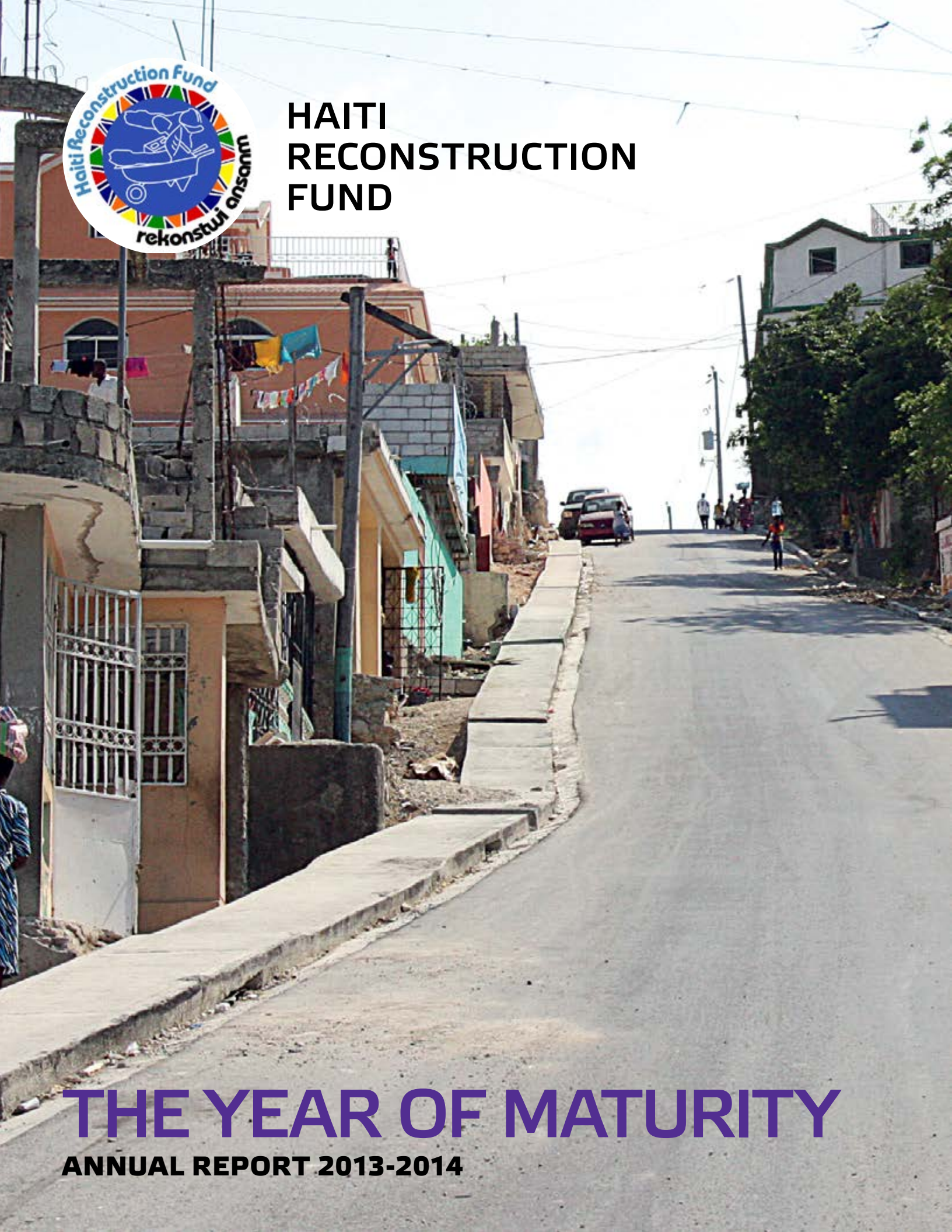




HAITI RECONSTRUCTION FUND



THE YEAR OF MATURITY

ANNUAL REPORT 2013-2014



Cleaning of corridors in Bois Patale
16/6 Project
Photo Courtesy of the UN

AFTER

DURING

MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER



Last year, I emphasized how the Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF) achievements were so valuable to Haitian people, especially, the relocation of displaced populations, the rehabilitation of Port au Prince public spaces - converted into safe heaven by the January 12, 2010 earthquake victims-, the management of risks and disasters, and the provision to students of basic equipment and kits necessary for their studies. While recognizing these meritorious results, I also invited the HRF to accelerate the implementation of its activities and to mobilize the remaining funds to help us meet our country's most pressing needs.

Through this report on the fourth year of HRF operations, I am glad to see that my appeal has been heard.

The Steering Committee responded, swiftly and as usual, to our requests and expectations by supporting projects in priority sectors of our government program. This year, the HRF has especially helped to mobilize significant budget support which contributed to implementation of critical reforms in key development sectors of our country such as drinking water, sanitation, education, and transport, while providing us with the necessary resources to meet our pressing needs for financing the budget. This contribution was welcome, especially at a time when government revenues were not up to the projections. Unquestionably, the HRF financial assistance has been more than decisive in our public finance recovery effort.

Of all the projects funded by the HRF during this year, let me highlight one that particularly caught my attention because of its high social significance and its anchoring in the priorities set out by the President of the Republic, His Excellency Mr Michel Joseph Martelly. This is the School Feeding Program that we initiated and reorganized in order to ensure nutritious and healthy meals to children attending our schools, especially those from the poorest communities. We hope that this type of program contributes significantly to providing opportunities for all Haitian children, and to reinforcing the social cohesion works to which the government is committed to.

The HRF is now close to the end of its mission, with most of its resources nearly depleted, but people needs are still alive and our development ambitions for Haiti ever larger. We are confident that the international community will not fail to continue to demonstrate its solidarity and support our actions.

In this respect, we will not fail to learn from the successful experience we underwent with this mechanism, and from the high level of expertise of the staff of this institution.

Laurent Salvador Lamothe

Haiti Prime Minister



BEFORE

Group homes in Morne Hercule

16/6 Project

Photo Courtesy of the UN

AFTER

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE



At the twelfth meeting of the HRF Steering Committee held on May 28, 2014 in Port au Prince, I highlighted the special pleasure I felt to come back again in the Committee, as Minister of Economy and Finance, because of the innovative and exemplary nature of this aid mechanism established by Haiti with the support and solidarity of the international community after the earthquake.

I must add that my interest in the Steering Committee was also nurtured by the fruitful discussions and exchanges held with representatives of partner countries on not only projects that help us meet the challenges of natural disasters that struck us and enhance our ability to better withstand recurring natural hazards, but also projects that lay the groundwork of the recovery of our country in its rally towards development.

With the collaborative spirit prevailing at the Committee's sessions, it was easy for the international community to understand that our priority financing requirements this year have been dominated by fiscal and monetary needs. As the reader of this report will realize, during this fiscal year alone between early July 2013 and late June 2014, the HRF approved a total of USD 48 million from its own resources, with an additional co-financing of about USD 47 million from partners, resulting in a total of USD 95 million in budgetary support which is undoubtedly an unprecedented record for our country. For the Ministry of Finance, this breath of fresh air has been very well-received and highly valued because it helped curtail the harmful consequences of potential public deficits on inflation and for our national currency.

In addition to budget support, the reader certainly will not fail to be attracted by the sections of the 2014 report that reveal other projects and activities funded by the HRF. S/he will learn that the Fund has actually reached its maturity with a portfolio of 25 projects totaling nearly USD 330 million of funding which cover various priority areas in our country. After finishing the chapter on the results, the reader will also note that most of the projects, particularly those initiated during the early days that followed the earthquake in different areas related to waste management, relocation of displaced people, rehabilitation of public spaces, and capacity building in disaster risk management, are coming to a close, with significant achievements that have responded effectively to our people concerns and, especially those most affected by the earthquake. These results also indicate the relevance of the government implementation strategy after the earthquake.

Obviously, with the allocation of more than 90 percent of HRF resources, the question of the Fund's future is now at the center of discussions with our partners. Like our partners, my hope is that this instrument which helped shape such a fruitful dialogue between the government and the international community would help in feeding the study that I ordered on an effective aid mechanism that will support the Government's new development priorities. I am also eager to see the pillars and recommendations that emerge from the HRF performance review as well as its prospects study, both scheduled before the end of this year, in order to make the best decision possible on the future of this institution.

Marie Carmelle Marie-Jean

Minister of Economy and Finance



National women's day's celebration at the CRC of Canaan
Housing and Neighborhood Reconstruction Support Program
Photo courtesy of HRF

DONORS' JOINT STATEMENT

Since the application of the new procedures clarifying the processes for submitting funding requests and facilitating the presentation of projects by partners and government entities, our common fund is operating more efficiently and easily. We are pleased to see that the improvement in the mechanism contributed during the fourth year to (i) the approval of six new projects and budget support operations amounting to nearly USD 55.8 million; and (ii) the reallocation of USD 15 million in the education sector for the school feeding program.

With these new grants, we believe that the HRF has achieved its objectives since its funding portfolio now includes nearly 25 projects for a total amount of USD 330 million deployed mainly in the post-earthquake reconstruction but also in areas laying the groundwork for the future development of the country, such as education, energy, water and sanitation, agriculture and environmental protection. Now most of the projects - especially those initiated at the very beginning of the rebuilding efforts - have been completed and the majority of ongoing projects are coming to an end. New projects for approximately USD 40 million are still in the pipeline and are expected to be approved this year.

Under these conditions, we reasonably believe that the HRF has matured and its closure could be considered if the government is not willing to provide it with new resources or new responsibilities. In addition, it is now time to assess the HRF's performance. We are pleased that the Government has recently reiterated its request to initiate this study in order to learn from experience and discuss future possibilities for the mechanism. Whatever the conclusions of this study, we affirm to the Government and people of Haiti our readiness to continue supporting them on the road to recovery and development that they have chosen, consolidating and amplifying the results achieved through the HRF.



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ACRONYMS

AAP	Attestation of Professional Abilities (Attestation d'Aptitudes Professionnelles)
ACME	Association for Cooperation with Micro Enterprise (Association Pour la Cooperation avec les Micro Entreprises)
APN	National Port Authority (Autorité Portuaire Nationale)
ASECO	Improving Your Construction Enterprise (Améliorer son Entreprise de Construction)
ATL	Local Technical Agency
BMPAD	Office of In-Kind Aid Programs Monetization (Bureau pour la Monetisation des Programmes d'Aides et de Developpement)
CAP	Diploma of Professional Abilities (Certificat d'Aptitudes Professionnelles)
CEP	Farms School of Peasants (Champs Ecole des Paysans)
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CNIGS	National Center for GeoSpatial Information
CNMP	National Procurement Board (Commission Nationale des Marchés Publics)
CO	Community Organizations
CRC	Community Resource Center
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSCCA	Supreme Audit Agency (Cour Superieure des Comptes et du Contentieux Administratif)
CSI	South Cost Initiative (Côtes Sud Initiative)
CTE	Water Operating Technical Center (Centre Technique d'Exploitation-)
DINEPA	National Directorate for Potable Water and Sanitation (Direction Nationale de l'Eau Potable et de l'Assainissement)
DPC	Civil Protection Office
DSRSG/RC/HC	Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator
EDH	Haitian Electricity Company (Electricité d'Haiti)
EE	Electric Energy
ER	Renewable Energy
FAES	Economic and Social Assistance Fund (Fonds d'Assistance Economique et Sociale)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDI	Industrial Development Fund (Fonds de Developpement Industriel)
FENAPWOLA	National Federation of Haitian Milk Producers
FIE	Independent Electric Suppliers
FY	Fiscal Year
GOH	Government of Haiti
HIRC	Haiti Interim Recovery Commission
HRF	Haiti Reconstruction Fund
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	InterAmerican Development Bank
IDP	Internally Displaced Person(s)
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IGF	General Inspectorate of Finance (Inspection Generale des Finances)
IHSI	Haitian Institute for Statistics and Informatics (Institut Haitien des Statistiques et de l'Informatique)
INFP	National Institute for Vocational Training (Institut National de Formation Professionnelle)
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPP	Independent Power Producers
JMV	Jean Marie Vincent Camp
MARNDR	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development

MAST	Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor
MDE	Ministry of Environment
MDT	Ministry of Tourism
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MENFP	Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training
MGAE	Module for External Aid Management (Module de Gestion de l'Aide Externe)
MICT	Ministry of Interior and Local Governments
MINUSTAH	United Nations Mission for the Stabilization of Haiti
MPCE	Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation
MSE	Ministry of Energy Security
MSPP	Ministry of Public Health and Population
MTPTC	Ministry of Public Works, Transports and Communications
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	UN Office of Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs
OIT	International Labor Office
PARDH	Action Plan for Haiti's Recovery and Development (Plan d'Action pour le Relevement et le Developpement d'Haiti)
PCGF	Partial Credit Guarantee Fund
PCN	Project Concept Note
PE	Partner Entity
PREKAD	Port-au-Prince Neighborhood Housing Reconstruction Project
PRODER	Economic and Social Development in Rural Areas Project
PSDH	Strategic Development Plan for Haiti (Plan Strategique de Developpement d'Haiti)
RFP	Request for Proposal
SC	Steering Committee
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UCE	Ministry of Transport Implementing Unit (Unite de Coordination et d'Execution- MTPTC)
UCLBP	Unit for the Construction of Housing and Government Building (Unite de Construction des Logements et des Batiments Publics)
UCP	Project Coordination Unit (Unité de Coordination des Projets –MEF)
UEP	Study and Planning Unit
UN	United Nations
UN HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Program
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Program



School children of the Efacap school of Jacmel
Reform of the Education System Project
Photo courtesy of HRF

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF) Secretariat would like to express its heartfelt thanks to each and everyone who contributed to the drafting of its fourth Annual Report in one way or another. We would especially like to thank the Chair of the Steering Committee, Mrs. Marie Carmelle Jean-Marie, and all the members of the Committee for their contribution to and support of the Fund's activities in general and the drafting of this report in particular. We would also like to extend our thanks to our counterpart, the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (MPCE), for its availability and support of the Fund's achievements. The drafting of this report would not have been possible without the collaboration and assistance of our Trustee as well as the Partner Entities and Implementing Agencies that provided timely and comprehensive reports on the technical and financial implementation of the HRF funded projects.



Marketing training being held for the future Milk sellers
**Project for the Development of Milk Production and
Processing in Haiti**

Photo courtesy of HRF

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The HRF has just completed its fourth year of existence. The HRF is born out of the Haitian Government resolve to have an effective instrument for mobilizing external resources for reconstruction efforts after the earthquake, but also to support government projects initially consolidated in the Action Plan for Haiti Recovery and Development (PARDH) and in the Strategic Development Plan for Haiti (PSDH) since 2012.

The HRF was established as a multi-donor trust fund managed by the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank, which provides both the functions of Trustee (through the Development Finance Vice-Presidency) and Secretariat (through the Latin America and Caribbean Region Vice-Presidency).

The HRF brings together contributions from 19 donors in a common basket to provide financing in the form of grants to priority activities submitted by the Government of Haiti (GOH) and approved by the HRF Steering Committee. The HRF may finance activities in various fields, including infrastructure, services, community development, environment, income generation and budget support. These activities are performed by one or more implementing agencies and are evaluated and supervised by a Partner Entity (i.e., the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the United Nations, or the World Bank).

The HRF is governed by a Steering Committee chaired by the Minister of Economy and Finance, and consisting of a representative of GOH (the Minister of Planning and External Cooperation), major donors, Partners Entities, the Trustee and Observers from the Haitian civil society, local governments, private sector, and Diaspora, and International Non-Governmental Organizations.

During the last four years, the HRF's Steering Committee met twelve times and decided to allocate or reserve USD 342.3 million for 25 reconstruction and development activities, including administration and supervision costs, and has set aside about USD 40 million for priority projects which are being identified.

This annual report provides an update following the fourth year of the HRF operations as well as prospects for its future.

A FOURTH YEAR OF HRF OPERATION AND MATURITY DOMINATED BY BUDGET SUPPORT (CHAPTER 1)

The year under review is one of maturation where the new procedures for submitting financing requests that were adopted in 2012 proved to be effective and where almost all the resources initially contributed were allocated to projects submitted by the Government. This progressive depletion of resources has also heightened the debate around the future of the HRF.

It was also and above all a year when most of the HRF funded projects were budget support operations. The emphasis this year on budget support reflects the gradual restoration of the country's administrative and financial systems resulting from Government efforts to plan and build state capacity in managing infrastructure programs and projects.

These budget support activities constituted four out of the six new operations approved by the Steering Committee during the year, representing a total of USD 48.6 million and 87 percent of HRF's annual allocations, and supplemented by some USD 47 million of co-financing from involved partners, which contributed significantly to the stabilization and balance of the country major economic aggregates. This amount has been channeled through two Partner Entities. The IDB managed two operations for a total of USD 21 million targeting reforms respectively in the water and sanitation sector (14 million along with an IDB co-financing of USD 15 million) and the transportation sector (USD 7 million complemented by USD 12 million co-financing). Budget support was also used during fiscal year 2014 to provide funding for two operations totaling USD 27.6 million with the World Bank to support reforms respectively in the management of public finances and the energy sector (USD 10 million in addition to WB co-financing of USD 20 million) and in the areas of water and sanitation and education (USD 17.6 million).

Besides these budget support operations, other projects approved by the HRF this year concerned the education and energy sectors. For education, the Steering Committee ratified financing of USD 15 million for the Government's school feeding program and additional financing for the education project which is led by IDB for USD 3.7 million. In the energy sector, the Committee reserved an additional USD 3.5 million corresponding to the funds that were needed to complete the financing of the Péligre project (USD 16 million).

With these allocations, HRF resources are almost depleted as only about USD 40 million remains in reserve for specific projects to be presented to the Steering Committee by the end of December 2014. Under these conditions, the HRF's future was under discussion throughout the 2013-2014 year but a final decision has yet to be made. Two studies were commissioned by the Steering Committee to review the performance and value-added of the HRF and to study the possibility of transforming the HRF into a venture capital instrument that would support private sector development, as requested by the Government. The next meeting of the Steering Committee, scheduled to take place in November 2014, is expected to make a final determination about the HRF's future based on the findings of these two studies.

FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE HRF (CHAPTER 2)

As a result of funding decisions that occurred in 2013-2014, the HRF's financial position has significantly evolved both in terms of resources and commitments.

First, with respect to contributions, the United States transferred its outstanding commitment of USD 5 million to complete a total contribution of USD 125 million. With this payment, contributions received now total USD 385 million and there remains only one outstanding commitment of USD 10 million still owed by Spain to complete the mobilization of all the donors pledged resources to HRF in 2010.

Based on the collected resources, the Steering Committee made final allocation decisions for a total of USD 331.1 million, including the Partners Entities' supervision costs and the Secretariat and the Trustee administrative budgets, and has earmarked USD 16 million for the Péligre electricity transport project. The allocations approved by the Steering Committee include funds for 25 projects in the HRF portfolio, or USD 332.8 million (representing about 96 percent of the allocated resources), the Partner Entities' supervision costs in the amount of USD 9.5 million (2.7 percent) and the Secretariat and the Trustee administrative budgets, for the remaining USD 4.7 million (1.3 percent).

It is estimated that HRF's non earmarked funds totaled only 600,000 USD. However the financial reserve is around 40 million dollars. This amount represents the funds originally reserved for the Artibonite 4C dam project and that were re-reserved in May 2014 by the Steering Committee for projects that are being identified in the areas of health, vocational training and agriculture.

Although they fluctuate by Partner Entity, the total disbursement rate for the final beneficiaries overall increased from 56 percent to 61 percent between 2013 and 2014. By the end of June 2014, the Trustee had transferred a total of USD 326.3 million to the Partner Entities, representing the financing of all approved projects except for the Péligre project where a final project document has yet to be presented to the Steering Committee for review and final allocation. At Partner Entity level, UN agencies have disbursed a total of USD 114 million and witnessed an increase in their disbursement rate from 77 percent to 89 percent between 2013 and 2014; World Bank had disbursed a total of USD 78 million, representing an increase in its disbursement rate to 53 percent in 2014 against 43 percent in June 2013; and the IDB remained unchanged with the same disbursement amount of about USD 10 million, or a disbursement level of around 15 percent between 2013 and 2014. With three budget support operations in progress, the disbursement rate is expected to significantly improve in 2014-2015.

Regarding the Secretariat and the Trustee administrative budgets, the costs of these structures continue to decline steadily with a 71 percent decrease when comparing the 2011 budget with the approved budget for 2015. These significant reductions result from the gradual downsizing of Secretariat staff linked with reduced activities. These cost-control efforts made during this year have cut down the level of administrative expenses to about 1.3 percent of allocations in June 2014 compared to 1.7 percent last year.

PORTFOLIO, PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS HRF (CHAPTER 3)

The HRF portfolio has also undergone noticeable changes during the 2014 fiscal year. With the approval of six new funding requests, the portfolio now comprises 25 projects of which 8 have been closed; 16 are under implementation and only one is pending the final allocation by the Steering Committee which is awaiting the project document from the Partner Entity (Péligre). The six new projects -with a total cost of USD 55.8 million- increased the value of the overall portfolio to USD 342.4 million. HRF projects have had a significant leveraging effect by generating substantial additional resources since for every HRF dollar, the government received an additional dollar from other partners, especially for the budget support and education projects.

In terms of sector allocation, the Portfolio reflects both the priorities identified by the Government in the aftermath of the earthquake and its development plans. The Housing, Debris Management, and Risk Prevention and Management sector is still dominant in the portfolio with USD 182 million and 53 percent of the HRF's allocations to date. With this year's focus on Budget Support, this sector now claims second place in the HRF allocations, reaching a total of USD 74 million and 22 percent. This budget support also served to advance key reforms in critical reconstruction and development areas such as public financial management, energy, water, and sanitation, education, and transport. Three other sectors (Education, Energy and Environment) are still significant in the HRF portfolio with shares of between 5 and 10 percent.

In its composition, the HRF portfolio remains fully aligned with the Government priorities and programs, especially the four pillars of the Strategic Development Plan for Haiti adopted in 2012, which are Institutional Rebuilding, Social Rebuilding, Economic Rebuilding, and Territorial Rebuilding.

The fourth year was an opportunity to expand and consolidate the HRF portfolio results in all areas where projects are still active. In the area of relocation, urban management and disaster risk management, the PREKAD and 16/6 projects continue to make significant achievements. To date, the key results are:

- More than 50 camps occupied by people displaced by the earthquake were closed
- Approximately 24,115 families residing in camps received relocation support, including rental subsidies for 5,411 homes
- All persons in the Jean-Marie Vincent camp (JMV) and more than 90 percent of Petion-Ville Camp were relocated
- 510 houses were built
- 4,307 houses were assessed
- 2,598 houses were repaired
- 8 community platforms were established and are operational
- Sanitation work has been carried out in five districts to date: Morne Hercule, Morne Hebo, Bois Patate, Villa Rosa and Canapé-Vert
- 5 public spaces have been rehabilitated: Morne Lazare, Nérette, Jean-Baptiste, Hole-Rosemond, Morne Hercule.

In the area of education, pending completion of ongoing construction, distribution of materials and equipment continues with the following key achievements:

- 14,250 school kits, 24,954 school uniforms and 76,369 textbooks funded by the HRF were distributed in 10 departments
- Approximately 70,000 students received scholarships for 2013-2014 compared with 3,978 in 2010-2011, 61,906 in 2011-12, and 57,640 in 2012-2013.

For the environment sector, the main project still active is the one for protection of the Macaya National Park which began activities in the first half of 2014. Actual achievements relate to the delineation of the park boundaries and the establishment of the park's management unit. More significant progress in this project is expected for the coming year

With respect to private sector development, progress has been registered in the implementation of the three milk production and processing plants that are expected to begin production during the year. Meanwhile, training and organization of the different actors in the value chain (producers, workers, vendors, etc.) continues. The issues noted in the implementation of the main private development sector project managed by the IDB as Partner Entity are yet to be overcome, despite the restructuring of the Partial Credit Guarantee Fund that took place during last year.

Regarding budget support, the focus was on reforms that can remove the obstacles or barriers to achieving results in different sectors:

- *For the Water and Sanitation sector*, the establishment of the National Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation (DINEPA)'s Executive Committee - suspended since 2009 - is now completed and should ultimately ensure better governance and transparency in the sector.
- *In Transportation*, the approval and publication of the Transport Sector Institutional Strengthening Plan as well as the creation of a Maintenance Unit and a Road Safety Unit have been completed among prior actions to further the development of the sector.
- *With respect to Education*, a new regulatory framework was established to decentralize the private schools accreditation in order to enhance the quality in these schools and new regulations have been adopted to decentralize and facilitate the annual data collection and schools census compilation.

NEXT STEPS AND LESSONS LEARNED (CHAPTER 4).

At the onset of the fifth year of operations, the HRF is at a crossroads because the available resources are almost exhausted. Due to the preference expressed by Brazil, a discussion is underway with the Government to identify projects in the areas of agriculture, health and vocational training for the use of USD 40 million which is still in reserve. It is expected that these projects will be presented to the Steering Committee by the end of calendar year 2014.

With the allocation of this reserve, available funds will be depleted and, unless the Government mobilizes new resources, the question of the future of the HRF as a financing mechanism may be easier to resolve.

Finally, the 2014-15 period will definitely be one of consolidation of achievements and realization of the implementation of most projects in all areas. In particular, significant progress is expected with the projects implementation in the Education (construction component), the Energy, the Environment and the Private Sector Development which are striving to start.

The lessons learned during the first three years are still valid at the end of the HRF's fourth year of operation.

Pending the outcome of the final review of the current phase of the HRF, the following main lessons are transpiring:

Strategically:

The HRF's system of governance provides a unique forum where financial partners and Haitian authorities can discuss and decide together the funding allocations to national priorities. Funding allocations always resulted from thoughtful discussion within the SC and a formal request from the government guaranteeing a strong ownership of HRF interventions. The emphasis on budget support during the past year reflects the wishes of the government which has gradually rebuilt its institutional capacity in planning and management of public resources, as well as in implementation of infrastructure projects, with the budget support as an incentive.

The choice to use the Partner Entities for the implementation of the HRF activities has been instrumental in the implementation and success of the programs. Although it may appear as a departure from the country ownership and leadership goal promoted by the recommendations of the Paris, Accra and Busan Declarations, this choice is essential in a situation of natural disaster where public services are severely affected, as was the case in Haiti. In addition to efficiency at the operational level, this choice has also provided an opportunity to create greater synergies and impacts for beneficiaries with specific programs implemented by the Partner Entities and this approach has helped minimize the significant fiduciary risks that characterize fragile environments like Haiti.

The flexibility sought with the HRF has suffered some degree of constraint imposed by the donor preferences.

Efforts by the Government and the HRF to accommodate the preferences of donors are commendable and helped to channel resources to areas and projects where there is consensus between donors and Government. However, in some cases, the preferences expressed by the donors can be a major constraint hampering the flexible nature of the Fund and which may have prevented the rapid use of funds in a context of massive and acute and pressing needs.

Operationally:

The procedures adopted by the HRF for the submission of applications for funding are effective and continue to function to the satisfaction of stakeholders. The measures put in place since 2012 to submit requests to the HRF are well-aligned with the performance standards, the communication channels and the coordination system established between the Government, the Steering Committee, the donors, the Secretariat, the Trustee, and the Partner Entities.

The HRF operational costs remain modest given the nature of the activities that have been carried out and the results obtained, and in comparison with other multi-donor trust funds dedicated to financing post-disaster activities. The 2013-2014 year witnessed further reduction in the HRF operational costs, a decline that will even grow deeper in 2014-2015 with the restriction in the Secretariat activities.

Financially:

The emphasis on budget support amplified the Government's margin of maneuver and provided more flexibility to the Government in the management of public resources. The unprecedented amount of budget support disbursed this year through the HRF and mobilized as co-financing (approximately a total of USD 95 million) has secured significant funding for the budget, which in turn helped to balance public finances and to stabilize the currency and the overall economy.



School adolescents of the Ecole Nouvelle in Corail, Grande-Anse discovering their new geometry kits
Reform of the Education System Project

Photo courtesy of the IDB



Interior view of a group home in Morne Hercule

16/6 Project

Photo courtesy of HRF

I. INTRODUCTION

The HRF is a multi-donor trust fund established by the Government of Haiti (GOH) and contributing donors in support of the Government's Action Plan for the Recovery and Development of the country following the January 2010 earthquake. The World Bank serves as the Secretariat and Trustee of the Fund.

The HRF pools contributions from donors in order to provide grant financing for priority activities requested by the Government and approved by the HRF Steering Committee. The Fund may be used to finance activities relating to infrastructure, services, community development, the environment, income generation, and budget support. There is a streamlined grant approval process as well as a fast track procedure for smaller requests of less than USD 1 million. The Government's implementing agencies initiate the activities, which are evaluated and supervised by one of the four Partner Entities: the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the United Nations, the World Bank, and the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

The HRF is governed by a Steering Committee chaired by the Minister of Economy and Finance and whose members include representatives of the Government (the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation), major donors (which are seven), the Partner Entities (four), and the Trustee, as well as observers from Haitian civil society, local government, private sector, Diaspora, and international NGOs. Over the past four years, the Steering Committee met twelve times and decided to allocate or earmark USD 342.3 million for 25 projects and set aside nearly USD 40 million for identified priorities.

We invite you to read the fourth annual report of the Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF) covering the period July 2013 to June 2014. Given the substantially reduced need for emergency actions in reconstruction and rehabilitation, this year was primarily characterized by a significant increase in budget support, facilitated by revisions to the grant approval process as well as the gradual restoration of institutional capacities and the Government's technical and financial management systems, three years after the January 12, 2010 earthquake. Furthermore, the HRF increased its financing in such sectors as energy and education, which are crucial to building the foundation of the country's medium- and long-term development.

A YEAR DOMINATED BY BUDGET SUPPORT

Given the reforms to the HRF's grant approval process since 2012, notably regarding the conditions for the mobilization of budget support, this year showed strong progress in the granting of funding that nearly exhausted the HRF's available resources.

During the year, the Government presented four proposals for budget support requesting grants totaling USD 48.6 million, with the IDB (two operations totaling USD 21 million) and the World Bank (two other operations totaling USD 27.6 million) as the Partner Entities. These allocations, which were requested through resolutions by Haiti's Council of Ministers, were approved by the HRF Steering Committee, which thus provided the Government with the vital resources it needed to finance the public deficit, keep inflation at a moderate level, and preserve the value of the national currency.

FUNDING OF OTHER PROJECTS SUPPORTING LONG- AND MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT

In addition to budget support, the HRF continued to focus on projects that reinforce the foundations for long-term national development. Within this framework, the Steering Committee decided to finance the school feeding program from the USD 15 million initially allocated to provide targeted budget support for the education and agriculture sectors. Furthermore, an additional USD 3.7 million was granted to support capacity building in the education sector. In parallel,

the Steering Committee also decided to earmark an additional USD 3.5 million to be added to the USD 12.5 million already allocated for the power transmission line from Péligre to Port au Prince. With these grants, the HRF significantly contributed to setting the path for the country's future development, which goes far beyond the recovery phase.

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

In addition to consolidating the results achieved in terms of reconstruction and development, the fourth year of the HRF primarily focused on allocating residual resources to development projects, including budget support operations and discussions about the program's future. As in previous years, this report begins with statements from key stakeholders (the Prime Minister, the Chair of the Steering Committee, and major donors). It then presents an assessment of the progress registered in the HRF's technical and financial activities by providing information about its fourth year of operations (Chapter 2), followed by an assessment of the HRF's financial status (Chapter 3). Chapter 4 details the portfolio along with the performances and achievements in the various sectors supported by the HRF. This is followed by special chapters on the implementation of the Fund's communication activities (Chapter 5) and the lessons learned and next steps for the HRF (Chapter 6). Annexes provide additional details of individual activities and include a map showing specific project locations.

II. HRF: FOURTH YEAR OF OPERATIONS AND MATURITY

The year 2014 was marked by budget support operations representing over 87 percent of the HRF's new allocations, or a total of USD 48.6 million of the USD 55.8 million granted by the Steering Committee within the period. These additional grants brought the budget support provided through the HRF to a total of nearly USD 73.6 million¹ making it the Fund's second largest sector of intervention after the relocation of the displaced persons, disaster and risk management, and the rehabilitation of neighborhoods destroyed by the earthquake.

To a certain extent, this increased focus on budget support also reflects the progress made by the Government, which gradually rebuilt its planning capacities (with the drafting and adoption of the Three-Year Investment Plan 2014-2016) and the operationalization of key public institutions with the creation of the National Procurement Board (CNMP) and the Unit for the Construction of Housing and Government Buildings (UCLBP) as well as the strengthening of the Project Coordination Unit (UCP-MEF), the Office of In-Kind Aid Programs Monetization (BMPAD), the Ministry of Transport Implementing Agency (UCE), and the Economic and Social Assistance Fund (FAES).

The HRF also continued to support traditional development sectors through conventional projects in education, with the confirmation of the school feeding project for a total of USD 15 million on the one hand and the strengthening of the sector's capacities for a total of USD 3.7 million on the other ; and energy, with the allocation of an additional USD 3.5 million needed to complete the financing of the Péligre-Port-au-Prince power transmission line, at an estimated total cost of USD 16 million.

Other issues also featured in the deliberations of the Steering Committee during the year, especially the PRODER project, which was set aside in favor of the Péligre-Port au-Prince power transmission line project, and the future of the HRF, a topic that had been under discussion since the previous year.

1. NEW FINANCING DECISIONS

Budget Support Operations. Based on the preferences expressed by France and Spain, at the eleventh meeting of the Steering Committee in September 2013, the Steering Committee allocated the equivalent of USD 38.6 million to replenish the reserve for budget support, bringing its total available funds to approximately USD 48.6 million. This amount was used in 2014 to guarantee the effective financing of several operations prepared by the Government in collaboration with the World Bank (two operations for a total of USD 27.6 million plus co-financing of USD 20 million) and the IDB (two operations for a total of USD 21 million plus co-financing of USD 27 million).

At its meeting of September 13, 2013, the Steering Committee approved the final documents related to the operation supervised by the World Bank dedicated to the strengthening of public management reforms. This support, amounting to USD 10 million with co-financing of USD 20 million, was disbursed on time before the end of the budget year (September 30, 2013) and was meant to allow the Government to cover its public deficit while also addressing serious impediments in the energy and public finance sectors.

A second budget support operation totaling USD 17.6 million, also supervised by the World Bank, was approved by the Steering Committee on June 5, 2014 through a virtual fast-track approval procedure (within 5 working days of the

¹ This takes into consideration the USD 25 million the HRF allocated to the institutional strengthening operation it co-financed with the World Bank, for a total of USD 55 million in 2010-2011.

submission of the complete proposal)². This budget support promoted reforms in the education and water and sanitation sectors which are vital to the country's medium- and long-term development.

This explains why the budget support operations led by the IDB also focused on reforms in the water and sanitation sector as well as the transportation sector. These two operations supervised by the IDB, amounting respectively to USD 14 million (water and sanitation) and USD 7 million (transportation), were both authorized by the Steering Committee on May 13, 2014 through the virtual fast-track approval procedure. Moreover, these operations allowed the IDB to provide supplementary co-financing of USD 15 million in support of the water and sanitation sector, bringing the total operation amount to USD 29 million, and of USD 12 million for the transportation sector, for a total amount of USD 19 million. Disbursement of these funds to the Haitian Treasury has been completed during August 2014.

School Feeding Project. The Steering Committee set aside USD 15 million for a targeted budget support operation for education and agriculture. However, it proved difficult to implement this budget support plan focusing on these two sectors for a number of reasons. In addition, the Government, Canada (for which this was a preference), and the World Bank (as a Partner Entity) agreed to reallocate these funds to the school feeding program in order to continue to meet the needs of the education sector.

The request submitted by the Government to set aside the USD 15 million for the school feeding program instead of the targeted budget support project was approved during the eleventh meeting of the Steering Committee on September 13, 2013. However, the final documents related to the project were not transmitted until April 2014, which allowed the Steering Committee to ratify the allocation of resources to the project on April 29, 2014. This was the first time the Steering Committee approved a grant request by virtual procedures using the 5-day fast-track procedure instead of the usual 10 days stipulated in the Operations Manual. The Trustee disbursed the funds to the Partner Entity in June 2014, and the project is expected to be operational during the school year which started in September 2014.

Support to the Implementation of the Education Sector Plan and Education Reform in Haiti. The Steering Committee earmarked a total of USD 3.7 million for an education project in response to a preference expressed by France. This amount was finally granted for the co-financing of an IDB project³ in the sector, estimated at a total of USD 250 million and which already received two HRF disbursements of USD 10 million and USD 5 million, respectively.

Péligre Power Transmission Line. The project's concept note was approved by the Council of Ministers in December 2012 and submitted to the ninth and tenth sessions of the Steering Committee in February 2013, with the Steering Committee ultimately setting aside USD 12.5 million for the project. Subsequently and as requested by the Steering Committee, the IDB carried out a study and revised the project's costs, which rose from USD 8 million to USD 20 million, including the cost of resettlement compensation amounting to USD 4 million. In response to the Government's request, a complementary grant request amounting to USD 3.5 million was then submitted to the HRF. This additional amount was reserved during the Steering Committee meeting of September 2013 in order to secure the project's full financing. With the transfer of USD 5 million from the United States toward its contribution to the HRF in April 2014, all of the preliminary conditions were met for the definitive allocation of the funds needed for this project (USD 16 million), not including resettlement costs (estimated at USD 4 million). To date, the only impediment keeping the Steering Committee from approving the final allocation of these resources is the fact that the IDB has not yet submitted the complete project proposal (planned for December 2014).

2. RESTRUCTURED PROJECTS

Last year coincided with the restructuring of several projects, notably the Natural Disaster Reduction in the South Department project, which was converted into three separate projects in May 2013. This year, there was practically no restructuring, with the exception of a simple extension of the closing date for the Milk Production and Dairy Products Processing Project from late June 2014 to late December 2014, about which the Steering Committee was notified on June 26, 2014.

² It is true that the preliminary proposal for this operation was submitted to Steering Committee members prior to the May 28, 2014 meeting, during which this project was to be initially examined.

³ IDB Project HA-L1060 had already received two previous grants from the HRF.

3. UNAPPROVED REQUESTS

Contrary to 2012-2013 when several grant requests were debated and deferred by the Steering Committee⁴, very few proposals met with an unfavorable outcome this year. In fact, only the Economic and Social Development in Rural Areas Project (PRODER) was rejected during the eleventh session on September 13, 2013. This project was determined to be too ambitious in comparison to the modest amount of resources requested (USD 1 million) and seemed to be less mature than the Péligre power transmission line project, with which it had to compete for the HRF's few remaining resources.

4. FUTURE OF THE HRF

The future of the HRF was the subject of a lot of discussion within the Steering Committee this year. Although this issue was on the agenda for the eleventh and twelfth sessions of the Steering Committee, no consensus was reached. Since the Fund's available resources are virtually depleted, the Steering Committee recommended that the discussion focus on the conditions for the closing or conversion of the HRF. In this context, it was decided at the twelfth Steering Committee meeting to simultaneously initiate an evaluation of the first phase of the HRF as well as a feasibility study for the conversion of this fund into an investment fund, which is the Government preferred solution.

At the Steering Committee meeting slated for next November, a decision may be made regarding the future of the HRF as a financing instrument once the recommendations of the two studies become available.

4 This includes the Canaan Jerusalem project, the Mirebalais Hospital project, the Radiation Therapy Center project, and the job creation project, all of which were rejected for various reasons, primarily the lack of sufficient HRF funds.



BEFORE

A new bridge built to link
Nerette to Morne Hercule
16/6 Project
Photo Courtesy of the UN

AFTER

III. FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE HRF

Following the 2010 earthquake, nineteen (19) traditional and non-traditional donors chose to use the HRF as the mechanism for the transfer of part or all of their funds pledged to Haiti's recovery, for a total of nearly USD 400 million. As of June 30, 2014, this funding via the HRF represented a very significant portion of the external funds disbursed for post-earthquake reconstruction.⁵

1. FINANCIAL STATUS AS OF JUNE 30, 2014

Throughout 2014, the HRF continued to allocate funds to projects as per the decisions of its Steering Committee and the available resources from previous contributions. As of June 30, 2014, while the amount of the pledges from the HRF donors remained unchanged at a total of **USD 396 million**, actual payments reached a total of **USD 386 million** after the United States transferred the outstanding USD 5 million of its contribution in April 2014 (see Table 3.1). With this payment, the only outstanding amount is the **USD 10 million** Spain still owes on its contribution to the HRF.⁶

The voting members of the Steering Committee (i.e., donors who contributed at least USD 30 million) continue to include Brazil, Canada, France, Japan, Norway, Spain, and the United States.

At the end of June 2014, total cumulative resources reached **USD 387.7 million**, comprising USD 386.05 million in donor contributions received and USD 1.7 million in investment income earned on undisbursed balances. This estimate of investment income represents a return of 0.12 percent⁷ on the liquid portfolio of HRF funds through the 2014 calendar year, as was the case last year.

In all, the HRF definitively allocated a total of **USD 316.9 million** for the projects submitted by the Partner Entities, not including management costs, which equaled **USD 9.5 million** for these Entities. Additional allocations totaling **USD 4.7 million** were approved by the Steering Committee for the administrative budgets of the HRF Secretariat and Trustee from 2010 through end-December 2015, bringing the total of committed funds to **USD 331.1 million** dollars.

At end of June 2014, the HRF had used or allocated nearly all of its available resources. The apparent amount of remaining available resources, or **USD 56.6 million**, essentially corresponds to funds set aside (see Table 3.3) as per the decision of the Steering Committee for the various projects in preparation to be financed from the resources initially allocated for the Artibonite 4C dam (USD 40 million) and the Péligre Power Transmission Line Project (USD 16 million). Only an amount of around **USD 0.6 million** in unrestricted funds remains available for future funding decisions. (See Table 3.2)

⁵ At the end of June 2013, the funds channeled through the HRF were estimated at approximately 13 percent of all funds mobilized for reconstruction. However, the monitoring of reconstruction funding was interrupted due to changes at the level of the Special Envoy from the United Nations General Secretariat. Since then, reliable estimates have not been available.

⁶ Spain has promised to pay this amount before the end of December 2014.

⁷ Non-annualized rate of return.

Table 3.1 Status of Contributions
Updated on June 30, 2014 (in USD million)

Bailleurs	Contribution Currency	Effective Contribution		Receipts June 14	
		Agreed Contribution Amount a/	USD eq.	Received Amount b/	USD eq.
Australia	AUD	10.00	8.56	10.00	8.56
Brazil	USD	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00
Canada	CAD	46.30	45.50	46.30	45.50
Colombia	USD	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Cyprus	USD	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Estonia	USD	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Finland	EUR	1.40	1.84	1.40	1.84
France	EUR	24.82	32.28	24.82	32.28
Ireland	EUR	1.00	1.33	1.00	1.33
Japan	USD	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
Latvia	LVL	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.06
Norway	NOK	274.00	44.27	274.00	44.27
Nigeria	USD	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Oman	USD	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
State and Peace Building Fund	USD	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Spain	USD	30.00	30.00	20.00	20.00
Sweden	SEK	25.00	3.75	25.00	3.75
Thailand	USD	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30
United States	USD	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Total USD equivalent			396.05		386.05

a/ per countersigned Administration Agreements or arrangements in currencies

b/ in currency of contribution

Table 3.2 Schedule of Available Funds

As of June 30, 2014	Total (USD million)
1-Confirmed donor contributions	396.00
2- Cash receipts plus investment income	387.70
3- Funds allocated to 24 projects (including fees)	326.40
4- Funds set aside by the Steering Committee (see Table 3.3)	56.00
5- Administrative budget	4.70
6- Funds available to support funding decisions (2-3-4-5)	0.60

Table 3.3 Breakdown of Financial Reserves

Project	Total (USD million)	Expected Date of Steering Committee Approval
Péligre-Port-au-Prince power transmission line	16.0	Before end-December 2014
Artibonite 4C dam (currently being reallocated)	40.0	Before end-December 2014
Total funds set aside by the Steering Committee	56.0	

2. FUNDING DECISIONS IN 2014

Based on the available resources and previously completed commitments, the Steering Committee approved several grant requests this year that were already in the pipeline. Now that the new submission mechanism is fully operational and better understood by the different stakeholders, reviewing the various requests was easier and more efficient. Thus for 2014, the Committee earmarked a total of **USD 55.8 million** for six (6) new projects (see Table 3.4: New Funding Granted in 2013-2014), primarily for four (4) budget support operations for the Government, representing a total of **USD 48 million**⁸ to secure the funding for the budget deficit and economic stability while supporting reforms in sectors considered essential to the country's development (education, water and sanitation, energy, public finances and transportation).

8 This does not include the additional cofinancing provided by the partner entities for these operations in support of the Haiti government, estimated at a total of USD 47 million.

Within this context, it also set aside a total of **USD 7.2 million** to complete the funding of ongoing projects in education and energy, for USD 3.7 million and USD 3.5 million, respectively.

Table 3.4 New Funding Granted in 2013-2014
(in USD million)

Project Title	Partner Entity	Amount
Institutional Strengthening – Grant for Economic Development and Growth	WB	10.0
HRF Grant for Strengthening Governance in the Education and Water Sectors	WB	17.6
Institutional Strengthening and Reform of the Water & Sanitation Sector I	IDB	14.0
Institutional Strengthening and Reform of the Transportation Sector I	IDB	7.0
Rehabilitation of the Péligre Transmission Line*	IDB	3.5
Support for the Implementation of Educational Reform in Haiti	IDB	3.7
Total		55.8

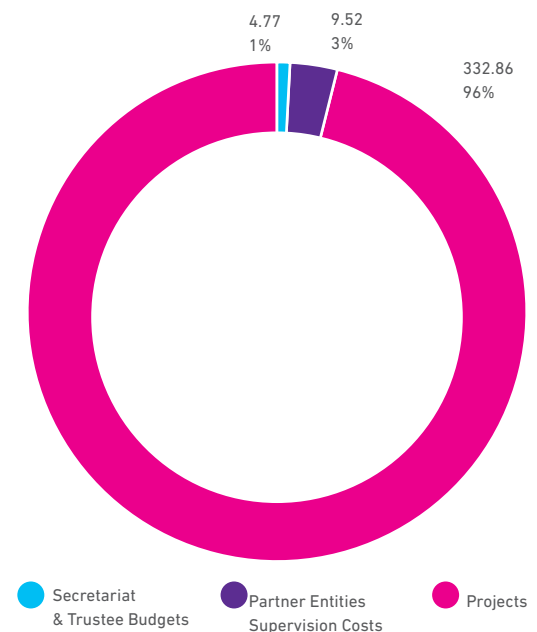
* This represents additional funding approved in September 2013 for the Péligre Power Transmission Line Project, for a total estimated cost of USD 16 million.

During the year, the Committee also modified the destination of previously granted funding for a total of USD 15 million, which had initially been allocated to targeted budget support. This amount was definitively transferred to the school feeding project approved in April 2014.

Furthermore, the Steering Committee approved a total of **USD 240,900** to cover only half of the administrative expenses of the Trustee and Secretariat for the 2015 fiscal year (from July to December 2014).

Given these new funding decisions, the HRF cumulative commitments now amount to **USD 347.1 million**, as detailed in Table 3.5. Based on these commitments, the Trustee transferred to the Partner Entities a total of USD 326.3 million for the projects (including the supervision costs) and USD 4.8 million to the Secretariat and Trustee for the approved administrative budgets. Therefore, the Trustee still needs to disburse a total of USD 16 million, which is set aside while awaiting the Steering Committee's approval or non-objection of the energy sector project (Péligre).

Figure 3.1 Allocation of HRF Resources for Projects, Partner Entity Fees, and Administrative Costs (in USD million and percentages)



The approval of new projects improved the HRF resource use ratios since project activities received 96 percent of the overall allocated funding (compared to 95 percent at the end of 2013) while Partner Entity fees and Secretariat and Trustee administrative costs represented only 3 percent and 1 percent, respectively, compared to total contributions at the end of June 2014 (see Figure 3.1 above).

3. DISBURSEMENTS FROM PARTNER ENTITIES

In 2014, the composition of the transfers to Partner Entities changed significantly. Given the emphasis on budget support, the Government only submitted projects under World Bank and IDB supervision. This led to a significant change in the distribution of funding between the three Partner Entities. As regards the HRF's cumulative transfers of USD 342.4 million, the majority of project funding USD 132.6 million, or 39 percent is mainly channeled through the five activities supervised by the World Bank, which is now the leading Partner Entity. The IDB's share of resources also increased significantly, from 16 percent to 24 percent from June 2013 to June 2014, for a total grant amount of USD 82.2 million, transferred for ten

projects under its supervision. As for the United Nations Agencies, they maintain the ten projects portfolio, with allocations totaling USD 127.6 million, representing 37 percent of the amount approved or reserved by the HRF (see Figure 4.2 in next Chapter, page 40).

At the Partner Entities' level, disbursements by beneficiaries also improved but remain closely linked to the changes in the implementation of the respective projects. The Trustee's total disbursements to Partner Entities are estimated at approximately USD 326.3 million, -including supervision fees-, or USD 16 million⁹ less than total project funding (USD 342.3 million).

The final disbursement of HRF funds to beneficiaries stood at approximately 61 percent at the end of June 2014, representing a disbursement of USD198 million out of total transfers of USD 326 million. Of the USD 132 million transferred by the Trustee, the World Bank disbursed a total of **USD 74.7 million (or 56 percent)** to beneficiaries on the

ground, which is a clear improvement over the preceding year (**43 percent in late June 2013**).

As for the United Nations, it achieved a final disbursement rate of **89 percent (or USD 114 million** of the USD 127.6 million received), which reflects the advanced stage of the projects under its supervision¹⁰ However, despite the restructuring carried out in 2013 and early 2014, the portfolio managed by the IDB failed to meet disbursement expectations, with an overall total of less than 15 percent, representing disbursements of approximately **USD 10 million** out of the **USD 66 million** it received (see Figure 3.2 and 3.3 respectively, in page 32). It is hoped that the IDB's disbursements as well as overall disbursements rate will show a marked improvement thanks to the transfer of budget support to the Haiti Treasury, which occurred in August 2014.

9 This corresponds to the funds set aside for the power transmission project (Péligre), which is awaiting the Steering Committee's final approval.

10 The majority of the projects supervised by the United Nations were initiated shortly after the earthquake in response to emergencies and the need to rebuild destroyed infrastructures. These have either been completed or are nearing completion.



Ceremony to deliver certificates to the members of the community platform of Morne Hercule
16/6 Project

Photo Courtesy of HRF

Table 3.5 Cumulative Funding Decisions (in USD million)

Projects	Title	Partner Entity	Amount
	Haiti Emergency Development Policy Operation	WB	25.00
	Program to Establish a Partial Credit Guarantee Fund	IDB	12.50
	Debris Management Project	UN	15.68
	Haiti Southwest Sustainable Development Program	UN	7.40
	Disaster Risk Reduction in the South Department	UN	7.40
	Environmental Protection of the Macaya National Park a/	IDB	9.00
	Sustainable Energy for Haiti a/	IDB	2.00
	Institutional Transformation and Modernization of the Energy Sector III (PBG) a/	IDB	3.00
	Reconstruction of the Education Sector	IDB	10.00
	Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Management	UN	1.89
	Demolition and Debris Removal with Heavy Equipment	UN	23.13
	Port-au-Prince Neighborhood Housing Reconstruction Project	WB	65.00
	Housing and Neighborhood Reconstruction Support Program	UN	22.83
	Earthquake Prevention Plan for the North of Haiti	UN	9.22
	Capacity Building Program to the IHRC	UN	0.93
	16 Neighborhoods, 6 camps	UN	27.76
	Development of Milk Production and Processing in Haiti	UN	1.85
	TVET Education Project	IDB	5.00
	School Feeding Program b/	WB	15.00
	Budget Support Operation - Economic Reconstruction and Growth Development Policy Grant (Cofinancing)	WB	10.00
	Peligre - Port-au-Prince Transmission Line Project c/	IDB	16.00
	Support to the Implementation of the Education Plan and Reform in Haiti	IDB	3.70
	Budget Support Operation - Education, and Water and Sanitation sectors	WB	17.58
	Budget Support Operation - Water and Sanitation	IDB	14.00
	Budget Support Operation - Transport	IDB	7.00
	Sub-total		332.86
Fees	Debris Management Project	UN	1.27
	Haiti Southwest Sustainable Development Program	UN	0.6
	Disaster Risk Reduction in the South Department	UN	0.6
	Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Management	UN	0.11
	Demolition and Debris Removal with Heavy Equipment	UN	1.87
	Housing and Neighborhood Reconstruction Support Program	UN	1.84
	Earthquake Prevention Plan for the North of Haiti	UN	0.74
	Capacity Building Program to the IHRC	UN	0.07
	16 Neighborhoods, 6 camps	UN	2.24
	Development of Milk Production and Processing in Haiti	UN	0.15
	Audit fee	IDB	0.02
	Sub-total		9.52

Administrative Budgets	FY11 Secretariat	1.05
	FY11 Trustee	0.45
	FY12 Secretariat	0.88
	FY12 Trustee	0.16
	FY13 Secretariat	0.70
	FY13 Trustee	0.12
	FY14 Secretariat	0.78
	FY14 Trustee	0.12
	Mid-Term Evaluation	0.27
	Half of FY15 Secretariat d/	0.20
	Half of FY15 Trustee d/	0.04
	Sub-total	4.76
	Total	347.14

a/ Original project title was Natural Disaster Mitigation in the South Department (USD 14 million)

b/ The Steering Committee agreed to shift the targeted budget support operation (USD 15 million) to a School Feeding Program

c/ Subject to the SC approval on the final project document

d/ The SC approved half of the FY15 draft budget submitted by the HRF Secretariat and the Trustee

Figure 3.2 PE Disbursements for Projects by June 30, 2014 (in USD million and percentages)

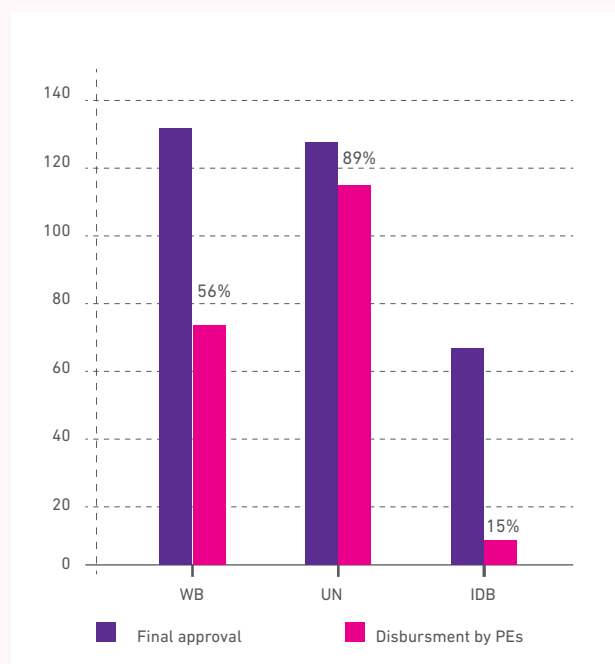
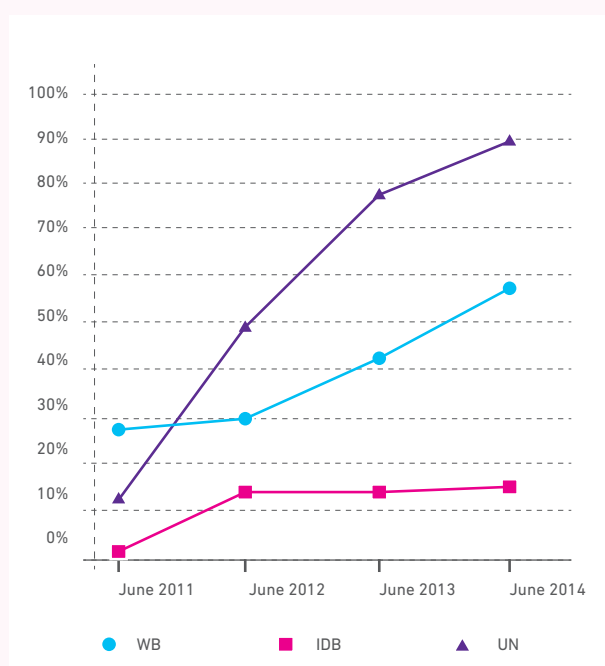


Figure 3.3 Evolution of Partner Entity Disbursement Rates (as a percentage of total amount transferred to PEs)



4. ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

The HRF carefully and wisely strove to keep its administrative costs low in order to maximize the amount of funding available for investment in reconstruction activities. Thus, as in earlier years, the Secretariat and Trustee's administrative costs represented only 1.4 percent of HRF allocations to date and around 1.2 percent of total contributions.

Table 3.6 provides an overview of the total FY14 administrative budget for the Secretariat and Trustee. It shows that the two bodies made budgetary savings totaling USD 55,900, or over 6 percent of the allocated appropriations. The Secretariat saved a total of USD 45,000 out of the initial budget allocated by the Steering Committee despite bearing the cost of acquiring a new vehicle, which was planned for in the FY13 budget. This achievement was made possible not only through strict budget management measures but also because part of the salaries of the Secretariat's staff was shifted to other World Bank budget lines based on the time spent supporting these activities. The Trustee also ensured cost control, saving nearly USD 11,000 of the USD 116,000 it was initially allocated, which represents a budget saving of around 10 percent.

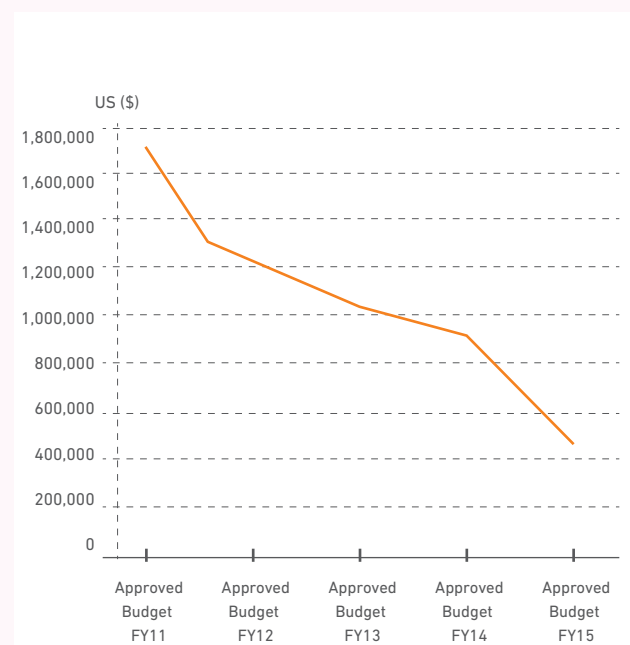
Table 3.6 Total Approved Budgets for FY14 and FY15, and FY14 Actual Expenditures (in USD)

	FY15 Approved Budget (half)*	FY14 Actual Expenditures	FY14 Approved Budget
Secretariat	200,400	731,000	776,000
Trustee	40,500	105,100	116,000
Total	240,900	836,100	892,000

* The Steering Committee only approved half of the FY15 budget pending a review of the situation in November 2014 for the second half of the year.

Figure 3.4 shows the downward trend in the consolidated administrative budget allocated to the HRF Secretariat and Trustee. The steady decrease observed since the HRF's first year of operations (FY11) will continue in 2015. The overall decrease should reach USD 1,204,000, or 71 percent, representing the difference between the FY11 approved budget of USD 1,685,000 and the FY15 approved budget of USD 481,000.¹¹ This drastic decrease is based on the reduction in both the Secretariat's staff and activities, notably in reporting and communication.

Figure 3.4 Evolution of HRF Administrative Costs



11 This assumes that the amount allocated for the second semester of FY15 will remain the same as for the first semester.



Training of teachers at the EFACAP school in Jacmel
Reform of the Education System Project
Photo courtesy of HRF

IV. HRF PORTFOLIO, PERFORMANCE, AND RESULTS

1. OVERALL HRF PORTFOLIO

In its fourth year of operation, HRF added **6 new projects**, bringing the total number of projects in the portfolio to 25, totaling USD 342.1 million, excluding co-financing obtained from various donors (See Table 4.1). Among these **25 projects, 8 have been completed, 16 are ongoing, and the remaining project**, which involves the rehabilitation of the Péligre-Port-au-Prince power transmission line, **is in the preparation stage** and awaiting final approval from the Government and the Steering Committee. It is unlikely that many projects will be added to the HRF portfolio beyond these existing projects as only USD 40 million in available funding remains for projects in the pipeline for the coming year in agriculture, education, health, and vocational training sectors.

Table 4.1 HRF Portfolio at end of June 2014

Project	Total Project Amount (USD millions)	HRF Contribution (USD millions)	Project Development Objective	Partner Organization	Approval Date*	Disbursement (%)
Completed Projects						
Support for the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission	1.0	1.0	The project aims at strengthening IHRC's operational capacity by improving communications, the legal and digital management components of project reviews, and project tracking and to build other necessary capacities needed to run the institution effectively	UN	April 5, 2011	100%
Emergency Development Policy Operation Project	55.0	25.0	Support for the need for accountability and transparency in the management of public reconstruction resources	WB	June 17, 2010	100%
Debris Management Program (Debris I)	17.0	17.0	Contribution to the rehabilitation of urban areas of Port-au-Prince through implementation of debris collection and a sorting and recycling system	UN	August 17, 2010	100%
Disaster Reduction Project for the South Department	11.0	8.0	Contribute to the reduction of risks through the development and management of watersheds, job creation, and agricultural development in the South Department	UN	October 21, 2010	100%
Southwestern Sustainable Development Project	12.6	8.0	Phase 1 of 20-year sustainable development and recovery program for the Southwest Peninsula.	UN	October 21, 2010	100%
Capacity Building in Disaster Risk Management	2.0	2.0	To increase Government capacities for disaster planning and management by building the capacities of Department of Civil Protection and by renovating and building evacuation centers in priority areas.	UN	December 15, 2010	100%
Demolition and Removal of Debris with Heavy Machinery (Debris II)	25.0	25.0	Demolition of condemned structures and removal of debris with heavy machinery to accelerate construction of housing for displaced persons.	UN	April 7, 2011	100%
Budget Support Program for Economic Reconstruction and Growth	30.0	10.0	To improve transparency and efficiency in the management of public resources to bolster physical reconstruction and strengthen institutions for long-term growth.	WB	July 2010	100%

Ongoing Projects

Rehabilitation of Neighborhoods and Voluntary Return from Camps	78.9	30.0	This integrated program aims to rehabilitate the neighborhoods of displaced families living in 6 priority camps in Port-au-Prince, Delmas, and Pétion-Ville in order to provide displaced persons and residents with long-term housing solutions and improved living conditions through better access to basic services and means of subsistence.	UN	September 9, 2011	100%
Support for the Reconfiguration of the Education Sector	250.0	10.0	To support the Government while ensuring that necessary conditions are in place for rebuilding the education sector over the next 20 years and to work to create an education system funded by the public sector.	IDB	December 15, 2010	100%
Project for the Development of Milk Production and Processing in Haiti	18.0	2.0	The objective of the project is to gradually create 30 milk processing factories, including 6 factories capable of producing cheese, managed by farmers' organizations. The project also intends to provide milk and cheese to school food programs.	UN	October 31, 2011	100%
Program in Support of Housing and Neighborhood Reconstruction	30.9	24.7	The objective of this program is to provide basic tools and systems needed by central and local government, the IHRC, and their partners to schedule and manage resources pledged to community housing and reconstruction.	UN	June 28, 2011	100%
Seismic Prevention Plan for the North Department	9.96	9.96	The objective of the Plan is to reduce earthquake vulnerability in the North-East, North, and North-West departments by strengthening infrastructure resistance and population resilience in order to minimize economic and human losses from future seismic events.	UN	May 26, 2011	100%
Port-au-Prince Neighborhood Housing Reconstruction	65	65	To enable the return of displaced persons to their communities by investing in urban improvement programs in severely damaged communities in Port-au-Prince and by supporting the reconstruction of homes and infrastructure in these communities.	WB	January 27, 2011	100%
Support for the 2010-2015 Development Plan for Education Reform in Haiti (TVET)	250	5.0	This project aims to increase youth employment and to strengthen the labor pool in several departments.	IDB	October 31, 2011	100%
Partial Credit Guarantee Fund						
1st partial revision: Program in support of production						
2nd partial revision (to be approved Q4 2014): Pilot Program in Support of "Anchor" Investment	95.0	12.5	To support the development of small-scale production firms as a source of long-term economic growth and job creation. To encourage the productive, financial, and social inclusion of actors in the value chain at anchor points by facilitating investment in firms through partnerships.	IDB	August 27, 2010	100%

Sustainable Management of Upper Watersheds in Southwestern Haiti - Macaya National Park	12.4	9.0	The project aims to create the Macaya National Park and reduce rapid environmental degradation in the upper watersheds of Southwestern Haiti.	IDB	December 2012	100%
School Feeding Program	15.0	15.0	To support the education system's reconstruction strategy through the implementation of sustainable programs to improve the quality of primary education and improve access to primary education for underserved populations.	WB	October 16, 2012	100%
Institutional Strengthening and Reform of the Transportation Sector	19.0	7.0	To contribute to improving the quality of transportation in Haiti by increasing competition in the sector through actions that strengthen institutions and modernize both the land and sea transportation sectors.	IDB	May 13, 2014	100%
Sustainable Energy for Haiti	3.0	2.0	The overall objective of this program is to support the Haiti government's efforts to develop a sustainable energy matrix that promotes access to energy through the use of renewable energy sources and implementation of energy conservation and efficiency measures as a way to reduce Haiti's dependence on fossil fuel, especially oil.	IDB	May 22, 2013	100%
Institutional Strengthening and Reform of the Water & Sanitation Sector I	29.0	14.0	To improve drinking water and sanitation coverage in Haiti. The specific objective is to accelerate the process of reform by improving both governance of the water and sanitation sector and supplier performance.	IDB	May 2014	100%
HRF Grant for Strengthening Governance in the Education and Water Sectors	17.58	17.58	To strengthen transparency and institutions for improved budget management in the education and water and sanitation sectors.	WB	June 5, 2014	100%
Institutional Transformation and Modernization of the Energy Sector	15.0	3.0	The overall objective of this program is to support the Haiti government's efforts to develop a sustainable energy matrix that promotes access to energy through the use of renewable energy sources and implementation of energy efficiency measures as a way to reduce Haiti's dependence on fossil fuel, especially oil.	IDB	July 10	100%
Project in Support of the Implementation of the Education Reform Plan in Haiti	250.0	3.7	HRF co-financing is provided in accordance with the IDB HA-L1060 Project in Support of the Implementation of the Education Reform Plan in Haiti approved by IDB's Board of Directors on November 23, 2011.	IDB	September 2013	100%
Projects Awaiting Approval						
Rehabilitation of the Péligre Power Transmission Line	20.0	16.0	To conduct careful inspections of the power transmission line and detect any anomalies that may lead to service problems. To redefine corridors and routes for the line. To conduct electrical and mechanical surveys and to prepare detailed plans for carrying out repair work.	IDB	Not yet approved	

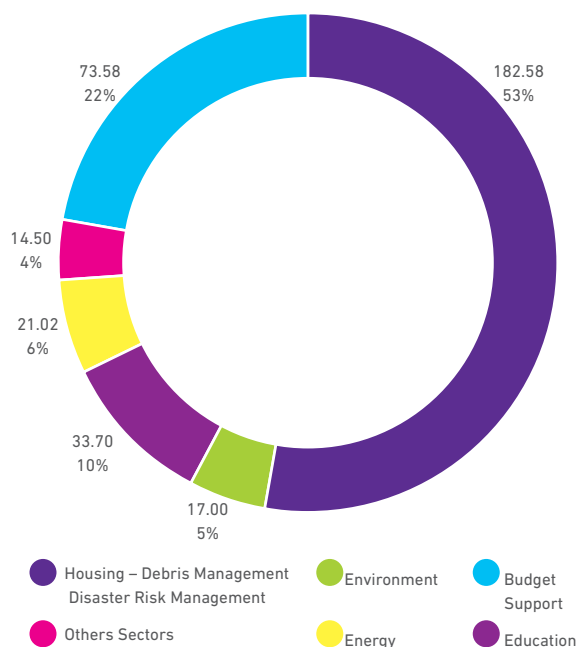
2. HRF PORTFOLIO FUNDING BY SECTOR

While sectors receiving HRF funding remained the same this year, direct budget support constituted a much more important receiver than in previous years as a result of progress made in several projects that have been in the project pipeline since last year (see Figure 4.1). Four projects in this sector received final approval this year, totaling USD 48 million. In addition to the very first operation, which was approved in June 2010, there are now five operations in the portfolio that provided direct budget support, representing approximately USD 74 million, or 22 percent of the total portfolio amount. It is important to note that direct budget support provides funds for balancing the Government's budget while simultaneously promoting essential structural reforms in the energy, water and sanitation, education, public finances and transportation sectors.

Beyond this direct budget support, most of the portfolio is set aside for post-earthquake management and assistance activities, including housing for displaced persons, debris removal, renovation of damaged or occupied public infrastructure (e.g., public spaces), and disaster risk reduction and management. These urgent aid activities, which were the central concerns of both the Government and the international community in the aftermath of the earthquake, mobilized over half of HRF's resources (53 percent), or USD 183 million scattered across seven (7) projects. Over time, the needs in this sector have substantially fallen, allowing the Fund to allocate greater funding to other sectors of development.

In this regard, the HRF's portfolio also reflects funds mobilized to assist the Government in its efforts to build and strengthen the foundations of sustainable medium to long-term development in Haiti and to help make the country more resilient to future disasters. These funds have mainly been spent on education (10 percent of the portfolio), energy (6 percent), and environmental protection (5 percent) in addition to support directed at developing the private sector in Haiti (4 percent), areas that remain the main drivers for the country's development.

Figure 4.1 Distribution of HRF Funds by Principal Sector (in USD millions and percentages)



3. ALIGNMENT WITH GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS AND DONORS PREFERENCES

In 2012, the Haiti Government launched its Strategic Development Plan (PSDH), replacing the Action Plan for Haiti Recovery and Development (PARDH). All 25 projects approved by the HRF were fully in line with the PARDH and remain consistent with the new orientations of the PSDH, which in effect, has strengthened most of the programs and projects that started in the aftermath of the earthquake. HRF-funded initiatives thus remain at least aligned with one of the PSDH four pillars, namely social rebuilding, territorial rebuilding, institutional rebuilding, and economic rebuilding. With respect to the preferences expressed by some donors for the use of the HRF resources, Table 4.2 presents an updated list of the approved projects at end of June 2014 corresponding to those choices that the SC tried to satisfy to the extent possible.

Teachers from the Ecole Nationale Nouvelle of Corail receiving teaching kits

Reform of the Education System Project

Photo Courtesy of IDB

Table 4.2 Overview of Donor Preferences As of July 31, 2013

Donor	Total Contribution a/ (US\$ million)	Preferred Contribution (US\$ million)	Un-preferred Contribution (US\$ million)	Details of Preference	Projects Responding to Preference
Brazil	55.00	55,00	-	Budget Support (\$15m) Artibonite 4C dam (\$40m)	Emergency Development Policy Operation (\$25m) Financial Reserve for Health; Vocational Education and Agriculture, under preparation (\$40m)
Canada	45.50	15,00	30.50	Line Item Budget Support - Education & Agriculture (\$15m)	School Feeding Project (\$15 m)
Finland	1.84	1,84	-	Line Item Budget Support - Teachers Salaries (\$0.92m) Education Sector (\$0.92m)	School Feeding Project (\$15 m) Reconstruction of the Education Sector (\$10m)
France	32.28	32,28	-	Budget Support (\$28.57m) Education (\$3.79m)	Emergency Development Policy Operation (\$25m) Support to the Implementation of the Education Plan and Reform in Haiti (\$5m) Budget Support Operation Water/ Sanitation and Education (\$17.6m) Budget Support operation Transport (\$7m); Water/ Sanitation (\$14m)
Japan	30.00	30,00	-	Education and Capacity Building (\$15m) Health and Medical Care, Food and Agriculture, and Debris Removal (\$15m)	Reconstruction of the Education Sector (\$10m) Support to the Implementation of the Education plan and Reform in Haiti (\$5m) Development of Milk Production and Dairy Products Processing in Haiti (\$2m) School Feeding Project (\$15 m) IHRC Capacity Building Program (\$1m) Demolition and Debris Removal with Heavy Equipment (\$25m) Debris Management Project (\$16.95m)
Norway	44.27	30,00	14.27	Support to the South of Haiti (\$15 m) Budget Support (\$15m)	Disaster Risk Reduction in the South Department (\$8m); Natural Disaster Mitigation in the South Department (\$14m) [restructured]; Haiti Southwest Sustainable Development Program (\$8m); Emergency Development Policy Operation (\$25m).
Spain	30.00	20,00	10.00	Budget Support (\$20m)	Budget Support Operation (\$10m) Budget Support Operation Water/ Sanitation and Education (\$17.6m) Budget Support operation Transport (\$7m); ater/ Sanitation (\$14m)

United States	125.00	125,00	-	Housing Reconstruction (\$65m) Debris (\$25m) Partial Credit Guarantee Fund (\$12.5m) Education Reform (\$10m) Energy (\$12.5m)	Port-au-Prince Neighborhood Housing Reconstruction Project (\$65m)
					Demolition and Debris Removal with Heavy Equipment (\$25m)
					Program to Establish a Partial Credit Guarantee Fund (\$12.5m)
					Reconstruction of the Education Sector (\$10m)
					Financial Reserve for an energy project (\$12.5m)
Total USD equivalent	363.89	309.12	54.77		

4. HRF PORTFOLIO BY PARTNER ENTITY

The approval of several new projects in 2013-2014, consisting mostly of direct budget support, changed the profile of the HRF portfolio with respect to Partner Entity allocations. More specifically, the World Bank, having received USD 132.5 million, holds 39 percent of funds disbursed by the Trustee, while the UN agencies, which until last year held the majority of these funds, fell to second place, with USD 127.6 million in allocations, or 37 percent. For its part, despite a marked increase in projects and funding, the IDB remains in third place with a portfolio of USD 82.2 million, or 24 percent of overall allocated funds (see Figure 4.2).

5. PERFORMANCE IN FUND MOBILIZATION

Since its inception, the HRF has always been seen as a lever for mobilizing additional resources to fund initiatives both in earthquake recovery and national development. HRF-funded projects typically generate considerable co-funding, resulting for the most part in programs with greater magnitude. Table 4.3 illustrates the costs of various HRF-funded projects as well as the proportion of co-funding obtained for each project. Including USD 342.1 million of HRF funds, the total amount mobilized by the related projects is estimated at some USD 744 million, or a ratio of over one dollar of co-funding for each dollar provided by HRF.

Figure 4.2 HRF Funding by Partner Entity (in USD million and percentages)

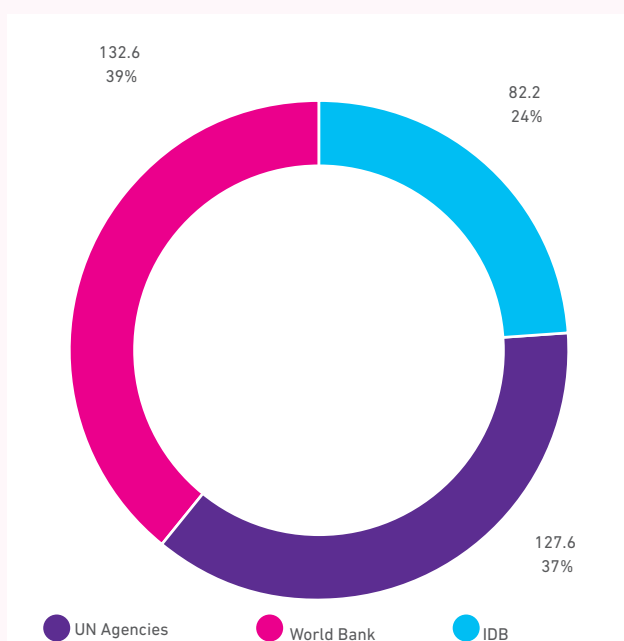


Table 4.3 Mobilization of Additional Funds

Project	HRF Contribution (USD million)	Total Project Cost (USD million)	Co-funding (% of Total Project Cost)
Support for the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission	1.0	1.0	0%
Emergency Development Policy Project (Direct Budget Support)	25.0	55.0	55%
Debris Management Program I	17.0	17.0	0%
Natural Disaster Reduction in the South Department	8.0	11.0	27%
Southwestern Haiti Sustainable Development Project	8.0	12.6	36%
Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Management	2.0	2.0	0%
Demolition and Removal of Debris with Heavy Machinery (Debris II)	25.0	25.0	0%
Partial Credit Guarantee Fund - RESTRUCTURED	12.5	35.0	64%
Sustainable Management of Upper Watersheds in Southwestern Haiti – Macaya National Park	9.0	12.4	59%
School Feeding Program	15.0	15.0	0%
Support Program for the Reconstruction of Housing and Neighborhoods in Port-au-Prince	65.0	65.0	0%
Program in Support of Housing and Neighborhood Reconstruction	24.7	30.8	20%
Earthquake Prevention Plan for the North	10.0	10.0	0%
Budget Support Program for Economic Reconstruction and Development	10.0	30.0	50%
Rehabilitation of Neighborhoods and Voluntary Return from Camps	30.0	79.0	62%
Project for the Development of Milk Production and Processing in Haiti	2.0	2.0	0%
Support for the Implementation of the 2010-2015 Operational Plan and Support for the Development and Reconfiguration of the Education Sector (TVET). Project in Support of the Implementation of the Education Reform Plan in Haiti	18.7	250.0	92%
Institutional Strengthening and Reform of the Transportation Sector I	7.0	19.0	63%
Sustainable Energy for Haiti	2.0	3.0	33%
Institutional Strengthening and Reform of the Water and Sanitation Sector I	14.0	29.0	51%
HRF Grant for Strengthening Governance in the Education and Water Sectors	17.6	17.6	0%
Institutional Transformation and Modernization of the Energy Sector III	2.0	3.0	33%
Rehabilitation of the Péligre Power Transmission Line	16.0	20.0	20%
Average Additional Funds Raised	341.4	744.4	53%

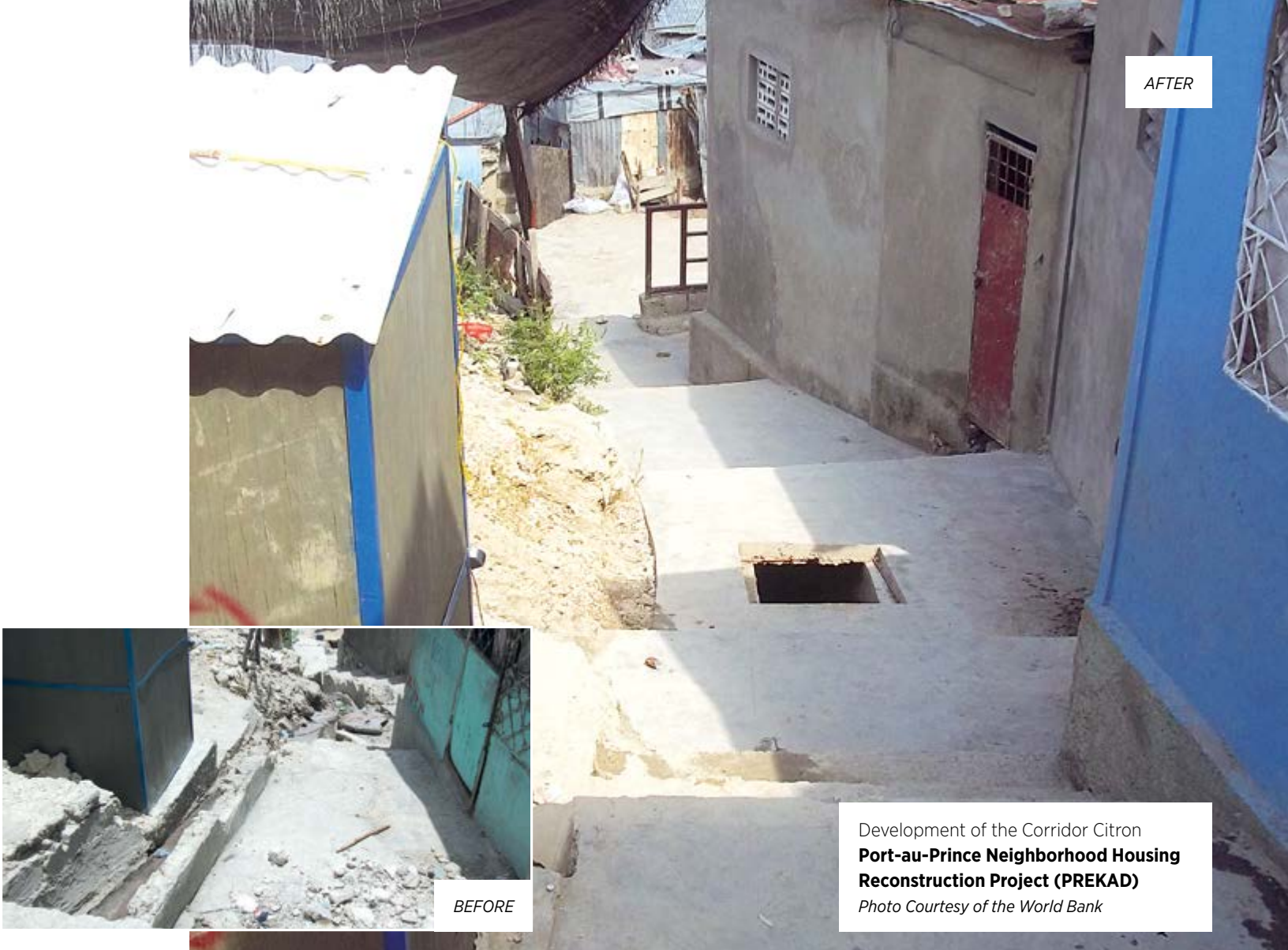
6. HRF RESULTS

During the year 2013-2014 under review, the Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF) expanded its scope of intervention to include six new projects in a range of sectors, the most prominent of these being direct budget support. The highly diversified portfolio was consolidated so as to be able to continue to support both post-earthquake recovery and sustainable development in Haiti. On June 30, 2014, the cumulative results obtained from the various sectors in which HRF is actively involved and which are described in the following sections constituted a clear and eloquent testimonial on HRF's relevance and its impact on the issues that concern the Government and the populations, who are confronted with the challenges of both the January 2010 earthquake and national development.



View of the group homes of Morne Hercule
16/6 Project

Photo courtesy of HRF



AFTER

BEFORE

Development of the Corridor Citron
**Port-au-Prince Neighborhood Housing
 Reconstruction Project (PREKAD)**
Photo Courtesy of the World Bank

A. Debris

In the aftermath of the earthquake, one of the major problems affecting the Haitian population was the vast quantities of debris. Among the very first projects to receive funding were two projects that dealt principally with the collection and recycling of post-earthquake debris. The two projects (**Debris Management Program I**, and **Debris Management Program II**) as well as a component of the **Port-au-Prince Neighborhood Housing Reconstruction Project** contributed in large part to transforming the post-earthquake landscape and advancing recovery while creating thousands of temporary jobs in debris collection in neighborhoods, the production of construction material from recycled debris, and the construction of homes or corridors from recycled debris. These projects also bolstered entrepreneurship by training new entrepreneurs and helping to create new small businesses specializing in debris management and processing. Finalized in June 2013, these two projects had the following impact:

Results in Debris Management

- 914,537 m³ of debris removed from affected areas in Pétion-Ville, Bel-Air, Carrefour Feuilles, Turgeau, and Fort National
- 366,899 paving stones manufactured
- 17,836 tiles manufactured from recycled debris
- 24,363 temporary jobs created in areas most affected by the earthquake
- 8,340 women employed in debris management projects
- 10 debris recycling firms created
- 390 laborers trained in business management
- 359 laborers and entrepreneurs trained in debris recycling and construction techniques
- Urban assessment and development projects created in Carrefour Feuilles, Quartier de Descayettes, Saieh, Sanatorium, Savane Pistaches, Cité Neuf, and Fort Mercredi

AFTER

Construction of the Pierre Baptiste Street
Port-au-Prince Neighborhood Housing Reconstruction Project (PREKAD)
Photo Courtesy of the World Bank

BEFORE

B. Housing

Considerable progress was made in terms of housing. Tens of thousands of families were relocated in their original neighborhoods, which were transformed by repaired homes, new constructions, rehabilitated public spaces, newly paved roads, and street lighting, and the engagement of community members in decision-making affecting their neighborhoods and lives. This progress in the sectors of housing and the rehabilitation of neighborhood and zones most affected by the earthquake was the result of three large HRF-funded projects: the **Rehabilitation of Neighborhoods and Voluntary Return from Camps Program**, the **Port-au-Prince Neighborhood Housing Reconstruction Project (PREKAD)**, and the **Support Program for the Reconstruction of Housing and Neighborhoods**. Housing is the sector that received the most funding from the Fund's resources, with total disbursements approaching USD 120 million. The three (3) projects in this sector are ongoing and nearing completion.

Among the most significant tangible results achieved in this sector (see below), we should highlight the improving capacity of the Government to undertake and manage urban infrastructure construction and renovation projects through old and new bodies (such as UCBLP and BMPAD) as well as the growing capacity of local government and communities to organize themselves into community platforms that are fully engaged in the management of their neighborhoods. These experiences are valuable at the central administration level as well as at the community level and represent important achievements for the HRF which the Government and the donor community contemplate to develop further over the long term.

Results in Housing and Urban Management

A – Camp Closures

- 50+ camps for people displaced by the earthquake closed. Around 24,115 families provided with housing assistance, including 5,411 families receiving a rental grant
- 100 percent people living in the Jean-Marie Vincent camp, and over 90 percent of those living in the Pétion-Ville camp relocated

B – Housing Planning and Construction

- 510 homes built and 4,307 homes inspected
- 2,598 homes repaired
- 160 latrines built

C – Training and Awareness-Raising

- 63 labor trainers received training and obtained a professional qualification certificate from the National Institute for Professional Training
- 585 supervisors and laborers trained and certified
- 1,000+ children received earthquake preparedness information in Fort National and Morne Hercule, and close to 1,000 people received information on earthquake-resistant construction



School kits at the BDS office in Corail, ready to be delivered

Reform of the Education System Project

Photo courtesy of IDB

D – Job Creation

- 4,473 jobs created as part of road infrastructure rehabilitation and repairs and home reconstruction, accompanied by the creation of micro-enterprises (75 percent women) and support for 625 jobs
- 156 entrepreneurs trained in construction firm improvement and 16 trainers trained
- 24 firms directly reinforced and supported
- 20,000 paving stones manufactured and delivered under the small-scale implementation project
- 9,500 days of paid work for reconstruction
- 93,990 days of work created under the community infrastructure project

E – Support for the Community

- 8 community platforms set up and made operational, with authorization from respective mayor's offices and the Ministry of Social Affairs
- 12 small projects proposed and executed by community platforms following a series of 24 training sessions
- 3 community centers built to host platforms in Morne Hercule, Nérétte and Jalousie
- 1 community platform created in Simone Pelé and in Nazon

F – Infrastructure

- 3 water kiosks renovated and 14 water kiosks rebuilt, and 515 street lamps installed in Morne Hercule, Morne Lazare, Nérétte, Bois-Patate, Canapé-Vert, Morne Hebo and Villa Rosa
- 18 electrical transformers installed in the Nérétte and Bois-Patate neighborhoods

- Sanitation-related construction completed in 5 neighborhoods to date in Morne-Hercule, Morne Hebo, Bois-Patate, Villa Rosa, and Canapé-Vert
- 5 public spaces rehabilitated in Morne Lazare, Nérétte, Jean-Baptiste, Trou-Rosemond, and Morne-Hercule
- 3,552 meters of road rehabilitated in 3 neighborhoods
- 4,215 meters of gutters built
- 3,242 meters of sidewalk built
- 481 meters of drains built
- 974 meters of trails cleared

G – Technical Support to Municipalities and Communities for Reconstruction

- 10 Local Technical Agencies (LTA), providing resources for technical support for coordination of reconstruction and technical project planning in 10 municipalities since 2013
- 12 Community Resource Centers (CRC), providing support to LTAs at the neighborhood level to facilitate planning, coordination, and information sharing on reconstruction and local development in distressed neighborhoods in the capital, including Cité Soleil, and in the countryside, including the city of Jacmel. Agents are in direct contact with community platforms and relay requests to mayor's offices.
- Some 100 LTA and CRC agents trained on key topics enabling them to support their community fulfill the competencies attributed to them by law.
- An information system with a database on the conditions of more than 70,000 persons severely hit by the earthquake as a guide for the decision on the reconstruction process
- The participative elaboration of 5 regions restructuring plans and 18 cities urban plans is almost completed



“Tè malè” a earthquake prevention training approach
Plan for Earthquake Prevention in Northern Haiti
 Photo Courtesy of the UN

C. Risk and Disaster Management

Haiti's vulnerability to natural catastrophes makes it essential to invest in disaster risk reduction. For this purpose and in addition to various components in other projects such as PREKAD, the Haiti Reconstruction Fund funded two disaster risk reduction projects: i) the **Natural Disaster Reduction Project in the South Department**, now closed and totaling USD 8 million, which sought to improve disaster prevention and management, support agriculture, livestock farming, fisheries, and the management of catchment basins, and encourage development at the local level; and ii) the **Seismic Prevention Plan for the North Department**, totaling, USD 10 million, which seeks to reduce the vulnerability of the North, North-East, and North-West departments to earthquake risks by strengthening infrastructure resistance and population resilience to minimize economic and human losses during future earthquakes.

Results in Risk and Disaster Management

- Finalization of report on seismic micro-zoning for the city of Cap-Haïtien
- Finalization of technical report on risks involved in ground movement in Cap-Haïtien
- Collection of geophysical prospecting data for the cities of Port-de-Paix and Saint-Louis du Nord
- 500+ students in 10 schools in Fort-Liberté trained in earthquake preparedness
- 800 students in Cap-Haïtien provided with first aid training by trainers and 47 students from Université Notre Dame d'Haiti of the North-West in Port-de-Paix were trained to become trainers of trainers
- 200+ students in Saint Louis du Nord trained in first aid
- 45 mayors from 19 towns in the North department trained in earthquake risks and before-during-after earthquake measures
- Finalization of protocol for training 800 builders in earthquake-resistant construction engineering in Grand Nord
- Delivery of first draft of earthquake contingency plans for Grand Nord



D. Education

Education remains a priority for the Haiti government and it is one of the five key areas being addressed by the President of the Republic programs. The Haiti Reconstruction Fund provided funding to four projects in the education sector, totaling USD 33.7 million, not including direct budget support of USD 17.6 million earmarked for institutional reforms in education among other sectors. These four projects include **Support for the Restructuring of the Education Sector**, the **Project in Support of the Implementation of Education Reform in Haiti**, **Support for the Development of the Vocational Training (TVET) Sector Policy**, and the **School Feeding Program**. The funds allocated were mainly used for improving the quality of education through teachers training, the purchase and distribution of school supplies, the construction of schools, and restructuring of the curriculum.

Results in the Education Sector

- 14,250 school supply kits, 24,954 school uniforms, and 76,369 textbooks funded by HRF distributed throughout the country's 10 departments
- 920 teachers trained
- Some 70,000 students will receive grants for 2013-2014, compared to 3,978 in 2010-2011, 61,906 in 2011-2012, and 57,640 in 2012-2013
- 5 schools under construction in Bois Laurence, Laguamithe (Mombin Crochu), Lafleur (Ouananminthe), Sans-Souci (Milot), and Ravine Pompette (Pilote) using HRF funds, with 2 more schools in the planning stage as negotiations are under way for the building contract. Site for the TVET educational center selected in Hinche, with construction set to begin at the end of 2014
- Content for the new curriculum selected



Premises of the CRC in Pétion-Ville

Housing and Neighborhood Reconstruction Support Program

Photo courtesy of HRF

E. Institutional Capacity-Building

Three projects funded by the HRF this year and supervised, respectively, by the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank, are aimed at strengthening two sectors that are essential to the country's development: the water and sanitation sector, and the transportation sector. The first operation, **the Institutional Strengthening and Reform of the Water & Sanitation Sector I**, received USD 14 million in HRF funding and aims to improve drinking water and sanitation coverage, addressing specifically the need to accelerate reform and improve governance and performance in the sector.

The second project, **the Grant for Strengthening Governance in the Education and Water Sectors** which received USD 17.6 million in HRF funding, is overseen by the World Bank, and aims also to strengthen institutional reform in the water and sanitation sector as well as the education sector.

The third project, **the Project for the Institutional Strengthening and Reform of the Transport Sector I**, received USD 7 million and aims to improve the quality of transportation in Haiti by increasing competition through actions that strengthen institutions and modernize both land and sea transportation.

Results in Institutional Capacity-Building

Projects newly funded by direct budget support bolstered institutional reforms in targeted sectors, including:

Water and Sanitation

- Creation of an Executive Board at the National Department for Drinking Water and Sanitation (DINEPA) now under way, which should ensure better governance and transparency in the sector in the long run
- Ongoing preparation and implementation of studies for strengthening the water and sanitation reform process
- Creation of a water treatment center in Ouanaminthe
- Improved coordination between public bodies involved in the process of reform in the water and sanitation sector (MSPP, MENFP, MICT, MDE)

Transportation

- Approval and publication of the plan for strengthening institutions in the transportation sector
- Creation of a support and maintenance body for the transportation sector
- Creation of a Road Safety Committee
- Preparation and publication of port regulations
- Publication of an independent financial report for the National Port Authority (APN)

Education

- A new regulatory framework has been established to decentralize the accreditation of private schools.
- Regulations have been established to decentralize the annual collection and compilation of school survey data.



Dairy of Thomazeau

Project for the Development of Milk Production and Processing in Haiti

Photo courtesy of HRF

F. Private Sector Development

Neither sustainable development nor economic growth can be achieved without a strong private sector capable of creating jobs. To bolster growth and the development of the private sector, funding was granted to the **Partial Credit Guarantee Fund**, which, in response to difficulties in execution, was reorganized as two distinct projects: the **Leasing Pilot Fund**, which provides technical assistance to banks interested in establishing leasing firms, and the **extension of the Small Businesses Pilot Program**, which helps small businesses grow. Funding was also granted to the Project for the **Development of Milk Production and Dairy Products Processing in Haiti**, which has the dual objective of creating dairies managed by producers' organizations and providing milk and cheese to school feeding programs. Support is therefore provided to improve the productivity of dairy cows, create a milk processing chain, market dairy products, and strengthen producers' organizations. This project currently remains the only funded project in the HRF portfolio within the agricultural sector, which is considered a powerful vector for economic growth and poverty reduction in the country.

Results in Private Sector Development

- Selection and development of groups and associations of funding beneficiaries in milk production and processing based on criteria drafted by the project's Steering Committee
- Construction of three dairies now completed
- Delivery and installation of dairy equipment is in progress
- Installation of refrigerated containers for the sale of milk ongoing
- Training for dairy personnel ongoing
- Drafting of business plans for the three dairies almost complete
- Agreement signed in May 2013 between FAO and FENAPWOLA to implement a marketing strategy for milk products
- Training of future milk vendors ongoing

G. Environment

Haiti faces enormous environmental challenges. Less than 5 percent of the country's forests and around 10 percent of its forest cover survives. The environment is one of the five priorities set by the Government. Two large projects related to this sector received funding of USD 17 million: the **Natural Disaster Reduction in the South Department**, and the **Southwestern Haiti Sustainable Development Project**. The Haiti Reconstruction Fund contributed funding to initiatives aiming to protect catchment basins, encourage reforestation, and boost local development in the South department. This funding resulted in the mobilization of USD 6 million in additional funds from the Government and donors to develop a comprehensive environmental and social program for the South department, addressing land and water issues, road improvement, and local development. In addition, the Macaya National Park project was recently launched. The positive impact from protecting the park's ecosystem is expected to be felt during the coming years.

Results in the Environmental Sector

- The physical limits for the Macaya National Park were established and agreed-upon
- Management body for the Macaya National Park created
- Training for park managers
- Studies on improving park access and infrastructure now under way
- Communication campaign launched to raise awareness among the population on the importance of protecting the Macaya Park

V. COMMUNICATION

For the Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF), 2013-2014 was a year of high visibility thanks to the communication program that was deployed in all its aspects for the first time since the Fund's inception. In addition to a major and highly structured awareness-raising campaign, in which promotional materials were distributed, as in previous years, communication was developed on several fronts, including the radio and TV stations, which are carried in most areas of the country, on-site tours arranged mainly for the press, information management, and a photo exhibit presenting the main achievements. A new website was also created for imminent launch.

1. RADIO AND TV ADS

Over the first six months of the financial year, a domestically-produced animated video ad, the first of its kind in Haiti, was broadcast on two TV stations: Télé Nationale, and Télé Caraïbes, with excellent geographic coverage in the West department, where most projects are being implemented.

The audio ads focused on the structure and achievements of the various projects supported by the HRF, and were broadcast over the same period on Radio Métropole, Radio Nationale, and Radio Caraïbes, which were chosen to ensure better coverage of HRF target groups. For example, Radio Métropole is known to reach a high-level socioeconomic segment that includes donors, partners, and the Government as well as many opinion makers. Meanwhile, Radio Caraïbes and Radio Nationale reach government actors, and more especially the direct beneficiaries of the various projects.

2. ON-SITE AND BENEFICIARIES VISITS

This year was marked mainly by outreach activities through the various projects funded by the HRF. There were many on-site visits and enhanced discussions with the various partners as part of the effective monitoring of the various projects. These on-site tours were conducted in Cap Haïtien (involving the Seismic Prevention Project for Northern Haiti), Jacmel (the Education Reconstruction Sector Project), Thomazeau (Milk Production and Processing Development Project), and various neighborhoods in Port-au-Prince and the surrounding area with 16/6 Project, the Housing and Neighborhood Reconstruction Support Project (PREKAD), the Sector Recovery and Debris Removal Project, and the Debris Management Program.

These tours were an opportunity to meet with the direct beneficiaries and assess the projects' impacts in the daily lives of the affected populations.

The HRF was also very much present in the spoken, written, and TV media this year, with the Fund's many on-site visits reported on radio and TV. Several articles describing these visits were published in newspapers such as *Le Nouvelliste* as well as on some Internet sites such as *Haïti Libre*. The HRF also enjoyed media visibility associated with funded programs such as the 16/6 Project, PREKAD, and the management of the Macaya National Park. One such on-site visit was arranged in May 2014 with journalists and some donors in Port-au-Prince and its surroundings on the eve of the Steering Committee's 12th meeting. Participants had an opportunity to see the results of five HRF projects. This visit was reported as a great success in the national media and boosted the image of the HRF and the projects it funds among the population.

3. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

In its function as facilitator linking the Haiti government, the international community, and civil society, the HRF announced important decisions to the concerned parties during the year, including allocations of funds, new projects being funded, and the reorganization of current projects. Relevant information was also shared with the population through press briefings organized following each meeting of the HRF Steering Committee. These briefings enabled the Committee Chair and the Fund's manager to communicate to the beneficiary population the HRF's funding activities and operations through the media.

At its request, the HRF also had meetings with members of the Haiti government, donors, NGOs, representatives of foreign governments, and members of the media to explain how the HRF operates and to provide all necessary and useful information.

4. PHOTO EXHIBIT

A group of young Haitian photographers eager to record social development initiatives accompanied the HRF members on several visits to the various projects and highlighted the progress made in post-earthquake reconstruction through a portfolio of more than 1,000 photos. The photos were used to produce quarterly reports, a photo exhibit held in May, the annual report, and the 2014 calendar. On May 27, 2014, a photo exhibit was held at the Ritz Kinam Hotel in Port-au-Prince. This was an opportunity to present through images the results of work on various projects funded by the HRF. The exhibit was attended by representatives of the partners, the various donors, the Haiti government, diplomats, and everyone else involved in one way or another in post-earthquake reconstruction. The exhibit, entitled "From Recovery to Development," focused on the fact that the HRF's projects target more than just reconstruction and extend into development.

5. WEBSITE

In October 2013, the HRF launched a project aiming to overhaul its website. After two years of using the first website, it was found necessary to make it easier to navigate and to give the site a more dynamic image and more attractive colors. A new homepage was created, taking into account the relevant suggestions received. The new concept is expected to be accessible to users of the HRF website by the end of 2014.

6. DISTRIBUTION OF PROMOTIONAL MATERIALS

As in other years, an awareness-raising campaign was conducted through promotional materials. 500 calendars were printed and disseminated to target groups, with photos showing progress on the various projects. These calendars were distributed to partners, government officials, private sector, NGOs, and various project managers.

T-shirts, pens, notebooks, and decals bearing the HRF logo were distributed throughout the year to the beneficiaries and partners of the funded projects.



HRF Steering Committee meeting on May 28, 2014
Photo courtesy of HRF

VI. HRF: NEXT STEPS AND LESSONS LEARNED

Thanks to the HRF's activities over its four years of existence and especially over the past year, the appreciable results made possible by this unique cooperation mechanism between donors and the Republic of Haiti are readily apparent, as are the possibilities for development through which the Fund could help the international community better assist the country. With support from the Chair and members of the Steering Committee, an evaluation is under way to highlight the HRF's performance, analyze its strengths and weaknesses, and draw lessons from this experience that might be useful in making both its work and the international partners' commitment more effective in a sensitive context aggravated by a natural disaster. The Steering Committee decided to meet on this topic before the end of November 2014, and this will be an opportunity to consider the Fund's future and the lessons learned based on the ongoing evaluation.

1. HRF'S FUTURE AND FIRST PHASE EVALUATION

Although this topic dominated the Steering Committee's discussions once again this year, it remains unsettled. With the gradual depletion of the resources available to the HRF, some members of the Steering Committee felt that it was timely and appropriate to consider the Fund's future. Discussions began at the meetings held in February 2013 and continued in September 2013 and May 2014. Three options were laid out and discussed by the Steering Committee: (i) an immediate and early shutdown of the Fund's activities, which would involve returning remaining funds to the donors; (ii) the continuation of activities in their current form with no change until the Fund shuts down in 2017, while the Government raises new funding in order to fulfill the Fund's missions; and (iii) a significant reduction in the Fund's activities and operating costs by restricting communication, eliminating the publication of reports other than the annual report, and suspending physical meetings of the Steering Committee, which would be replaced by virtual forms of decision-making. Through the Minister of Finance and the Steering Committee Chair, the government requested that an additional option of converting the HRF into a venture capital management instrument be studied in order to see how it could help boost the country's private sector, which has still not fully benefited from all the support it needs if it is to increase the production of goods and services and reduce poverty.

In this regard, the Steering Committee decided at its meeting of May 2014 to commission two studies in order to evaluate the HRF's performance and the lessons learned from its experience of disaster management as well as the options available for implementing a venture -capital tool, including, among other, the possibility of modifying the status of the HRF, as the Government wishes. The next meeting of the Steering Committee will again review this matter in order to reach a final decision based on the recommendations that will come out of these two studies.

Pending this clarification, the Steering Committee approved an operating budget that would keep the Secretariat and the Trust running until December 2014. A decision will be made by the Steering Committee at the November 2014 meeting regarding the budget for these two structures for the remainder of the financial year (January-June 2015).

2. LESSONS LEARNED

Pending the conclusions of the final review of the current phase of the HRF, the 2013-2014 Fund's activities and results continued to confirm the lessons learned in the first three years of operation on three levels: strategic, operational, and financial.

STRATEGICALLY:

The HRF's governance mechanism provides a unique forum in which the financial partners and the Haiti authorities can conduct a dialogue and decide jointly how to allocate funds to the nation's priorities. Naturally, the Fund started out by strictly attending to the disaster and the emergency needs while later projects were oriented more toward medium- and long-term development, in particular through the International Development Bank and the World Bank. Whatever the emphasis, funds have always been allocated based on an thoughtful discussion within the Steering Committee and a formal request by the Government to guarantee strong ownership of the HRF's work. The significant increase in budgetary support over the past year shows this strengthened ownership. Over time, the government has gradually rebuilt and reinforced its own capacities and is now increasingly able to implement its programs from the national budget. The international community funds these activities through budget support, targeting especially public finance reform and sectors vital to development, which should have the knock-on effect of creating a virtuous circle for implementing public policies and programs developed and carried out by the Government.

The decision to use partners entities in order to implement HRF activities was a determining factor in completing the various programs successfully. While this may appear to be a departure from the objective of ownership and leadership by the country itself, as advocated by the recommendations in the Paris, Accra, and Busan Declarations, this choice proved unavoidable in a natural disaster situation in which the government's units are seriously impacted, as was the case in Haiti. In addition to its operational effectiveness, this choice also provided an opportunity to create synergies and greater impacts for the beneficiaries through own programs implemented by the HRF partners, which remain the country's largest donors. Finally, this approach minimized the significant fiduciary risks involved in fragile environments such as Haiti's, especially in the wake of a natural disaster. Here again, the emphasis on budget support over this past year reflects the progress made by the Government in rebuilding its own mechanisms for managing public resources, which of course continue to face serious risks and challenges even if they have improved over time thanks to the reforms implemented through budget support.

The flexibility sought through the HRF was subjected to constraints imposed by donor preferences. The Fund's efforts to accommodate donor preferences are laudable, making it possible to channel resources to sectors and projects in which a consensus exists between donors and the Government. However, in some cases, the preferences expressed by the donors may be a major constraint if they are at odds with the flexibility that should normally go with the Fund's resources and that prevented funding from being disbursed promptly in a context of acute and pressing needs.

OPERATIONALLY:

The procedures set up by the HRF for submitting funding requests are effective and continue to work to the satisfaction of the actors concerned. The system established in 2012 to deal with requests submitted to the HRF neatly met the stipulated performance standards, the communication networks put in place, and the coordination mechanism linking the Government, the Steering Committee, the donors, the Secretariat, the Trustee, and the Partners Entities. Most funding decisions in 2013-2014 were approved by virtual means by the Steering Committee within no more than ten business days as called for in the Fund's Operations Manual and sometimes through an exceptionally accelerated virtual procedure taking only five business days.

The HRF's operating costs remain very modest¹² in view of the nature of the activities managed and the results obtained and in comparison with the mechanisms used by other multi-donor trust funds dedicated to post-disaster work. The years 2013-2014 saw a greater reduction in the HRF's operating costs, a sum that is expected to fall further in 2014-2015 as a result of the Secretariat's more limited activities.

FINANCIALLY:

The focus on budget support provides the Government with more room for maneuver and greater flexibility in managing public resources. The unprecedented budget support contributed this year through the HRF and mobilized as counterparts (i.e., a total of approximately USD 95 million) provided significant funding for the national budget, which contributed to balancing the budget and stabilizing the national currency and the country's economy.

¹² These account for less than 5 percent of the total, with the expenses of partners representing around 3 percent and those of the Secretariat and Trust around 1.3 percent.



Playground at Morne Lazaarre, built under the Small Projects Programs

16/6 Project

Photo Courtesy of the UN



Work of water conveyance in Nord Alexis Street

Port-au-Prince Neighborhood Housing Reconstruction Project (PREKAD)

Photo Courtesy of World Bank

ANNEX 1: PROJECT SUMMARY

1. NATURAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN THE SOUTH DEPARTMENT - CLOSED

AMOUNT	USD 11 million	PROGRAM'S OBJECTIVE Objective: To contribute to reducing risks by developing and managing watersheds, creating jobs, and developing agriculture in the South department. In addition, the project should have an economic impact through the creation of labor-intensive activities, improved value chains, and the opening of domestic corn and rice markets. To reach these objectives, the project's activities focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing tools such as geographic information systems for the participatory development and management of watersheds at the national, regional, and local levels; • Sustainable development practices for watersheds with a view to reducing the risks of disasters, including embankment reinforcement, establishing sustainable agriculture and forestry, and developing sills and embankments; • Combating socioeconomic vulnerability and food insecurity in the population by protecting the environment, creating jobs, and promoting sustainable agriculture, including the development of agricultural value chains; • Developing national, regional, and local capacities through workshops on disaster risks and managing watersheds.
FUNDING SOURCES	WFP (2 M), UNDP (1 M), FRH (8 M)	
DISBURSEMENT TO END-BENEFICIARIES	8 M	
APPROVAL DATE	October 21, 2010	
CLOSING DATE	August 31, 2012	
SECTORS	Agriculture, Livestock, and Fishing, Disaster Management and Prevention, Watershed Management, and Local Development	
PARTNER	UN AGENCIES	
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	UNDP, WFP, FAO	

RESULTS TO DATE

The FRH's contribution was disbursed in full. This project was completed and yielded the following results

With UNDP:

- 3,600 temporary jobs created each month in targeted areas;
- 730 linear meters of drainage channels built (430 m in Torbeck and 300 m in Les Coteaux);
- 1,300 ha of land reforested with various tree species;
- 1.5 million seeds in preparation for the reforestation of 1,000 ha of land in Saint-Louis, in cooperation with the South Department Office in the Ministry of the Environment;
- 400 workers trained in building gabions to help community members better position themselves in the job market;
- 9 nurseries for strategic seedlings built in support of the reforestation project in targeted areas (generating 1.4 million seedlings);
- 1,320 linear meters of embankments protected by gabions;
- 13,949 linear meters of sills and embankments built to hold water;
- 30,550 meters of irrigation channels and drains cleaned out;
- 20 topical maps created;
- A methodological guide was prepared for planning watershed management;
- 42 agronomists and technicians working in agriculture certified through development training sessions and the application of agricultural plans in Les Cayes in September 2012;
- 12 members of the technical staff trained in Costa Rica in March 2012 in Watershed Management Capacity Building, including 5 from the Ministry of Environment, 5 from UNDP, and 2 departmental directors from the Ministry of Planning and Agriculture;
- 35 engineers, agronomists, and artisans trained in designing public works to protect embankments and prevent landslides.

With the FAO:

- 227 ha reforested with 250,119 fruit tree seedlings, including 225,000 obtained by tender and 25,119 produced locally by community organizations;
- Eleven (11) nurseries were built in Aquin and Saint-Louis du Sud;
- Thirteen (13) Farmers' Field Schools were launched;
- A facilitator-producer training program and two trainer training program were prepared with the participation of project-related and Municipal Agricultural Office agronomists;
- Six training sessions were held with 68 staff members from the ministries concerned, farmers, NGOs, and Community Organizations in the Farmers' Field Schools;
- 52 producer-facilitators were trained;
- 10 women's associations were supported in the area of value-added agriculture;
- 1,000 households directly affected by hurricane Emily were supported and received tools and seeds;
- 144,000 banana seedlings were distributed to farmers.

EVALUATION, LESSONS LEARNED, AND BEST PRACTICES

This program identified new challenges in the area of vulnerability reduction. These challenges include:

- Creating opportunities for success by including the authorities in setting up the Steering Committee in order to facilitate implementation;
- Identifying most of the vulnerable pockets in the Sud department;
- Inventorying or identifying in advance the capacities of service providers in the field for goods and services to be used under this program;
- Developing better information on the response capabilities of local organizations;
- Preparing an instrument (namely the methodological guide to watershed management) better suited to community situations, to be used by partners;
- Participating in developing the capacities of 89 local employees in managing watersheds, setting up agricultural plans, and designing protective works along embankments to prevent landslides.

The program was evaluated at various levels, including:

- Internal monitoring and evaluation were conducted regularly by UNDP missions, and civil activities were organized to raise the awareness of administrative personnel regarding the work done in the field;
- Regular individual or joint missions were held by donors (FRH, UNDP, CSI, DSRSG/RC/HC, Norway);
- An evaluation mission was conducted by the International Institute for Law and Politics (**Institut International pour la Loi et les Politiques**), an independent firm, between May 28 and June 9, 2012;
- A team of evaluators from the Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center (CATIE) evaluated protective structures, corrective trenches, soil conservation, and reforestation following hurricane Sandy. This led to recommendations for improving the quality of the works to ensure that the projects implemented are sustainable.

For any future replication, the strategy could be adapted in the following areas, based on the lessons learned from this project:

- Familiarity with the project area;
- Communication with other funding organizations and agencies in the field;
- Good design of the program document;
- Development of a close relationship with local authorities and communities;
- Need to support and/or strengthen synergies with partner institutions in making provisions for potential difficulties;
- Organizing work sessions with senior partner institutions on the direction to take in facilitating effective project management;
- Periodic and mid-term evaluations of the program;
- Ensuring regular monitoring by the implementing partners; and
- Communication with the public on program activities and the organization responsible for implementing it.

2. EMERGENCY DEVELOPMENT POLICY OPERATION - HAITI (BUDGET SUPPORT) - CLOSED

AMOUNT	USD 55 million	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION
FUNDING SOURCES	World Bank (30 M) and FRH (25 M)	Objective: To support greater responsibility taking and transparency in the management of public resources in the reconstruction of Haiti. The operation supports the government's capacity to manage public resources effectively and transparently. More specifically, the operation supports the following measures: i) increased transparency in the area of budget transfers to the electricity sector; ii) reinstatement of budget controls and external and internal audit processes; iii) better application of the law on the Declaration of Assets; and iv) strengthened regulations relating to government procurement.
DISBURSEMENT TO END-BENEFICIARIES	25 M	
APPROVAL DATE	June 17, 2010	
CLOSING DATE	September 30, 2011	
SECTOR	Central Government Administration and Energy	
PARTNER	World Bank	
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	Ministry of Economy And Finance	
RESULTS TO DATE		EVALUATION, LESSONS LEARNED, AND BEST PRACTICES
<p>The FRH contribution was disbursed in full, and the Haiti Emergency Development Policy Operation provided the emergency funding required to meet the budget shortfall for fiscal year 2009-2010. In addition, the operation contributed to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a framework for monitoring the transfers from the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) to independent electricity providers and to Électricité d'Haïti (EdH); • Reconciliation and publication of data on payments to the independent providers and EdH by the MTPTC and the MEF; • Improved compliance with government accounts audit requirements. The Treasury submitted the Government's 2009-2010 accounts to the Court of Auditors within the deadline set (under eight months). Audits of the 2009-2010 accounts were submitted, and a preliminary audit report is being finalized; • The activities of the General Inspectorate of Finance (IGF) are in line with its Action Plan. The selected reports include: i) Finalization of the inventory of NGOs; ii) distribution of final reports on transfers earmarked for education; iii) review of Court of Auditors (CSCCA) audit reports by the IGF in order to follow up with the relevant institutions; and iv) transmission of interim reports on accounting activities to the MEF; • The percentage of compliance with the Assets Declaration Act by members of the Executive Branch increased from 87 percent (in May 2010) to 100 percent; and • The Prime Minister confirmed that he previously authorized all contracts issued under the accelerated procedures of the Emergency Act. 		<p>Although the Bank did not carry out surveys or workshops with the stakeholders, the project team conducted several oversight missions in Haiti. The Bank's economist worked with the Minister of Finance and the Prime Minister so as to always focus on pending actions, bottlenecks, and next steps. Since this operation was prepared and implemented, several substantial risks (macroeconomic stability, political and security situation, natural disasters, limited institutional capacity) have been identified that could affect the sustainability of the adopted reform and their successful impact on development. The following lessons were learned and may prove useful in future for Haiti and other small countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to support reform, programs based on policies must be simple and direct in small countries where the risks of natural disasters are high if they are to support the implementation of reform; • Actions relating to policies need to recognize the country's environmental problems and its history and target the reinforcement of institutions and legal and regulatory frameworks to ensure adequate management of aid flows; • Countries that are victims of natural disasters need solid institutional support for critical reforms aimed at restoring institutional functions, with technical assistance being essential as part of this support; and • The program's Policy Matrix should be concise and include a limited number of clearly defined measures and results indicators under Government control, with solid support from donors and showing that reform within a reasonable period of time is a priority. An ongoing dialogue between the Government and the donor community could help address this need.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT CAPACITIES - CLOSED

AMOUNT	USD 2 million	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION
FUNDING SOURCES	FRH 2 M	<p>Objective: To increase the capacity of the Haiti Government and population to deal with and manage the risk of disasters. The project was carried out nationwide and provided specific support for enhancing the coordinating and operational capacity of the Civil Protection Office (DPC). The capacity to prepare for and manage the risk of disasters was enhanced through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement of the DPC's capacities for preparing for and managing disaster risks in the field and at the community level; • Increasing the resistance of vulnerable population groups; and • Increasing the availability of temporary shelters.
DISBURSEMENT TO END-BENEFICIARIES	2 M	
APPROVAL DATE	December 15, 2010	
CLOSING DATE	January 31, 2012	
SECTOR	Disaster Prevention and Management	
PARTNER	UN Agencies	
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	IOM, Civil Protection Office (DPC), Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications, Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST), National Directorate for Water and Sanitation (DINEPA), Red Cross	

RESULTS TO DATE

FRH's contribution was disbursed in full, and the project was completed and produced the following results:

- Four new shelters built and 10 more repaired, increasing the country's capacity in terms of safe locations for 200 additional individuals;
- Guide prepared for managing evacuation shelters;
- Structural assessment of 500 potential shelters in Port-au-Prince;
- Mapping of 600 additional shelters;
- Support provided to the Topic-Specific Committee for the Evaluation of Shelter Management;
- Workshop held with the local authorities of the metropolitan area on planning and organizing an evacuation in the event of a hurricane;
- Training in the field to improve the population's resistance in the event of a natural disaster (400 participants);
- Training for the DPC in Evacuation Shelter Management (100 participants); and
- Training for the DPC, MAST, Haitian Red Cross, and DINEPA in conducting Evacuation Shelter Surveys (50 participants).

EVALUATION, LESSONS LEARNED AND BEST PRACTICES

As part of this project, several evaluations were conducted that led to: i) structural evaluations of buildings potentially usable as shelters in all ten departments; ii) identification of flaws in the evacuation system; iii) preparation of the work plan for the Topic-Specific Committee; and iv) identification of needs for the evacuation process.

The program identified several challenges with a direct impact on project execution:

- Difficulties in the area of land ownership that cannot be clarified through governmental mechanisms for some buildings;
- Delays in various initiatives aiming to develop capacities following a long period of government transition;
- Complications in the use of evacuation shelters and their upkeep;
- Usefulness of basic first-aid training not only for potential natural disasters but also in daily life, such as traffic accidents where emergency services are necessary but very limited in some areas.

In future, any project targeting an evacuation process or shelters should consider the following points:

- Continued evaluations of shelters and evacuation outside of Port-au-Prince;
- Wider distribution of the Evacuation Shelter Guide and community training;
- Development of technical standards for shelters (wind strength, structural standards, identifying hazards and their proximity, etc.);
- Continuation of the process of raising community awareness about evacuation procedures and the use of shelters.

4. SOUTHWESTERN HAITI SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM - CLOSED

AMOUNT	USD 12.55 million	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION
FUNDING SOURCES	UNEP, Norway (0.55 M), Catholic Relief Services, USAID (4 M), FRH (8 M)	<p>Objective. This project is the first phase of a 20-year multi-sector initiative for recovery and sustainable development for the Southwestern region and the Southern Peninsula. The first-phase objective was to generate rapid practical benefits and develop the program over the longer term. Ultimately, the project seeks to have an impact over the entire 600 km² area of Tiburon, Port Salut, and Île à Vache, serving an estimated 205,000 beneficiaries.</p> <p>The 20-year vision and the proposed goal of the program focus on: i) multiple multi-themed targets and needs in terms of community development and opportunities within the geographic territory of the program area; and ii) opportunities for investment in large-scale transport and electrical infrastructure in the Sud department in order to transform the potential of the program area.</p>
DISBURSEMENT TO END-BENEFICIARIES	8 M	
APPROVAL DATE	October 21, 2010	
CLOSING DATE	June 30, 2013	
SECTORS	Management of Natural Resources, Social Services, Economic Development and Infrastructure, Governance and Disaster Risk Reduction.	
PARTNER	UN Agencies	
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	UNEP, UNOPS, CRS, Earthspark	

RESULTS TO DATE

The FRH's contribution is fully disbursed.

The Haiti government officially endorsed the planning (including sector studies and strategic plans) conducted by the project. Dissemination of the plans and strategies ensured funding for five (5) multi-year programs under the South Coast Initiative:

- **Southern Coast:** Marine ecosystems and integral coastal management (MDE, MARNDR, MDT)
- **Southern Areas:** Land ecosystems and watershed management (MDE, MARNDR)
- **Southern Roads:** Roads, bridges, and jetties (MTPTC).
- **Southern Energy:** Energy security and renewable energy sources (MSE)
- **Governance Platform:** Support for multi-sector planning at the departmental and municipal levels (South department, MPCE, municipalities).

EVALUATION, LESSONS LEARNED, AND BEST PRACTICES

The challenges identified included the need to create synergies with other UN agencies to ensure the success of the project's implementation phase. Discussions began with UNICEF, WFP, and FAO once the program's funding was assured, covering social sectors such as education, health, sanitation, and food safety and to create additional solid and strategic partnerships to ensure the program's success.

5. SUPPORT FOR THE HAITI INTERIM RECOVERY COMMISSION (HIRC) - CLOSED

AMOUNT	USD 1 million	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION
FUNDING SOURCES	FRH 1 M	Objective: To enhance the HIRC's operational capacity by improving communication and legal components, procedures for managing information on reviewing and monitoring projects, and any other capacity-building requirements for the institution's success through: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A national awareness-raising campaign; 2. Modeling of the project review and monitoring process; Implementation of the second phase of modeling of the project review process; 3. Legal aid to the HIRC: Recruitment of a local law office to help the HIRC establish a legal framework under Haiti law, and creation of a legal and administrative procedures manual; and 4. Creation and Implementation of a training and information program for everyone involved and interested in the reconstruction efforts undertaken around the country.
DISBURSEMENT TO END-BENEFICIARIES	1 M	
APPROVAL DATE	April 5, 2011	
CLOSING DATE	June 30, 2012	
SECTOR	Capacity Building	
PARTNER	UN Agencies	
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	HIRC	

RESULTS TO DATE

The FRH's contribution was fully disbursed and produced the following results:

- Strengthening of the HIRC Communication Office;
- Raising public awareness of HIRC efforts and achievements;
- Nationwide awareness-raising campaign;
- Development of HIRC capacities in terms of legal services;
- Establishment of a solid legal and administrative framework to facilitate the transfer of competencies and resources; and
- Application of an automated review and monitoring process for projects submitted to the HIRC.

The remainder of FRH's contribution was used to transfer competencies and responsibilities to the Government, specifically to the FRH's new counterpart, the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation, especially in designing and managing a decentralized database (MGAE) in order to: i) monitor all projects and not only those approved by the HIRC; and ii) further develop the Government's capacity to coordinate the implementation of external aid in the country.

EVALUATION, LESSONS LEARNED, AND BEST PRACTICES

Given the small size of the grant, no evaluation was conducted during the HIRC's mandate. As the transition took place at the end of the project, there was no evaluation or study of the overall program.

Uncertainty over expanding the HIRC's mandate was one of the main challenges. This uncertainty continued through to the end of the project, and there was no way of setting up a systematic and ongoing transfer of the Secretariat's responsibilities to the government agencies identified as being in charge of these functions.

Following a conflict or disaster, we generally see the creation of a joint association of donors and the government in order to deal with the country's urgent needs. However, two weaknesses are often noted:

- Inadequate consideration given to the integral and immediate aspects of developing lasting national capacities; and
- Aspects relating to the funding of aid coordination and effectiveness.

Support for aid effectiveness, which is the collective responsibility of the donors, must be funded from resources made available to the recipient country. This can be achieved through awareness-raising and systematic reinforcement of all partners' ability to effectively manage their aid.

6. RECOVERY BY SECTOR AND ELIMINATION OF DEBRIS IN PORT-AU-PRINCE (DEBRIS 1) - CLOSED

AMOUNT	USD 16.95 million	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION
FUNDING SOURCES	FRH 16.95 M	Objective: To eliminate debris, contribute to rehabilitation and economic recovery, and enhance means of survival in the urban areas of Port-au-Prince.
DISBURSEMENT TO END-BENEFICIARIES	16.95 M	
APPROVAL DATE	August 17, 2010	
CLOSING DATE	June 30, 2013	
SECTOR	Debris Elimination, Job Creation	
PARTNER	UN Agencies	
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	PNUD, UN Habitat, ILO, MTPTC	
RESULTS TO DATE		EVALUATION, LESSONS LEARNED, AND BEST PRACTICES
<p>The FRH's contribution was disbursed in full.</p> <p>The project was executed by four UN agencies (UNDP, UN Habitat, ILO, and UNOPS) through various local and international NGOs and government agencies. The following results were achieved this year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 378,358 m³ of debris eliminated and converted as part of the project in six (6) zones of Port-au-Prince, Delmas, and Martissant; and; • At least 8,200 individuals, 27 percent of them women, found jobs in the rehabilitation process in their areas. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An evaluation process was followed in order to examine lessons learned and best practices. Four outcomes were identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General introduction to debris management under the heading: "The Tip of the Iceberg;" • Technical Guide to Debris Management; • List of experts • Collection of documents and structures usable by other debris management projects. This is expected to be launched in the coming months. • Collaboration with Gary Victor, a Haitian writer, resulted in the preparation of a book entitled Collier de Débris (Necklace of Debris), which was published on June 25, 2013 and is available to the public.

7. DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (DEBRIS 2) - CLOSED

AMOUNT	USD 25 million	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION
FUNDING SOURCES	FRH 25 M	Objective: To speed up the removal of displaced persons living as squatters using heavy machinery to speed up the demolition of buildings and the elimination of debris.
DISBURSEMENT TO END-BENEFICIARIES	25 M	
APPROVAL DATE	April 7, 2011	
CLOSING DATE	June 30, 2013	
SECTOR	Debris Elimination	
PARTNER	UN Agencies	
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	UNDP (in partnership with UN Habitat, ILO, MTPTC, City of Port-au-Prince, City of Pétion-Ville)	

RESULTS TO DATE

The FRH's contribution was disbursed in full.

- 536,179 m³ of debris removed from four areas in Port-au-Prince and Pétion-Ville;
- 16,163 temporary jobs created, 37.8 percent of them for women;
- Community platforms approved by the authorities, now operational, with 12 facilitators from this community trained in cartography and topography;
- All outcomes for community planning (urban analysis, project technical notes, and reorganization plans) were finalized for the nine (9) targeted areas. The map identifying projects using recycled debris and technical operating factors was also completed;
- 390 people trained in business management;
- 10 micro- and small-scale local enterprises trained and strengthened in recycling techniques and business management, ready to enter the market as social recycling companies;
- 366,899 paving stones and 17,836 tiles produced using recycled debris from Pétion-Ville, Turgeau, Bel Air, Fort National, and Carrefour Feuilles and partially used to rehabilitate seven more streets in Carrefour Feuilles.
- Nine housing units built using recycled debris. This is the only construction project using recycled debris approved by the MTPTC;
- 450 m² of rehabilitated streets in Pétion-Ville and Turgeau using recycled debris.
- The Public Building and Housing Construction Unit] (UCLBP) of Pétion-Ville ordered 60,000 paving stones from micro-businesses in Morne Hercule and Turgeau; Morne Hercule and Turgeau micro-businesses also received orders for paving stones from the private sector.

EVALUATION, LESSONS LEARNED, AND BEST PRACTICES

The UNDP finalized a review process for all expertise and data acquired in the area of debris management. This process will facilitate other activities in the debris management sector and make it easier to achieve project objectives by following a more precise socio-economic calendar.

8. BUDGET SUPPORT PROGRAM - ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY GRANT - CLOSED

AMOUNT	USD 30 million	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION
FUNDING SOURCES	FRH (10.0 M), IDA (20.0 M);	Objective. The goal of this grant is to improve the transparency and effectiveness of public-resource management in favor of physical reconstruction and consolidation of institutions for long-term growth by improving: (i) management of public funds through better budget execution and treasury management; (ii) the institutional framework and resources for government procurement; and (iii) governance and the performance in the electricity sector. Although it is a one-tranche operation, the proposed grant is based on a continuum of the operations that began in 2005; this approach takes advantage of opportunities to support the projects carried out in areas requiring immediate attention from the authorities.
DISBURSEMENT TO END-BENEFICIARIES	10 M	
APPROVAL DATE	June 26, 2013	
CLOSING DATE	June 30, 2014	
SECTORS	Management of Public Funds and Energy	
PARTNER	World Bank	
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	Ministry of Economy And Finance	

RESULTS TO DATE

The FRH's funds were disbursed and the project yielded the following results:

- The Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation set up a Public Investment Office and recruited the necessary staff for this office; Staff for the ministries' Study and Programming Units were recruited and the action plans for these offices reorganized and reinforced;
- In May 2012, the Ministry of Economy and Finance adopted a strategy for creating a single treasury account and closed the 301 inactive and dormant public accounts with the Central Bank and other commercial banks;
- Pursuant to the law on government procurement, the Government published two (2) implementing decrees on: i) the code of ethics for civil servants involved in procurement; and ii) standard documents for the evaluation of bids;
- The ministries concerned created and staffed public procurement commissions under the ministries, and the National Commission on Public Procurement provided training to these units;
- In order to improve procurement practices, the Government terminated five (5) contracts signed under the emergency act;
- EdH began using remote meters installed at the entry points of independent producers to verify the level of production and inform the billing department;
- EdH conducted an on-site inspection to test the meters of at least 200 priority customers, issued new invoices, and instituted a collection service where applicable;
- The Government acting through the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) settled all debts for FY 2012 with EdH.

9. RECONSTRUCTION OF PRIORITIZED NEIGHBORHOODS AND CLOSURE OF ASSOCIATED CAMPS (16/6 PROJECT) - ONGOING

AMOUNT	USD 79 million	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION
FUNDING SOURCES	FRH (30 M); South Korea (1.5 M); Canada: (CAD 20 M)	Objective: To rehabilitate 16 neighborhoods with a view to improving basic living conditions through community participation, and to close six (6) priority camps.
DISBURSEMENT TO END-BENEFICIARIES	28.63 M	This integrated program is aimed at rehabilitating the original neighborhoods of displaced families living in six (6) priority camps in Port-au-Prince, Delmas, and Pétion-Ville so as to offer the displaced and neighborhood residents sustainable housing solutions and improved living conditions through better access to basic services and means of subsistence.
APPROVAL DATE	September 21, 2011	
SECTOR	Housing; Urban Management	
PARTNER	UN	
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNOPS	

RESULTS TO DATE

The FRH's disbursed funds enabled the project to yield the following results:

- 10,500 displaced families found a sustainable and viable housing solution through support for community protective services;
- The six (6) camps were gradually closed and the public space rehabilitated;
- The debris was removed to allow for the physical rehabilitation of the neighborhood;
- Construction actors were trained and now meet Government standards;
- 1,150 damaged homes were repaired according to Government regulations and standards;
- A gradual solution (core housing) was developed in response to the problem of at-risk homes needing to be demolished;
- Community platforms were strengthened to support the identification of housing solutions and support the process of displaced persons returning to their neighborhoods;
- 100 percent of water infrastructure work was completed, 3 water kiosks rehabilitated, and 11 water kiosks rebuilt;
- Identification of opportunities and analysis of the socioeconomic profile in neighborhoods was completed and a credit program implemented for entrepreneurs in key sectors in project areas;
- An analysis of at-risk areas was conducted to create a participatory reorganizing plan for the project's eight (8) neighborhoods;
- Community planning: Participatory urban plan carried out in 7 of the 8 neighborhoods covered; and Expertise management system set up so as to have an impact on the entire program, its replicability, and its sustainability.

The project's specific objectives are to ensure that:

- The displaced find a sustainable housing solution;
- The return to the original neighborhoods is facilitated by the reconstruction of quality housing units;
- Enhanced rehabilitation of the 16 original neighborhoods is undertaken based on the residents' own priorities;
- The capacities of the Haitian actors are reinforced in order to complete Haiti's reconstruction by applying the 16 neighborhoods model.

The return to home neighborhoods will involve return allotments for displaced families and rent subsidies according to the required quality and security standards, both for displaced persons and for an equivalent number of vulnerable families living in the return neighborhoods. The project also calls for support and training for professionals and local micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises in the construction sector. Coordination and smooth implementation of the process will be assured by the creation of community platforms in the camps and neighborhoods supported by a targeted communication strategy.

10. HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOOD RECONSTRUCTION SUPPORT PROGRAM - ONGOING

AMOUNT	USD 31 million	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION
SOURCE OF FUNDING	HRF (24.67m); MPCE (5.7m); UNDP (0.4m)	Objective: Provide the central and local government and their partners the basic tools and systems to support the decision and coordination for the reconstruction of housing and neighborhoods, including:
DISBURSEMENT TO END-BENEFICIARIES	USD 17.55 million	
DATE OF APPROVAL	June 28, 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain a complete and good information,
SECTOR	Housing and Urban Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure proper monitoring and evaluation of the return, relocation and reconstruction
PARTNER ENTITY	UN Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthen its capabilities, local authorities' and community leaders' to coordinate, get involved and oversee the implementation of reconstruction and
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	ONU-Habitat, PNUD, OIM, FNUAP, MPCE, MICT, CNIGS, IHSI, UCLBP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plan territorially reconstruction so it contributes to the territorial foundations

RESULTS TO DATE

HRF disbursed funds led to the following outcomes :

- Information on the population (census) in the most affected areas are collected and made available:
 - Census tools and methodology are improved and updated
 - 200 IHSI staffs are trained to perform data collection in accordance to the methodology
- The mapping, inventory of buildings and basic services 'data's in the most affected areas have been updated and are available to the public:
 - Tools for mapping and inventory of buildings and methodology have been improved and updated
 - 120 staffs IHSI trained to perform data collection in accordance to the methodology
- Databases for mapping, inventory of buildings and developed census are available to the CNIGS for its integration to SILQ
- Renovation and repair of the IHSI building to ensure an effective and sustainable implementation of data and equipment and to improve the ability of the Institute to perform other activities
- Design and implementation of the Housing Information System and Neighborhoods' platform
- Establishment of a network of geographic data users and producers
- Collection of geo-referenced information on basic infrastructure and reconstruction projects and supply data to SILQ
- Geo-referenced delimitation of the neighborhoods in municipalities affected by the earthquake
- CNIGS capacity building through staff training and equipment acquisition.
- Reinforcement of MICT capabilities for monitoring, evaluation and reporting of its activities

The project consists of the following components:

- Enumeration of populations and neighborhoods affected by the earthquake, households, housing, services and infrastructure;
- Information system of housing and neighborhoods: location-based information portal on the needs and projects of reconstruction of housing and neighborhoods;
- Municipal and community Support Centers: Implementation of Local Technical Agency (LTA) and Community Resource Centers (CRC) in the municipalities most affected by the earthquake; and
- Urban and Regional Strategic Planning: Participatory development of territorial and urban development plans for the areas and towns affected by the earthquake and development centers identified in the PRDH

RESULTS TO DATE

Reinforcement of MICT capabilities for monitoring, evaluation and reporting of its activities

- A team of three (3) experts (in communications, geomatics and evaluation of public policies) is installed in the Monitoring, Evaluation and Communication Unit,
 - Technical training of the recruits in the areas of communication staff and board
- The communes, through the implementation of Local Technical Agency (LTA), have a trained technical staff to support the coordination of reconstruction and facilitate the process of setting up projects.
 - 10 LTA implemented
 - 6 staff recruited per commune for community technical services / LTA
 - Territorial diagnostics of 10 communes by the LTAs
- Municipalities have 11 Community Resource Centers (CRC) at the neighborhood level to facilitate planning, coordination, and information on the reconstruction, return and local development.
 - 11 CRCs implemented
 - 37 staffs recruited for the CRCs
- Mechanisms of coordination, information exchange and communication established between the MICT, the LTA, the CRC and communities to enrich and ensure consistency with the coordination of reconstruction at the neighborhood level
 - Communication strategy designed
 - Number of communication tools developed.
- 5 designs of development and 18 urban plans schemes have been developed in draft form.
- The participatory process has been implemented in four regions.
- The capacity of MPCE were strengthened following an accompaniment to its Department of Spatial Planning and Regional Development and Local

11. HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOOD RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT IN PORT-AU-PRINCE (PREKAD) - ONGOING

AMOUNT	USD 65 Million	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION
SOURCES OF FUNDING	HRF 65 M	<p>Objective: This grant allows for the implementation of an ongoing USD 30-Million project funded by the IDA with the aim of repairing and reconstructing damaged houses (marked in yellow) and seriously damaged houses (marked in red) in several neighborhoods of Port-au-Prince, including Delmas, Carrefour Feuilles, and others.</p> <p>More specifically, the project will support residents in selected neighborhoods of Port-au-Prince seriously hit by the earthquake and encourage them to return to their various communities by helping them to repair and/or rebuild their houses and by improving basic community services and infrastructure.</p>
DISBURSEMENT TO END-BENEFICIARIES	39.80 M	
DATE OF APPROVAL	January 27, 2011	
SECTOR	Housing	
PARTNER ENTITY	World Bank	
EXECUTING AGENCY	Bureau of Monetization of Development Aid Programs (BMPAD)	
RESULTS TO DATE		

HRF funds disbursed enabled the project to achieve the following outcomes:

- Activities were launched in October 2012 in two neighborhoods (Simone Pelé and Nazon) amid difficulties. In Simone Pelé, recurrent security and land-related problems as well as technical constraints hindered the implementation of the housing component as initially planned. Consequently, the sub-project was restructured. The Nazon project was extended so as to enable the implementation of new housing construction components;
- The safe return of about 13,000 families is currently under way, affecting two major camps. These programs are running smoothly, judging by the number of residents in the JMV camp relocated in neighborhoods and in over 90 percent of camps in Pétiion-Ville;
- 1,251 households received support for repairs or reconstruction of houses;
- 200 households received rental subsidies in various neighborhoods;
- 12,565 households received rental subsidies to encourage them to return to their neighborhoods;
- 160 latrines were built;
- 59,000 persons were direct beneficiaries of the project, whose ultimate objective was to reach 105,000 women;
- 857m³ of garbage were removed;
- 1,124 houses were repaired;
- 402 units were renovated, rebuilt, or erected;
- 2 CRCs were established in the two major neighborhoods (Simon Pelé and Nazon).

12. PLAN FOR EARTHQUAKE PREVENTION IN NORTHERN HAITI - ONGOING

AMOUNT	USD 9.96 Million	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION Objective: The general objective of this project is to reduce the vulnerability of the Nord-East, North, and North-West departments to seismic threats by boosting the resilience of infrastructure and of the population in order to minimize economic losses and human casualties in future events.
SOURCES OF FUNDING	HRF USD 9.96 M	
DISBURSEMENT TO END-BENEFICIARIES	5.17 M	
DATE OF APPROVAL	May 26, 2011	
SECTOR	Disaster Risk Reduction	
PARTNER ENTITY	UN	

RESULTS TO DATE

HRF funds disbursed led to the following outcomes:

- Final report for the micro-zoning of the city of Cap-Haïtien and cartography;
- Provision to national and departmental authorities of results to be used in territorial development programs;
- Sound mastery of risk-prone zones in Cap-Haïtien;
- Finalization of the technical report on landslide hazards in Cap-Haïtien;
- Conducting a field mission to study landslide phenomena Over 500 students from ten (10) schools in Fort-Liberté were sensitized through activities to commemorate May 7, 1842 anniversary. A fresh core team of 800 students was trained by team leaders in first-aid techniques in case of an earthquake (techniques for transporting the injured, fighting fire outbreaks, and rescuing people trapped under rubble);
- 47 students from Université Notre Dame in North-Western Haiti were trained to become trainers of trainers;
- Over 200 students were given first-aid training with edutainment activities such as "tè malè" and other equipment required for such activities;
- Two (2) RFPs launched and closed;
- Finalization of the protocol for the training of 800 builders specialized in earthquake-resistant construction engineering in collaboration with the Swiss Cooperation and the National Vocational Training Institute;
- Project to review the school curriculum in order to integrate notions of seismic risk, budgeted with the Ministry of Education's Emergency Coordination Unit;
- Drafting of three versions of the earthquake contingency plan and analyzing response mechanisms;
- Training mayors in the North department in seismic risks and their related responsibilities.

13. REFORMING THE EDUCATION SYSTEM* - ONGOING

AMOUNT	USD 250 Million	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION
SOURCES OF FUNDING	HRF (10 M + 5 M + 3.7 M) IDB (150 M), CIDA (20 M), First Citizen Bank T&T (1 M), Government of Finland (EUR 5 Million)	Objective: Support the reconstruction of school infrastructure and improve access to preschool and basic education for at least 5,000 children. This program includes the Education Sector Reconstruction Project, the TVET Project, and the Project in Support of the Implementation Plan and Reform of Education in Haiti.
DISBURSEMENT TO END-BENEFICIARIES	6.08 M + 0.46 M	The program consists of five components:
DATE OF APPROVAL	December 15, 2010 (10 M); 2011 (5 M); September 20, 2013 (3.7 M)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Component 1. A public offer of sustained preschool and basic education for 15,000 children per year. This component contributes to the objective of increasing the supply of public education by building and equipping 20 public schools in school-deprived areas, rehabilitating 15 public schools damaged by the quake or needing standardization, equipping schools built using funds from a partner, and covering the operational costs of two schools located in a relocation area near Port-au-Prince. This operation will provide funding to 45 schools and 15,000 children each year.
SECTOR	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Component 2. Free and quality basic education and targeting over 75,000 children each year. This component will support the demand for education by subsidizing school tuition fees paid by households, thereby encouraging school attendance and reducing drop-out rates. This operation will contribute to the Government's strategy of providing universal and free education to all children aged between 6 and 12 years by 2015.
PARTNER ENTITY	IDB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Component 3. Better learning opportunities for 13,500 children each year. This component aims to provide opportunities for improving children's reading, writing, and mathematics skills during the early years of education through pedagogic and technological innovation.
EXECUTING AGENCY	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Component 4. Better Technical Education and Vocational Training (TEVT) for more than 600 youths per year. This component aims to improve opportunities for TEVT and employment for at least 600 youths per year and especially to provide skilled labor to the Caracol Industrial Park (CIP).
RESULTS TO DATE	<p>HRF funds disbursed led to the following outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 103,000 school kits (funded by the CIDA, IDB, and HRF) were distributed between October and November 2013. According to the consultant's initial monitoring report, 14,250 school kits, 24,954 school uniforms, and 76,369 textbooks funded by HRF were distributed in 10 departments; • The in-service program is under way and involves 920 teachers; • 34,978 students received grants for the 2010–2011 school year; • 61,906 students received grants for the 2011–2012 school year, funded by IDB and CIDA; • 57,640 students received grants for the 2012–2013 school year, funded by IDB and CIDA; • 70,000 students are waiting to receive grants for the 2013–2014 school year, funded by IDB; • The sector's policy and implementation strategy were completed. The National Vocational Training Institute (INFP) has identified the new programs that will be adjusted. The site for the construction of the Hinche Vocational Training Center was identified. Construction work is set to begin at the end of 2014. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Component 5. Enhanced implementation and regulation capacities for the MENFP. At the end of the project, the Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training (MENFP) will benefit from the following: i) better implementation and regulation capacities; ii) an improved information system for the design, implementation, and monitoring of policies; and iii) a stronger coalition of public and private partners supporting the Education Plan. The Project mainly funds technical assistance to the MENFP.

* The HRF supports this projects through 3 interventions including an amount of USD 10 million (approved in December 2010); an amount of USD 5 million (approved in October 2011) and an amount of USD 3.7 million (approved in September 2013).

14. SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM - ONGOING

AMOUNT	USD 15 Million	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION
SOURCES OF FUNDING	HRF 15 M	<p>Objective: This project completes and extends the activities of the school Feeding project launched in 2006 by the World Bank. It falls along the lines of the Project known as Education for All-Phase 2, a USD 70-million project approved in December 2011. This project aims to support the Educational System Reconstruction Strategy by implementing sustainable programs to improve: i) access by under-served populations, especially to primary education; ii) the quality of primary education; and iii) institutional capacities in the education of the beneficiaries. This project consists of four (4) components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Component 1 – Improving access to quality education; • Component 2 – Supporting teaching and learning; • Component 3 – Building institutional capacities and strengthening governance; and • Component 4 – Project management and monitoring and evaluation.
DISBURSEMENT TO END-BENEFICIARIES	0	
DATE OF APPROVAL	April 29, 2014	
SECTOR	Education	
PARTNER ENTITY	World Bank	
EXECUTING AGENCY	World Bank	
RESULTS TO DATE		
<p>The HRF contribution has not been yet disbursed to end-beneficiaries and no activity has been conducted as the project has just been approved.</p>		

15. SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR HAITI - ONGOING

AMOUNT	USD 3 Million	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION
SOURCES OF FUNDING	IDB's SECCI (500,000), KPK (500,000), HRF (2 M)	Objective: The overall objective of the program is to support the efforts of the Government of Haiti in developing a sustainable energy matrix that promotes access to electricity using renewable energy sources and energy-efficiency measures in a bid to reduce Haiti's dependence on fossil fuels, especially oil.
DISBURSEMENT TO END-BENEFICIARIES	0.21 M	
DATE OF APPROVAL	May 22, 2013	
SECTOR	Energy	
PARTNER ENTITY	IDB	
EXECUTING AGENCY	MTPTC	

RESULTS TO DATE

HRF funds disbursed helped achieve the following outcomes:

- A technical and economic report on solar energy solutions, the installation of off-grid solar energy solutions for rural electrification, and sustainable rural electrification in Haiti;
- A technical feasibility and economic report on renewable energy and hybrid sources for rural and urban applications
- A technical and economic feasibility study for small-scale hydraulic projects;
- A technical and economic report determining needs in natural gas demand and transportation in Haiti;
- A pre-feasibility analysis of natural gas imports aiming to substitute the use of diesel-generated electricity with natural gas;
- A report identifying Haiti's economic, technical, social, and environmental potential to implement a regulatory framework and a sustainable energy action plan in the country ;
- A report identifying problems related to the preparation of a Draft Policy Document on electrical power, renewable energy, and rural electrification issues as well as the efficient use of fossil fuels in Haiti;
- A report recommending key entities targeted by a panel of experts;
- A manual promoting renewable energy use.

16. PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE MACAYA NATIONAL PARK - ONGOING

AMOUNT	USD 12.4 Million	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION Objective: The objective of this project is to create a National Park at Macaya and thus reduce the rapid environmental degradation of the upper basin in South-western Haiti.
SOURCES OF FUNDING	GEF (3.4 M), HRF (9 M)	
DISBURSEMENT TO END-BENEFICIARIES	0	
DATE OF APPROVAL	December 2012	
SECTOR	Environment	
PARTNER ENTITY	IDB	
EXECUTING AGENCY	Ministry of the Environment	

RESULTS TO DATE

The contribution of the HRF to this project has not been yet disbursed to end-beneficiaries. Although substantial quantitative result is registered, the project has started witnessing significant inputs that are important to achieving the following expected outcomes:

- The zoning plan was carried out and will be validated at the next Steering Committee meeting. Training for the management plan is almost complete, covering the training of eight (8) technical and administrative employees of the park's office on the ecosystem, flora, and wildlife, research and monitoring, entertainment, and tourism within natural parks. The training was open to all those involved with the management of protected areas in Haiti, and three other park administrators (from Forêt des Pins, Belle Anse, and Trou Caiman) also took part;
- Three operators in the park's buffer zone are conducting agricultural and environmental education activities;
- The physical delimitation of the park was approved;
- Park wardens were recruited following a lengthy process. The next step will consist of training the selected wardens. The corps of wardens should be deployed by October 2014;
- Since January 2014, several operations of confiscation of planks were held in the buffer zone of the park, conducted jointly between the police, the department of justice and the supervisory body of the Ministry of Environment.
- Several studies were implemented to prepare for: i) improvements to rural roads, and ii) the construction of park infrastructure;
- The communication and environmental education strategy was launched on June 7 at a well-attended event in Formont, which generated substantial local and national visibility.

17. DEVELOPMENT OF MILK PRODUCTION AND DAIRY PRODUCTS PROCESSING IN HAITI - ONGOING

AMOUNT	USD 18 Million	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION
SOURCES OF FUNDING	HRF (2 M); to be raised (16 M)	<p>Objective: The overall objective of the project is to improve the living conditions of small farmers while respecting the environment and to support the development of the entire dairy sector in Haiti.</p> <p>Specific objectives are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Winning back the domestic market for dairy products by strengthening and creating a network of milk-processing companies, leading to a new, stable, and profitable outlet for milk from local farms; • Increasing productivity in milk production; • Contributing to the structuring of the livestock industry by strengthening associations of cattle and milk producers and by setting up productive and marketing alliances among the various stakeholders in the sector; • Promoting the consumption of dairy products among Haitian schoolchildren.
DISBURSEMENT TO END-BENEFICIARIES	1.71 M	
DATE OF APPROVAL	October 31, 2011	
SECTOR	Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries, and Food Aid	
PARTNER ENTITY	UNO	
EXECUTING AGENCY	WFO, Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Rural Development (MARNDR)	

RESULTS TO DATE

HRF funds disbursed helped achieve the following outcomes:

- Three (3) milk producers' associations were set up, structured, and legalized;
- Three (3) dairy companies were created, and three (3) service centers were put in place for producers, and their equipment is being installed ;
- Design and implementation of signboards and visibility tools (T-shirts, and advertising billboards);
- Purchase of glazed solar refrigerators and glazed solar deep-freezers (the refrigerators are currently being installed at sales points) ;
- Assistance to the dairy companies in the formalization of contracts with private-sector stakeholders for the setting up of "dairy bars" (one-stop-shops for dairy products made in Haiti) in progress;
- Setting up a strategy for the marketing of products from the dairy bars in progress;
- Building capacities across the entire value chain:
 - Fifteen (15) persons recruited as employees in the dairies and trained;
 - Training of 56 staff members and actors in the dairy sector in February and March;
 - Training and sensitization sessions targeting 30 members of the dairy companies' management committees (10 per company);
 - Herd training of over 600 producers.

18. PROGRAM TO SET UP A PARTIAL CREDIT GUARANTEE FUND - RESTRUCTURED

AMOUNT	USD 95 Million	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION
SOURCES OF FUNDING	HRF (12.5 M); IDB (20 M); World Bank (2.5M)	<p>Objective: The objective of this project was to contribute to restoring Haiti's production sector, which was badly hit by the earthquake, focusing on companies that remained viable. This objective was to be achieved through the establishment of a Partial Credit Guarantee Fund (PCGF) in order to enable these companies to restructure and repay their bank loans, which had remained unpaid, and facilitate their continued access to reconstruction funding.</p>
DISBURSEMENT TO END-BENEFICIARIES	0	
DATE OF APPROVAL	August 27, 2010	
SECTOR	Private Sector Development	
PARTNER ENTITY	IDB	
EXECUTING AGENCY	Industrial Development Fund	

RESULTS TO DATE

The HRF contribution to this project has not yet been disbursed to end-beneficiaries.

Still, the project committed to issuing security bonds amounting to approximately USD 3 Million to benefit eight (8) medium-size enterprises, concentrated in three banks and guaranteeing USD 10.6 Million in loans. An informal assessment conducted in February 2012 helped determine that it was no longer necessary to issue other bonds. Consequently, at the request of the Government, the IDB redirected its efforts toward the development of two sub-programs as part of this project (acceleration of business activity and agricultural credit and capital loans instrument) for which the remaining funds will be used to support the creation of jobs in the private sector. The overall objective of this reformulation is to support the development of small-scale production companies as a source of economic growth and job creation.

Due to low demand for new securities by commercial banks, as the emergency situation stabilized, the Government requested that the undisbursed funds be reformulated in order to address the financial and non-financial needs of small enterprises and small-scale farms. This restructuring took place through two partial reformulations:

1st partial reformulation: Productive development support program:

The reformulation of the program was aimed at supporting the development of small-scale production companies as a source of sustainable economic growth and job creation. The specific objectives were: i) to develop sustainable small-scale companies, especially in the agribusiness, tourism, and industrial value chains thanks to strategic investments in technical assistance, production infrastructure, and funding; and ii) to improve access to capital goods by small-scale companies and farms;

The re-allocated funds will have two ultimate objectives: i) to complete the IDB HA-L1068 (2827/GR-HA) Program through the extension of the pilot program nationwide, which will help achieve maximum savings thanks to their availability and have greater impacts in terms of number of companies benefiting from job creation (see Results Matrix); and ii) to implement a pilot project aiming at expanding lease financing for capital equipment;

2nd Partial Reformulation (to be approved in Q4 2014): Support to the Anchor Pilot Investment Program:

The objective of this program is to encourage the productive, financial, and social inclusion of the population together with value chains while facilitating investment in these companies through modalities of public-private partnerships.

19. SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR EDUCATION, WATER, AND SANITATION BUDGETING - ONGOING

AMOUNT	USD 17.58 Million	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION Objective: This program aims to enhance transparency and strengthen institutions in managing the education and water and sanitation budget. In particular, the operation will cover three (3) areas in the government strategy for reconstruction and development, namely: a) Territorial Rebuilding, with the emphasis on infrastructure, especially in the water and sanitation sector; b) Social Rebuilding, by creating modern networks of training centers; and c) Institutional Rebuilding, by emphasizing the essential functions of government in the field of public finance management and control.
SOURCES OF FUNDING	HRF 17.58 M	
DISBURSEMENT TO END-BENEFICIARIES	0	
DATE OF APPROVAL	June 5, 2014	
SECTOR	Education, Water, and Sanitation	
PARTNER ENTITY	World Bank	
EXECUTING AGENCY	Ministry of the Economy and Finance (MEF)	
RESULTS TO DATE		

Although the HRF contribution has not yet been disbursed at end of June 2014, the project has achieved the following:

- Publication of a Regulation of the Government of Haiti, through the Ministry of Finance, requesting technical ministries to present their annual projections and monthly expenditures;
- The Government proceeded by: i) drawing up a new regulatory framework aiming to decentralize the accreditation of private schools; and ii) adopting a policy intended to set up a public-private Advisory Committee in charge of developing accreditation criteria;
- The MENFP adopted regulations for: i) decentralizing the annual collection and compilation of data on the inventory of departmental schools in directorates, and ii) publishing results in the Annual Statistical Report and at departmental level within 45 days following the end of the academic year;
- The MENFP also institutionalized the preparation and adoption of a comprehensive Annual Operation Plan as part of medium-term expenditures;
- The Prime Minister's Office submitted for the approval of the Senate the list of officials appointed to the DINEPA Board with a view to setting up its administrative structure;
- DINEPA extended its water sector control structure beyond the mere control of water quality, to include service quality and water coverage, assets monitoring, and revenue monitoring.

20. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING AND REFORM OF THE TRANSPORTATION SECTOR - ONGOING

AMOUNT	USD 19 Million	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION Objective: This project aims to contribute to improving the quality of the transportation system in Haiti by increasing competitiveness through: i) institutional construction and modernization of the road network; and ii) reforming and modernizing the maritime sector. Several reform measures, introduced as priority actions, should help to bring more transparency and efficiency to the management of the sector.
SOURCES OF FUNDING	HRF (7 M); IDB (12 M)	
DISBURSEMENT TO END-BENEFICIARIES	0	
DATE OF APPROVAL	May 13, 2014	
SECTOR	Transport	
PARTNER ENTITY	IDB	
EXECUTING AGENCY	MEF, APN, MPTPC, UCE	

RESULTS TO DATE

Although the HRF contribution has not yet been disbursed, the project has achieved the following:

- Approval and publication of the institutional building plan for the transportation sector;
- Creation of a maintenance and servicing unit for the transportation sector;
- Creation of a road safety unit;
- Preparation and publication of regulations for ports;
- Publication of an independent financial report for the National Port Authority (APN).

21. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING AND REFORM OF THE WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR - ONGOING

AMOUNT	USD 29 Million	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION
SOURCES OF FUNDING	HRF (14 M); IDB (15 M)	Objective: The general objective of this program is to improve water supply and sanitation coverage in Haiti. The specific objective is to speed up the reform process by improving governance in the water and sanitation sector as well as service provider performance. Several reform measures, introduced as priority actions, should help bring greater transparency and efficiency to the management of the sector in conjunction with the measures provided for in the operation supervised by the World Bank in the sector.
DISBURSEMENT TO END-BENEFICIARIES	0	
DATE OF APPROVAL	May 13, 2014	
SECTOR	Water and Sanitation	
PARTNER ENTITY	IDB	
EXECUTING AGENCY	Ministry of the Economy and Finance (MEF)	

RESULTS TO DATE

Although the HRF contribution has not yet been disbursed, the following outcomes or preliminary reforms were recorded:

- The administrative process aiming to grant the National Directorate for Drinking Water and Sanitation (DINEPA) a Board of Directors in accordance with its 2009 statutes was initiated, with the letter nominating Board members submitted to the President of the Senate;
- The Ouanaminthe's CTE was set up
- Better coordination between public entities operating in the area of sanitation (MSPP, MENFP, MICT, MDE);
- 16 of the 19 preliminary conditions were fulfilled. Completion of the remaining 3 is slated for July 2014.

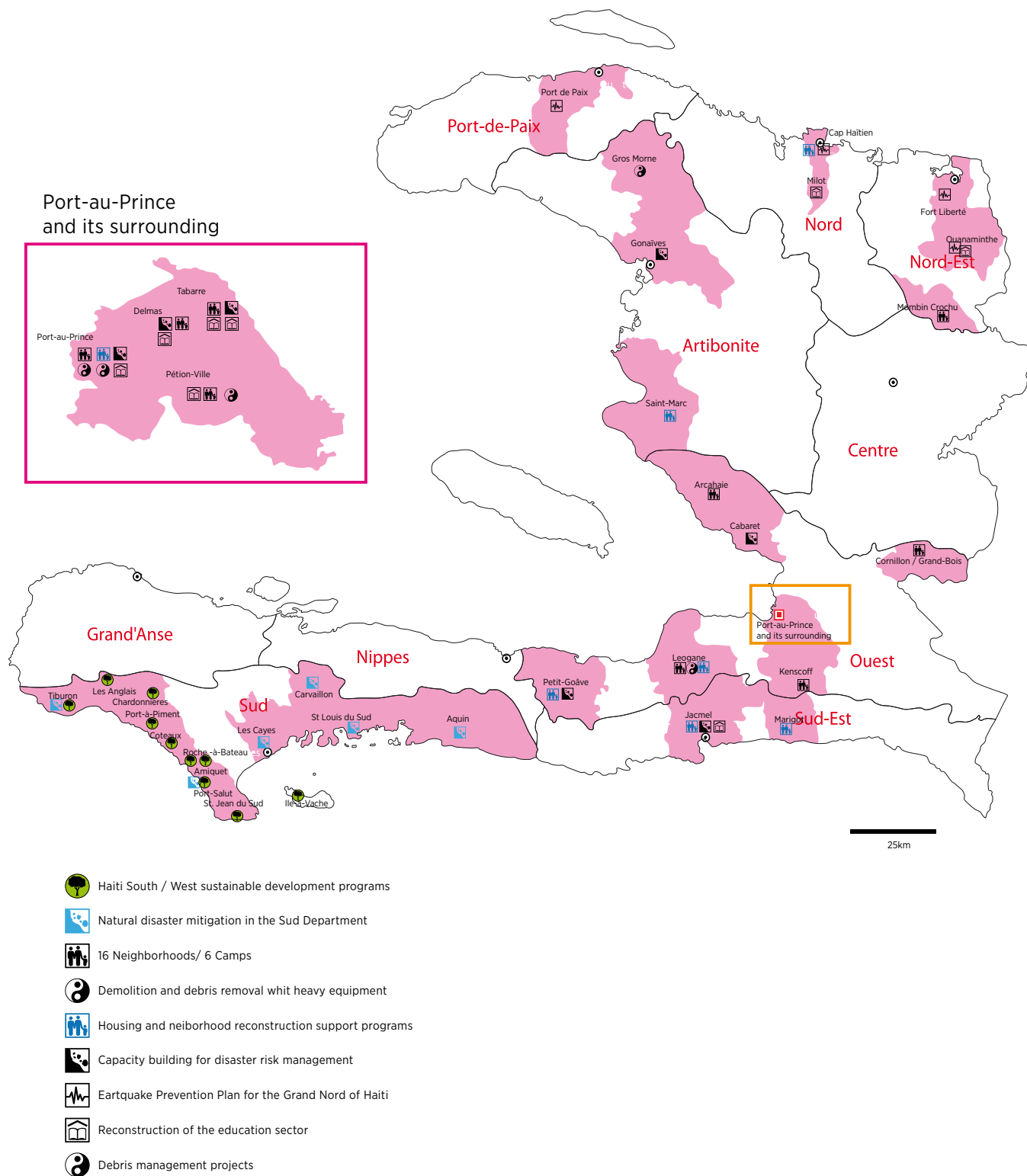
22. INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION AND MODERNIZATION OF THE ENERGY SECTOR II (PBG) - ONGOING

AMOUNT	USD 15 Million	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION Objective: The general objective of the project is to support the Government in developing the energy sector's regulatory framework in order to contribute to modernizing the sector and increasing the availability of and access to energy so as to satisfy the needs of the population and promote competitiveness. The proposed operation is the third phase in a series of three grant operations based on a policy developed according to a program-based approach that will provide fungible non-reimbursable resources in a single USD 15-million installment to support specific reforms (USD 12 million from IDB grants and USD 3 million from HRF). This third phase will support actions initiated during the first and second phases and will add more rigorous criteria, in particular as regards the tabling before Parliament of the "Law to Criminalize Electricity Theft" as well as adopting business management standards for Electricité d'Haïti (EDH) so as to promote greater transparency and better corporate governance. The specific objectives of this third phase are as follows: i) supporting the Government's institutional capacities in defining an energy policy and in planning and supervising the energy sector; and ii) converting Electricité d'Haïti (EDH) into a financially and operationally viable enterprise.
SOURCES OF FUNDING	HRF(3 M), IDB (12 M);	
DISBURSEMENT TO END-BENEFICIARIES	3.0 M	
DATE OF APPROVAL	July 2010	
SECTOR	Energy	
PARTNER ENTITY	IDB	
EXECUTING AGENCY	Ministry of the Economy and Finance (MEF)	
RESULTS TO DATE		
Although HRF contributions were disbursed to the partner entity, the project itself is yet to be launched.		

23. PÉLIGRE TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT - ONGOING

AMOUNT	USD 20 Million	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION
SOURCES OF FUNDING	HRF (16 M); IDB (4 M currently under validation)	<p>The project to rehabilitate the Péligre–Port-au-Prince transmission line consists in: i) inspecting the line meticulously in order to identify any anomalies that may lead to its decommissioning; ii) carving out the new route for the line by relocating towers from risk-prone areas and reassessing the grounding system; iii) conducting electrical and mechanical studies; iv) preparing detailed plans to facilitate repair works; and v) conducting rehabilitation works on the line under the supervision of a recognized engineering and consulting firm.</p> <p>This project consists of four (4) components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Component 1 – Project management • Component 2 – Recruitment of the engineering and Supervision firm to conduct engineering studies and supervise work • Component 3– Environmental and social management • Component 4 – Recruitment of a specialized firm to carry out the work
DISBURSEMENT TO END-BENEFICIARIES	0	
DATE OF APPROVAL	Not yet approved	
SECTOR	Infrastructure – Electrical Power	
PARTNER ENTITY	IDB	
EXECUTING AGENCY	EDH / MTPTC	
<p>As the project has not yet been approved, the HRF contribution to the project has not yet been disbursed and no activity has been carried out.</p>		

ANNEX 2: PROJECTS MAP



ANNEX 3: HRF SECRETARIAT

This year, the Secretariat experienced significant changes mainly as a result of adjustments in the team that carried out HRF activities over the past several years. These adjustments were made in accordance with the Steering Committee's desire to reduce operating costs without impact on quality of services. Between 2013 and 2014, the following team members left HRF:

- Josef LEITMANN, HRF Manager, post taken by Mamadou L. DEME;
- Maria KIM, HRF Operations Officer, post now vacant;
- Berdine EDMOND, HRF Communications Officer, post filled by Bertrovna Bourdeau GRIMARD;
- Gabrielle DUJOUR, HRF Team Assistant, substituted by Marthe Agnès PIERRE.

Profiles for new HRF personnel are provided below.



Mamadou L. DEME

A Senegalese national, is the new HRF Manager, responsible for managing the activities of the Secretariat and its personnel. Mamadou began his career in the

Treasury Department and the

Budget Department of the Ministry of Finance in Senegal. He has close to 30 years' experience in the field of public finance management and more than 10 years' experience in project management and trust funds with the World Bank in Africa and Latin America. Mamadou holds an MA in Business Administration and in Public Administration from the University of Dakar and an MS in Air Transport Management from the Toulouse Business School.



Jean Yves ST-DIC

A Haitian national, is the HRF Logistician, responsible for transportation and information technology. He has two years' experience with the World Bank. He has also worked for Sourire Rent-

a-Car and Aproco. Jean Yves holds a diploma in Computer Science from INUQUA, a private university in Haiti.



Bertrovna B. GRIMARD

A Haitian national, is the new HRF Communications Officer. She is responsible for all communications concerning the Fund, coordination with partners, and liaison with the media. Bertrovna previously

worked in Haiti as Director of Marketing for the NGO PSI-Haiti, the companies Comme Il Faut and Comcel-Voilà, and as a private sector consultant. She holds an MBA from the University of Miami.



Marthe Agnes PIERRE

A Haitian national, is the new HRF Team Assistant, responsible for assisting the Secretariat in its administrative and budgetary tasks. She has five years' experience, including three years in the

Department of Human Resources at the International Organization for Migration (IOM). She also worked for IMEDIS, a local company. She holds a secretarial diploma from Christ the King Secretarial School in Haiti.



Haiti Reconstruction Fund

A fund for Recovery, Reconstruction and Development of Haiti



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