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Long-term programme of support for Haiti

Report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti**Summary*

The present report is submitted pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2017/26 and highlights the main findings of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti following its visits to Washington, D.C., in March 2018 and to Haiti, in May 2018, during which members interacted with a number of senior government and legislative officials, representatives of civil society and the justice sector.

While the Group recognizes that Haiti has the full responsibility for its development, it acknowledges the difficult and complex context the country faces. It notes that more than a year after the peaceful and democratic transition of 2017, further steps towards political and institutional stability have been taken. The Government, with the support of the international community and the United Nations system, has continued to consolidate the transition by, among other things, reviewing and putting in place new legislation to strengthen the administration of justice and the rule of law as well as to craft a vision for resilience and sustainable development based on a clear set of priorities, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The report concludes with recommendations addressed to the Haitian authorities, the international community, the United Nations system and other development partners, aimed at continuing to use the opportunity presented by the progress achieved so far to secure a better future for the country. The Group urges the international community to continue to support Haiti as it pursues a sustainable development future.

*The report was submitted late due to the fact that the mission of the Group to Haiti was undertaken in mid-May 2018.

I. Introduction

A. Mandate and composition of the Group

1. The present report is the fourteenth submitted to the Economic and Social Council by the ECOSOC Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (AHAG) since its reactivation in 2004. The Group, which is chaired by Canada, is composed of the Permanent Representatives of Argentina, the Bahamas, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, France, Haiti, Mexico, Peru, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States of America and Uruguay to the United Nations.
2. In its resolution 2017/26, the Economic and Social Council extended the mandate of the Group for another year, to continue to follow closely and provide 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 international support for the country, and to submit a report on its activities for consideration at its 2018 session.
3. The report highlights the main findings of the Group following its visits to Washington, D.C. and Haiti in April and May 2018, respectively.

B. Activities of the Group for the year

4. During the Group's visit to Washington, D.C., members met with representatives of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the Organization of American States, the U.S. State Department and three members of thinktanks specializing in the Americas.¹
5. Prior to the visit to Haiti, the Group met the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Haiti for an update on the approach to cholera and with the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator for an update on the situation on the ground.
6. In Haiti, the Group met the President, the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, Senators, Members of the Chamber of Deputies, representatives of the private sector, civil society representatives, members of the diplomatic community and representatives of the United Nations. The Group is profoundly grateful for the opportunity and insights they got from these engagements.
7. The Group is grateful to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Haiti ad interim and his team, the United Nations country team and representatives of the international financial institutions in Haiti for their support and valuable insights.

II. The political, humanitarian and economic background

A. The political situation

8. More than a year after the peaceful and democratic transition of 2017 in Haiti that brought in President Jovenel Moïse and his Government, further steps towards political and institutional stability have been taken. The Government, with the support of the international community and the United Nations system, has continued to consolidate this transition by, among other things, reviewing and putting in place new legislation to strengthen the administration of justice and the rule of law as well as craft a vision for

¹ The Council of the Americas (COA), Caribbean-Central American Action (CCAA), and Inter-American Dialogue.

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resilience and sustainable development. It has also put forward a clear set of priorities, in line with the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

9. Renewing the national dialogue between government and the people is central to this agenda, and is buttressed by the Government's *Caravane du changement* initiative, its national development priorities and its efforts to put in place *États Généraux de la Nation*.
10. There has been some progress in the Government's legislative agenda as well as in the fight against corruption and impunity, with new legislation passed and some high profile anti-corruption cases already receiving attention. However, it is also clear that a lot more remains to be done.
11. The Group also heard about the improvements in public security, with new contingents of the Haitian National Police trained and deployed to protect people and their property, and the deepening of the reach of the administration to the local level and in regions away from the main urban centres. This is particularly important given the withdrawal of the military component of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). Although the security situation has improved, elevated levels of gang violence which continue to cause concern.
12. Overall, the Group acknowledges the considerable progress in peace and political stability in Haiti, although its consolidation and further progress will be determined by the ability of the administration to stay on course on it political, administrative, judicial reforms and economic transformation agenda.

B. The social and humanitarian context

13. The Group was informed that Haiti continues to face serious social and economic challenges which hamper the country's ability to ensure its sustainable transition towards development. Income inequalities, high unemployment rates, low labour productivity, lack of access to cost-effective energy, clean water, quality health and education systems, low levels of resilience to natural disaster and climate change, and corruption and mismanagement of scarce resources, all undercut livelihoods and wellbeing, especially for the underprivileged.
14. The humanitarian context has also not significantly improved since the end of 2017. The estimated number of people in severe food insecurity stands at 1.32 million according to the October 2017 report of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). One million out of the 2.1 million people affected by Hurricane Matthew are still in need of some form of humanitarian assistance.
15. A total number of 37,667 displaced persons remain in 26 camps following the 2010 earthquake.
16. On a more positive note, the incidence of suspected cholera cases in Haiti has decreased from 185,000 cases in 2010, to less than 14,000 in 2017. This trend continues, and only 432 suspected cholera cases were recorded in January 2018. Although these numbers are encouraging, the Group understands that an increase in number of cases could quickly happen depending on factors such as weather conditions. This underscores the need to enhance efforts to eliminate cholera completely.
17. The Group heard the concern about the rising number of deportations of Haitians from the Dominican Republic. Figures reported in January 2018, reveal about 12,074 deportations, a 245% increase from the same period in 2017. The Government clearly still need both human and financial support of the international community to respond to this situation, to protect deportees, especially unaccompanied minor deportees, particularly girls, so that they are protected from human trafficking networks.

C. Economic and sustainable development prospects

18. According to data provided to the Group, despite losses following Hurricane Matthew at the beginning of 2017, the agricultural sector showed some resilience, growing by 0.8 percent. The industrial and service sectors grew 0.9 and 1.2 percent, respectively, over the fiscal year. On the demand side, private consumption and exports dampened GDP growth, which slowed to 1.2 percent, from 1.5 percent in 2016.
19. GDP growth is expected to pick up to 1.8 percent in 2018 and is projected to increase to 2.4 percent over 2019-20, supported by government consumption and investment. However, this rate remains too low to significantly reduce poverty levels.
20. Higher imports to support reconstruction efforts and an increase in the value of petroleum imports in the absence of Petrocaribe arrangements is expected to result in a widening of the current account deficit to 4.2 percent of GDP, to be financed by a continued erosion of international reserves.
21. Despite larger remittances inflows and stable official aid, the external position deteriorated on higher food and fuel product imports.
22. The fiscal deficit and debt is expected to widen to 3.1 percent of GDP in the financial year 2018, and the threat of inflation remains.
23. The amount spent on energy subsidies (approximately 3.5 percent of GDP) is larger than total social sector spending combined, including education, health and social affairs.
24. The Group believes that further progress in this area will depend on the extent to which the Government's vision and strategy for recovery, building resilience and integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development into its national development priorities are implemented. It will also be necessary for the Government to raise more revenue to close the fiscal deficit and become better able to finance its programmes. To support this effort, the international community could provide more coherent and coordinated support that are aligned to the national development priorities, the 2030 Agenda and targets all relevant development partners.

III. Exchanges on national strategic development priorities and support measures towards a more resilient and sustainable future

25. In meetings with the President of Haiti and his Cabinet, he outlined the national development priorities for his Government, under seven broad axes to:
 - i. reform the state and maintain political and social stability;
 - ii. transform Haiti into an investment destination;
 - iii. increase agricultural production and improve the environment;
 - iv. build energy, road and port infrastructure;
 - v. strengthen water and sanitation infrastructure;
 - vi. improve infrastructure and the quality of education
 - vii. promote stability through social projects.
26. These priorities² became very central in the subsequent discussions, and some critical aspects of the exchanges are detailed below.

²see Annex 1 for details.

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A. Improving the domestic environment, including the administrative capacity, rule of law and administration of justice, legal and institutional reforms as the foundation for transformation

27. In this broad area, the Government's main priority involves reforming the State and maintaining political and social stability. The stated focus is to to revitalize and modernize public administration; strengthen the justice system for fairness and transparency and to combat impunity, among others policies. The establishment of a Permanent Electoral Council and the maintenance of political stability, through the ongoing political and social dialogue is also envisaged. Support for the strengthening the Haitian National Police is also seen as an important aspect of this agenda building on the discernible progress that has already been made in this regard with the support of the international community.
28. For the first time, and given the importance the Group attaches to the reform of the rule of law sector for the success and sustainability of Haiti's future development efforts, the Group engaged with representatives of the Haitian justice sector to better understand their concerns and objectives. The representatives notably stressed that Haiti already had many adequate laws but the main issue is their effective and even-handed implementation. Interlocutors also stressed the need to improve ethical conduct in public life to ensure a stronger justice system.
29. Representatives from the Haitian justice sector also expressed the view that the international community was too focused on ensuring that Haiti passed a certain number of laws rather than focusing on the laws' quality, national acceptability and implementation. In this regard, they stressed the need to review the support from the international community and the UN system to the Government of Haiti to ensure that it is better targeted to the needs of the key actors in the justice sector.
30. The Group welcomes these views, and emphasizes that the rule of law and administration of justice, independence of the judiciary, legal and institutional reforms, anti-corruption and human rights are critical enablers of recovery, private investment, resilience and sustainable development. These must become priority areas for future cooperation. In this regard, the Group has undertaken to consult the representatives from the Haitian justice and rule of law sector on a more regular basis in the pursuit of its mandate. The Group also encourages the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH), to continue their dialogue with these critical actors as they implement rule of law programming in the country.
31. In a related development, the Group notes the information provided on the re-establishment of the Haitian Army, and the intention to ensure its neutrality and professionalism, to assist in emergencies and to protect its porous borders, as well as help in combatting smuggling and drug trafficking.

B. Strengthening social indicators, including human settlements, health, water and sanitation infrastructure

32. In this area, the Government emphasizes promoting stability through social projects and strengthening communities as well as water and sanitation infrastructure.
33. The Government has the intention to launch a broad programme of health system reform and hospital services and plans to establish a universal medical insurance system in addition to building 122 community health centres and hospitals.
34. Another important priority is improving infrastructure and the quality of education. This is deemed as fundamental and will be implemented through a number of measures covering new enabling legislation for higher education and scientific research as well as a large school personnel and infrastructure programmes.

35. The Group appreciates the detailed set of activities that the Government intends to undertake and stresses the need for urgent and critical action to improve all social indicators, including in the areas of health and education. The Group also heard about the useful role that can be played by non-governmental/civil society organisations in these areas but that these actors need to work in a coordinated and coherent manner, under Haitian leadership. Recognizing how all of these social issues are intertwined, it also concurs with the assessment by the Pan-American Health Organization/WHO (PAHO) that the success in the implementation of public health policy and strategies in Haiti was still slow because the social and economic environment remained weak.
36. In addition, the Group heard that Haiti still needs a comprehensive response plan for emergencies and disasters, as relying on ad hoc response measures will not result in an effective or coherent response. This is an area that should continue to benefit from the support of all development partners, so that the Government can integrate preparedness, resilience and sustainable development in its national development framework and activities.
37. The Group notes from the field visit it undertook to Mirebalais that the narrative on cholera is beginning to change for the better. Through a tour of various latrine installations and meetings with local community groups and associations, the Group witnessed first-hand the importance of international support for the cholera efforts and especially of local buy-in to ensure that the measures proposed are successfully adopted by the vulnerable populations concerned. The local water and sanitation projects, that are coordinated by UNICEF and UNDP, and supported by the office of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Haiti, is beginning to create a positive momentum in public health awareness and local action which, if replicated throughout the country, could bring lasting change to the trajectory of the epidemic and other water-borne diseases. The Group encourages the Special Envoy and the UNCT to continue their work with the local communities and to work actively to ensure that the chapter of cholera in Haiti ends with dignity for all those involved.

C. Enhancing productive capacity and improving the supportive environment, including related infrastructure development, for resilience and sustainable development

38. In order to relaunch economic recovery and growth, the Government will seek to increase agricultural production and improve the environment. The maintenance of the health of the related watershed areas against encroachment and pollution, is part of this undertaking.
39. It will also seek to build energy, road and port infrastructure which is recognized as the biggest drags on Haitian productivity and economic growth. The core activities envisaged include building the national electricity grid and providing reliable electricity through the development of clean energy sources, including biomass, wind power, hydropower and solar energy, with the participation of the private sector. The Group heard from many interlocutors who underlined the need for the reform of the Haitian energy sector to ensure greater quality, reliability and cost-effectiveness.
40. In the communication sector, the intention is to build a national fiber optic network in over 4 years covering all regions. The Government also sees the revitalization administrative districts, key cities, ports, airports and other transit centres across the country as part of this effort.
41. All these must be seen in the context of the Government's priority to transform Haiti into an investment destination. In this regard, these efforts will be complemented by improvements to the business environment through appropriate legislation and simplified procedures conducive to domestic and foreign direct investment.

42. The Group recognized the centrality of improving the productive capacity of all sectors in the Haitian economy, and in this regard noted with appreciation the detailed measures that the Government intends to undertake, in line with the 2030 Agenda. The Group also underscored the importance of improved infrastructure, improved laws and regulations and a sustained fight against corruption to improve the business climate in the country and to eventually attract more foreign investors. The Group indicated that it was important for the Government to put in place implementation mechanisms in the related sectors to ensure that the plans are implemented, and rolled out throughout the country. They emphasized the need to build resilience and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals as an integral part of the strategic development approach.
43. The Group underscored that these efforts to improve the economic productivity of the country should be buttressed by commensurate measures covering the rule of law, appropriate legislation to support private sector initiatives, as well as the provision of crucial inputs such as water, electricity and the road and port infrastructure, as these would ultimately determine success.

IV. Coherent and coordinated support by the international community, and the role of the United Nations system³

44. The consolidation of the peaceful democratic transition in Haiti is a positive and necessary step to ensure the country's successful transition from humanitarian assistance to a situation of nationally-owned development and an era of peace and stability. The country will also need to continue to adapt and prepare to be even more climate resilient and to be able to respond effectively to emergencies and natural disasters. At the challenging juncture, Haiti will continue to need effective and coordinated support from all its development partners.
45. In many of the exchanges with Haitian officials, it was brought to the attention of the Group that, in their view, the support of the development partners needed to be more coherent and better coordinated, targeting the right priorities that were defined, owned and led by the Government. While the Group acknowledged the efforts that all development partners have been making to review their approaches in consultation with the Haitian Government and other stakeholders and to ensure coherence, the issue of improving the coordination and coherence of aid with the Government's efforts, in line with the 2030 Agenda, was discussed on several occasions, underscoring the need for possible improvements and more communication between Haiti's development partners and the Government in this regard.
46. The Group notes with appreciation that on the 16th June 2017, a Comité d'Efficacité de l'Aide (CEA), presided over by the Prime Minister, agreed on measures for revitalizing the Coordination de l'Aide Externe au Développement (CAED) mechanism. The necessity to use the Module de Gestion de l'aide externe (MGAE) on a regular basis, as a statistical platform containing information on donors' projects, was also agreed. These are very important steps in ensuring effective coherence and coordination in efforts to support the Government that need to be implemented fully. The Group was encouraged to learn that another meeting of the CAE was being planned and underscores the importance of these mechanisms in order to ensure proper coordination of aid.

A. Support provided by the international community

47. The Group agrees with the views expressed by many development partners, including the International Financial Institutions, that support to Haiti needs to be better coordinated at a time when the number of donors is declining. International development assistance should be premised on the goal of strengthening

³ The following section draws largely from information provided to the Group by international organizations based in Washington, DC and in Haiti

government ownership and capacity over its national development. The Group also heard from Haitian officials that this support should be channelled directly through the Government. Non-governmental actors also continue to have an important role in Haiti's development but many also called on this sector's better alignment with the Government's priorities and under the authority of national leadership.

48. In terms of broader development efforts, the Group took note of many important initiatives that are underway or planned. For example, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) has concluded a five-year cooperation strategy (2017–2022) with the Government based on national priorities and the conditional pledge of US \$1 million per month to support the *Caravane du changement*. Its new Country Strategy for the period 2017-2021 has an allocation of almost US \$1 billion to fund higher, inclusive and more sustainable growth that support reductions in poverty and inequalities as well as the US\$415 million programme for 2018, which has been discussed with the Government.
49. Similar funding commitments by the World Bank (WB) continue to support the new administration based on national priorities in health (US\$110M under implementation and US\$40M under preparation), education (US\$130M under implementation and US\$30M under preparation), water (US\$70M under implementation), agriculture (US\$65M under implementation) and infrastructure (US\$207M under implementation and US\$75M under preparation), are equally commendable.
50. The Group agrees that the IMF Staff Monitored Program (SMP) signed with the Government early this year to support policy credibility and build capacity, so that Haiti can transition to direct budget support and national execution, is a move in the right direction.
51. In meeting with the diplomatic community based in Port-au-Prince, the Group also heard from various bilateral funding partners who are also undertaking critical work in support of the Haitian people and for the country's development.

B. The role of the United Nations System, including the transition to a more development-oriented configuration

52. The Group was informed that in 2017, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017–2021 and its joint work plans were developed, agreed and signed by the United Nations country team (UNCT) and the Government.
53. The UNDAF is an inclusive document that involves all resident and non-resident agencies of the United Nations and sections of MINUSTAH. The Government representatives and civil society, as well as other development partners, were consulted on it. MINUJUSTH, within its mandate, will build on the achievements of MINUSTAH, with a focus in its mission.
54. The UNDAF is a conscious effort to build into United Nation's programming the need to reinforce the resilience of populations and territories and also to align with the priorities pillars as well as break the vicious cycle of political and institutional instability, as well as multidimensional poverty, which has jeopardized the promotion of sustainable human development in the country for three decades.
55. It includes five outcome areas: 1) Poverty Reduction and Employment; 2) Social Services; 3) Gender and Protection; 4) Resilience; and 5) Governance. For each outcome area, a Joint Work Plan (JWP) is already operational and is the basis for resource mobilization. The current JWPs, covering the period from October 2017 to December 2018, have a total budget of US \$218,789,011 and contain 31 outputs.

56. In addition, the Resident Coordinator will be considering innovative ways of mobilizing resources for the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) to ensure a more substantive support to the UNCT.
57. The Group concludes from the discussion with Government and the United Nations representatives in Haiti that there is continuing need for support from the United Nations system. They also took note of the concern by the Government that, since the security situation in the country has improved, the United Nations missions to the country should be mandated outside of Chapter VII of the UN Charter, as continuing the mission under this Chapter sends, in the view of the Haitian authorities, a wrong signal to potential tourists and investors that the security and political situation are still volatile and not ripe for economic development. This message was stressed by most elected Haitian officials met.
58. Regarding MINUJUSTH, the Group believes that it has an important role to play to support the Government to: i) continue to consolidate peace and political stability; and ii) continue strengthening the justice and rule of law sectors, which are still weak.
59. The Group heard from the DSRSG/RC/HC and representatives of the UN Country Team on their continuing efforts to effectively coordinate their actions on the ground and to act as one. The UNCT's efforts are undertaken under the broad framework of the UNDAF. The Group is encouraged by the progressive transition of the United Nations configuration in Haiti into one focused on support to building resilience and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The Group was also informed about the UNCT's efforts, in conjunction with MINUJUSTH, to ensure a smooth and successful exit strategy as mandated, while leveraging the capacities of both the peacekeeping mission and the UNCT, especially in the rule of law sector. The Group will continue to look with great interest at the planned MINUJUSTH exit strategy towards a single UN Country Team that delivers as one and encourages this transition strategy to be undertaken in a responsible manner, consistent with conditions on the ground and in close coordination with the UNCT and the Government. In this regard, the DSRSG reminded the Group that the UN presence in Haiti aims to work collaboratively with the Haitian Government, to build mutual respect and to fully support the Haitian national priorities. The Group also emphasized the unique nature of the transition of the UN presence currently underway in Haiti and that it will serve as a model for others. As such, a lot of attention will be placed by the Group and other UN Member States on the success of these efforts which will mark Haiti's transition from a peacekeeping and humanitarian mission to one focused on sustainable development. To this end the Group emphasized the need for the UN's activities to be aligned to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals with a view to boost Haiti to reach its 169 targets.

C. The role of other development actors

60. It was pointed out to the Group that the Government is prepared to engage civil society in all dialogues it undertakes on development, renewing the social contract and with the population and how they should operate. The critical development role played by civil society actors was also repeatedly underlined. Some members of the Government remain concerned however that much of the international development funding is directed through NGOs rather than through national budgetary support and that oversight and coordination of civil society activities in areas of national jurisdiction remain complex.
61. In the discussions with the private sector, there was mutual recognition that it has a critical role in the recovery and sustainable development of Haiti. They underlined their desire to do their part for Haiti's development and stressed the need for the Government to consult them even more on a formal and regular basis on matters that would affect them. The sector players, while very clear about their role, have concerns that the type of issues that would support their effective participation, including infrastructure, laws, rules

and procedures for facilitating business, including transit and customs clearance, does not get the attention they deserve domestically and from external partners.

62. The Group believes that there is scope for better cooperation between the Government, the private sector and civil society, so that their combined efforts can more effectively help them improve their operations and performance for the benefit of the Haitian people.

Conclusions and recommendations

63. The Group welcomes the Government's clear commitment to make tangible progress on the social, political, economic and environmental fronts. This should be based on a long-term strategic vision and framework rather than short-term considerations. In this regard, ensuring alignment of Government efforts with the 2030 Agenda and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals will be key. A review of the 169 targets of the 2030 Agenda and the definition of a national roadmap towards reaching them is considered important.
64. The Group would also welcome further details on the development plans, priorities and strategies of the Government of Haiti, with clear means for their implementation, so that it is easier for development partners to target their support. The alignment of the country's national development plan to the 2030 Agenda will facilitate and harmonize international cooperation.
65. It is important to improve domestic resource mobilization to enable delivery of social services in order to continue to strengthen the social contract between the Government and the citizens; and this may require bold actions that recognize that some fiscal measures could be unpopular in the short-run.
66. Justice sector reform, the rule of law, the fight against corruption and impunity, and the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as building strong institutional capacities, are all necessary conditions for building resilience and sustaining development support and progress, and for attracting both domestic and foreign investment.
67. Haiti will continue to need the support of the international community to consolidate the progress that it has achieved since the democratic transition in 2017. This support should be well coordinated and coherent, and should target national development priorities in light of the 2030 Agenda.
68. The United Nations system has an important role in supporting the transition in Haiti. MINUJUSTH and the United Nations Country Team should also align their support following national development priorities defined by Haiti, taking into account the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.
69. The Group would like to draw the attention of the Economic and Social Council to the recommendations below.
70. The Group encourages the Government of Haiti to continue to assume full leadership in and ownership of its national development, taking into account the 2030 Agenda, and, in doing so:
 - a. Make more efforts to put in place clear plans and strong institutional mechanisms for the implementation of the priorities that it has identified for the long-term sustainable development of Haiti.
 - b. More proactively engage all development actors, especially the private sector and civil society, on the formulation and implementation of laws and regulations, and other targeted support measures that address the challenges of recovery, building resilience and sustainable development.

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- c. Better coordinate and commit to actions to reform the justice sector, focusing on implementing existing laws, guaranteeing the rule of law, undertaking anti-corruption and anti-impunity measures as well as continuing to promote the full respect for human rights.
- d. Continue to build a conducive environment for both domestic and external private sector investments, in order to increase productivity, create employment and generate the revenue needed for self-sustaining development.
- e. Consider to continue requesting support from the Peacebuilding Commission, including its Peacebuilding Fund.

71. With regard to the international community and other development actors, they should:

- a. Continue to support the sustainable development of Haiti on the basis of its national development priorities and the 2030 Agenda, and in this regard, ensure that their actions are coordinated and coherent, and in close coordination and cooperation with the Government.
- b. Better target their support and improve their coordination to areas that are likely to make the most contribution to building resilience and achieving the sustainable development of Haiti, such as the justice and rule of law sectors and infrastructure, working with all partners, especially civil society and the private sector.
- c. Progressively support the efforts of the Government of Haiti to build its human and institutional capacity so that they can better execute their own development programmes; and, in this regard, consider channelling more resources through direct budget support.
- d. Following on the adoption of General Assembly Resolution A/RES/72/279 on the repositioning of the United Nations development system, support the strengthening of the Resident Coordinator system in Haiti in order to ensure a smooth transition and effective assistance to the Country by the United Nations system in a post MINUJUSTH configuration.

72. In the view of the Group, the United Nations system should:

- a. Improve its consultation efforts with the Government of Haiti on all matters of programming and the composition and focus of UN operations, so that the UN activities are better understood and better respond to national development priorities and the accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals and its targets while strengthening national ownership and capacity.
- b. Continue to improve on their planning and programming frameworks, including the UNDAF, to ensure better alignment with national development priorities, and to also ensure that their programming in Haiti is inclusive, and also take into consideration the needs of the private sector and civil society.
- c. With the MINUJUSTH exit strategy underway, ensure that the UNCT improves its international coordination mechanisms to act as one
- d. With the evolving needs of the country and given MINUJUSTH's exit strategy, ensure that the UNCT has the necessary capacities and resources, including human resources, to progressively take over the identified tasks that the mission will no longer carry out once it has left, including in areas such as the strengthening of support for the justice and rule of law sectors, and related institutions, as well as programmes to build resilience and achieve the sustainable development goals.

- e. Under the leadership of the UN Special Envoy on Haiti, continue its efforts to respond to the cholera outbreak, including innovative ways of funding and new mechanisms of international cooperation.

Annex 1: The national development priorities of Haiti

Les Axes prioritaires de l'Administration Moïse

1. Réformer l'Etat et maintenir la stabilité politique et sociale

- Recruter sur concours des jeunes compétents en vue de redynamiser et moderniser l'administration publique ;
- Prioriser la méthode de gestion axée sur les résultats et instituer le système de primes de performance pour la fonction publique ;
- Renforcer le système judiciaire pour une justice équitable, juste et transparente, combattre l'impunité, la détention préventive prolongée et la surpopulation carcérale ;
- Rendre accessible le système d'identification nationale à l'ensemble des citoyens ;
- Lutter contre et prévenir la corruption, notamment la contrebande, la surfacturation, la dilapidation, la spoliation des biens de l'Etat, la fraude et l'évasion fiscale ;
- Mettre en place le Conseil électoral permanent ;
- Maintenir la stabilité politique, à travers le dialogue politique et social continu et l'organisation des Etats-généraux sectoriels de la nation ;
- Renforcer la Police nationale.

2. Transformer Haïti en une destination d'investissements

- Améliorer le cadre des affaires par une législation adaptée et des procédures simplifiées pour attirer davantage d'investissements et créer des emplois ;
- Mettre en place un cadre propice aux investissements directs nationaux et étrangers ;
- Encadrer les entreprises qui souhaitent s'installer en Haïti pour profiter de l'accès au marché américain hors droit de douane à travers les lois HOPE et HELP ;
- Encadrer la mise en place d'un réseau de Micro parcs industriels à travers tous les arrondissements de la République ;
- Créer un Centre d'incubation des Entreprises Technologiques.

3. Augmenter la production agricole et améliorer l'environnement

- Développer un système approprié pour la maîtrise des eaux de surface et construire 12 barrages d'irrigation et réservoirs de conservation d'eau pour mettre en valeur 120.000 hectares de terre ;
- Etablir des zones de production agrobiologique (organique) ;
- Promouvoir la création de PME agro-industrielles à travers des blocs de production, surtout pour la culture rizicole dans la vallée de l'Artibonite, la plaine de Maribaroux, la plaine de Torbeck, la plaine de Saint-Louis du Sud et la plaine d'Abraham ;
- Construire 14 centres de Germoplasme et de Propagation végétale capables de produire 63 millions de plantules annuellement ;
- Curer 300 Kms de rivière, et corriger les ravines ;
- Entretien des bassins versants ;
- Encadrer les Mairies dans la mise en place d'une nouvelle politique de traitements de déchets et de résidus solides.

4. Construire des Infrastructures énergétiques, routières et portuaires

- Construire le réseau électrique national ; et fournir l'électricité 24 heures sur 24, utilisant, principalement, les énergies propres, dont la biomasse, l'éolienne, l'hydro-énergie et l'énergie solaire ;
- Mettre en place le dispositif approprié pour encourager le secteur privé à investir dans la production des énergies renouvelables à travers le pays (objectif : 1000 Mgw) ;

- Construire le réseau national de fibre optique.
- Construire 4.000 kilomètres de route, a raison de 100 km par Département, par année sur 4 ans, notamment des routes départementales, intercommunales et locales ;
- Construire un téléphérique pour accéder à la Citadelle ;
- Reconstruire le boulevard du bord de mer et restaurer la Ville du Cap- Haïtien ;
- Relancer les travaux de construction de la cite administrative et mettre en place le système incitatif approprié pour la reconstruction de la ville de Port- au-Prince ;
- Reconstruire l'aéroport international de Port-au-Prince ; reconstruire le Terminal de l'aéroport international de Cap-Haïtien ; construire l'aéroport international des Cayes, ainsi que des aérogares régionales aux Gonaïves, à Baladerai, Ouanaminthe, Anse-à-Pitre, le Mole St. Nicolas, Petit-Trou de Nippes, Hinche, Jérémie et à Port-de-paix ;
- Construire des infrastructures portuaires (débarcadères et ports) à travers le pays pour faciliter une meilleure circulation des personnes, des biens et des marchandises ;
- Réaménager le littoral des villes vulnérables et exposées.
- Reconstruire trois villes frontalières : Ouanaminthe, Belladère, Anse à Pitres ;

5. Renforcer les infrastructures hydrauliques et sanitaires

- Renforcer les capacités de la Direction nationale de l'Eau potable et de l'Assainissement (DINEPA) pour améliorer la distribution de l'eau potable à travers le pays ; construire des centres d'excreta et des blocs sanitaires ;
- Créer l'Institut national des Ressources hydriques ;
- Lancer un vaste programme de réforme du système de santé et des services hospitaliers et mise en place d'un système d'assurance médicale universelle ;
- Construire 122 centres de santé communautaires et des hôpitaux avec les quatre (4) services de base dans certaines communes ; un service d'ambulance par commune, un service d'incendie dans la zone métropolitaine et les grandes villes.

6. Améliorer les infrastructures et la qualité de l'éducation

- Négocier avec le Parlement en vue du vote célèbre de la Loi sur l'Enseignement Supérieur et la Recherche Scientifique ainsi que les lois afférentes ;
- Lancer un vaste programme d'infrastructures scolaires en vue de combler le déficit de 15.000 salles de classe ;
- Lancer un vaste programme national pour la formation initiale et continue des enseignants utilisant les nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la communication ;
- Renforcer le système de formation professionnelle ;
- Lancer, dans le cadre de l'accès à l'enseignement supérieur, un vaste programme de propédeutiques générales à l'échelle des Départements préparant l'accès aux Universités et aux Ecoles professionnelles.

7. Promouvoir la stabilité à l'aide de projets sociaux

- Faciliter la construction de logements sociaux pour les enseignants, les policiers, ainsi que 2.000 logements pour des victimes de l'Ouragan Matthieu ;
- Mettre en œuvre des programmes sociaux, notamment installer des restaurants communautaires à travers le pays, distribuer des kits alimentaires et fournir une allocation aux familles les plus nécessiteuses, ainsi qu'aux étudiants ;
- Réformer le système de sécurité sociale pour le mettre au service du développement national.