 2 ("Taking into account the identified ambitions and financing opportunities, the existing SDG strategy and action plan are revised to ensure effective alignment between the SDG goals and targets and the



identified financing opportunities") made decent progress. The roadmap for the SDG strategy and its action plan taking into account the financial strategy were validated by the Government Council in September 2021. However, the socio-political context and particularly the climate of insecurity throughout the implementation period of the joint program have not yet allowed the operationalization of this roadmap, the finalization of which is planned for the end of the year 2023/early 2024 but remains conditional on being able to secure the requisite technical and financial support. An assessment of the previous challenges in implementing the MDG/SDG strategy was completed (fundamental MDG/SDG strategic study validated in 2021, followed by a feedback workshop with all stakeholders in 2022).

-Outcome 3 ("Institutionalization of a national capacity to continue to provide supervision and initiative at the national level in financial planning, and the formulation, implementation and monitoring of the resource mobilization strategy") was partially achieved. The financial planning unit is not yet fully operational and efficient. However, potential is emerging through the various implementation mechanisms of the INFF/CINF JP which are the COPIL, COMI, COSUS, CINF sector or ministerial Task Force Cells, sectoral and/or Ministerial Focal Points, etc., as well as the citizen survey program with its periodic consultations. Although there does not exist any complete operational capacity in ministries yet, institutional oversight of sectoral ministries was ramped up to ensure effective planning of relevant financing streams.

-Outcome 4 ("A comprehensive national consultation process to inform the SDG strategy, action plan and updating or review of the financing strategy, and, consequently, shared and strengthened national cohesion and vision on development objectives and the prioritization of resource allocation") was partially achieved. Although the implementation of the first phase of INFF JP/PC CINF led to multiple consultations with different relevant stakeholder categories, the consultations were not always able to include all the country's key stakeholder entities. In particular, a series of two scheduled sectoral consultations - one with the private sector and the other with the agricultural sector - could not be completed due to the complicated security and socio-political context. The process of sensitizing the general public as well as all potential stakeholders, about the SDGs and related financing requirements needs to be continued, while strengthening the national statistics system for monitoring.

The methodological approach employed for monitoring and reporting consisted of responsible task teams or submitting regular progress reports to agency programme management/JP focal points who would then pass on the information to the centralized JP monitoring function situated at RCO and run by the JP focal point.

### **2.3. Results achieved by Joint Programme Output**

Under Output 1.1 ("An assessment of the financial architecture and all potential sources of financial mobilization (...)") targets were fully achieved.

Output 1.2 ("Estimated cost of the SDG action plan, with top-down cost analysis – where possible – of individual goals and targets. Review and analysis of strengths and weaknesses of each potential funding source in relation to its possible alignment with prioritized SDGs") was only partially achieved with the financing strategy still pending.

Output 1.3 ("Formulation of a financing strategy including an overview of action plans for main financing flows") was fully achieved with five finalized reports related to the target.

Output 1.4 ("Processes, mechanisms and responsibilities for regular monitoring, updating and, where necessary, reform measures are defined and approved.") was also fully achieved and an overview of the complete M&E plan (part of the CINF/ODD roadmap) is available.

Regarding Output 1.5. ("Outcome 1.5: A revised "partnership framework", negotiated with TFPs on the basis of the revised SDG strategy, the national reform agenda and ADP funding targets in the national funding plan."), discussions are underway with a reform agenda yet to be defined.

Related to Output 2.1 ("A baseline assessment of current progress towards achieving the SDGs"), in lieu of a standard progress report on SDG indicators, rather, an MDG/SDG study provided information on the main difficulties and problems related to implementing the respective framework agenda which stood in the way of making progress against many if not most of the set indicator targets.

The activities contributing to Output 2.2: ("Following the evaluation of the implementation of the strategy in force and the results obtained, the prioritization of national SDG targets is recommended") and Output 2.3. ("Summary of key reforms necessary to mobilize financing for development and the achievement of prioritized SDGs") were fully achieved.

The ToR of the "National financing for development planning unit" within the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (Output 3.1.) were not defined.

The contributions to Output 3.2 ("Formulation of the extent of participation and contribution of national governmental and non-governmental, public and private partners to a national platform for consultation and steering of development financing") and Output 3.3. ("Creation of national unity and platform, and provision of adequate information and planning tools for effective execution of planning and coordination tasks") need to be finalized and the targets were not achieved.

Due to the deteriorated security situation, there were only some surveys conducted to gather "Knowledge, concerns, and expectations at the start of the project (and subsequent updates during project execution), to (...) feed the strategy formulation process with an up-to-date assessment" under Output 4.1. They were very little discussed and there was low relevance to take them into account to formulate a strategy.

Under Output 4.2. ("In-depth consultations with civil society organizations and other stakeholders to identify/confirm national development priorities and financing strategies") meetings were held on reforms but dialogues on SDG financing were not held regularly.

Regarding Output 4.3. ("Stakeholders and citizens are aware of INFF' role and contribution in relation to the SDGs") the related framework needs to be formalized to render activities more regular.

### **3. Challenges and Changes**

#### **3.1. Challenges faced by JP**

Throughout the JP's life cycle, Haiti has been experiencing political and socio-economic turmoil which brought the entire country virtually to the brink of collapse. These wider, macroscopic issues have been negatively affecting JP implementation. Challenges included: (i) successive political legitimacy crises, frequent government reshuffles, the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse in July 2021 followed by the former PM taking over the function of President, long overdue elections; (ii) mounting gang violence terrorising the population with kidnappings, arbitrary killings, rape, arson etc. (iii) fuel shortages due to gang-related turf battles; (iv) yet another earthquake in August 2021 requiring an emergency response, relief and reconstruction efforts in the affected areas; (v) the negative fall-out of the Covid-19 crisis which brought global supply chains almost to a stand-still for an extended period, in 2021 and 2022.

To overcome adversities and minimise their impact on the JP, as of July 2021 the team initiated weekly virtual meetings with delegates from the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Finance and, on various occasions, the Central Bank. The meetings have been instrumental to ensure continued and sustained engagement by the government and increase delivery for the JP. Between October and December 2021, the JP made considerable progress in all its activities. In December 2021, acknowledging the challenging political, security and public health conditions and the freshly approved SDG Roadmap, the JP Steering Committee decided for an extension of the joint programme to align it closely to the implementation of the roadmap. The roadmap for the SDG strategy and its action plan taking into account the financial strategy were validated by the Council of Government in September 2021. The socio-political context and particularly the climate of insecurity throughout the period of implementation of the joint program have not yet enabled the operationalization of this roadmap which is conditional on technical and financial support.

#### **3.2. Changes made to JP**

In September 2021, the government approved its SDG Roadmap aimed at assessing the country's priority SDGs and revising the National Development Strategy (PSDH). The Roadmap explicitly incorporated the following changes: a) the JP's scope increased by adding the design of the DFA and a related resource mobilization strategy, while limiting its role in defining Haiti's SDG strategy; b) an extended timeline, adding one year until JP completion to reflect the country's difficult circumstances and adhere to the planning of the SDG Roadmap of which the INFF became a component. The INFF thus focused on mapping the financing landscape and defining a strategy (including required reforms) to mobilize resources for the national development action plan and formulate recommendations on the SDG priorities arising from the stakeholders consultations. Furthermore, the Steering Committee acknowledged the decision by UNDP to grant further financing to the JP to the amount of USD 279,000.00. Beyond being a major endorsement of the INFF, the approval of the SDG Roadmap also represented a new framework for the INFF's implementation: The Haitian SDG Roadmap essentially took over some of the planned outputs of the INFF, which originally aimed at (re)defining both, the national financing and the SDG development strategies.

### **4. Sustainability and Country Ownership**

Apart from ten thematic studies and two public surveys looking into development financing, the overall strategy was drafted. To achieve its objectives, in addition to further building and broadening genuine political will, it is necessary to popularize the planned actions in order to ensure ownership of the program by the players involved, and to develop partnerships with new resource providers. To meet set deadlines over the short, mid and long term, the country needs a stable socio-political-economic environment. In this sense, the financing of the National Policy for Social Protection and Promotion (PNPPS) is of crucial importance in creating a framework conducive to the mobilization of financial resources. The CINF also needs to strengthen its capacities by acquiring sufficient financial resources and improving the technical capacity of the executives involved in the project through training and initiatives aimed at motivating them further. The second phase (development of the financing strategy), conditional on the updating of the PSDH, is about to get underway. The evaluation and final reporting exercise in the wake of the two-day stakeholder workshop which culminated in the launch of a multi-stakeholder joint declaration about commitments to implementing the next steps in the INFF framework (cf. annex 4) were an opportunity to critically take stock of the progress made while also critically assessing remaining challenges and discussing the implications of lessons learned, best and worst practices.

The country's security situation, the ongoing socio-political crisis and the fragile and precarious context of the economic crisis might block the implementation of the INFF roadmap. Should the status quo (negative economic growth, growing food insecurity, security crisis, loss of human capital due to the departure of Haitians to foreign countries) be maintained or worsen even further, it will be difficult for public and private players to mobilize financial resources to fund the SDGs, let alone meet set deadlines and deadlines. If these unfavorable conditions for resource mobilization persist, the medium- and long-term outlook will be adversely affected. As a result, two of the three aspects of financial resource mobilization would be blocked, namely the marketing aspect of actions and the development of partnerships with financial resource providers.

Under an optimistic scenario, the economic activity will pick up thanks to an improved business climate, and there will be continued reform efforts of public administration systems and processes. Under this assumption, the State would be able to mobilize more domestic resources to finance the SDGs. However, they would likely still be insufficient, given the excessively wide gap between financing capacities and needs. If the context associated with the pessimistic scenario persists in the short term, the medium- and long-term outlook will be adversely affected. As a result, two of the three aspects of financial resource mobilization would be blocked, namely the marketing aspect of actions and the development of partnerships with financial resource providers. If the economy recovers, the medium- and long-term outlook will be brighter, even if not all the financial resource mobilization targets nor all set deadlines will be met.

## **5. Communications**

### **5.1. Communication products**

As demonstrated by the large number of research studies published (cf. annexes 3.1/3.2), the JP heavily invested into creating knowledge products. In addition, it organized national stakeholder consultations about the financing strategy, the SDG roadmap, priority reforms to be initiated etc., which also fall under the category of communication activities. Furthermore, the public opinion/perception survey organized by the JP also had a large impact in terms of sensitizing the public about the SDGs. In addition, the JP's results framework and annual work plans also had a dedicated output with specific activities that had public communication as its sole objective. The JP had its own communication strategy and a specific communication plan which included a host of tools and techniques to ensure sensitization, information and advocacy, specifically targeting institutional stakeholders, civil society and the general public.

JP Output 4.3's purpose was to ensure stakeholders' and the general population's awareness, about the role and function of the INFF/CINF initiative and its contribution to sustainably developing the country. Specific communication products included the dissemination of the thematic research studies, the production and distribution of concise one-page summaries about the key findings and recommendations of the in-depth studies, media campaigns including interviews, press conferences, workshops and sensitization sessions for media representatives and other specialized target audiences (private sector, civil society etc.). In addition, a final rapport about the citizen perception and opinion survey was produced, as well as a policy note summarizing key findings. In April and June 2022, respectively, technical info letters were produced and distributed to update the general public as well as stakeholders about recent achievements and next steps. There were no other SDG communication efforts beyond the JP's communication strategy and related activities and products. Therefore, the SDG Roadmap's axis "Communication and Advocacy" de facto depends on the JP.

## 5.2. Events

Type of event	Yes	No	Number of events	Brief description and any highlights
TJP launch event (mandatory)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<p>Due to worsening security and political instability, the launch was postponed several times and took place in early May 2021, almost 1 year after the official starting date. The program was officially launched by the Minister of Planning and External Cooperation and the United Nations Resident Coordinator in the presence of the participating agencies (UNDP and UNCTAD), representatives of the private sector, universities and academia.</p> <p>⇒ Pictures taken during CINF Project Launch Ceremony on 6 May 2021: <a href="https://shorturl.at/CDGTY">https://shorturl.at/CDGTY</a></p> <p>⇒ Discours par Isabelle Durant, SG a.i. de la CNUCED: <a href="#">Haiti's Integrated National Financing Framework SDG fund project official launch ceremony</a></p> <p>⇒ Article: <a href="#">The Government of Haiti launches the National Integrated Framework for Financing Haiti's Sustainable Development with the support of the United Nations system</a></p>
Annual donors' event* (mandatory)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	n/a (This event was supposed to be organized to present the findings of the study about specific resource mobilization strategies, together with MPCE/CAED and a joint mechanism including the FTPs. Moreover, the Aid Effectiveness Committee (Prime Minister, FTPs etc.) was to preside over this event. The overall socio political context did not yet allow for this activity to be carried out.)
COFIL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<p>The final session of the Steering Committee held in late February 2023 served to take stock of achievements and prepare the remaining steps to wrap up Component 1 of the JP.</p> <p>⇒ Pictures taken during Steering Committee meeting on 28 February 2023: <a href="https://rb.gy/f28ib">https://rb.gy/f28ib</a></p>
Partners' event ** (optional)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<p>September 2023 workshop: The Haitian government organized the country's 1st high-level dialogue on sustainable development financing, during which it validated its first Development Financing Assessment (DFA) document and roadmap for the implementation of the National Integrated Financing Framework (CINF). Endorsed by the Ministry of Finance and Economy and the Minister of Planning and External Cooperation, this roadmap identifies several key reforms to be undertaken to boost the business environment (in support of the private sector) and provides for the completion of the 1st voluntary national review of the SDGs, as well as the gradual adoption of the CINF in the Republic's budget framework.</p> <p>⇒ Pictures from CINF Dialogue Workshop on 5-6 September 2023: <a href="https://rb.gy/wymmb">https://rb.gy/wymmb</a></p>

\* Fund donor countries are Denmark, European Union, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland. Please note that this event can be held together with a launch event or partners' event.

\*\* Key advocacy outreach events with high-level JP partners.

## 6. Lessons and Best Practices

### 6.1. Key lessons learned, best practices, and recommendations on SDG financing

Complementarity between interventions at local and central levels would be enhanced by localizing SDG objectives, targets, and indicators, all linked to concrete policies and actions tied into local(ized) programs/projects. Synergies could be generated through the MPCE-coordinated "Territorial Planning Framework" through which community-level development plans could be aligned with the SDGs and thus

become part of the wider SDG financing and resource mobilization strategy. Haitian planning directives have already made the introduction of the SDGs into community development plans an obligation. At MPCE/DATDLR<sup>2</sup> level, the methodological guide for drawing up such grassroots plans has recently been modified in view of aligning them with the SDG framework, thus mainstreaming the SDG logic across all tiers of structured development planning. To further integrate local planning and resource mobilization efforts, accordingly, the diaspora from specific provinces or districts could be given the opportunity to invest in their home region's development strategy and related specific pool funds, including facilities for PPPs.

In addition, scalable blueprints for specific SDG standard projects (including resilience-building measures tapping into co-funding through humanitarian/hybrid nexus-type emergency funds) could be designed, for replication at the community level, to tap into diaspora members' motivation to support their respective home community. The above would require groundwork at the local government level to make local decision-makers buy into this approach and convert it into concrete actions. Also, local authorities financially depend on budgets designed at the central level since they have no real financial autonomy. Therefore, pending fiduciary devolution, any such initiatives would need to be closely coordinated with, and sanctioned by the central level. To make the bottom-up financing logic of direct investments into community plans work, the existing top-down financial model would need to be revised. Related reforms could become one of the key priorities of the next phase of the JP.

## **6.2. Key lessons learned and best practices, and recommendations on Joint Programming**

Best practices of the JP included (i) in-depth studies based on comprehensive stakeholder consultations; (ii) continuous citizen consultations; (iii) the DFA/efd focusing on constraints, difficulties, bottlenecks of development financing, and enabling needs costing as well as the presentation of possible new sources of revenue for SDG financing; (iv) the high degree of collaboration between concerned ministries preconditioned by, but also re-enforcing national ownership; (v) the Multi-stakeholder Dialogue initiative creating synergies between all players interested in the issue of financing the country's development and which culminated in the recent holding of a high-level workshop on financing sustainable development in Port-au-Prince; (vi) a wealth of complementary teamwork as expressed in the PUNOs' regularly taking into account the considerations of the national side and vice versa, nurturing a culture of active listening; (vii) maximizing the use of available data in the face of an absolute and relative dearth of SDG-relevant statistics; (viii) participatory/joint recruitment of consultants; (ix) the virtual meeting format to overcome logistical constraints (pandemic, security concerns etc.). To the above should be added, in general, (x) the resilience of the CINF process to extreme shocks during the period of CP implementation, demonstrated by government partners and other national actors as well as the PUNOs. This has made the CINF the only development planning process today that has delivered significant and concrete results.

In particular, the value of the multi-stakeholder approach cannot be stressed enough. The approach should be replicated wherever possible. In Haiti, such replication could/should be linked to the suggested localization of SDGs, i.e., by using it at the provincial and district levels, accordingly, for related planning and resource mobilization efforts. Similarly, localized further studies could be repeated, this time with a focus on the provincial level, thus drilling down into the local fabric of economic potential. A lesson learned is that in context's where state institutions are suffering from multifaceted deficiencies, there should always be a particularly strong emphasis on capacity building. In this regard, the contribution of the CINF FP was not particularly remarkable. Areas for improvement include accepting UN languages other than English (introducing related templates/guidance for final reporting etc.).

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<sup>2</sup>Department of Territorial Planning and Local and Rural Development

## Annex 1: Consolidated results framework

### 1.1. JP contribution to global programmatic results

Joint SDG Fund Global Outcome 2: Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement

Indicators	Baseline (2019)	Target (end of JP)	Result (end of JP)	Notes
2.1: USD & Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged disaggregated in terms of public and private sector funds	0% private sector funds	1:2	0% private sector funds	Actual resource mobilization is still pending and will soon be tackled (during the next phase of the JP)
<u>Joint SDG Fund Global Output 4: "Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress implemented"</u>				
Indicators	Baseline (2019)	Target (end of JP)	Result (end of JP)	Notes
4.1: #of integrated financing strategies/instruments that were tested	0	1	On-going	The process leading to the implementation of the INFF has begun but has not yet been completed. Support is needed to implement the roadmap based on the DFA's recommendations.
4.2: #of integrated financing strategies that have been implemented with partners in lead	0	1	On-going	The roadmap for the implementation of the INFF was drawn up and validated during the high-level dialogue on sustainable financing.
4.3: # of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate SDG progress	0	4	2 (to 3)	The SDG roadmap was drawn up and validated by the Government in September 2021 with the prioritization of 11 out of 17 SDGs. The Haitian government, represented by the Minister of Planning and External Cooperation, and the Minister of Finance, have agreed on a joint declaration recognizing the INFF as a central mechanism for planning, programming and financing sustainable development in Haiti. The joint declaration was also endorsed by the Resident Coordinator on behalf of the UN country team. If the DFA is at least partially counted as platform for the



				SDG financing strategy, then the actual achievement moves beyond the value of two (2).
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## **1.2. Selected global operational effectiveness indicators**

1.2.1. Did your Joint Programme contribute to the improvement of the overall UNCT coherence?

- Yes, considerably contributed  
 Yes, contributed  
 No

The PUNOs UNDP and UNCTAD were a great match for the requirements of this JP. Consolidated on-site and remote cutting edge expertise and technical services were provided. Synergies were maximized by also bringing the RCO's comparative advantage to bear, in terms of overall coordination, advocacy and liaison at the senior policy making and leadership level. The JP design was special in the sense that it committed the entire UNCT to remain on stand-by for technical backstopping and to serve as a sounding board.

1.2.2. Did your Joint Programme contribute to avoiding duplication of efforts for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities?

- Yes  
 No  
 N/A

The INFF/CINF JP bundled all SDG related activities of UNCT members under a single umbrella. Other than the two PUNOs and the RCO, all other resident and non-resident UNCT members (UN agencies, funds and programmes) were actually part of the JP since constantly on stand-by to provide technical backstopping services and guidance, if and when required.

## **1.3. Results as per JP Results Framework**

*(N.B.: Since the framework is directly pulled from the Prodoc for which only a French version exists, it was filled in French. Key outcomes and products are presented in English in the report's narrative, further above in the main body of the document. –The colour coding in the results column translates as follows: green/target achieved or exceeded; orange/partially achieved; red/no progress.)*

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Original Target (as per ProDoc)	Actual Final Result (end of JP)	Means of Verification	Responsible Parties	Reasons for variance from original target (if any)
<b>Effet 1 : Une stratégie globale du financement des ODD et un aperçu des plans d'actions des flux de financement principaux sont formulés</b>						
Stratégie de financement formulée	Pas de stratégie existante à l'heure actuelle	Stratégie financière globale élaborée	EFD et son plan d'action finalisés	Document de stratégie	Ministère national de coordination ; ministères concernés et codirigeants de l'ONU	



Plans d'actions des flux de financement individuels	Non, ou existe aujourd'hui seulement de façon partielle	Recommandations pour les plans d'actions formulées	Les recommandations pour les plans d'action formulées selon les quatre types de source de financements (suivant la cartographie des sources de financement : financement privé interne et externe, financement public interne et externe)	Document de stratégie (et plans d'action individuels)	Ministères concernés, codirigeants de l'ONU	
<b>Résultat 1.1 : Une évaluation de l'architecture financière et de toutes les sources potentielles de mobilisation financière (allant des « recettes » à la « prévention des fuites » à « l'amélioration de l'efficacité de la gestion des dépenses »)</b>						
Analyse en profondeur et synthèse des opportunités et difficultés	Pas encore effectuée	Complétée	EFD (Analyse du paysage financier privé et public/secteurs porteurs de l'économie générateurs de revenus/Problèmes structurels de l'économie)	Analyse de l'architecture et des options financières	Ministère national de coordination, conjointement avec les autres ministères Surtout MEF	
Synthèse des constatations et des conclusions des récents examens des dépenses publiques préparée	Seuls des rapports isolés sont actuellement disponibles	Complétée	Rapport de synthèse réalisé (Résumé des constats analytiques principaux : -Déficit de cadre budgétaire pluriannuel ; -Non-séparation des fonctions de régulation et de contrôle ; - Non-intégration des comptes des PTF dans le système de Compte Unique du Trésor (CUT) ; -Règlementation des marchés publics en deçà des standards internationaux	Rapport de synthèse	Ministère national de coordination, conjointement avec les autres ministères Surtout MEF	
<b>Résultat 1.2 : Estimation du coût du plan d'action des ODD, avec une analyse descendante des coûts – dans la mesure du possible – des objectifs et des cibles individuels. Un examen et une analyse des forces et faiblesses de chaque source de financement potentielle par rapport à son alignement possible avec les ODD prioritaires</b>						

Examen des écarts ODD / secteur	Certaines études antérieures disponibles	Analyse des écarts (ventilée)	Des éléments de scénarios sont identifiés mais restent à être approfondis	Rapport d'analyse des écarts	Ministère national de coordination. Autres ministères. UNCT	Une mise à jour dans le cadre de la VNR s'impose, si possible y inclus une ventilation au niveau infra-national
Estimation des coûts pour combler le(s) déficit(s)	Non disponible	Estimation descendante des coûts	Des éléments de scénarios sont identifiés mais restent à être approfondis	Rapport d'estimation des coûts	Ministères nationaux de coordination Autres ministères UNCT Chaque ministère si chiffres pas disponibles déjà au niveau du Plan/MEF (processus RNV etc.)	Voir ci-haut
Analyse débattue, conclusions et recommandations par rapport à la stratégie de financement formulée	Pas encore facilitée	Conclusions intégrées dans la formulation de la stratégie de financement	Stratégie de financement non encore formulée	Rapport de conclusions, recommandations et discussions	Ministère national de coordination, conjointement avec les autres ministères et l'UNCT cf. ci-haut (tous les secteurs)	Les délais contextuels (crise sécuritaire etc.) ont pesé sur la finalisation des études préparatoires ainsi que sur l'EFD, en tant que telle
<b>Résultat 1.3 : Formulation d'une stratégie de financement y compris un aperçu des plans d'actions des flux de financement principales</b>						
Définition des hypothèses scénarios	Pas encore entreprise	Rapport d'analyse des hypothèses	Rapport finalisé à la base des dix études de base	Rapport	Ministère de coordination ; ministères concernés ; codirigeants de l'ONU voir ci-haut (tous les secteurs)	
Formulation des scénarios, chacun spécifiant chaque flux de financement individuel	Pas encore entreprise	Rapport de définition des scénarios	Rapport finalisé à la base des dix études de base	Rapport	Ministère de coordination ; ministères concernés ; codirigeants de l'ON. Voir ci-haut (tous les secteurs)	

Évaluation du potentiel de contribution des ODD pour chaque flux de financement	Pas encore entreprise	Complétée (intégrée au document de stratégie)	Rapport finalisé	Rapport des sources et options de financement	Ministère national de coordination	
Alignement des flux de financement individuels dans la stratégie des ODD et le plan d'action	Pas encore entreprise	Complétée (intégrée au document de stratégie)	Rapport finalisé	Recommandations d'allocation de financement pour une possible intégration dans la stratégie	Ministère national de coordination Codirigeants	
Stratégie financière globale formulée avec recommandations de plans d'action des flux de financement	Pas encore entreprise	Stratégie de financement formulée	Rapport finalisé	Stratégie de financement	Ministère de coordination ; codirigeants de l'ONU	
<b>Résultat 1.4 Processus, mécanismes et responsabilités pour le suivi régulier, la mise à jour et-quand / où cela est nécessaire- les mesures de réforme requises, définies et convenues</b>						
Aperçu du plan de suivi et d'évaluation (S&E) complet	N'existe pas encore	Aperçu du plan de S&E	Un aperçu du plan S&E complet (faisant partie de la feuille de route CINF/ODD) existe  -Les mécanismes de suivi-évaluation prévus dans la PNPPS sont en cours d'institutionnalisation :  1) Un observatoire de suivi-évaluation, chargé d'évaluer les mécanismes du plan d'action et la réalisation d'analyses techniques si nécessaire ;  2) Le système d'information du Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail (SIMAST) qui joue le rôle de registre social où les données seront mises à jour tous	Plan de S&E Réunions de coordination Rapport(s) S&E	Ministère national de coordination, autres ministères ; codirigeants de l'ONU; « Bons Offices » (D) RSSG Secteurs à exprimer leurs position (progrès mais aussi souhaits/besoins spécifiques etc.)	

			les 5 ans ; 3) Les tables sectorielles de protection sociale (TSPS), à travers un comité de suivi de la mise en œuvre et de coordination sectorielle ; 4) Partenariats locaux avec des organisations locales pour mieux contrôler les activités des partenaires non étatiques au niveau local			
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<b>Résultat 1.5 : Un « cadre de partenariat » révisé, négocié avec les PTF sur base de la stratégie révisée des ODD, l’agenda de réformes national et les objectifs de financement de l’ADP dans le plan de financement national</b>						
Discussions sur l’ADP engagées, en référence à la « nouvelle » stratégie de financement, la stratégie des ODD et l’agenda de réformes	Pas encore d’actualité	Discussions engagées	Discussions engagées avec agenda de réformes restant toujours à définir	Compte(s)-rendu(s) de réunion	Codirigeants, « Bons Offices » (D) RSSG	
<b>Result / Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Original Target (as per ProDoc)</b>	<b>Actual Final Result (end of JP)</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Responsible Parties</b>	<b>Reasons for variance from original target (if any)</b>
<b>Effet 2 : Compte tenu des ambitions et possibilités de financement identifiées (voir résultat 1), la stratégie existante des ODD et le plan d’action révisé pour assurer un alignement effectif entre les objectifs et les cibles des ODD et les opportunités de financement identifiées</b>						
Stratégie des ODD mise à jour	Stratégie actuelle des ODD	Stratégie mise à jour (prenant en compte la stratégie financière)	La feuille de route pour la stratégie des ODD et son plan d’action prenant en compte la stratégie financière ont été validés en Conseil de Gouvernement en septembre 2021 ; cependant, le contexte sociopolitique et particulièrement le climat d’insécurité pendant toute la période de mise en œuvre du programme conjoint n’ont jusqu’à présent pas encore permis l’opérationnalisation de cette feuille de route dont la finalisation est prévue pour la fin de l’année 2023/début 2024. La finalisation est conditionnée par un appui technique et financier qui jusque là n’a pas été rendu disponible	Document de stratégie	Ministère national de coordination ; en collaboration avec tous les ministères concernés et l’UNCT	

Examen en profondeur des précédents défis de l'implémentation de la stratégie OMD/ODD	Évaluations partielles multiples, éparses et parfois non coordonnées	Bilan complété	Bilan complété (étude stratégique OMD/ODD fondamentale validée en 2021, suivi par un atelier de restitution avec toutes les parties prenantes en l'an 2022)	Rapport et comptes rendus des débats subséquents	Ministère national de coordination, en partenariat avec toutes les parties concernées	
<b>Résultat 2.1 : Une évaluation de base de l'état d'avancement actuel de la réalisation des ODD</b>						
Mise à jour des résultats obtenus sur les ODD	Jusqu'à présent, les données sont principalement disponibles par rapport aux précédents OMD	Mise à jour complétée	-Revue volontaire non encore réalisée -Pas de rapport sur les indicateurs des ODD comme cela se faisait dans le cadre des rapports sur les OMD dans le temps	Rapports d'analyse	Ministères nationaux de coordination Autres ministères UNCT Chaque ministère / secteur (cf. résultats/indicateurs au niveau produit #1.2)	Une mise à jour dans le cadre de la VNR s'impose, si possible y inclus une ventilation au niveau infra-national
Analyse des difficultés et problèmes principaux de mise en œuvre	Répartis en plusieurs rapports de situation et d'évaluation	Analyse complétée	L'étude OMD/ODD renseigne sur les difficultés et problèmes principaux de mise en œuvre (entre autre des déficits en matière de financement, de cadre de gouvernance & coordination, de mécanismes institutionnels dans l'exécution et le suivi, ainsi que le contexte d'insécurité généralisé	Rapports d'analyse	Ministère national de coordination Autres ministères UNCT Tous les secteurs	
<b>Résultat 2.2 : À la suite de l'évaluation de la mise en œuvre de la stratégie en vigueur et des résultats obtenus, la priorisation des cibles nationales des ODD recommandée</b>						
Critères d'évaluation et de priorisation définis	Existent, mais mise à jour requise compte-tenu de l'évolution du contexte et de la référence	Recommandations formulées dans le document de stratégie sur la base des priorités établies par le gouvernement, examinées dans les études et les consultations	Rapport finalisé	Annexe : rapport de critères	Ministère national de coordination, conjointement avec les autres ministères et les codirigeants des UN	

<p>Priorisation des cibles ODD et de la population prioritaire (« Ne laisser personne pour compte »)</p>	<p>Existe, mais possiblement à réviser</p>	<p>Recommandation s formulées dans le document de stratégie</p>	<p>Priorisation établie. - En termes de stratégie de financement qui permettra de rattraper les retards par rapport aux résultats attendus des ODD, la PNPPS opte pour l'élargissement de l'espace budgétaire et la mise en place d'un cadre budgétaire à moyen terme. En ce sens, le plan d'action de la PNPPS (22-25) établit un budget triennal où les besoins financiers pour 2022, 2023 et 2024 s'élèvent respectivement à 5.892.000 HTG, 13.026.000 HTG et 20.290.000 HTG. Pour pouvoir financer ce budget qui augmente considérablement chaque année, une mobilisation de ressources financières internes et externes est nécessaire et pour cela la PNPPS recommande de :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) rationaliser les dépenses publiques ;</li> <li>2) Augmenter les recettes publiques ;</li> <li>3). Élargir la couverture d'assurance sociale ;</li> <li>4) Mobiliser davantage l'aide publique au développement.</li> </ol>	<p>Annexe : rapport des priorités</p>	<p>Ministère national de coordination (MAST)</p>	
<p>Recommandations pour la priorisation des cibles ODD, comprenant une stratégie de financement et un plan d'allocation du financement</p>	<p>N'existe pas à l'heure actuelle</p>	<p>Formulée</p>	<p>Suivi des 11 ODDs et de leurs cibles priorisés par le gouvernement haïtien ; Suivi de la lettre d'engagement financier autour de la priorisation des ODD et des cibles.</p>	<p>Stratégie des ODD</p>	<p>Ministères nationaux de coordination Autres ministères Codirigeants UNCT Lié à la question qualitative sur la priorisation des ODD</p>	
<p><b>Résultat 2.3 : Synthèse des réformes clés nécessaires à la mobilisation du financement pour le développement et la réalisation des ODD priorisés</b></p>						



Mise à jour de l'évaluation des priorités de réforme	Mise à jour de l'évaluation des priorités de réforme	Mise à jour de l'évaluation des priorités de réforme	Mise à jour de l'évaluation des priorités de réforme			
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Result / Indicators	Baseline	Original Target (as per ProDoc)	Actual Final Result (end of JP)	Means of Verification	Responsible Parties	Reasons for variance from original target (if any)
<b>Effet 3 : Institutionnalisation d'une capacité nationale pour continuer à assurer l'encadrement et l'initiative au niveau national de la planification financière et de la formulation, mise en œuvre et du suivi de la stratégie de mobilisation des ressources</b>						
Unité de planification financière complètement performante	N'existe pas à l'heure actuelle	Unité établie et opérationnelle	Toujours en cours mais d'ores et déjà, une potentialité se dessine à travers le mécanisme de mise en œuvre du PC CINF, avec les dispositifs : COPIL , COMI, COSUS, Cellules Task Force CINF des Ministères ou des secteurs, les Points Focaux sectoriels et/ou Ministériels ...  Sans oublier le mécanisme du programme de sondage citoyen avec des consultations périodiques	Organigramme. Rapports de situation	Ministère national de coordination Codirigeants (voir MEF pour recommandations)	Le contexte général difficile a entravé un avancement régulier dans la mise en œuvre des activités prévues

Capacité opérationnelle totale dans les ministères pour maintenir une planification efficace des flux de financement individuels	Existe partiellement, mais sans le bénéfice d'une stratégie globale et coordinatrice	Capacités institutionnalisées et performantes	La situation actuelle est caractérisée par la poursuite de la mise en œuvre du PC CINF impliquant l'institutionnalisation pour encadrer les ministères sectoriels dans le maintien d'une planification efficace des flux de financement individuels	Rapports de situation Organigramme	Ministère national de coordination Codirigeants Ministères concernés (Voir MEF et MPCE)	Le contexte général difficile a entravé un avancement régulier dans la mise en œuvre des activités prévues ; en sus, le renforcement des capacités locales ne figurait pas forcément parmi les priorités absolues de cette phase (initiale) du programme conjoint
<b>Résultat 3.1 : Définition des termes de référence (TdR) de l' « Unité de planification du financement national pour le développement » au sein du ministère de la planification et de la coopération externe</b>						
TdR finalisés	Non disponible	TdR formulés	TdR restent à être développés	TdR	Ministère national de coordination Codirigeants (Confirmation MPCE)	Délais généraux dans la mise en œuvre (c'aurait été prématuré de se pencher sur cette activité qui n'est pas encore à l'ordre du jour)
<b>Résultat 3.2 : Formulation de l'étendue de la participation et de la contribution des partenaires nationaux gouvernementaux et non-gouvernementaux, publics et privés à une plateforme nationale de consultation et de pilotage du financement du développement</b>						
Besoins et contributions en matière de coordination et de planification définis	Non disponible	Dispositions de collaboration et de mise en réseau pour la mise à jour de la stratégie définies	Les besoins restent à finaliser	Note d'orientation de collaboration et de coordination	Ministère national de la coordination, avec les ministères concernés Codirigeants (voir Contributions MCI et MEF surtout)	Délais généraux dans la mise en œuvre (c'aurait été prématuré de se pencher sur cette activité qui n'est pas encore à l'ordre du jour)

Capacité établie, au sein de l'unité nationale de planification, pour répondre efficacement aux dispositions de coordination des contributions	N'existe pas	Capacité en œuvre, y compris la fourniture d'outils de gestion nécessaires	En perspective	Capacité démontrée dans les rapports de situation	Ministère national de coordination Ministères concernés Codirigeants (Recommandations MPCE)	Un noyau dur de personnel / cadres motivés et engagés existe mais le programme conjoint n'a pas encore pu se focaliser sur les questions de renforcement de capacités techniques, ces besoins vont devoir être pris en compte dans le planning des prochaines étapes et budgets opérationnels du programme conjoint
<b>Résultat 3.3 : Création de l'unité et de la plateforme nationales, et fourniture d'outils adéquats d'information et de planification pour une exécution efficace des tâches de planification et de coordination</b>						
Unité nationale de planification (et de coordination) complètement opérationnelle, pour la mise à jour en continu des stratégies et la mobilisation des contributions nécessaires de toutes les parties concernées	N'existe pas	Unité nationale de planification du financement opérant de manière complète	En perspective	Mises à jour ou révisions de la stratégie régulières	Ministère national de coordination Ministères concernés Codirigeants (Recommandations MPCE mais aussi MEF)	Un noyau dur de personnel / cadres motivés et engagés existe mais le programme conjoint n'a pas encore pu se focaliser sur les questions de renforcement de capacités techniques, ces besoins vont devoir être pris en compte dans le planning des prochaines étapes et budgets opérationnels du programme conjoint

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Original Target (as per ProDoc)	Actual Final Result (end of JP)	Means of Verification	Responsible Parties	Reasons for variance from original target (if any)
<b>Effet 4 : Un processus de consultation national complet pour éclairer la stratégie des ODD, le plan d'action et la mise à jour ou la révision de la stratégie de financement, et, par conséquent, une cohésion et une vision nationales partagées et renforcées sur les objectifs de développement et sur la priorisation d'allocation des ressources.</b>						
Consultations des parties prenantes et du public contribuent à la formulation de la stratégie ODD et de financement	Certaines consultations (telles qu'à travers le processus de « localisation des OMD/ODD » ont déjà eu lieu dans le passé	Complété	La mise en œuvre de la première phase du PC CINF a occasionné de multiples consultations de différents acteurs. Toutefois, les consultations doivent inclure toutes les forces vives du pays.	Rapport des consultations. Document de stratégie	Ministère national de coordination Codirigeants OSC ( voir MPCE)	
Public et parties prenantes sensibilisés autour des ODD et du financement	Certain niveau de sensibilisation atteint par des actions passées	Complété	À poursuivre (tout en renforçant le système national de statistiques pour le monitoring)	Articles publiés et rapports des activités de communication	Ministère national de coordination Codirigeants OSC ( Recommandations MPCE_UOPES_DPES)	Le contexte général difficile a entravé un avancement régulier dans la mise en œuvre des activités prévues
<b>Résultat 4.1 : Une enquête sur les connaissances, préoccupations et attentes au début du projet (et mise à jour ultérieures pendant l'exécution du projet), afin d'alimenter le processus de formulation de la stratégie d'une évaluation à jour de la façon dont les gens perçoivent les priorités ainsi que l'efficacité des actions précédentes</b>						
Étude de perception (« pouls du public ») entreprise au début du projet	Pas de sondages récents disponibles sur les préoccupations, attentes et recommandations des personnes	Sondages continus ; premier Sondage complété, basé sur un échantillon représentatif	Fait à une échelle limitée	Rapport du sondage	Ministère national de coordination Comité de Supervision du Sondage Co-dirigeants (voir MPCE)	Le contexte général difficile a entravé un avancement régulier (ici, mise en œuvre de l'enquête selon une échelle comme initialement prévue) dans la mise en œuvre des activités prévues

Examen en profondeur et discussion des résultats du sondage, et leurs significations pour la formulation de la stratégie	N/A	Examen effectué et débat organisé ; Possible mise à jour de l'étude de perception	Très peu de discussions sur les sondages et de faible pertinence pour en tenir compte pour formuler une stratégie	Comptes-rendus des réunions	Ministère national de coordination Codirigeants, OSC, UNCT (MPCE)	Les limitations des sondages ont pesé sur leur pertinence et les activités y relatives programmées en aval
<b>Résultat 4.2 : Consultations approfondies avec les organisations de la société civile et d'autres parties prenantes pour identifier/confirmer les priorités nationales de développement et les stratégies de financement</b>						
Consultations et dialogues accrus avec les parties prenantes sur le financement, les stratégies ODD et les réformes prioritaires	Se produit de façon sporadique à l'heure actuelle, basées sur les stratégies de développement existantes (plutôt que celles ODD)	Planifiées et initiées ; continuant à intervalles réguliers	Les rencontres se réalisent sur les réformes, pas de dialogue régulier sur le financement des ODD	Rapports OSC	Ministère national de coordination Codirigeants OSC (Initiative de la Société Civile)	Le contexte général difficile a entravé un avancement régulier dans la mise en œuvre des activités prévues
<b>Résultat 4.3 : Les parties prenantes et les citoyens sont conscients du rôle et de la contribution du CINF par rapport aux ODD</b>						
Stratégie de communication du CINF approuvée	N/A	Complétée	À renforcer (différents acteurs avec une culture institutionnelle différente)	Plan de communication	Ministère national de coordination Codirigeants OSC ( Voir MPCE)	Mise en œuvre de la stratégie à un rythme parfois médiocre à cause du contexte opérationnel difficile
Des communiqués de presse, des articles et des créations multimédias sont diffusés à intervalles réguliers	N/A	Continue jusqu'à la finalisation du CINF	À renforcer (dans un cadre formel et régulier)	Rapports de réunion de coordination	Ministère national de coordination UNCT Codirigeants (D)SRSG 'Good Offices' (Voir MPCE)	Le context difficile a créé une morosité générale concernant les activités "sur le terrain" ce qui a eu des repercussions sur toutes les activités prévues sous le volet « communication »

## Annex 2: Prodoc's Risk Management Matrix

Risques	Le niveau de risque:	Probabilité:	Impact:	Mesures d'atténuation	Personne/org. responsable
<b>Risques contextuels</b>					
Détérioration de La Situation Sécuritaire	Moyen	3	3	Suspension temporaire de certaines activités, et / ou poursuite éventuelle de certaines activités du projet dans un endroit plus sûr	PNUD RC (O)
Instabilité persistante de la gouvernance	Moyen	3	3	Bien que les activités du projet puissent se poursuivre, la prise de décision sur les choix stratégiques à faire peut être retardée jusqu'à ce que les questions de gouvernance soient réglées (à la suite d'un accord politique). Cela peut impliquer la nécessité d'une extension du projet et comporte donc des conséquences budgétaires.	PNUD Fonds des Nations Unies RSASG/CR
Aggravation Rapide Du Contexte Financier	Haut	3	5	Bien que la mise en œuvre réussie du projet devrait avoir un impact positif majeur sur la réalisation des ODD et sur la cohésion nationale, une crise persistante pourrait	

				<p>sérieusement compliquer l'architecture de financement et les perspectives de financement à court, moyen et long terme de la mobilisation des ressources en Haïti.</p> <p>Si cela devait se produire, les problèmes que le projet doit résoudre deviendraient encore plus difficiles.</p> <p>La meilleure mesure d'atténuation est donc que le projet, par rapport aux scénarios de financement identifiés, suscite une prise de conscience – et une préoccupation – des/pour des scénarios dramatiques qui peuvent résulter d'une telle situation de crise persistante.</p>	<p>PNUD CNUCED</p> <p>Coordonnateur Résident</p> <p>DSRSG (mission de bons offices aux partis politiques et aux acteurs politiques)</p>
<b>Risques programmatiques</b>					
Hésitation du secteur privé à investir dans des entreprises liées aux ODD	Haut	3	4	Améliorer encore la politique de promotion de l'investissement et le cadre d'incitation, et intensifier les consultations du secteur privé en vue de trouver des solutions gagnant-gagnant	Partenaires du projet responsables de l'IED et de la promotion des investissements du secteur privé
Les réformes recommandées non initiées et / ou mises en œuvre	Haut	3	4	Documenter avec force et "chiffrer" l'impact de l'absence de réforme. Augmentation de force et	MPCE PNUD CNUCED CR/ RSASG (bons offices)



				d'attention face aux conséquences de la non-action	
Détérioration des perspectives d'endettement	Haut	3	4	Fournir une argumentation solide et des coûts pour aider à sensibiliser. Soutenir la négociation pour le rééchelonnement de la dette et l'augmentation de l'APD.	Coordination du Projet PNUD CNUCED RSASG (bons offices)
<b><i>Risques institutionnels</i></b>					
Questions relatives à la coordination efficace de tous les acteurs et partenaires concernés.	Faible	2	2	Renforcer davantage les capacités et les ressources du MPCE (et d'autres ministères associés au projet) en vue d'une coordination efficace	PNUD CNUCED RSASG (bons offices)
Difficultés rencontrées dans l'institutionnalisation des activités et les résultats des projets	Faible	2	2	Faire pleinement comprendre, aux niveaux supérieurs, l'impact considérable d'une résolution insuffisante et durable des problèmes de financement	PNUD CNUCED RSASG (bons offices)
<b><i>Les risques fiduciaires</i></b>					
La gestion des fonds sera la responsabilité du PNUD, selon la modalité DEX	N/d	1	1	N/d	N/d

## Annex 3: List of strategic documents

### 3.1. Strategic documents that were produced by the JP

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Document type (policy/strategy, assessment, guidance, training material, methodology etc.)	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
Prodoc revu final (HAITI - Cadre National Intégré de Financement pour le Développement Durable » ; CINFR / signé vs 2 / 02-12-2021 Final.pdf)	12-2021	Programme Document	Programme Contract
Potentiel pour Haïti de bénéficier et d'exploiter des sources innovantes de financement du développement ; Préparé par Daniel Dorsainvil pour le compte de la Conférence des Nations Unies pour le Commerce et le Développement (CNUCED), Octobre 2022	10-2022	Assessment/research study	Technical assessment to inform DFA prepared by sector/thematic experts; study commissioned, coordinated and vetted by the JP PUNO UNCTAD
Stratégies de Mobilisation des ressources naturelles publiques nationales et internationales, Bilan et Perspectives ; CINFR 2022	2022	Assessment/research study	Technical assessment to inform DFA prepared by sector/thematic experts; study commissioned, coordinated and vetted by the JP PUNO UNCTAD
Les Investissements privés dans les stratégies de financement du développement durable d'Haïti, Bilan et Perspectives ; CINFR 2022	2022	Assessment/research study	Technical assessment to inform DFA prepared by sector/thematic experts; study commissioned, coordinated and vetted by the JP PUNO UNCTAD
Études de Cadrage sur le Secteur des Pêches et de l'Aquaculture en Haïti : (i) Exploiter les ressources halieutiques pour le développement socio-économique : leçons pour l'Angola et Haïti (2021); et (ii) Défis et promesses du secteur de la pêche et de l'aquaculture d'Haïti (2023); par William Gustave ; CNUCED	06-2021 & 2023	Assessment/research study	Technical assessment to inform DFA prepared by sector/thematic experts; study commissioned, coordinated and vetted by the JP PUNO UNCTAD
Capacité productive de l'économie haïtienne ; CNUCED/ALDC/2022/5	05-2021	Assessment/research study	Technical assessment to inform DFA prepared by sector/thematic experts; study commissioned, coordinated and vetted by the JP PUNO UNCTAD
Haïti, Financement des ODD, Potentiels de Production et d'Exportations ; Étude commanditée par la CNUCED ; par Fritz Duroseau ; 3/24/2022	03-2022	Assessment/research study	Technical assessment to inform DFA prepared by sector/thematic experts; study commissioned, coordinated and vetted by the JP PUNO UNCTAD
Étude rétrospective sur les transferts de fonds de la diaspora haïtienne, Perspectives pour une remobilisation vers le financement du développement durable d'Haïti ; CINFR 2022	2022	Assessment/research study	Technical assessment to inform DFA prepared by sector/thematic experts; study commissioned, coordinated and vetted by the JP PUNO UNCTAD
Étude sur le développement de l'économie rurale : Bilan et perspectives ; par Ledix Amisial, Pierre Seth, Jean Amos Montreuil, Jules Obed ; CINFR 2022	2022	Assessment/research study	Technical assessment to inform DFA prepared by sector/thematic experts; study commissioned, coordinated

			and vetted by the JP PUNO UNCTAD
Étude sur les stratégies de développement, objectifs du millénaire pour le développement et les objectifs de développement durable en Haïti ; CINF 2022	2022	Assessment/research study	Technical assessment to inform DFA prepared by sector/thematic experts; study commissioned, coordinated and vetted by the JP PUNO UNCTAD
Résumés séparés des neufs (9) études de base réalisées entre 2021 et 2022 ; CINF 2023	2023	Assessment/research study (summaries)	One-page summaries of the various thematic in-depth studies
L'Évaluation du Financement du Développement (EFD) ; Rapport final ; par Jessy Petit Frère et al. ; CNUCED 2023	07-2023	Strategic document	Development Finance Study based on the complete set of abovementioned UNCTAD sector-specific/thematic assessments

### **3.2. Strategic documents to which the JP directly contributed to**

<b>Title of the document</b>	<b>Date (month; year) when finalized</b>	<b>Document type (policy/strategy, assessment, guidance, training material, methodology etc.)</b>	<b>Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it</b>
Sondage Citoyen : Perception des Haïtiens.nes des Objectifs de Développement Durable (ODD) et des défis conjoncturels en vue de la définition d'une Stratégie Nationale de Financement des ODD pour le pays ; Réalisé par le BRIDES, Port au Prince, Mai 2023	05-2023	Assessment/research study (perception survey report)	

## **Annex 4: Communications materials**

### **4.1. Human interest story**

The implementation protocol, through the COPIL and COMI, has facilitated coordination between the players involved. The joint program has helped to strengthen the level of coordination between the players concerned in the quest for cohabitation and consultation. The transversal nature of the JP has significantly strengthened the level of coordination between the players concerned, in particular between the SNU and the government, but also within the government team. The involvement of focal points from the various ministries in program coordination has enabled the various stakeholders to familiarize themselves with the best practices of inter-agency coordination, thus fostering the exchange of information between the various partners. There has been a rapprochement between the various ministries. Apart from communication between the focal points and the DGs within the ministries (i.e., in the vertical direction), there was a better flow of information between the DGs of the various ministries, among them, in the horizontal direction, too.

The program's contribution to strengthening coordination between actors is marked by the fact that they have met on several occasions as part of this joint working approach. Designing, discussing and making decisions. This helps to harmonize actions. As a result, these interaction sessions have created more links and knowledge between the various players, leading to greater collaboration between them. This is also the case for the government and the UN, but also for the government team. The Joint Program has enabled senior officials from various Ministries and the UNDP to meet regularly online. These virtual meetings facilitated the sharing of comments, opinions and suggestions between stakeholders, which in turn facilitated planning, implementation, day-to-day monitoring and the taking of certain decisions linked to PC- CINF activities. The involvement of Ministry Focal Points (FPs) in program coordination enabled them to learn about new best practices in program monitoring and coordination.

The JP made it easier for MEF and MPCE Directors General (DGs) and Focal Points to meet and harmonize actions. In the event of a particular ministerial JP Focal Point being unavailable to follow up a file, another Focal Point can come to his or her assistance. This would facilitate intra-governmental coordination. So, learning good coordination practices from JP Focal Points, bringing the DGs of ministries closer together, and enabling focal points to help their counterparts, are all factors that contribute to strengthening coordination within the government team. However, serious efforts still need to be made in terms of coordination in the field. There is also the problem of alignment with national tools.

The COSUS implementation protocol has facilitated coordination between the players involved. The CINF Haiti PC Team's working method also contributed. Much can be said about the recent "Multi-stakeholder Dialogue" experience, which was used to validate the work and try to identify prospects for the future of the CINF! The INFF JP helped to strengthen collaboration and partnership with local and international partners in the public and private sectors through citizen surveys, consultations and multi-stakeholder dialogue. The program created sustainable partnerships by bringing together the various players around the issue of development financing. In this way, the JP provided a solid framework for fostering a dynamic of consultation and participation by all the players concerned by the subject. This is likely to arouse their interest and commitment to the country's transformation.

### **4.2. Communication products**

<b>Title of the document</b>	<b>Date when finalized (MM/YY)</b>	<b>Brief description</b>
Note de Synthèse des Résultats du Sondage Citoyen en Haïti 2021 ; par David Bardey ; Note de Politique PNUD – No. 16, PNUD 2022	2022	Summary of perception survey study's findings
Cadre intégré national pour le financement du développement durable d'Haïti ; Bulletin d'information mensuel ; Infolettre CINF no. 1, Avril 2022	04-2022	Information bulletin providing updates on programme activities and results
Cadre intégré national pour le financement du développement durable d'Haïti ; Bulletin d'information ; Fonds Conjoint des ODD / SNU Haïti ; Infolettre CINF no. 2, Juin 2022	06-2022	Information bulletin providing updates on programme activities and results

## Annex 5: Joint Stakeholder Declaration (6 Septembre 2023)

**COOPERATION  
ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES / RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI  
(SNU – HAÏTI)**

**LE PROGRAMME CONJOINT  
Cadre Intégré National pour le Financement (CINF) du Développement Durable d'Haïti  
DIAGNOSTIC & PERSPECTIVES**

Par  
**LA COORDINATION PAYS DU SYSTÈME DES NATIONS UNIES (BCR SNU), VIA LE PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT, ET, LA CONFÉRENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE COMMERCE ET LE DÉVELOPPEMENT (PNUD, CNUCED)**

&  
**LE GOUVERNEMENT À TRAVERS PRINCIPALEMENT LE MINISTÈRE DE LA PLANIFICATION ET DE LA COOPÉRATION EXTERNE (MPCE) ET LE MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉCONOMIE ET DES FINANCES (MEF)**

### DÉCLARATION CONJOINTE

**Hôtel Karibe  
Pétion Ville, 6 Septembre 2023**

L'Organisation des Nations Unies (ONU) a décidé conjointement avec tous les pays Membres, dont la République d'Haïti, à partir du Sommet de la terre siégeant chaque dix (10) ans depuis 1972, de faire du Nouveau Millénaire, 2000, celui du changement dans la manière d'entreprendre par rapport au passé, afin de protéger l'environnement, la vie et l'avenir de la Planète terre, de génération en génération. La notion « Développement Durable » sous-tendant « Développement Humain » est désormais consignée et des Programmes d'actions sur quinze (15) ans ont vu le jour dès septembre de l'année 2000. Dans la foulée, en Septembre 2015, l'Agenda du Développement Durable 2016-2030 est unanimement adopté en vue d'atteindre dix-sept (17) objectifs concordants ODD d'ici là, après ceux de la période 2001-2015 au nombre de huit (8) baptisés Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (OMD). Il faut dire qu'au Sommet décennal il se définit, à chaque session, les moyens de stimuler le développement durable au niveau mondial.

Fort de l'expérience des OMD atteints avec des fortunes diverses, la Troisième Conférence Internationale sur le Financement du développement durable, tenue en juillet 2015 en Ethiopie à Addis Abeba, sous l'égide de l'ONU, recommande dans son Programme d'Actions pour attirer l'offre externe, un effort national basé sur la définition au niveau pays d'une stratégie formulée à travers un Cadre Intégré National de Financement (CINF) du développement, également désigné par l'acronyme anglais (INFF). Pour contribuer à cette démarche, le Secrétaire Général de l'ONU a institué un Fonds Commun ODD, visant à accélérer le processus vers l'atteinte de ces objectifs. D'autres pays dont Cuba et le Gabon sont ainsi en train d'adopter de pareils cadres, avec aussi la contribution de divers partenaires de développement.

En Haïti, le processus vers le CINF a été lancé en mai 2021, grâce à un appui financier du Fonds Commun ODD accordé en juin 2020 supportant le diagnostic, la première des quatre composantes requises. Ce financement s'adresse à un programme conjoint (PC) CINF/INFF appelé à établir les bases d'un plan stratégique intégrant les ODD, pour répondre aux besoins du peuple haïtien et aussi à la vision officielle de développement couvrant ces besoins, eux-mêmes traduits dans la feuille de route des ODD formellement priorisés.

Ce PC CINF/INFF, relatif au Diagnostic, recommande des mesures de réformes dûment consolidées et concertées pour orienter le cadre devant faciliter la mobilisation des ressources financières. Il a été mené conjointement par le Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD) et la Conférence des Nations Unies pour le Commerce et le Développement (CNUCED), sous l'égide du BCR du SNU, côté international et côté national sous l'ombrelle du Gouvernement, par le Ministère de la Planification et de la Coopération Externe (MPCE) et le Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances (MEF), associés à trois autres Ministères chefs de file que sont le Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie (MCI), le Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail (MAST) et le Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural (MARNDR). Le dialogue multi-acteurs des 5 et 6 Septembre 2023 sur les réalisations et/ou résultats, tient lieu de séance de clôture, et cela a servi du même coup à la validation des acquis du programme conjoint en Haïti portant sur le diagnostic.

Ces acquis, résultats d'une appropriation significative du PC CINF traduite par une collaboration continue entre les Ministères chefs de file, découlent des travaux d'analyse et de consultations réalisés par des professionnels avisés, contractés pour, de manière participative, paver la voie vers l'accomplissement du Cadre Intégré National de Financement (CINF) pour le Développement d'Haïti. Il s'agit plus précisément :

- i) Des études détaillées faisant état 1<sup>o</sup> - de l'évolution, durant les vingt dernières années, des financements publics et privés, y compris des contributions de la diaspora, 2<sup>o</sup> - des perspectives ou potentiel futur de ces apports ;
- ii) D'un bilan et analyse de l'avancement d'Haïti dans le cheminement vers la réalisation des OMD/ODD;

- iii) De l'évaluation des principaux secteurs économiques clés, y compris l'aquaculture et la pêche, les capacités productives et le niveau de transformation structurelle d'Haïti, tout en appréciant leur rôle central dans le cadre du développement durable de l'économie du pays ;
- iv) D'un sondage citoyen basé sur deux (2) consultations des divers acteurs pour saisir les perceptions, les appréhensions et les attentes de la population Haïtienne concernant la conjoncture nationale et les perspectives de développement ;
- v) De l'évaluation du financement du développement (EFD) d'Haïti, incluant une première ébauche des besoins financiers et des recommandations pour la mise en œuvre du CINF impliquant l'institutionnalisation ;
- vi) De l'établissement d'une feuille de route pour le déploiement du CINF axé sur un PSDH révisé intégrant les ODD.

À l'issue de cette évaluation ou ce diagnostic prenant en compte aussi l'évaluation du financement du développement (EFD) comme réalisation agrégée, dans le cadre du PC CINF/INFF pour Haïti, et dont le rapport est approuvé à travers le Dialogue Multi-acteurs, le MPCE, le MEF, et le RCO ont convenu des résolutions suivantes :

**1. Reconnaissance de la Synergie :** Les partenaires reconnaissent et louent la collaboration exemplaire tout au long du programme, reflétant la détermination commune pour le développement durable d'Haïti vers les objectifs concordants ODD.

**2. Valorisation des Acquis :** Les Partenaires attestent des avancées et des réalisations significatives obtenues grâce au PC CINF pour Haïti, jetant les fondements d'une planification et programmation financières pour un développement optimal, moyennant la mise à contribution des acquis et des recommandations, suivant le meilleur consensus possible.

**3. Pérennisation de l'Engagement :** Chacune des parties, incluant le Ministère de la Planification et de la Coopération Externe (MPCE), le Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances (MEF), et le Bureau pays de la Coordination du SNU (BCR SNU) réaffirme sa détermination à persévérer dans la mise en œuvre du développement durable en Haïti pour atteindre des objectifs concordants ODD, et aussi, ce faisant, sa volonté d'encourager, voire favoriser, ici et ailleurs, les réformes et changements nécessaires, répondant aux projections pour le Nouveau Millénaire voulu en rupture avec les manières d'entreprendre, d'agir et de faire dans le passé, provoquant tant de méfaits sur l'environnement, sur la nature et sur le climat, au point d'hypothéquer même la vie sur notre planète.

**4. Alignement renforcé entre le PSDH et l'Agenda 2030 pour le développement durable :** La priorité sera accordée, dans la poursuite du processus, à la révision du Plan Stratégique de Développement d'Haïti (PSDH), comme il se doit, pour un alignement adéquat avec la Feuille de Route ODD approuvée par le Gouvernement, afin de s'assurer que ce Plan reflète les besoins actuels et les aspirations du peuple haïtien, conformes tant à son espace et cadre de vie, qu'à l'environnement global universel, suivant la Vision du Changement projetée pour le Nouveau Millénaire. Pour cela, les partenaires accorderont le bénéfice de l'urgence à l'**examen national volontaire** des progrès réalisés, d'après cette vision du Changement, dans la déclinaison de l'Agenda pour le développement durable 2016-2030 jusqu'à date, vers les 17 objectifs concordants ciblés. Le rapport de cet examen, attendu depuis, à chaque Sommet annuel ODD, devrait être finalisé avant la Session de 2025 ; et l'examen en soi cherchera objectivement à identifier et/ou définir les repères ou lignes de base ODD existants au début de l'Agenda pour en faciliter un suivi régulier jusque dans ses ambitions de ne laisser personne de côté.

**5. Mise en place du CINF :** Reconnaissant l'importance du CINF comme mécanisme central pour la planification, la programmation et le financement du développement, les partenaires s'engagent à travailler de concert pour sa mise en place complète et efficace en s'appropriant la feuille de route propre au CINF, dont une version préliminaire a été élaborée dans le cadre de l'Évaluation du Financement du Développement (EFD).

**6. Consultations approfondies :** les partenaires s'engagent à mener des consultations approfondies et périodiques avec tous les acteurs pertinents, notamment les partenaires techniques et financiers, les acteurs non gouvernementaux et la société civile, pour s'assurer que les initiatives futures répondent aux besoins réels du pays.

**7. Mobilisation des ressources :** Les partenaires du programme s'engagent à poursuivre leurs efforts pour mobiliser les ressources nécessaires devant permettre d'une part, l'examen et la révision du PSDH intégrant les ODD, et, d'autre part l'implémentation du CINF d'Haïti. La mobilisation de ressources pour la mise en œuvre du PSDH, guidée par le CINF, nécessite la participation active de tous les intervenants. Cela concerne aussi bien la mobilisation de financements internes, qu'ils soient publics ou privés, que les contributions des partenaires du développement, tout en garantissant leur adéquation avec les priorités et plans d'action révisés du PSDH. En ce sens, le CINF sera adopté graduellement pour le cadrage du budget de la République d'Haïti.

**8. Reconnaissance du rôle central d'Haïti :** Tout en valorisant l'assistance et la collaboration internationale, les parties reconnaissent le rôle central du gouvernement d'Haïti dans la détermination de leur propre chemin de développement en rupture avec le passé suivant la vision du Changement pour le Nouveau Millénaire.

**9. Reconnaissance du rôle fondamental majeur des Institutions Mondiales Régulatrices :** Le Nouveau Millénaire 2000 ambitionne de promouvoir le Développement Durable et l'atteinte des objectifs concordants y relatifs, ODD, grâce à la mise en avant de nouvelles manières d'entreprendre et/ou de faire les choses, en rupture avec l'ordre ancien dans ses méfaits notamment sur la nature et sur l'environnement. Les partenaires déclarent que les changements qui s'imposent pour ce faire doivent nécessairement impacter aussi et de manière significative les Institutions Mondiales Régulatrices pour

qu'elles parviennent à s'arranger pour faciliter cette mutation et le codéveloppement prenant en compte le rééquilibrage, en toute justice.

**10. Vers un avenir prometteur** : Confiant dans les bases solides portées par le CINF, les Partenaires sont optimistes quant à l'avenir d'Haïti qui y adhère, et ils s'engagent à continuer de travailler ensemble pour le meilleur garantissant davantage de prospérité pour tous les Haïtiens sans laisser personne à la traîne.

Signé par,



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Ingeborg Ulrika Ulfsson RICHARDSON  
Coordonnatrice Résidente des Nations Unies



## Annex 6: JP Prodoc's Gender Marker Matrix

Indicateur		Note	Constatations et Explications	Preuves ou Moyens de Vérification
N°	Formulation			
1.1	L'analyse de contexte intègre l'analyse de genre	3	<p>Le CDD (basé sur le BCP) et qui guide tous les programmes en cours de développement au sein de l'UNCT, a l'égalité des sexes comme l'une de ses cinq priorités thématiques.</p> <p>La mise à jour du BCP qui vient de s'achever présente donc un aperçu actualisé des défis en matière d'égalité des sexes, qui constituent l'un des cinq principaux sujets</p>	Analyse Commune par Pays ; CDD ; Stratégie nationale des ODD ; Cadre stratégique Intégré
			<p>abordés dans la mise à jour. La même priorité à l'égalité des sexes figurait également dans le Cadre stratégique intégré pour Haïti 2020-2021, demandé par le Conseil de Sécurité, qui vient d'être achevé, et qui signale également la question prioritaire de « financement du développement ».</p> <p>Les objectifs du projet sont également définis en référence à la Stratégie nationale des ODD (actuelle), qui contient une analyse complète sur genre et inclut l'objectif d'égalité des sexes parmi les objectifs nationaux prioritaires des ODD.</p>	
1.2	Égalité des sexes intégré dans les résultats proposés	3	<p>L'objectif du projet n'est pas seulement de concevoir une stratégie de financement pour la réalisation des ODD, mais aussi de s'assurer que tous les financements mobilisés sont entièrement conformes aux objectifs des ODD, l'objectif d'égalité des sexes étant un objectif prioritaire dans la stratégie nationale des ODD et l'ISF.</p> <p>Toute révision requise de la stratégie nationale des ODD, en fonction des scénarios de financement et du degré de réussite dans la réalisation des objectifs de financement, maintiendra l'objectif d'égalité des sexes parmi les objectifs prioritaires figurant également dans la stratégie, les cibles et les plans d'action révisés des ODD.</p>	Stratégies, Plans d'action et Initiatives de Mobilisation de financement actuels et éventuellement révisés pour les ODD en Haïti
1.3	Les indicateurs de résultats du programme mesurent les changements en matière d'égalité des sexes	2	<p>Pendant que le suivi ventilé par sexe se poursuivra, les capacités statistiques nationales pourraient ne pas être à la hauteur de la nécessité d'une ventilation par sexe approfondie ou mise à jour. Cette lacune sera, dans la mesure du possible, comblée en visant à obtenir des informations de qualité sur la question de l'égalité des sexes dans les processus de consultation que le projet organisera tout au long du projet (grâce au leadership d'ONU-Femmes dans la mise en œuvre de ces consultations)</p>	Mises à jour des projets ; rapports de réunion ; rapports de suivi et d'évaluation et information



2.1	Le PUNO (organisation participante des Nations unies) collabore et s'unit au gouvernement sur la question de l'égalité des sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes	<b>3</b>	<p>ONU-Femmes sera invitée à contribuer à la coordination régulière du projet, en s'appuyant sur sa vaste collecte de données et sur son rôle moteur dans les processus de consultation menés dans le cadre de ce projet.</p> <p>ONU-Femmes informera le directeur et la coordination du projet en ce qui concerne la collecte de données récentes (et les enseignements tirés) conformément à celles portant sur le genre recueillies dans la mise en œuvre de son portefeuille de programmes de pays, de sorte que la formulation et la révision de la stratégie puissent être guidées par des analyses et données les plus récentes.</p>	Procès-verbal de réunions de coordination. Notes d'orientation établies et fournies par ONU-Femmes.
2.2	PUNO collabore et s'unit aux OSC des femmes/de l'égalité des sexes	<b>2</b>	Le projet comprend une interaction régulière et systématique avec la société civile, compte tenu de leur rôle crucial de pont entre le projet et les citoyens. Des activités de plaidoyer seront entreprises pour faire en sorte que la dimension liée au genre figure en bonne place dans cette interaction et cette transition.	Rapports sur les consultations de la société civile; rapports de la société civile sur les consultations et les dialogues organisés par eux.
3.1	Le programme propose un budget sensible au genre	<b>2</b>	Le budget du projet lui-même n'est pas ventilé par sexe. Le poste de chef de projet étant de loin le poste de coût le plus élevé du budget, la prise en compte de la problématique hommes-femmes sera expliquée dans le mandat du poste et dans les exigences du poste en matière d'aptitude, d'expertise et de compétences.	Mandats du CTA (Conseiller technique en chef)
<b>Notation totale</b>		<b>2</b>		

## Annex 7: Prodoc's SDG baseline matrix

### ODD

### Etat d'avancement (selon les dernières données disponibles)

<p><b>Objectif 1.</b> Éliminer la pauvreté sous toutes ses formes et partout dans le monde</p>	<p>La pauvreté (basée sur le seuil de pauvreté national de 2,41 \$ par jour) était de 64 % au début du millénaire et a diminué à 59 % vers 2015.</p> <p>Les inégalités ont fortement augmenté depuis 2001, avec un coefficient de Gini augmentant de 0,61 à 0,66 en 2012.</p> <p>La répercussion négative de la crise de 2018-2019 sur la pauvreté devrait être importante compte tenu de la croissance faible voire négative du PIB en 2019, et qui continuera de diminuer en 2020 et 2021 selon les prévisions récentes de la Banque mondiale.</p>
<p><b>Objectif 2.</b> Éliminer la faim, assurer la sécurité alimentaire, améliorer la nutrition et promouvoir l'agriculture durable</p>	<p>Fin 2019, près de 3,7 millions d'Haïtiens ont souffert « d'insécurité alimentaire sévère ». Parmi eux, plus d'un million d'entre eux étaient dans des situations « d'urgence ». Les projections indiquent qu'en 2020, le nombre de personnes ayant besoin d'une aide alimentaire d'urgence augmentera à 4,1 millions (un peu plus d'un tiers de la population)</p>
<p><b>Objectif 3.</b> Permettre à tous de vivre en bonne santé et promouvoir le bien-être de tous à tout âge</p>	<p>L'espérance de vie a augmenté, passant de 54,3 ans en 1990 à 63,7 ans en 2018.</p> <p>La mortalité néonatale est de 25 pour 1000 naissance et la mortalité infantile de 57 pour 1000 enfants nés vivants (2017), comparé à 32 et 59 respectivement en 2005.</p> <p>La mortalité maternelle reste la plus élevée de la région.</p> <p>Une étude menée en 2017 a montré que 20 259 emplois étaient vacants dans le secteur de la santé, bien qu'en parallèle, 24 % des médecins, 87 % des infirmières et 59 % des sages-femmes étaient au chômage.</p>
<p><b>Objectif 4.</b> Assurer l'accès de tous à une éducation de qualité, sur un pied d'égalité, et promouvoir les possibilités d'apprentissage tout au long de la vie</p>	<p>Selon les données fournies par le ministère de l'éducation, le taux net de scolarisation était de 76 % en 2003 et de 88 % en 2011.</p> <p>En 2016, le taux d'alphabétisme, bien que toujours faible, a augmenté à 61,69, comparé à 58,74 en 2003.</p>
<p><b>Objectif 5.</b> Parvenir à l'égalité des sexes et autonomiser toutes les femmes et les filles</p>	<p>Dans l'enseignement primaire, l'égalité des sexes était de 0,93 en 2012. En 2000, elle était de 1,01. Le parlement haïtien (bien que la législature actuelle se soit achevée le 13 janvier 2020, sans élections pourtant pour constituer le nouveau parlement), a une participation féminine en dessous de 3 % (2,72 % pour les deux chambres) ; bien qu'il y ait eu près de 9 % de femmes en 2003, et ce en dépit de la législation promulguée récemment pour un quota de 30 %.</p>
<p><b>Objectif 6.</b> Garantir l'accès de tous à des services d'alimentation en eau et d'assainissement gérés de façon durable</p>	<p>En 2012, 72,7 % des foyers haïtiens ont eu accès à une meilleure source d'eau potable, comparé à 36,5 % en 1995.</p> <p>Le pourcentage d'Haïtiens passant par le secteur privé pour l'eau potable a augmenté de 10,9 % à 25,8 % entre 2006 et 2012.</p> <p>Entre 1990 et 2015, le pourcentage de personnes pratiquant la défécation à l'air libre a diminué de 48 % à 19 %.</p> <p>Entre 1990 et 2015, l'accès à des sources l'eau potable a diminué de 4 points (le pourcentage de la population ayant accès à l'eau courante ou potable a diminué de 62 % à 58 %)</p>
<p><b>Objectif 7.</b> Garantir l'accès de tous à des services énergétiques fiables, durables et modernes, à un coût abordable</p>	<p>En 2007, moins de 30 % des foyers étaient reliés à un réseau d'énergie (y compris les connexions illégales) et seulement 12,5 % étaient régulièrement reliés par des compteurs. Ces chiffres ont augmenté à 38 % en 2012.</p>

<b>Objectif 8.</b> Promouvoir une croissance économique soutenue, partagée et durable, le plein emploi productif et un travail décent pour tous	Le taux de chômage des jeunes (15-24 ans) est resté stable, autour de 19 %, selon des données collectées avant la crise. En janvier 2020, une étude menée par la Banque centrale d'Haïti a indiqué que près des deux tiers des entreprises sondées avaient réduit l'emploi d'environ 10-25 % en réponse à l'activité réduite due à la crise.
<b>Objectif 9.</b> Bâtir une infrastructure résiliente, promouvoir une industrialisation durable qui profite à tous et encourager l'innovation	INFORMATION NON DISPONIBLE À L'HEURE ACTUELLE
<b>Objectif 10.</b> Réduire les inégalités dans les pays et d'un pays à l'autre	Les inégalités ont fortement augmenté depuis 2001, avec un coefficient de Gini passant de 0,61 à 0,66 en 2012. Haïti se place 168e dans le dernier Rapport sur le développement humain. Son PIB par habitant a diminué de près de 0,7 % par an au cours des 30 dernières années, en faisant l'un des rares PMA à ne pas afficher une croissance - même faible - constante du PIB par habitant.
<b>Objectif 11.</b> Faire en sorte que les villes et les établissements humains soient ouverts à tous, sûrs, résilients et durables	En 2015, seuls 37 % des déchets étaient collectés quotidiennement dans la zone urbaine de Port-au-Prince. La plupart des nouvelles constructions, notamment à la suite de la reconstruction après le tremblement de terre, se font sans les directives d'un plan ou d'une stratégie de développement urbain.
<b>Objectif 12.</b> Établir des modes de consommation et de production durables	INFORMATION NON DISPONIBLE À L'HEURE ACTUELLE
<b>Objectif 13.</b> Prendre d'urgence des mesures pour lutter contre les changements climatiques et leurs répercussions	Entre 1998 et 2007, l'indice mondial des risques climatiques à long terme pour Haïti est resté constant à 15,17, classant Haïti parmi les 10 pays les plus affectés par les catastrophes naturelles. La part du ministère de l'environnement dans le budget national en milliers de gourdes était de 0,18 % en 2001. Ce chiffre est passé à 0,5 % en 2016.
<b>Objectif 14.</b> Conserver et exploiter de manière durable les océans, les mers et les ressources marines aux fins du développement durable	INFORMATION NON DISPONIBLE À L'HEURE ACTUELLE

<p><b>Objectif 15.</b> Préserver et restaurer les écosystèmes terrestres, en veillant à les exploiter de façon durable, gérer durablement les forêts, lutter contre la désertification, enrayer et inverser le processus de dégradation des sols et mettre fin à l'appauvrissement de la biodiversité</p>	<p>Le pourcentage de forêts a diminué de 3,96 % en 2000 à 3,52 % en 2015.</p>
<p><b>Objectif 16.</b> Promouvoir l'avènement de sociétés pacifiques et inclusives aux fins du développement durable, assurer l'accès de tous à la justice et mettre en place, à tous les niveaux, des institutions efficaces, responsables et ouvertes à tous</p>	<p>Haïti continue de connaître un haut degré d'instabilité, avec les dernières crises en 2018 et 2019 (et qui se poursuivent en 2020) et les manifestations de masse qui ont parfois tourné aux émeutes. La fin de mandat du parlement (en janvier 2020, après l'expiration de son mandat de 4 ans et sans que des élections ne soient encore organisées pour constituer le prochain parlement) ajoute un facteur supplémentaire de tension et d'instabilité dans le pays.</p>
<p><b><u>Objectif 17. Renforcer les moyens de mettre en œuvre le Partenariat mondial pour le développement et le revitaliser.</u></b></p>	<p>L'aide au développement officielle en Haïti a augmenté de 167 millions de dollars en 1990 à 3 milliards de dollars en 2010 (après le tremblement de terre), mais a diminué à 1 milliard de dollars en 2018 et 2019.</p> <p>Le niveau de dettes a augmenté à 35 % du PIB, faisant d'Haïti l'un des 13 PMA en (ou proche du) surendettement. L'investissement étranger est resté (avant la crise, car les données ne sont pas disponibles après) à un niveau très faible de 100-150 millions de dollars par an.</p>

## Annex 8: Individuals consulted (focus group participants, key informants/interviewees etc.)

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