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Substantive session of 2015**Item 12(d) of the provisional agenda****Long-term programme of support for Haiti****Report of the ECOSOC Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti 2015***Summary*

The present report highlights the main findings of the Economic and Social Council Ad Hoc Advisory group on Haiti following its visits to Washington, D.C. and to Haiti in April and May 2015. Five years after the devastating earthquake in Haiti, the Group continues to observe progress in recovery and reconstruction, but remains concerned about the continuing challenges being faced by Haiti. These include the holding of elections and the subsequent formation of a new government and administration; the on-going difficulties in relations with the Dominican Republic, including the deportation of Haitians, the lack of housing for the remaining internally displaced people in camps, the cholera epidemic, the response to the drawdown of the UN military presence in Haiti, the continuing weakness of key institutions such as the Judiciary and the Police and decline in donor assistance.

The group welcomes the commitment of the Government of Haiti to hold elections before the end of 2015 and calls for the support of the international community to help meet the current gap in funding for their organization. Improving the functioning of the judiciary, including the corrections service and other rule of law institutions is also necessary to strengthen political and institutional stability. Reform in this sector would enhance security and social stability and contribute to development by, among other things, enhancing the confidence of local and foreign investors and the donor community. To improve economic performance and social development, the Group calls for improved management of government finances as well as more focussed attention to areas with the potential to contribute to job creation. These areas include improvements in the system of property registration that could lead to, *inter alia*, increased agricultural production; increased investment in tourism; and stronger partnerships with local and foreign private investors. The Group also emphasizes the importance and necessity for a continued donor support and coordinated international engagement with the country. At the same time, the Group calls for more efficient aid coordination structures that are conducive to transparency and mutual accountability. The presence of United Nations in Haiti must continue to be responsive to Haiti's evolving development needs and transitional requirements with a view to ensuring that the United Nations is in a position to deliver as one and play a leading role in mobilizing the resources necessary to support the country's long-term development.

I. Introduction

1. The present report is the eleventh submitted by the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti since its reactivation in 2004, at the request of the Government of Haiti. The Group, which is chaired by Canada, is composed of the permanent representatives of Argentina, the Bahamas, Benin, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, France, Haiti, Mexico, Peru, Spain, Trinidad Tobago and Uruguay to the United Nations and the representative of the United States of America to the Economic and Social Council. The President of ECOSOC, currently Austria, also serves as an ex officio member of the Group.

2. By its resolution 2014/37, the Economic and Social Council extended the mandate of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti until the conclusion of its 2015 substantive session, with the purpose of following closely and providing advice on the long-term development strategy of Haiti to promote socioeconomic recovery, reconstruction and stability, with particular attention to the need to ensure coherence and sustainability in the international support to Haiti, based on the long-term national development priorities, building upon the Strategic Plan for the Development of Haiti, and stressing the need to avoid overlap and duplication with respect to existing mechanisms. The Council requested the Group to report on its activities to the Council at its substantive session of 2015.

3. The members of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group wish to express their profound gratitude and appreciation for the constructive and collaborative exchange which took place between its members and the Haitian authorities. The Group is grateful to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat for the constant support to its work; to the Special Representative of the Secretary General and Head of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General, Resident Coordinator and the other members of the UNCT and the international financial institutions and Organization of American States (OAS) for their continued interaction and commitment to knowledge and information sharing for a better aid coordination.

II. Continuing challenges in Haiti

4. **Recalling the strong call for the holding of long overdue elections in last year's report, the Group welcomes the promulgation of the electoral law by Presidential decree in March 2015**, followed by the publication of the electoral calendar, paving the way for elections later this year. The Group is pleased that the President of Haiti emphatically stated his commitment to ensuring that elections are held as planned. The first round of legislative elections are scheduled to be held on 9 August 2015, followed by the second round in addition to local and Presidential elections on 25 October 2015. A run-off for the Presidential elections will be held on 27 December 2015, if required. The Group believes that the inauguration of a new Government and administration in 2016 must be used by all national stakeholders as an opportunity to advance and consolidate political and institutional stability, which is indispensable for sustainable development in Haiti.

5. **The Group calls for strong financial support for the electoral process in Haiti.** The cost of the elections, which is expected to be borne by the donor community, is estimated at USD74, 02 million. Considering the total donor contribution of USD37, 28 million and further commitments of USD6,72 million, this leaves a funding gap of approximately USD30 million, which must be met if the second and third rounds of elections are to be properly organized. If the country is to succeed in holding free, fair and credible elections, the international community must work towards helping Haiti fill the gap. These elections are a key element in the process of establishing a climate of institutional stability and security for

all of Haiti's citizens, strengthening a conducive environment for domestic and foreign investment as well as a major contribution to the setting of conditions for sustainable development.

6. **The Advisory Group is also concerned that the potential for significant numbers of deportations of Haitians that began in mid-June at the border with the Dominican Republic could become a possible refugee crisis.** These deportations should be managed because they could pose security, health, economic and protection challenges at a time when the country is preparing for elections. Attention should also be paid to the possibility that the "stateless" persons of Haitian descent may be removed from the Dominican Republic and sent to Haiti. There is a clear need to ensure the protection of vulnerable populations and the Group urges that any flow of people across the border be managed in such a way that respects international conventions and human rights law. **The Group also encourages the Governments of Haiti and the Dominican Republic to speedily resolve the issues between them diplomatically and to consider in the future the revision of the 1999 Protocol governing repatriation and conduct of deportation between the two countries.**

7. **The Group remains concerned about the prevalence of cholera in Haiti.** Although the number of cases has declined by 90 per cent to fewer than 30,000 in 2014 from its peak of over 350,000 cases in 2011, it will be difficult to get to zero due to the continuing lack of access to clean water and sanitation facilities for a large part of the population. The Group took note of the work of the High Level Committee on Cholera, established by the Secretary-General and the Prime Minister, which coordinates the UN's effort in support of the Government of Haiti's National Plan for the Elimination of Cholera. The Plan is designed to attack the spread of Cholera at its source through the development of public health, water and sanitation infrastructure. As of December 2014, 50 per cent of the short-term plan and 18 per cent of the ten-year plan was funded. According to the Senior Coordinator for the Cholera Response in Haiti, **the lack of resources has already led to the closure of 91 of the 250 treatment centres and premature disengagement could compromise gains attained so far and lead to a resurgence of the epidemic.**

8. While the Group welcomes and acknowledges that very substantial progress has been made in reducing the number of internally displaced Haitians from 1.5 million to 64,680 as of 31 March 2015, according to the World Bank and the IOM, **the Group continues to call for durable solutions by the GoH, the UN system and the international community for the remaining internally displaced persons in the camps.**

9. **Environmental protection continues to be a major challenge with women and poorer households being disproportionately affected,** for example, by the impacts of deforestation and the need for improved management of water systems. Some positive steps have been taken to fight deforestation with tangible results. In the North, Artibonite, Grande Anse and Nippes departments, the Government of Canada, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the National Directorate for Water Supply and Sanitation (DINEPA) provided training and awareness sessions on climate change to over 50,000 people, and 1,000 school children were sensitised to the concept of eco-citizenship. Under the coordination of the National Directorate for Water Supply and Sanitation (DINEPA) the Climate Change Adaptation Project also rehabilitates water systems in the South and South-East. Recognising the potential for agricultural production along the Artibonite Delta, UNDP facilitated technical dialogue between the Ministries of Environment on both sides of the Haitian-Dominican border to identify joint environmental protection activities. These consultations resulted in the formulation of a Strategic Action Plan for Watershed Management that defines

future agricultural and energy projects for this region in order to prevent conflicts over water use between the two countries. The Group calls for scaling up of similar initiatives to accelerate progress in this area.

10. **These challenges come at a time when the military component of MINUSTAH is being drawn down.** While to date, it has proceeded smoothly with no notable increase in the overall level of violence in the country, the Group would like to note that the capacity of the Haitian National Police (HNP) may be tested during the electoral period as the Haitian authorities take on greater responsibilities for election security and logistics. There is wide recognition that HNP responded well to the challenges of controlling demonstrations that occurred prior to announcement of the elections, indicating their improved performance and readiness; however, some questions still remain regarding its capacity to carry out election security and logistics if there is large-scale election violence. In this context, careful attention should be paid to social and political tensions as the electoral process unfolds and further measures to prevent electoral violence should be identified.

11. **The judicial system remains weak despite important institutional capacity building programmes.** Haiti's prison system remains severely overcrowded, in large part due to high numbers of arbitrary arrests and prolonged pre-trial detentions. Although some recent developments in the area of rule of law are encouraging, including a push to reform Haiti's 179-year-old criminal law framework and an initiative to decrease prolonged pre-trial detention, rule of law bodies must improve their performance, transparency, accountability and accessibility. The Government needs to enhance its capacity to promote human rights and prosecute human rights violations. **A genuine national dialogue on institutional strengthening conducted in a transparent and consultative manner would contribute to confidence building among all stakeholders.**

12. **A major challenge for the country will be to manage the substantial decrease in donor financing** that has been notable since the peak of support in the aftermath of the 2010 earthquake. Having declined for the last three years, the trend is expected to continue into the future as stated in the World Bank's 2015 overview on the Haitian economy. Unless addressed, this will act to constrain Haiti's ability to make capital investments, which have been increasing over the last three years, going forward. With more limited resources, efficient and effective use domestic and external resources will remain critical. **The continued support of the international community will be indispensable and the Group is hopeful that the successful completion of the upcoming elections will lead to a more active engagement by the donor community.**

III. Economic and social situation

13. Taking the observations above into account, **the Advisory Group observed that despite challenges the overall economic and social situation in the country has continued to improve**, in particular in areas related to infrastructure, access to education, health and other services and through increased economic activity and investments. That being said, a variety of interlocutors pointed to a number of factors that could undermine this fragile progress, including recurrent expenditure shortfalls, weak national institutional capacity, a low level of skilled workers, continuing challenges in the provision of high quality education and healthcare, a shortage of qualified teachers and doctors as well as general insecurity.

14. **The Group is also of the view that the country’s economy would benefit from an improved management of government finances**, notably the need for creation and implementation of a single account within the Ministry of Finance to provide for greater control, transparency and accountability of all funds received and disbursed by the government. The continuing heavy reliance on external financing and the impact of the decline in donor support including through Petro-Caribe, will continue to impact the ability of the Government to sustain economic growth. **In this connection, ways and means should also be explored to leverage the inflow of remittances to the country economy by the diaspora.**

15. Given its vulnerability to environmental shocks and without a strong foundation of human capital, a diversified economy and political and institutional stability, Haiti remains subject to economic volatility as shown by the recent slowing of economic growth from 4.3 per cent in 2013 to 2.8 per cent in 2014, lower than the projected 3.6 per cent. According to the IMF, this substantial slowdown in 2014 was mainly due to delays in budget approval and adverse weather conditions that affected agricultural production.

16. **Economic and social progress over the medium term, in the face of a growing demographic challenge, requires a focus on unemployment and under-employment, which remain high.** The Group is encouraged by some of the efforts being made by the GoH to promote investment and job creation. In 2014, several projects were launched by the Ministry of Trade, in collaboration with UNDP, such as (1) the Laboratory for Innovation and Economic Development (LICE) which provides training to young entrepreneurs; (2) the publication of the first-ever catalogue of traditional Haitian products, a document that identifies key agricultural products by department and potential investments; (3) the establishment of a “Provider Database”, an interactive electronic library that provides real-time information for investors seeking information on business opportunities in Haiti; (4) the launch of the “ProHuerta” project in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR) which aims at improving the diet of urban and rural populations while building capacity and advocating for local production.

17. **One of the important areas for further institutional development is reform of the system of land registration.** The lack of clarity with regard to ownership and land title and land use regulation, is hindering the development of agricultural and tourism potential and has contributed to deforestation. Improvements in the legal framework and procedures for land registration and transfer should be a priority for the new government since it could lead to increased agricultural production, improved food security and employment opportunities for youth and women, as well as promote decentralisation and enhance confidence among potential domestic and foreign investors. The international community is encouraged to support this effort by contributing to support projects and programmes, perhaps initially on a pilot basis, in designated areas, and by sharing best practices.

18. **The Group views the tourism sector as one with substantial potential for the Haitian economy** and encourages the GoH in its efforts to develop the country’s tourist industry in a sustainable manner. As many as 362.980 tourists visited Haiti from January to September 2014 compared to 299.686 for the same period in 2013, an increase of 21.12% contributing US\$ 202.858.80 million to the economy during that period. An important constraint to the development in the tourism sector is the lack of tourism infrastructure. . Although some hotels were built during the last three years, the sector still needs significant investment, including from the Haitian diaspora. A major development in 2014 was the signing of a memorandum of understanding with the National Development Fund of Mexico

to create a development plan for the southern coast. **The Group would welcome similar initiatives which, once again, seeks to put the development of the potential in this sector on a sustainable footing.**

19. **The Group also emphasizes the need for Haiti to establish partnerships and enhanced relations with the national and foreign private sector as a key strategy in job creation and the promotion of socio-economic recovery.** To do so, Haiti will need to do more to catalyse private investment and improve the business environment by improving legislation, access to basic infrastructure, logistics, financial services, and skills. The Group urges the government of Haiti, multilateral banks, donors, and the private sector to jointly develop a framework that will address these challenges so that the private sector can be more active participants in the development of the country and contribute to the opportunities in construction and infrastructure development, agriculture, manufacturing, finance, tourism, and energy.

20. **The Group also underscores the important role played by civil society organizations in the provision of basic services, which complements the efforts of the government and has the potential to become make civil society a significant partner in Haiti's socioeconomic development.** Civil society organizations would also benefit from improved coordination in support for their activities and position them to contribute to a more unified approach to the country's development, led by the Government of Haiti. The Group attaches particular importance to the strengthening of grass roots and community-based organizations as part of the overall process of democratic and institutional development in Haiti contributing, once again, to the development of political, social and economic institutions that are more accessible, transparent and accountable.

III. International Support to Haiti

21. **Strong support by the United Nations and the international community continues to be critical in helping the Government of Haiti meet its short-term priorities and its longer-term goals** of recovery and development. By its resolution 2180 (2014), the Security Council extended the mandate of the MINUSTAH until October 2015. The UN has an integrated structure composed of MINUSTAH and a total of twenty-two development and humanitarian agencies. All agencies, funds and programmes, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, work within the UN Resident Coordinator system to support the country in its development. The 2013-2016 Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF) for Haiti articulates the joint strategy of MINUSTAH and the UN Country Team in support of the Government's stability and reconstruction efforts. The Framework puts a particular emphasis on the reconstruction of Haiti through the implementation of socio economic programmes for the eradication of extreme poverty, the reconstruction and/or development of the country's social and economic infrastructure, the creation of employment targeted at youth, institutional capacity building, rule of law, human rights and strengthening disaster risk management, among others.

22. **The Group observed that the United Nations system continues to focus on supporting institutional capacity building in the interest of creating an enabling environment for investment, both domestic and external.** Particular focus has been placed on the rule of law and support for the development of a truly independent judiciary through strengthening key oversight institutions such as the Superior Council of the Judiciary. With the support of MINUSTAH, UNDP and the OAS, the Superior Council of the Judiciary has agreed to develop a road map for strengthening the justice system and determining, for

example, the proper distribution of judges throughout the country. In coordination with MINUSTAH, UNDP also continues to train judicial inspectors (8) in the use of legal information management systems and 200 judges/clerks have received training in gender-based violence, investigative and court registry techniques. **The Group also welcomes the completion of the draft penal code, the passage of which must be a priority for the new Parliament.**

23. An important part of this effort is the strengthening of the Haitian National Police. The commitment of the Haitian authorities to the further professionalization of the national police, in close collaboration with the United Nations and bilateral donors and the creation of a steering committee to provide strategic and operational guidance for the implementation of the national police development plan is also noteworthy.

24. The Group recognises the potential for positive and tangible results for the UN system that could be realized by moving toward the “Delivery as One” approach in Haiti and witnessed examples of the practical benefits of inter-agency cooperation during the field visit in Grande Anse Department. Although not a “Delivering as One” (DAO) pilot country, the UN Country Team has incorporated relevant elements from the DAO Standard Operating Procedures and is moving forward in that spirit. The Political Champions for Resilience Initiative, being piloted in the Grande Anse Department by UNDP, OCHA, WHO/PAHO and FAO to reduce vulnerabilities and promote sustainable development is a good example of this approach. The DAO approach is also being utilised by FAO, UNDP, UNEP and UNOPS in the “Cote Sud” Initiative to reduce the vulnerability of the coastal region and by UNDP, UN-Habitat, ILO and the MINUSTAH Community Violence Reduction Team, to improve community planning and promote job creation in areas such as Bel Air and Cite Soleil.

25. The Group welcomes the revision and extension by one year of the Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF) which was developed by the joint United Nations - Government Steering committee and signed in the presence of the Group by the SRSG and the Minister of Planning and External Cooperation on 28 May 2015. These revisions reflect the Mission’s consolidation process, the on-going transition from a humanitarian to a development context, funding trends requirements and the Government’s new poverty alleviation and investment plans. The review provided an opportunity to revise UN objectives and indicators and to propose mechanisms for improved reporting and monitoring. It has allowed MINUSTAH and the United Nations Country Team to identify specific areas for enhanced collaboration, subject to the availability of additional financial resources.

26. The Group took note of on-going discussions between MINUSTAH and the UNCT on the need to formulate a transition plan in anticipation of the transfer of some of the functions of MINUSTAH to the Government, UNCT and other national and international partners and the ongoing reconfiguring of the UN’s presence in Haiti. This also includes assessing the impact of the transition on the Missions’ implementing partners and service delivery by the Government of Haiti. The Group is encouraged that the UN system has been proactive on looking at the potential implications of the gradual reconfiguration of the United Nations presence in the country and welcomes the fact that the continuing drawdown of MINUSTAH has to date proceeded smoothly. **The Group considers that the concerted effort to foster communication across the UN family and avoid duplication of efforts in the transition from a humanitarian to development basis is necessary and commendable.**

IV. Donor Assistance and Aid Effectiveness

27. **As in the past, the Group emphasizes the need for continued donor engagement given the vulnerability of the country to natural disasters and economic shocks**, and the need to sustain the development progress that has been achieved. In this context, the Group takes note of the Transitional Appeal (TAP), launched in March 2015 by the GoH and the United Nations. The TAP, with a budget of USD401 million, is intended to address basic social needs and will target the following sectors: 1) Durable solutions: US 67,8 million; 2) Cholera Prevention and Response; US 80,3 million; 3) Food Security and Nutrition: USD91,6 million; 4) Disaster Risk Reduction, Emergency preparedness and Response: USD51,4 million; 5) Protection from Violence, Abuse and Exploitation: USD21,3 million; 6) Education, Social Protection and Employment: USD 88,7 million.

28. **The Group welcomes the ongoing negotiations between the IMF and GoH for a follow-on programme to the 2010 Extended Credit Facility (ECF)**. The Facility, which aims to ensure macroeconomic stability and good fiscal governance by containing inflation and mitigating the volatility of the exchange rate, could also be helpful in increasing the mobilisation of revenue thereby addressing the challenges of the country's fiscal situation.

29. **The Group notes that the Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF) for earthquake recovery and reconstruction has not yet been fully disbursed** and a number of Government projects supported by the UN and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency are still ongoing. Areas such health, agriculture, professional training and elections are still supported utilising the last USD40 million available in the HRF. The World Bank Group, also a partner entity of the Fund, is currently assessing the vulnerability of some 400,000 buildings and evaluating with the Haitian Government, the cost of their reconstruction/rehabilitation. The International Development Association (IDA) is disbursing the committed USD500 million for the period 2012 to 2014. The World Bank Group (also responsible for the management of the HRF) contributed substantially to the country's reconstruction since the earthquake with its largest ever development programme launched in Haiti, amounting to over US\$800 million in grants.

30. **The Group also welcomes the on-going negotiations on Inter-American Development Bank's (IADB) Haiti Country Strategy for 2015-2020**. As one of the main multi-lateral partners of Haiti, IADB has disbursed more than USD500 million in aid since the earthquake. The five-year education programme, which included the construction of public schools, improved access for school-age children and improved education quality and access to vocational training, is at the core of their development strategy. With respect to private sector development, one of the key projects is the support for the development of the Caracol Industrial Park in partnership with the United States. As for the agricultural sector, a US\$200 million commitment over five years is expected to strengthen land tenure rights, boost agricultural production, increase market access for farmers, support the transfer of technology to small farmers, and reinforce food security.

31. **Recalling the recent increase in cholera cases during 2015, it is imperative to ensure that the Haiti National Plan is well funded**. The National Plan requires an estimated USD2.2 billion to support large-scale development of public health, water and sanitation infrastructure. The Group welcomes the USD20 million emergency programme financed by the World Bank to fight cholera in collaboration with the US Centre for Disease Control (CDC) and notes that the total UN amount required for 2014-2015 is USD72 million. As of December 2014, 50 per cent of the short-term plan (USD486 million for February 2013 – February 2015) was funded and 18 per cent (USD407 million) of the ten-year plan was funded with 12.9 per cent (USD285 million) disbursed. Ensuring that cholera operations are

adequately funded throughout 2015 will be critical to maintaining and improving the gains made over the last 24 months.

32. **The Group has also consistently called for increased aid effectiveness through improved and simplified donor support and accelerated governance reforms by the Haitian authorities**, with a view to creating new momentum for effective development support for the country. The instruments for improvement in this regard have been put in place and institutional structures exist for managing and coordinating aid through the “Cadre de coordination de l’Aide Externe au Développement d’Haïti”. A national aid policy has been presented to the Donor Coordination group G 12+ and a locally-driven results monitoring framework developed according to international standards of the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI).

33. **In this context, the Group welcomes the recent decision by the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation to simplify the external aid coordination mechanism for greater efficiency**; however, more needs to be done to ensure that it becomes more agile and a better conduit for exchanges between the GoH and donors on issues related to project development and implementation. Increasing mutual transparency and accountability with partners and strengthening the Planning and Study Units within line ministries to produce sector strategies, would help to improve the effectiveness the mechanism and to ensure alignment from partners.

34. During the Group’s visit, the potential for a stronger partnership between the Haitian Government and the international community was evident and, efforts in this direction need to be sustained, in order to keep donors engaged and enhance their confidence in the leadership and capacity of the GoH. **The Group supports the call by the GoH for direct budgetary support, which would help to enhance reporting and auditing systems, increase the allocation of funds, and improve capacity to manage the budget and disburse funds on time.**

35. The Group recognises that building strong, transparent and accountable institutions takes time and encourages the GOH and the international community to reinforce cooperation, working through and through local institutions, to overcome the existing obstacles and achieve more effective aid delivery. Although no recent evaluation of aid impact on the country’s institutions has been done, **there is evidence in research on other fragile countries, that using country systems has greater impact on local economies.**

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

36. **Haiti continues to face serious challenges, which should be addressed with vigour by all national stakeholders and the country’s development partners if the country is to maintain its momentum in economic recovery and reconstruction. The Group is particularly encouraged by the commitment expressed during its visit to Haiti to ensure that elections will be held on schedule and within the framework of democratic institutions and the Constitution. A stable political and institutional environment remains a priority, for which the upcoming Presidential, legislative and local elections are a prerequisite. The Group also strongly encourages the Government of Haiti to strengthen its commitment to full transparency and accountability in public administration and the coordination of development assistance. Support from the international community is indispensable to consolidate recent gains and reactivate the process towards sustainable development.**

37. The Group notes that Haiti is one of only 8 countries that are on the list of least developed countries that is also a small island developing state (SIDS). Thus, it is particularly vulnerable to economic and environmental shocks, including those induced by climate change, compared to other countries, which has impacted the life of millions of Haitians. Strong institutions can help to mediate these vulnerabilities. More focussed attention on reforms such as improving land registry, stronger partnerships with the local and foreign private sector and improving the management of Government finances can help to strengthen economic performance and consolidate recovery, reconstruction and socio-economic development.

38. In light of the challenges outlined at the beginning of the Group's report, the Advisory Group is of the view that it would be useful to continue to monitor the recovery and reconstruction of the country in the post-election phase and in the context of the consolidation of United Nations presence on the ground.

39. The Group would like to draw the attention of the Economic and Social Council to the following recommendations:

The Group encourages the GOH and its development partners to:

(a) Make every effort to ensure the holding of free, fair, and inclusive elections and set the conditions to ensure that the new parliament, government and President are ready to meet the challenges that await them and take action to address national priorities.

(b) Ensure continuity in the development and implementation of priority medium and long-term institution building and poverty reduction projects and recognise that a clear and meaningful commitment to accountability is a necessary condition for the maintenance of confidence among all of Haiti's international, partners including the private sector;

(c) Take measures to make land tenure more secure through a structured approach, and provide alternatives to poor farmers by enhancing investment in rural areas, supporting projects that empower communities and populations through participatory actions in the interest of slowing the rural exodus, and reversing the unsustainable growth in peri-urban and urban areas.

(d) Improve employment opportunities by targeting initiatives that create linkages with the private sector capable of addressing the needs of youth and women;

(e) Ensure adequate resources to continue the fight against cholera;

(f) Sustain commitments to strengthening the rule of law including reform of the justice system and continued assistance in the development of the HNP.

40. The Advisory Ad Hoc Group particularly calls on the United Nations to:

(a) Continue to provide logistical support and technical expertise to assist the HNP and build the capacity of Haiti's rule of law institutions, at the national and local level, as mandated by the Security Council, and strengthen an internal oversight and control structure for the HNP, in order to guarantee its efficiency, effectiveness and independence;

(b) Continue consultations on transition planning as appropriate with a view, for example, to identifying MINUSTAH activities that could be undertaken by the UNCT, the GoH and other international partners as mission consolidation proceeds, ;

(c) Address the needs for housing of the remaining internally displaced people in camps;

(d) Continue developing the basis for the application of the “Delivery as One” approach for a better integrated and coordinated delivery in consultation and coordination with the GoH;

41. The Group calls on the Haitian Government to:

(a) Increase its efforts in support of a national voter education campaign and create conditions for peaceful and inclusive elections resulting in a high voting turn-out;

(b) Continue its regular dialogue with MINUSTAH and the UN country team, to prioritise development activities and focus on sustainable initiatives building on the progress made so far;

(c) Improve transparency, accountability and accessibility of rule of law bodies and address human rights violations;

(d) Improve communication with civil society organizations and grass roots and community based organizations to enhance their participation in the country’s institutional development.

42. The Group calls on the international community to:

(a) Maximise the chances for a successful 2015 elections through continued support to MINUSTAH and the UN country team;

(b) Ensure that the CEP has the support it requires to ensure there are no delays in the electoral calendar;

(c) Mobilize additional donor support and address the financial gap in the UN election basket fund. The currently estimated gap is USD30 million;

(d) Ensure greater transparency and improved reporting by the GoH regarding the use of donor funds and support improved transparency and accountability with cooperation partners as well;

(e) Support the dialogue between the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

Annex 1

Highlights of the activities of the Group

The Group visited Washington D.C. on 27 April 2015 and met representatives of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank Group (WBG), the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), and the Organization of American States (OAS). Discussions focused on the work of these organizations in Haiti, the effectiveness of development support to the country, the drawdown of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) presence, and the upcoming elections. The Washington D.C. mission was in preparation to the visit to Haiti which took place from 26 to 29 May 2015. It was an opportunity to assess Haiti's reconstruction efforts since 2014, to take note of the results on the ground since the last report, and to assess the international aid architecture coordination and effectiveness. These two missions form the basis of this report.

While in Haiti, the Group met with the President, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Economy and Finance and the Minister of Planning and External Cooperation, representatives of civil society, the private sector, the donor community including international financial institutions, the Special Representative of the Secretary General, the Deputy Special Representative for Rule of Law and the Resident Coordinator as well as the United Nations Country Team. The Group also undertook a field visit to Jérémie/Grand Anse Department to visit a range of projects that are part of the Political Champions for Disaster Resilience initiative, and met with local authorities, including the Departmental Delegate, the Mayor of Jérémie and the Civil Protection.

Annex 2

ACRONYMS

CAED	Cadre de Coordination de l’Aide Externe au Développement d’Haiti
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CEP	Provisional Electoral Council/Conseil Electoral Provisoire
CSPJ Judiciaire	Supreme Council of the Judiciary /Conseil Supérieur du Pouvoir
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DAP	Police National d’Haiti
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DINEPA	National Directorate for Water Supply and Sanitation
ECF	Extended Credit Facility
ECVMAS	Enquête sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages Après le Seisme
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FONATUR	Fond national de développement du tourisme du Mexique
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GOH	Government of Haiti
HNP	Haitian National Police
HRF	Haiti Reconstruction Fund
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
IDA	International Development Assistance
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IHSI	Institut Haitien de Statistiques et d’Informatique
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISF	Integrated Strategic Framework
LICE	Laboratory for Innovation and Economic Development
MARNDR	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development

MGAE	Module de Gestion de l'Aide Exterieur
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti/Mission de Stabilisation des Nations Unies en Haiti
MPCE	Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation
MTPTC	Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communication
MSPP	Ministry of Public Health and Population/Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population
MTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
UNCT	UN Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Action Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund/Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'Enfance
OAS	Organization of American States
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ONI	Office National d'Identification
PAHO	Pan-American Health Organization
PCEA	Joint Programme of Action for Aid Effectiveness
PSDH	Plan Stratégique au Développement d'Haiti
PTI	Triennial Investment Programme
SDP	Strategic Development Plan
TAP	Transitional Appeal
UEP	Unités d'Etude et de Programmation
USG	Under- Secretary-General
WBG	World Bank Group
WHO	World Health Organization

Annex 3

ECOSOC AD HOC ADVISORY GROUP ON HATI

Visit to Washington D.C.

Monday, 27 April 2015

- 6:00 a.m.** Departure from New York Penn Station – 2103 Acela Express
- 8:55 a.m.** Arrival in Washington – Union Station
Transfer to the Embassy of Canada
- 10:00 a.m.** Welcome by the Permanent Mission of Canada to the Organization of American States (OAS)

Meeting with members of the International Financial Institutions:

Mr. Agustin Aguerre, Manager, Country Department Haiti, Inter-American Development Bank.

Mr. Gabriel Di Bella, Deputy Division Chief, Western Hemisphere Department, International Monetary Fund.

Ms. Michelle Keane, Lead Country Officer for Haiti, World Bank.

Mr. Raju Singh, Programme Leader and Lead Economist Haiti Country Management Unit, World Bank.
- 1:00 p.m.** Working lunch with Professor Robert Maguire, George Washington University
- 3:00 p.m.** Meeting with the Organization of American States
- 6:00 p.m.** Departure from Washington - Union Station – 2124 Acela Express

ANNEX 4

PROGRAMME FOR THE VISIT OF
THE ECOSOC DELEGATION TO HAITI

26-29 MAY 2015

Day 1: Tuesday, 26 May

- 13:51 **Arrival at Port-au-Prince Airport (American Airlines)**
- 14:00 **Met at Aircraft by DSRSG/RC/HC Peter de Clercq and MINUSTAH Protocol and accompanied to VIP Lounge (and MFA)**
- 14:30 **Departure from airport to UN Logbase**
- 14:45 **Courtesy call with SRSG Sandra Honore and DSRG/RC/HC Peter de Clercq– Welcome and presentation of programme**
- 15:00 –16.30 **Meeting with SRSG Sandra Honoré and UN Country Team for general briefings on the situation in Haiti, Salle Annabi**
- 16:15 – 17:00 **Transfer from Log-base to Hotel OASIS**
- 17:00 – 18:00 **Meeting with the Minister of Foreign Affairs a.i. Mr. Lener Renauld**
- 18:00 – 18:15 **Transfer from Hotel Oasis to Hotel Karibe**
- 18:15 – 19:15 **Personal time**
- 19:15 – 19:30 **Transfer to the SRSG’s residence**
- 19:30 – 20:30 **Reception hosted by SRSG Sandra Honoré**

Day 2: Wednesday, 27 May

- Before 07:00 **Individual Breakfast**
- 07:00 – 08:00 **Transfer to MINUSTAH helipad Log-base**
- 08:00 **Departure from Log-base to Jeremie, Grande Anse**
- 08:00-09:00 **Transfer by helicopter**
- 09:00 **Arrival in Jérémie**

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- 09:00-15:00 **Field visit in Jérémie/Grande Anse (*Visiting projects linked to Political Champions for Disaster Resilience Initiative*)**
- 15:00 **Departure to Port-au-Prince Jérémie**
- 15:00 – 16:00 **Transfer by helicopter**
- 16:00 – 17:00 **Arrival in Port-au-Prince and Transfer to Hotel Karibe**
- 17:30 - 19:00 **Meeting with Civil Society – (Karibe Hotel)**
- 19:05 **Transfer to the Canadian Residence**
- 19:30 – 21:30 **Reception hosted by the Ambassador of Canada, Paula Caldwell, Official Residence of Canada, Péguyville.**

Day 3: Thursday 28 May

- 07:30-09:00 **Working breakfast with DSRSG/Rule of Law, office of UN Police Commissioner and Community Violence Reduction, Corrections Unit**
- 10.30 -11.00 **Transfer to Ministry of Economy and Finance**
- 11:00 -12:00 **Meeting with Minister of Economy and Finance Mr. Wilson Laleau**
- 12:30- 12.45 **Transfer to restaurant at Marriott Hotel**
- 13.00 **Lunch with G12 + (Donor coordination group)**
- 14:30 **Departure to Ministry of Planning**
- 15:00 **Meeting with Minister of Planning Mr. Yves Germain and Signature of the Revised Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF) by SRSR Sandra Honoré and the Minister**
- 17:00 **Meeting with President Michel Martelly Prime Minister and Mr. Evans Paul (at Presidential Palace)**
- 18.30 **Return to Hotel Karibe**
- *Free evening***

Day 4: Friday 29 May

- Before 08:00 **Check-out from Hotel Karibe**

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- 08:00 – 09:30 **Briefing on Haiti UN Country team priorities for 2015 (DSRSG/RC/HC Peter de Clercq, UN Country Team (Hotel Karibe)**
- 9:30 -10.30 ***CANCELLED* Meeting with Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie**
- 10.30-11.30 **Meeting with Economic Forum (Karibe Hotel)**
- 11.30 -12.30 **Transfer from Hotel Karibe to Log-base**
- 13:00 - 14:15 **Lunch and debrief with DSRSG/RC/HC Peter de Clercq, SRSG Sandra Honoré, DSRSG/Rule of Law Carl Alexandre (the Deck Log-base)**
- 14:15 **Transfer from Log-base to airport**
- 14:30 **Check in at airport**
- 15:25 **Departure to New York City**