



## GOVERNANCE

*The weakness of institutional governance remains a key challenge in Haiti. State revenues barely cover the operational needs of ministries and only allow for limited investment. Access to state services generally remains highly insufficient and varies greatly from one region to another.*

*Despite this context, 2012 saw several positive advances. The launch of the national coordination framework of external development aid in Haiti (CAED) on 26 November 2012 represented an important step towards greater aid effectiveness. Encouraging progress was also made regarding the state reform agenda.*

### KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

#### AT CENTRAL LEVEL

The Government's Human Resources Management Office led **ten regional consultation fora** to validate the long-term Governmental Reform Framework Programme, an initiative supported by the UN.<sup>(1)</sup>

**Launch of the CAED** in Haiti on 26 November 2012 provides a platform for Haitian stakeholders and the international community to strengthen mutual accountability and trust, and maximize the effectiveness of aid in the country.

As part of the CAED, technical support provided to the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (MPCE) for the **implementation of the External Aid Management**

**Module**, which objective is to increase transparency of external aid and strengthen the government's capacity to manage external resources.<sup>(2)</sup>

Technical assistance offered to the **Haitian Institute for Statistics and Informatics (IHSI)** for the finalization of the 2012 national household survey (EMMUS V), which provides updated data on critical development indicators.<sup>(3)</sup>

**Equipment installed and databases** (survey of buildings, geo-spatial information) transferred to the IHSI.<sup>(4)</sup>

Human and technical resources provided to the National Geospatial Information Centre to increase the quantity and quality of maps produced.<sup>(5)</sup>

Contribution to the development of sector strategies and plans coordinated by the Government of Haiti: i.e. 10-year cholera elimination plan elaborated by the Ministry of Health and DINEPA, and draft national policy on housing, human settlements and urban development coordinated by the National Coordination Unit for Housing and Public Buildings Construction (UCLBP).<sup>(6)</sup>

Two administrative buildings constructed for the Ministry of Interior.<sup>(7)</sup>

Ratification by Haitian Parliament of the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Inter-country Adoption.

### AT DEPARTMENTAL LEVEL

Technical and financial support provided for the budget development of the country's 140 communes. 131 of the 140 municipal budgets submitted to the Ministry of Interior and undergoing screening and validation.<sup>(8)</sup>

Performance assessment of all municipalities undertaken for the 2006-2011 period.<sup>(9)</sup>

15 municipal buildings and 9 vice-delegations built with UN support.<sup>(10)</sup>

As part of a larger effort to define urban development plans throughout the country, the MPCE continued to lead consultations with city residents. More than 700 people participated in these planning exercises in Jacmel and Cap-Haitien.<sup>(11)</sup>

### AT COMMUNITY LEVEL

Community platforms established in the localities targeted by the Government-led 16/6 programme. These platforms help communities discuss and prioritize rehabilitation works in their neighbourhoods.<sup>(12)</sup>

Community resource centers built through various UN-supported programmes to facilitate information sharing on safe building practices and accompany housing repairs and construction by Haitians themselves.<sup>(13)</sup>

Launch of a three-fold programme to strengthen durability of social grassroots movements to build advocacy capacities in civil society.<sup>(14)</sup>



Community platform in Morne Hercule

## CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

If 2012 has seen some encouraging progress, many challenges persist, including the implementation of public administration reform and the development of more transparent procurement processes, clearer land title procedures and conditions that encourage investment.

The approach should be of one of transformation, not of substitution, whereby international partners, including the UN, accompany state institutions and Haitian civil society to lead their own development.

This cross-cutting priority is reflected in the Integrated Strategic Framework of the UN system in Haiti for 2013-2016, which is fully aligned with the Strategic Plan for the Development of Haiti and is endorsed by the Government of Haiti.