



# HAITI

## POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPER

June 2014

Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers are prepared by member countries in broad consultation with stakeholders and development partners, including the staffs of the World Bank and the IMF. Updated with annual progress reports, they describe the countries macroeconomic, structural, and social policies in support of growth and poverty reduction, as well as associated external financing needs and major sources of financing. This country document for Haiti is being made available on the IMF website by agreement of the member country as a service to users of the IMF website.

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**International Monetary Fund**  
**Washington, D.C.**

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI

Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation

Ministry of Economy and Finance

**2014-2016 THREE-YEAR INVESTMENT  
PROGRAM AND ITS FRAMEWORK**

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**TO ACHIEVE ACCELERATED, BALANCED  
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND REDUCE POVERTY**

TOOL FOR IMPLEMENTING HAITI'S STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

MAKING HAITI AN EMERGING COUNTRY BY 2030

June 2013

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

BRH	Bank of the Republic of Haiti
CAL	Health Center with Beds
CEP	Provisional/Permanent Electoral Council
CHU	University Hospital Center
CIRH	Interim Commission for the Reconstruction of Haiti
CLAC	Reading and Cultural Center
CNIGS	National Geospatial Information Center
CNSA	National Food Security Coordination
CSC/CA	Superior Court of Accounts and Administrative Litigation
CSL	Health Center without Beds
CSPJ	High Judicial Council
DCP	Fish-Aggregating Device
DSNCRP	National Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
ECVH	Survey on Living Conditions in Haiti (IHSI)
EFACAP	Basic School for Application and Certification of Professional Skills
EMMUS	Survey on mortality, morbidity, and use of services
ENAPP	National School of Administration and Public Policies
ENSA	National Food Security Survey (CNSA)
HCR	Reference Community Hospital
HIPC	Highly indebted poor countries
HDI	Human Development Index

IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IHSI	Haitian Statistics and Information Institute
INFP	National Professional and Technical Training Institute
MPI	Multidimensional poverty index
LAPOP	Latin American Public Opinion Project
LNBTC	National Laboratory for Construction and Public Works
MAST	Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor
MCFDF	Ministry of Women’s Status and Rights
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MGAE	External aid management module
MICT	Ministry of Interior and Local Governments xxx
MINUSTAH	United National Stabilization Mission in Haiti
MJSAC	Ministry of Youth, Sports, and Civic Action
MJSP	Ministry of Justice and Public Security
MPCE	Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OHSS	Haitian School Sports Bureau
ONI	National Identification Office
ONPES	National Observatory on Poverty and Social Exclusion
OPC	Citizens’ Protection Bureau
PARDH	Plan of Action for the Recovery and Development of Haiti
PNH	Haitian National Police
PSDH	Haitian Strategic Development Plan
SE/CISMO	Executive Secretariat – Intersectoral Commission for Coordination of Implementation
SYSGEP	System for management of information on investment programs and projects
TCA	Business tax
UEH	Haiti State University
UEP	Research and Programming Unit
VAT	Value-added tax

## **PREFACE: STATEMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER**

Fellow citizens,

Haiti is embarked on a path of change. When I delivered the Government's General Policy Statement to the Haitian Parliament in 2012, speaking before the entire nation, I voiced my intention to use every possible means to rebuild and develop the country. I also said that it was possible to turn the country around, and that it was up to all of us to take action to put Haiti on the road to progress. To achieve this, we have a plan, the Strategic Development Plan of Haiti.

The Plan is designed to make Haiti an emerging country by 2030. This will be accomplished by and for ourselves, on the basis of our vision and national development guidelines, our strengths and our weaknesses; the plan is our long-term road map for bringing about a lasting and significant improvement in the quality of life and standard of living of the people, of every Haitian man, woman, and child.

Today it is our task to reform Haiti on the basis of the following four sustainable development pillars:

- Economic reform and reconstruction, to be achieved through strong economic growth, based on an increase in our farming, manufacturing, and tourism potential, the creation of businesses, and foreign direct investment
- Regional development and planning, to achieve a balanced development of the territory and careful management of our natural resources and biodiversity;
- Social reform, using our resources for the development of all, with a focus on social cohesion, solidarity among regions and social groups, and the preservation of our cultural identity; and
- Reform of our government institutions and departments, to make them more attentive to the needs of the population, especially its most impoverished segments, and more accountable and fair to our people.

To initiate the desired changes and better guide and coordinate investment in the country, we should, however, spell out our short-term intentions. These can be found in our three-year development framework and the three-year investment program included in this document. Based on a frank and honest interpretation of our situation and the recent accomplishments of our government, it incorporates traditional factors of economic growth and poverty reduction to maintain our economic, social, and political stability, and combines them with innovative approaches in the chapters on regional restructuring and development, the economic partners needed, social redistribution, and good government, aimed at accelerating the pace of our development.

More specifically, this document describes the guidelines, choices, and projects to be implemented for rapid and sustainable economic growth, designed to maximize job creation, reduce poverty in all of its manifestations, and build a large, solid middle class, for a balanced distribution of the proceeds of growth throughout the country, and for

establishing the rule of law to ensure justice and security for all. It also details priority projects to be implemented in the short run to put the country squarely on the path of reform, while maintaining and expanding recent social gains. Finally, it constitutes a guide for including Haiti in the international trade circuit and thus enabling it to play its deserved role in the Caribbean.

In short, this document studies the environment that needs to be built if Haiti is to move away from reliance on international aid and gradually improve the living conditions in the country. It describes the ways and means to make Haiti an emerging country in the next 20 years, taking into account the many challenges facing us: major risks, environmental deterioration, poverty, social inequalities, endemic unemployment, a huge informal market, a fragile central government and weak local and regional governments.

These considerations are all reflected of course in a strategy designed to ensure accelerated and balanced economic growth and poverty reduction, to respond to the legitimate aspirations of the population. For this purpose, concrete regional, economic, social, and institutional measures are added to it, making it a comprehensive, bold, and ambitious program to be implemented on a three-year timeline. This document is special in the sense that it is the first time that the Haitian government has developed a three-year investment plan based on a long-term vision.

Our development partners and donors in the international community have an important part to play in our efforts to attain our objectives and in the development and reconstruction of our country. The present 2014-2016 Three-Year Investment Program and its framework will enable them to place their participation in the context of a pre-established whole, thus ensuring greater efficiency and sustainability.

As Prime Minister, I am committed to providing the leadership required to implement this Three-Year Investment Program. More specifically, I pledge to guide government action to ensure that it is implemented effectively, and to participate actively in seeking the necessary financing to achieve our national objectives.

Finally, this document is the product of a participatory process comprising all sectors of government, guided by a joint MPCE-MEF committee on the basis of a precise road map. I would like to extend my profound gratitude to all of those who participated in this process, including the participants in the round tables and workshops who joined in on this initiative to reform Haiti, and brought their enthusiasm and passion to the table.

Dear friends, I will repeat once more, *fwasa fok pep la jwenn, Ayiti ap vanse*.

Laurent Salvador Lamothe  
Prime Minister of the Republic of Haiti and  
Minister of Planning and External Cooperation



## INTRODUCTION

The January 12, 2010 earthquake created an unprecedented situation in Haiti. Its repercussions touched all spheres and all sectors of society, and extended well beyond the zones directly affected by it. International aid was promptly mobilized in a spontaneous spirit of solidarity, and the international community actively came to the aid of the Haitian people and government. Subsequently, at the New York conference on March 31, 2010, our international partners pledged to provide speedy support for the reconstruction of Haiti, and agreed on the principle of long-term assistance on the basis of the Plan of Action for the Recovery and Development of Haiti (PARDH), which was prepared to present the major national guidelines for the reform of Haiti based on new foundations, while rebuilding the devastated zones.

PARDH served as a guide for government authorities and international partners, so that a series of urgent measures and key projects could be carried out to put Haiti on the path of change, to ensure that it will be an emerging country by 2030. At the same time, the national authorities developed a Strategic Development Plan for Haiti, to provide further details on the PARDH guidelines and include all public policies in a consistent global package, as a single programming approach.

The Haiti Strategic Development Plan presents the new framework for the planning, programming, and management of Haitian development, the vision and the strategic guidelines for the country's development, the four major work areas to be implemented to ensure the recovery and development of Haiti, the programs and subprograms to be implemented under each of them, and the major features of the implementation strategy. These choices are designed to make Haiti an emerging country by 2030, and testify to the clear intention of the authorities to seek a balanced, sustainable development that will guarantee and maximize the impact of the programmed activities. This approach will apply to the next three years covered by this document, which presents the three-year development program and the three-year investment program, the first tools for implementing the PSDH.

The first part of this document contains the three-year development framework. This framework is aimed specifically at accelerated, balanced economic growth and the sustainable reduction of poverty. It shows the road map the government will follow during the period to remain on target. It is also the vehicle to be used by the government to implement its activities, which have clearly formulated results indicators.

The second part of the document presents the 2014-2016 Three-Year Investment Program. More specifically, it lists the projects to be implemented. The projects chosen are a continuation of the following: recent action undertaken to begin the reform and reconstruction of Haiti; action carried out earlier under the National Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (DSNCRP) to reduce poverty and social exclusion and meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDG); and, emergency post-Sandy measures and government priorities during that period.

The PSDH will be implemented through this first three-year development framework and this first three-year investment program in accordance with the principles of the Paris Declaration on the effectiveness of development assistance. This text stipulates the following:

- That beneficiary countries will exercise effective control over their development policies and strategies;
- That beneficiaries will coordinate action in support of development; and
- That donors will base all of their support on the national development strategies.

The tools for development planning, programming, and management are already available for this purpose, and mechanisms for coordination, monitoring, and evaluation are already in place, while others will be shortly.



## **PART 1. THE THREE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

The Haiti Strategic Development Plan will guide public and private activities during the next 20 years, including those of Haiti's international partners. However, the PSDH's sights are on long term targets, which will require at least seven three-year frameworks and programs to achieve. The measures prioritized in these programs and frameworks will be selected on the basis of their specific context and the government's priorities for each time period. The same is true of the present three-year development framework.

Considerable efforts have been made in recent years to launch significant economic and social recovery. Although the work of laying the groundwork for the country's development has begun, a great deal remains to be done, particularly in the area of poverty reduction. To guide the country in its choices, it is important to begin by spelling out the major constraints to the country's development and to comprehend the poverty situation in Haiti.

Important efforts have also been devoted recently to determining the main lines of the country's long-term development and to defining the development planning, programming, and management framework required to identify the projects to be implemented, ensure that activities are coherent, facilitate coordination and evaluation of projects, and set the stage for the gradual introduction of a program approach. The results of these national efforts are the accomplishments we will build on as we reshape the foundations of the country's development.

Choices have to be made to put the country on the desired path of change. Everything cannot be done at once with our limited budget. We need to spell out the economic guidelines for the period and enhance the means to achieve them, in terms of financing and management of interventions. And we have to indicate our priorities to guide public and private action.

National authorities have already announced the five government priorities for the period in question targeting education and human and social development, the environment and regional development, the economy and employment, energy, and the rule of law and democracy. Implementation of urgent post-Sandy measures is also at the center of the government's concerns. Projects related to government priorities and to emergency post-Sandy measures will form the core of the public investments programmed in the next few years.

More specifically, in the past two years, several projects have targeted increased access to basic social services, especially for the most impoverished population segments. These efforts should be pursued and expanded. To achieve the country's development vision, it is also necessary to take immediate action to boost the per capital gross domestic product, create jobs, and increase the monthly income of the population, as these factors alone will

guarantee balanced and sustainable development in the short, medium, and long run. Protection and improvement of the environment and strengthening of the rule of law are also essential elements.

Thus the current three-year development framework comprises the following elements:

- The country's baseline economic and social development scenario;
- The status of poverty;
- The new development planning, programming, and management framework;
- The main guidelines for long-term development and government priorities during the period;
- The major macroeconomic guidelines for the 2014-2016 period;
- The objectives of the PSDH programs;
- The financing strategy; and
- The primary parameters for implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the three-year framework, including the challenges and risks involved in its implementation.

Finally, matrixes of results indicators show the effects that the three-year development framework and investment program and the annual targets are expected to achieve over this time period.

## **CHAPTER 1. THE BASELINE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SITUATION**

Since 2006, the Haitian authorities, with the assistance of the international community, have worked hard to put in place certain basic conditions for the country's development and to launch significant economic and social recovery efforts. Between 2006 and 2007, the Haitian economy was on an accelerated growth path. Much still remained to be done, yet despite the impact of four successive hurricanes that struck Haiti in 2008, the country posted a 2.9 percent growth rate in fiscal year 2008-2009, the highest in the Caribbean. Some of the major advances achieved prior to the earthquake are as follows:

- Establishment and strengthening of democratic institutions;
- Improvement of public security;
- Consolidation of the macroeconomic framework;
- Achievement by Haiti of the completion point under the Expanded Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility and the Facility for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries, leading to the cancellation of over \$1.2 billion in external debt;
- Strengthening of anti-corruption efforts;
- Tighter budget control and initiation of the budget reform process; and
- Strengthening of revenue collection agencies and a considerable increase in tax revenue.

These important early steps towards the qualitative leap forward needed for the country's sustainable development were the direct results of both the so-called macroeconomic "stabilization" policy followed since 2006 and the design and implementation of the National Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (DSNCRP 2008-2010) adopted by the government in September 2007.

In early 2010, a second National Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (DSNCRP 2010-2013) was under preparation. Its objectives were expected to target pursuit of the structural measures initiated earlier, while at the same time stepping up economic growth efforts, and ensuring a significant increase in social investments, especially in the fields of health and education.

However, the January 12, 2010 earthquake completely changed the picture. Its effects were particularly devastating because they were centered in the area of the "Republic of Port au Prince." A great deal has been done to meet the people's needs or to put the country on the path of the desired changes. This can be seen particularly in the areas of access to basic social services and establishment of the infrastructure required for economic and social development and the development of tourism.

Of course, the current Haitian development situation is still rife with challenges. Prominent among them are the following:

- Lack of regional land use planning and organization;

- Deterioration of the country's natural and cultural heritage and overexploitation of natural resources;
- Towns that still need to be rebuilt or restructured since the earthquake;
- Precarious housing conditions;
- Networks of productive infrastructure covering only parts of the country;
- A widespread situation of under-employment and unemployment;
- Weak economic growth in a situation of strong population growth;
- Virtually constant food insecurity;
- Underinvestment in the job- and wealth-creating sectors of the future;
- An insufficient supply of social and recreational services to meet the need;
- An under-valuation of cultural creativity;
- Strong social inequalities;
- Fragile democratic institutions; and
- Weak government of the regions and communities.

These are the obstacles that Haiti must overcome today to become an emerging country.

## CHAPTER 2. THE POVERTY SITUATION

The poverty trends in Haiti have been described by the National Observatory on Poverty and Social Exclusion (ONPES). The following text partially reflects ONPES documents.

The evolution of poverty in Haiti has been marked by three major events that occurred in the course of 2010, namely, the January 12 earthquake, Hurricane Thomas in November, and the cholera epidemic. These three events in Haiti led to the formation of a vicious circle, marked by recurring natural disasters striking the country at regular intervals (the four hurricanes in 2008) and increased vulnerability, mainly on the part of the poorest sectors of the population. The January 12 earthquake annihilated the work accomplished in 2009, which was reflected in a 2.9 percent growth rate, after long years of either declining growth or very low rates of increase. The economic improvement announced in 2009 was therefore short-lived, as the earthquake would cause losses of the order of 120 percent of GDP and a 5.1 percent drop in growth. In 2010-2011, recovery was seen in the form of an economic turnaround and a growth rate of 5.6 percent. However, the economy went back to its historic growth trend, recorded at 2.8 percent in 2011-2012, and an estimated 3.4 percent in 2012-2013. Moreover, poverty measurements are still producing alarming figures.

Estimates of extreme and absolute poverty rates for the past decade are presented below.

**Table 1. Poverty measures for Haiti in 2001, 2006, and 2008**

POVERTY MEASURES	2001	2006	2008
Poverty rate of USD 1 per day	62,25	47,6	44,8

Source: ECVH/UNDP/ONPES (Estimates based on LAPOP data)

**Table 2: Estimated Poverty Rates for 2010-2011**

Daily Income	% of population in extreme poverty	SOURCES	Sampling
0,50 UsD per day	50,0 %	LAPOP (2010)	1 752
1,02 UsD per day	40,0 %	CNSA/ENSA (2011)	3 557
0,81 UsD per day	51,1 %	ONPES (2011)	4 402

Sources: Computed on the basis of data produced by the institutions listed as sources.

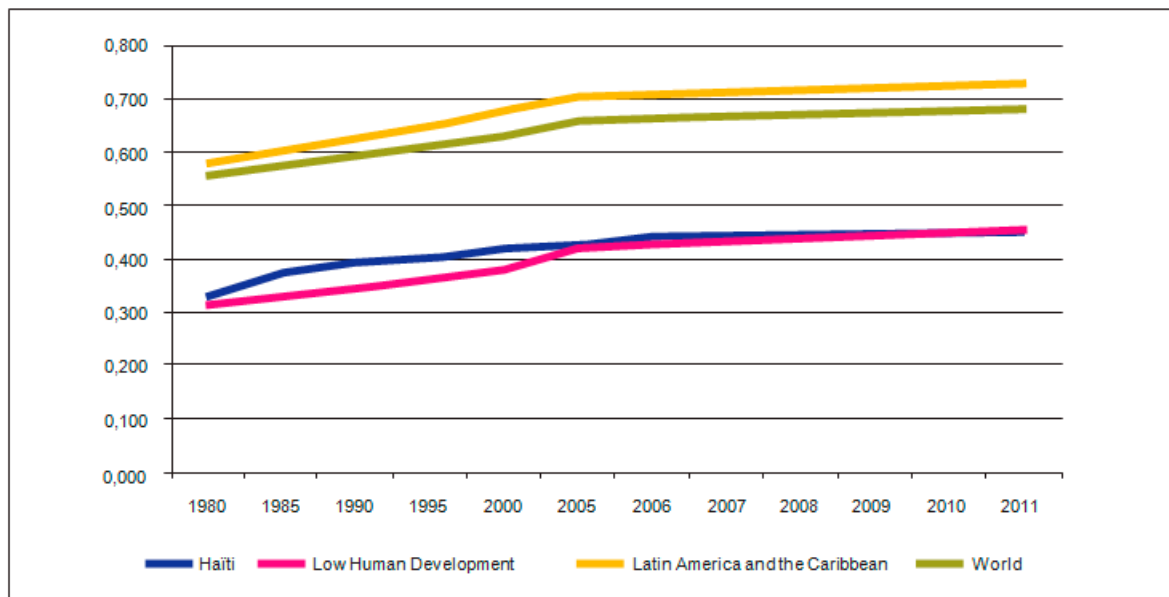


## 2.1. AN IMPROVED HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

In the Human Development Report (UNDP 2011), Haiti's human development index (HDI) was reported at 0.452, on a scale of 0 to 1, putting it in 158<sup>th</sup> place in the world. This index places Haiti among the countries with the lowest human development index in the world, and makes it the lowest in Latin America and the Caribbean (the Dominican Republic has an HDI of 0.66).

However, the country's HDI has improved considerably in recent years, posting a 37 percent increase between 1980 and 2011. This improvement is attributed to the increased access to health and education services. In fact, the life expectancy at birth is currently placed at 63 years of age, the percentage of births attended by qualified health personnel has risen to 38 percent, and the coverage of prenatal care is at 90.5 percent. School attendance for the first two cycles of basic education is 77 percent according to preliminary data from EMMUS V.

Graph 1. Human Development Index: trends from 1980 - 2010

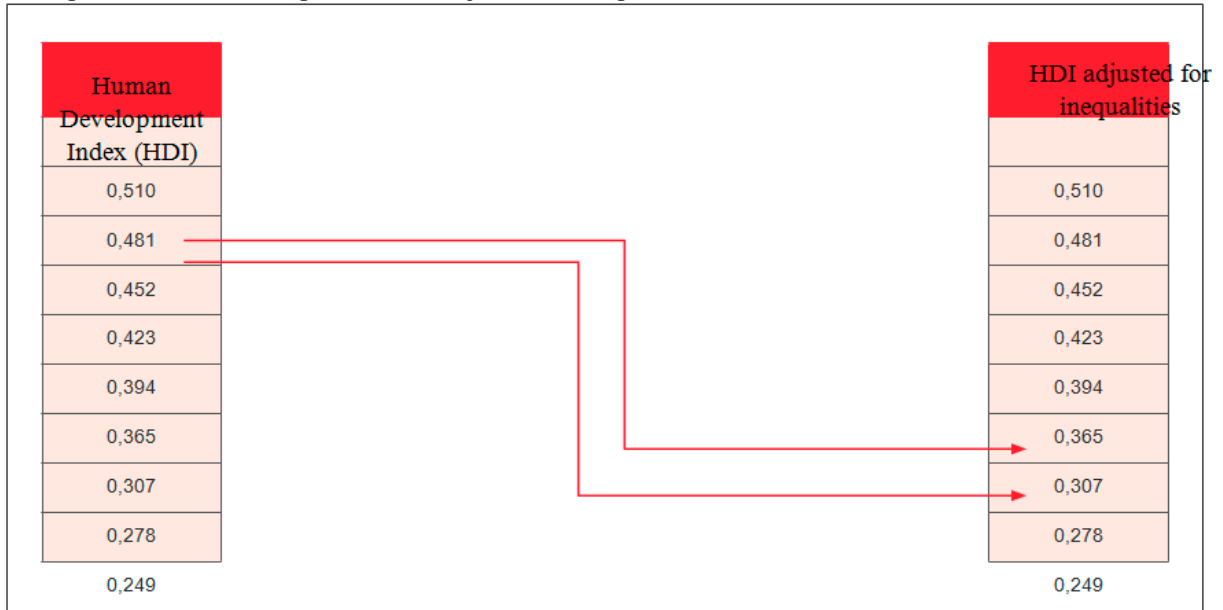


Source: UNDP 2011

## 2.2. THE HUGE INCOME INEQUALITY PROBLEM IN HAITI

The good performance of the human development index in Haiti is tempered by the inequalities seen in the principal dimensions of poverty underlying calculation of the HDI, namely health, education, and income. When adjusted for inequalities, the country's HDI declines from 0.452 to 0.278, i.e., it loses 0.274 points, for a drop of 40 percent, as is seen in the following graph. The reason for the low index can be explained by the development of the Gini coefficient, which for decades has been at such a high level that Haiti is considered the most unequal country in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Graph 2. Human Development Index adjusted for inequalities



As early as 2001, an ECVH survey showed an extremely high concentration of income in the country: 40 percent of the poorest sector of the population lived on only 5.9 percent of total income, while the wealthiest 20 percent had 68 percent. The poorest 20 percent had only 1.4 percent of income, and the wealthiest 2 percent had 26 percent of total income. Ten years later, this unequal income distribution has not really changed. Thus this is a strong trend in Haitian society that reinforces the mechanisms that perpetrate poverty and social exclusion.

### 2.3. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX

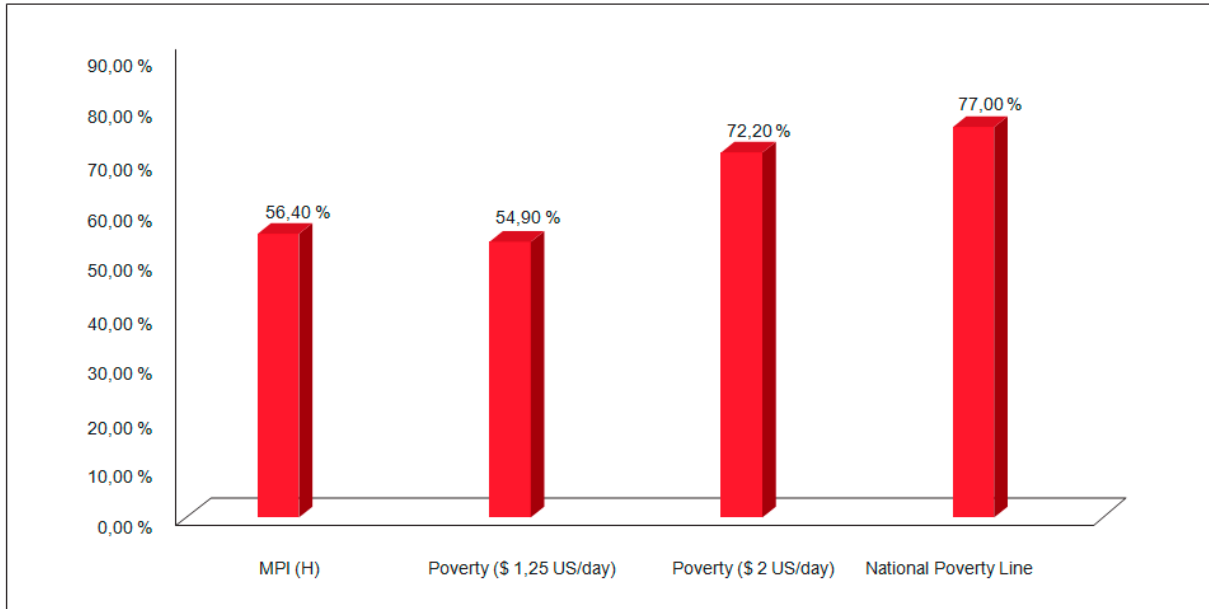
The multidimensional poverty index (MPI) measures the multidimensional deprivations of acute poverty. This index goes beyond monetary income to measure the incidence of poverty in the three dimensions covered by the human development index. Haiti has an MPI of 56.4 percent,<sup>3</sup> far above the poverty rate of Latin American countries.

The proportion of the population living in multidimensional poverty with deficiencies in environmental services is 35.6 percent for drinking water, 52.2 percent for improved sanitation systems, and 56.2 percent for use of modern fuels. The following graphs and table

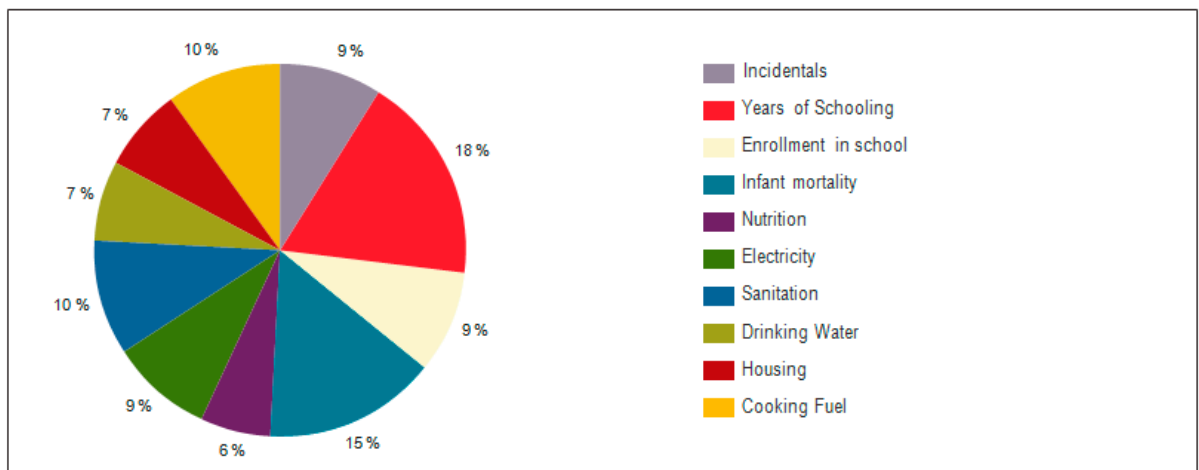
<sup>3</sup> Calculated on the basis of EMMUS IV data. We would note that the data presented here are based on this survey. Therefore, the calculation of the multidimensional poverty index, based on EMMUS data from 2006, does not truly reflect the current situation, because the events of 2008 and 2010 are not taken into account in determining the index. This is why the data on multidimensional poverty are compared with the ONSA, LAPOP, and ONPES surveys, which are dated 2011.

compare the different poverty measures, the incidence of the different deficiencies for each of the indicators, the composition of the MPI, and the breakdown by region (also see the following text box for a more detailed presentation of the method used for Haiti).

Graph 3. Comparison of poverty measures



Graph 4. Share of each indicator in the MPI



Graph 5. Share of each indicator in the MPI by urban, rural, or national setting

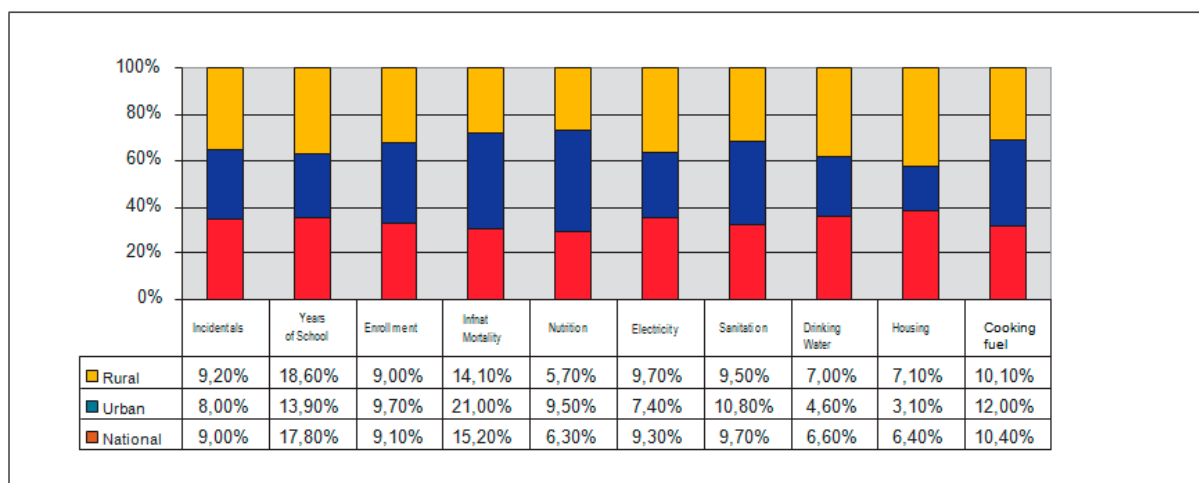


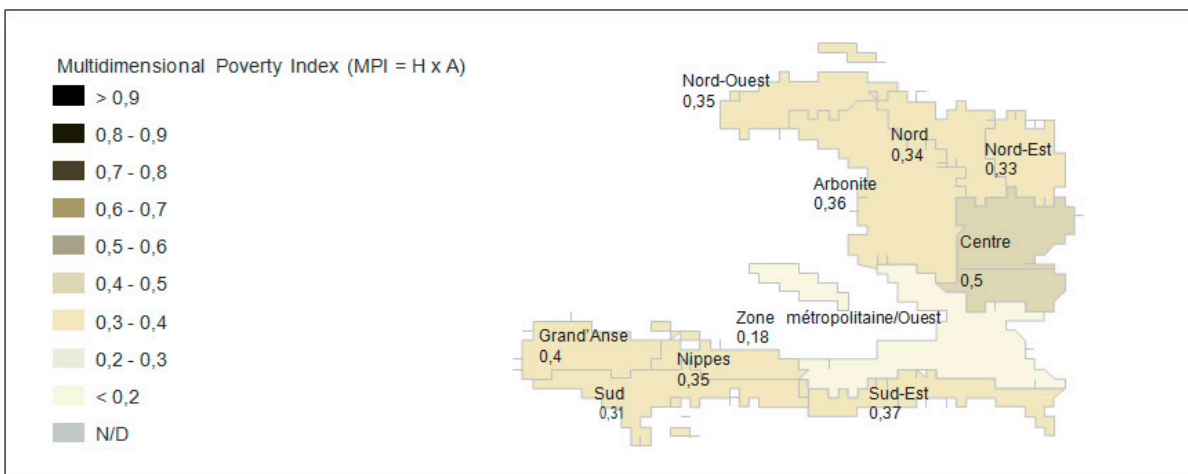
Table 3. Multidimensional poverty by geographical region

REGION	% OF POPULATION	Multidimensional Poverty Index	Poverty Index	Average Intensity of Poverty	Percent of Population Vulnerable to Poverty	% of Population in Situation of Extreme Poverty
Artibonite	16,2	0,357	66,7 %	53,5 %	19,2 %	40,3 %
<b>Centre</b>	8,4	0,499	84,1 %	59,4 %	10,6 %	61,0 %
Grande-Anse	4,2	0,398	72,3 %	55,0 %	18,9 %	45,4 %
AMP + reste Ouest	36,4	0,177	36,5 %	48,5 %	17,8 %	16,8 %
Nippes	2,7	0,349	67,0 %	52,1 %	24,1 %	38,8 %
Nord	9,8	0,343	62,3 %	55,1 %	19,3 %	36,8 %
Nord-Est	3,4	0,330	63,3 %	52,2 %	21,5 %	34,6 %
Nord-Ouest	6,0	0,345	66,9 %	51,7 %	20,7 %	36,2 %
sud	7,2	0,310	58,8 %	52,7 %	24,2 %	32,1 %
sud-Est	5,6	0,368	68,7 %	53,5 %	23,0 %	39,6 %

Table 3 shows that the Central Department is the one with the highest percentage of the population living in extreme poverty (61%), followed by Grande-Anse (45.4%), Artibonite (40.3%), and the South-East (39.6%).

In terms of the vulnerability to poverty, the departments of the South, South-East, and Nippes have the highest rates. The following graph shows the geographical distribution of poverty by region, according to the combined analysis of the multidimensional poverty index.

Graph 6. Map of poverty rates by region

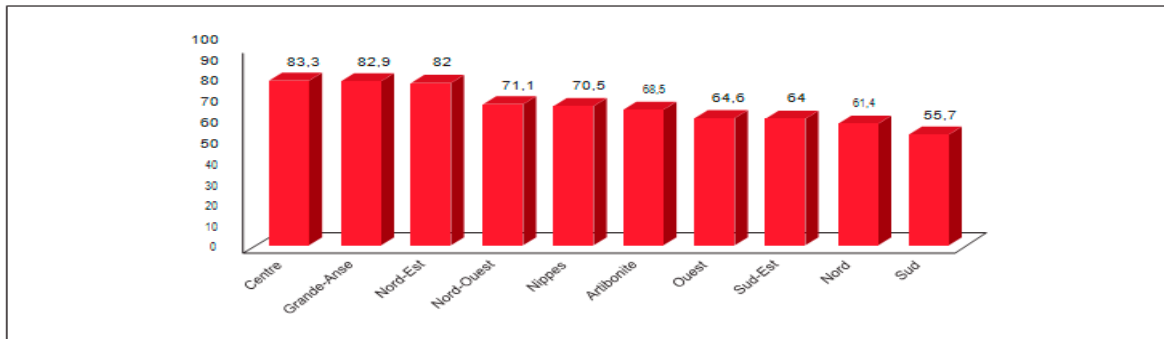


#### 2.4. A PRONOUNCED DISPARITY IN EMPLOYMENT AMONG DEPARTMENTS

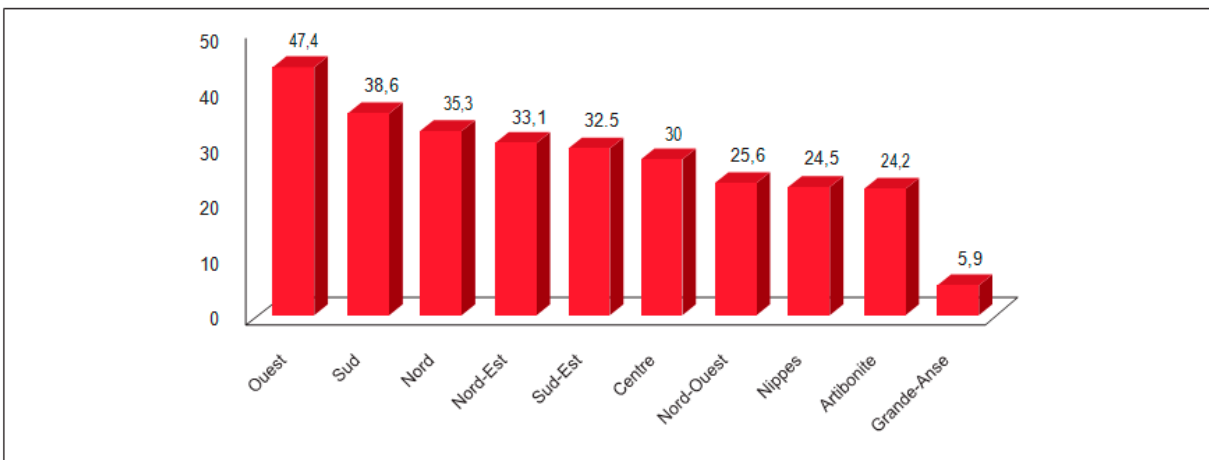
In 2011 the ONPES conducted a series of surveys, the results of which make it possible to evaluate the post-earthquake living conditions of households. The survey on DSNCRP investments was used in the ten departments and in the communes of the country. It provides a picture of employment and income of households from 2007 to 2010. According to the data collected, there is a pronounced disparity in employment figures among the departments. While the departments of the South and North have employment rates of 44.3 percent and 38.6 percent, the departments of the North-East, Grande-Anse, and the Center post decidedly lower rates, i.e., 18.0 percent, 17.1 percent, and 16.7 percent. As the following graph shows, none of the departments has an employment rate over 50 percent, and the national average is around 31 percent.

One of the survey's objectives was to determine to what extent households were reacting to the unemployment situation by developing their own income-generating activities. For Grand-Anse Department, the percentage of jobless that had developed such a strategy was 94.1 percent, or nine persons out of ten, while in Artibonite and Nippes, this percentage was 75.8% and 75.5%, respectively, or eight out of ten persons. The least dynamic departments in terms of seeking alternatives to formal employment were the departments of the South (61.4%) and the West (52.6%). The following graph shows the percentage of idle persons in the ten Haitian departments. An analysis of the data points to a rather alarming situation, and highlights one of the principal factors in the perpetuation of poverty. Thus the data confirm that in the past several years, there has been an expansion of food-related activities in the informal sector, and it shows that food expenses are a central in the life of citizens.

Graph 7. Jobless rates, by region



Graph 8. Proportion of unemployed persons by regions



The survey reveals the following information on income level: 51.1 percent of respondents are in the fringe of monthly income under 1,000 gourdes (i.e., at the current rate of 41 gourdes per US\$1, US\$0.81 per day, well below the World Bank’s baseline of US\$1.25 a day; 33.4 percent of those surveyed are in the income bracket of 1,000 to 5,000 gourdes, and the monthly income of 89.5 percent of the population is less than 5,000 gourdes.

The following table provides a breakdown by department of the persons with a monthly income of less than 1,000 gourdes (US\$0.81 per day). It shows that the departments posting the lowest incomes are Grande-Anse, where 81.2 percent of the people earn less than 1,000 gourdes, and the South, with 71.1 percent in that bracket.

Table 4. Proportion of monthly income of less than 1,000 gourdes, by region

ARTIBONITE	CENTRE	GRANDE-ANSE	NIPPES	NORD	NORD-EST	NORD-OUEST	OUEST	SUD	SUD-EST	AVERAGE
47,1	55,7	81,2	46,7	34,0	69,4	54,5	42,7	71,1	55,2	51,1

## **2.5. THE POVERTY SITUATION IN THE PRECARIOUS DISTRICTS**

The ONPES survey, taken in ten so-called precarious districts scattered throughout the country and reputed to be poor neighborhoods, depicts the principal trends of living conditions of the poorest sectors of the population since the earthquake. The population of these districts has accumulated a certain number of handicaps that make their living conditions especially precarious. These handicaps include:

- A lack of job opportunities (due to distance from economic centers and employment hubs;
- Weak job skills and social capital;
- Social exclusion manifest in a certain stigmatization of the inhabitants of these districts and their exclusion from information flows on investment projects in the region where they live; and
- Few assets.

With regard to economic activity in these districts, the survey revealed that it is mostly in the form of precarious, very short-term micro-activities. These activities barely enable households to cover daily expenses, but they do not provide for regular inflows of money, so that some could be set aside to use during hard times or emergencies. ONPES wanted to learn the nature of the activities of heads of household. A large percentage of those surveyed work for themselves. In districts such as Boulaille (a commune of Petionville), Nan Savannes (town of Cayes), Nan Bannann (Cap-Haitien), the percentages are over 70 percent. The lowest self-employment rates were surveyed in Varreux 2 (23%), Bertin, a commune of Carrefour (36%), and Ste-Hélène, in Jeremie (37%).

## **2.6. INCOME INADEQUATE TO COVER BASIC NEEDS**

The persons surveyed were asked about the coverage rate of their wages. The responses showed that a considerable proportion of heads of family estimate that their income covers only part of or none of their needs. In districts such as Raboteau, Bertin, Descahos, Jalousie, and Boulaille, this percentage was 97%, 82%, 92%, 85%, and 92%, respectively.

## **2.7. FROM SOCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SOCIAL PROTECTION**

The main components of social protection are weak in Haiti. Social assistance, social insurance, and social transfers have not been adequately developed. Institutional arrangements have been made over time, with the creation of the Office d'Assurance Accidents du Travail, Maladie et Maternité (OFATMA) [Office for Work-Related Accidents, Sickness, and Maternity Insurance], Caisse d'Assistance Sociale (CAS) [Social Assistance Fund] of the Institut du Bien-Etre Social et de Recherche (BESR) [Social Welfare and Research Institute], l'Office National des Migrations (ONM) [National Immigration Office], and the Entreprise Publique de Promotion des Logements Sociaux (EPPLS) [Public Enterprise for Promotion of Public Housing], among others. In recent years, measures and initiatives were adopted to help correct this deficit and to

support the poorest population segments, while reducing their vulnerability. In fact, welfare, subsidy, prevention, and social assistance programs were initiated through the various facets of the EDE-PEP program, involving cash transfers, a mobile cafeteria, the “solidarity basket,” and the PSUGO program. In coming years, all of these programs should be strengthened, to ensure a lasting improvement in the living conditions of the population.

## 2.8. THE STATUS OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Haiti is lagging behind its targets in the case of many of the millennium development goals (MDGs). Although it is difficult to obtain precise figures on the impact of the earthquake on MDGs, it is likely that it exacerbated the situation. The MDGs that were the furthest off-target prior to the earthquake were: poverty (MDG 1), maternal health (MDG 5), and the environment (MDG 7). However, it is also important to point out that Haiti managed to make headway on various goals, including increasing the primary school enrollment rate (MDG 2), gender parity in primary education (MDG 3), and fighting HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases (MDG 6). It will need to continue this progress in the coming years, as well as to identify and eliminate the major obstacles to achieving the MDG targets that are lagging behind.

Table 5. The status of MDGs in Haiti

<b>1. ERADICATING EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER</b>	
Proportion of persons living in poverty (less than US\$2 per day)	76 %
Proportion of persons living in extreme poverty (less than US\$1 per day)	56 %
Unemployment rate	44,9 %
Food insecure households	45,2 %
Food insecure households (rural areas)	49,6 %
Underweight children	22,2 %
<b>2. ACHIEVING UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION</b>	
Net rate of primary schooling	75 %
Literacy rate (15-24 years)	82,2 %
<b>3. PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERING WOMEN</b>	
Girls and boys in primary school	96,9 %
Women members of parliament [ <i>députées</i> ]	5 %
Women senators	3 %
<b>4. REDUCING CHILD MORTALITY RATES</b>	
Child mortality rate	48,6 pour 1000
Child-youth mortality rate	86 pour 1000
Children vaccinated against measles	57,7 %
<b>5. IMPROVING MATERNAL HEALTH</b>	
Maternal mortality rate	630 pour 100 000
Childbirth assisted by skilled personnel	26,1 %
Rate of use of contraceptives	24,8 %
<b>6. COMBATING HIV/AIDS, MALARIA, AND OTHER DISEASES</b>	
Prevalence of HIV/AIDS	2,2 %
Use of condoms for most recent high-risk relations (15-24 years of age)	43,3 % (H), 29,2 % (F)
Prevalence of malaria	4,9 %
<b>7. ENSURING ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY</b>	
Forest coverage	< 2 %
Population with access to drinking water	55,2 %

Source: UNDP (<http://www.ht.undp.org/public/omdhaiti.php>), 2010



Table 6. Evolution of some MDG indicators (1990-2008/09)

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008-09	2015	PROGRESS	GAP TO BE FILLED
OBJECTIVE 1: Eliminating extreme poverty and hunger	*Ratio employment/population, 15+, total (%)	56	54	55	55	56	78	Slow	Large
	% of underweight children	26,8	27,5	17,3	22,2	...	13,4	Slow	Large
OBJECTIVE 2: Achieving universal primary education	Net primary schooling rate	22,1	...	54,3	49,6	...	100	Slow	Relatively small
	Literacy rate	54,8	...	64,4	82,4	85	100	Rapid	
OBJECTIVE 3: Promoting gender equality and empowering women	Ratio of girls to boys in primary school	0,95	0,95	...	1	...	1	Rapid	
	Percentage of seats held by women in the National Parliament	...	4	4	4	4	50	Slow	Large
OBJECTIVE 4: Reducing mortality rates in children under 5 years of age	Percentage of children 12-23 years [sic] vaccinated against measles	31	49	55	58	58			
	Child mortality rate per thousand live births	105	98	78	62	57	36.7	Slow	Large
	Maternal mortality rate for 100,000 live births	152	98	109	84	76	60	Slow	Large
OBJECTIVE 5: Improving maternal health	Prenatal care coverage (%)	457	474	520	630	...	114	Backsliding	Very large
	Postnatal coverage (%)	71	68	79	85	85			
	Prevalence of contraception (% women from 15 to 49)	10	18	28	32	32			

	years of age)								
OBJECTIVE 6: Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases	Percentage of tuberculosis cases detected and treated	...	2	19	44	49			
	Rate of prevalence of HIV in the population		5,0	5,5	2,2	2,2	1,5	Rapid	Relatively small
OBJECTIVE 7: Ensuring environmental sustainability	% of the urban population with access to an improved water source	52	54	56	58	58	94	Slow	Large
	% of the population using improved sanitation infrastructure	29	29,7	24	19	24			
OBJECTIVE 8: Developing a global partnership for development	Per capita aid (current USD)	24	92	24	54	73			
	Mobile telephone service subscribers, per 100 inhabitants	0	0	1	5	33			

Source: Annual Report of ONPES, 2010-2011, March 2012

## **2.9. ANTI-POVERTY EXPENDITURES**

The Haitian government has demonstrated its determination to help and commitment to the people living in poverty, as seen in the following table that shows the evolution of expenditures to fight poverty and achieve the MDG between 2007 and 2012. Since the 2007-08 fiscal year, an automatic mechanism was introduced to monitor government spending on poverty reduction, through the general budget. During these five years, according to the mechanism, an average of 45 percent of total expenditures was allocated to reduce poverty, and about 90 percent of these appropriations were actually disbursed.

Table 7. Evolution of anti-poverty appropriations and expenditures from 2007-08 to 2012-13  
(in thousands of gourdes)

	APPROPRIATION 07-08	EXPENDITURE 07-08	APPROPRIATION 08-09	EXPENDITURE 08-09	APPROPRIATION 09-10	EXPENDITURE 09-10	APPROPRIATION 10-11	EXPENDITURE 10-11	APPROPRIATION 11-12	EXPENDITURE 11-12	APPROPRIATION 12-13	EXPENDITURE 12-13 (1+2 T)
Employment	69 404	84 478	271 127	261 824	2 024 857	1 938 396	2 154 228	2 089 972	2 421 240	2 275 677	3 687 788	2 675 466
Food security	804 577	1 133 268	721 259	644 813	868 674	821 687	1 202 039	871 109	1 468 200	1 316 812	2 708 828	786 048
Energy supply	2 200 081	2 540 268	4 018 994	4 417 061	2 957 467	2 891 137	3 716 331	3 996 389	2 394 282	2 549 537	3 560 978	2 180 534
Transportation	2 082 554	713 921	429 396	452 940	559 392	546 557	1 572 145	679 666	1 861 017	603 318	10 757 819	2 996 023
Sanitation	454 268	447 786	347 411	399 803	422 609	417 110	805 739	529 137	1 166 088	784 716	2 248 857	1 432 551
Facilities and housing	354 954	233 688	276 452	207 115	833 713	831 767	706 063	385 140	1 419 430	852 474	9 048 590	483 249
Access to drinking water	51 451	37 452	27 327	23 404	24 487	23 550	39 413	30 716	62 531	24 256	94 531	131 796
Health	1 723 002	1 597 701	1 730 000	1 773 109	1 849 651	1 840 480	2 799 310	2 056 681	2 654 854	2 209 092	2 952 647	462 124
Education	6 110 331	5 329 784	5 870 930	5 508 697	6 146 604	5 960 435	7 925 684	6 354 468	9 054 849	8 192 792	10 570 460	3 466 629
Social welfare	1 291 027	1 016 526	1 160 241	1 347	2 418 911	2 365 465	1 401 638	1 217 604	1 645 993	1 488 748	2 843 228	859 850
<b>TOTAL POVERTY EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>15 141 650</b>	<b>13 134 875</b>	<b>14 853 136</b>	<b>15 035 303</b>	<b>18 106 367</b>	<b>17 636 585</b>	<b>22 322 591</b>	<b>18 190 864</b>	<b>24 148 485</b>	<b>20 297 419</b>	<b>48 473 725</b>	<b>15 474 272</b>
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS / EXPENDITURES / PUBLIC TREASURY</b>	<b>35 925 942</b>	<b>31 755 255</b>	<b>41 558 212</b>	<b>34 496 947</b>	<b>41 290 712</b>	<b>39 589 679</b>	<b>48 342 227</b>	<b>39 109 873</b>	<b>57 874 918</b>	<b>50 003 730</b>	<b>82 842 135</b>	<b>30 780 495</b>
<b>SHARE OF POVERTY EXPENDITURES OUT OF TOTAL SPENDING</b>	<b>42,1 %</b>	<b>41,4 %</b>	<b>36,0 %</b>	<b>44,0 %</b>	<b>44,0 %</b>	<b>45,0 %</b>	<b>46,0 %</b>	<b>46,5 %</b>	<b>42,0 %</b>	<b>41,0 %</b>	<b>58,5 %</b>	<b>50,3 %</b>

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance, General Directorate of the Budget (DGB), and Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation, Directorate of Economic and Social Programming (DPES)

## **2.10. IMPACT OF INVESTMENT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DSNCRP (2008-2010)**

The impact of investment on implementation of the DSNCRP (2008-2010) was evaluated by ONPES, under the aegis of SE/CISCO, between December 2010 and June 2011, by means of a national survey.

Every analysis of the survey leads to the conclusion that not only are the pillars supporting the Haitian economy unstable, but their load-bearing capacity is too low. The level of collective satisfaction with the Strategy measured since its implementation ranges mostly within a narrow band of 20 to 30 percent, and key problems such as access to food seem to have deteriorated since 2007. It would be relevant to compare here the real observed effects of the DSNCRP with the national objectives set for 2015. Let's look at nine objectives in relation to the observations noted in the survey. These are essentially the following:

1. Reduce by 50 percent income below 40 gourdes a day;
2. Reduce by 50 percent the number of persons without access to drinking water and sanitation;
3. Reduce by 50 percent the number of citizens suffering from hunger;
4. Deploy the PNH throughout the entire country;
5. Permit full access by all to the judicial system;
6. Increase the literacy rate from 58 to 77 percent;
7. Achieve at least 30 percent integration of women;
8. Ensure that all agriculture is modern and sustainable; and
9. Ensure that all communal sections have a primary school.

In comparison with the objective to reduce by 50 percent income below 40 gourdes a day (less than 1,000 gourdes a month), the results of the survey reveal that the process was much too slow, as only 4.9 percent of respondents acknowledged an improvement in their situation after 2007. The situation is even more critical when account is taken of the fact that over half of the target group (54.9 percent) responded that their income had dropped, with 40.2 percent indicating that it was unchanged.

On the goal of reducing by 50 percent the number of persons without access to drinking water and sanitation, we note a rather meager improvement in access to water and decent sanitary conditions. 25.8 percent of respondents believe that this access has improved either somewhat or quite a bit since 2007, but this is still less than 30 percent. Moreover, it is important to note the weak grade given the government (3.38/10).

On sanitation, the survey showed that four out of ten persons do not have access to water in their homes. The need to use "bokittes" to go and fetch water at a public cistern is a common practice in the country. Haiti is still one of the few countries in the world that continues to use latrines for toilets. Here too, the expected impact of the DSNCRP is inconsistent.

As for the objective of reducing by 50 percent the number of citizens who suffer from hunger, only 19.4 percent of those surveyed responded that they have improved access to food since 2007. Moreover, 68.4 of those persons say that they have little access to food. Here again, we see that the Strategy has had little impact. This result is somewhat expected in a country where prices are set by the market alone and where there are no agricultural production policies. One could therefore indirectly conclude that the process needed to achieve fully modern and sustainable agriculture has not yet been put into motion.

As for deployment of the PNH throughout the country, we note that a certain effort has been made in this direction, but that many communes among those selected for the sampling are still waiting for the realization of this objective. And, it is useless to establish under-equipped and/or under-staffed police stations. Our awareness of these deficiencies within the institution leads us to put more emphasis on access than on the actual deployment of the police. We note that only 20.6 percent of respondents believe that there is improved access, despite the fact that the institution's visibility is estimated at 88.2 percent.

As for 100% access to the judicial system, we note that the situation is not very different from that of the PNH. Courts have a visibility of 84.8 percent, whereas only 18.8 percent of respondents noted an improvement in access to judicial services. The situation is virtually stagnant, which does not speak well for the instrument being evaluated.

With regard to the objective of increasing the literacy rate from 58% to 77%, only 30.9 percent of respondents are aware of the existence of these centers, and only 19.1 percent say that they are aware that they are operating. In our opinion, the philosophy underlying the literacy program should be reviewed.

On the target of ensuring a primary school in every communal section, we note that the possibilities are good, in view of the general satisfaction of respondents, as nearly four out of ten respondents rate the government's efforts to ensure universal access to education from average to strong. This is a favorable rating that may surprise more than a few.

Finally, on the goal of achieving 30 percent integration of women, we note that 58.1 percent of respondents indicated that women's organizations were highly visible, 49.7 percent that their number had increased, and 35 percent said that efforts to include women in decision-making positions were effective. The gender equity movement could admittedly achieve its objective by 2015.

### **CHAPTER 3.**

## **THE NEW DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PROGRAMMING, AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK**

As a result of the January 12, 2010 earthquake, the national authorities were forced to change their approach to planning, programming, and management of development. Implementation of the National Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper for 2007-2010 (2007-2010 DSNCRP) and preparation of the 2010-2013 DSNCRP had to be suspended. A new framework for planning, programming and managing development was needed.

Initially, national and international development partners had to be urgently convened to work out an Action Plan for the Recovery and Development of Haiti (PARDH). This action plan, considered at the International Conference in New York on March 31, 2010, provided a long-term development vision for Haiti, briefly described the four major areas of work needed to rebuild the country, listed urgent measures to meet Haiti's short-term challenges, and indicated the key "trigger" projects to begin the process of reconstruction and recovery. The list of priorities was brought up to date at that time. Moreover, PARDH established two main stages for implementation: an 18-month initial stage, to put in motion urgent measures and trigger projects to respond to immediate priorities and to kick off the rebuilding of Haiti; and a later, 20-year period to complete the reconstruction and reform of the country and make Haiti an emerging country.

The government has been working on the basis of PARDH since April 2010, pursuing or initiating urgent measures and studying the initial trigger projects to rebuild and reform Haiti. It also drew up a 2010-2011 Public Investment Program, which included urgent measures still required and trigger projects targeting the reform of the country. These objectives were retained in the 2011-12 and 2012-13 fiscal years, and implementation of the corresponding investment programs in fact extended the period covered by the action plan.

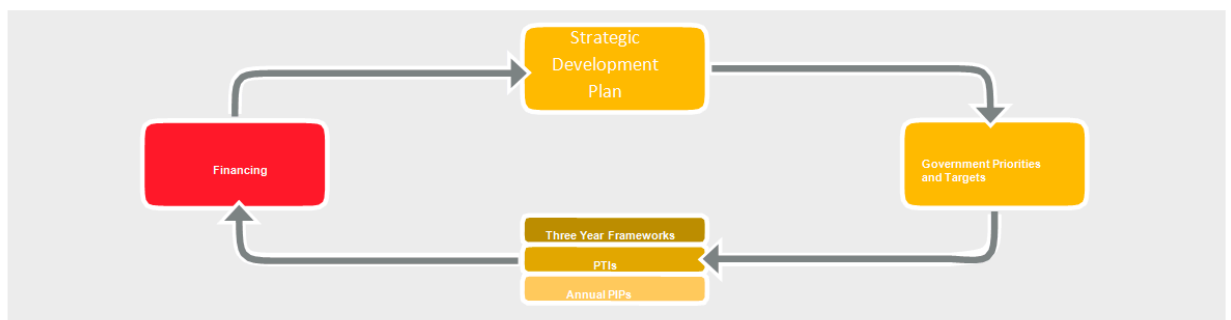
At the same time, in 2010 the government also began working on the Haitian Strategic Development Plan (PSDH), whose end goal is to make Haiti an emerging country by 2030. The PSDH presents the vision and strategic guidelines for the country's long-term development, the four major areas of work for the recovery and development of Haiti, which comprise development and reorganization of the territory and the economic, social, and institutional reform of the county, as well as the programs and subprograms to be implemented within this framework. Moreover, in 2013, the national authorities presented the government's priorities for 2014-2016, and it retained the post-Sandy emergency measures, some of which will continue in effect until 2014 and 2015.

In brief, priorities to implement the PSDH were identified, and are incorporated in the present three-year development framework for accelerated and balanced economic growth and poverty reduction, and consequently into the Three-Year Investment Program for 2014-2016, which will guide the preparation of the 2013-14, 2014-15, and 2015-16

public investment programs. Financing of the projects under the programs will put Haiti on the path of sustainable development, to make it an emerging country in the next 20 years. Finally, the projects will change Haiti’s development image, and will require an updating of the PSDH in three years. A new three-year development framework and a new three-year investment program for 2017-2019 will then be proposed to Haiti’s development partners.

The following diagram illustrates the links between the various public investment planning and programming tools.

**Diagram 1: The Principal Public Investment Planning and Programming Tools**



Evaluation of the realization of the general development objectives in the Haitian Strategic Development Plan and the more specific objectives of the present three-year framework will be based on results indicators and annual targets. Evaluation of the degree of realization of the objectives of each of the development projects to be implemented will follow a different approach closer to their purpose and the actual situation, or will be done on a project by project basis. Whenever relevant, a gender-specific approach will be used for each of these levels of indicators.

This 2014-2016 three-year framework, the prime tool for implementing the PSDH, has a series of indicators and targets necessary for evaluating the results achieved on the development front. Regular monitoring of the results will enable our national and international development partners to follow the evolution of the projects. The targeted results can only be achieved if the coordinated effort of all of the country’s development stakeholders and partners is consistent with the government’s priority measures and any emergencies that may arise. Chapter 8 of this three-year framework, which presents the principal parameters for its implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, will provide further details on the mechanisms and tools set up for coordination.

This three-year framework therefore represents a return to a normal planning cycle of development programming and management, based primarily on three-year and annual investment programs. It also includes the information needed for evaluation of the results of implementation.



The following diagrams illustrate Haiti’s new development planning, programming, and management framework.

Diagram 2A. The New Development Planning, Programming, and Management Framework

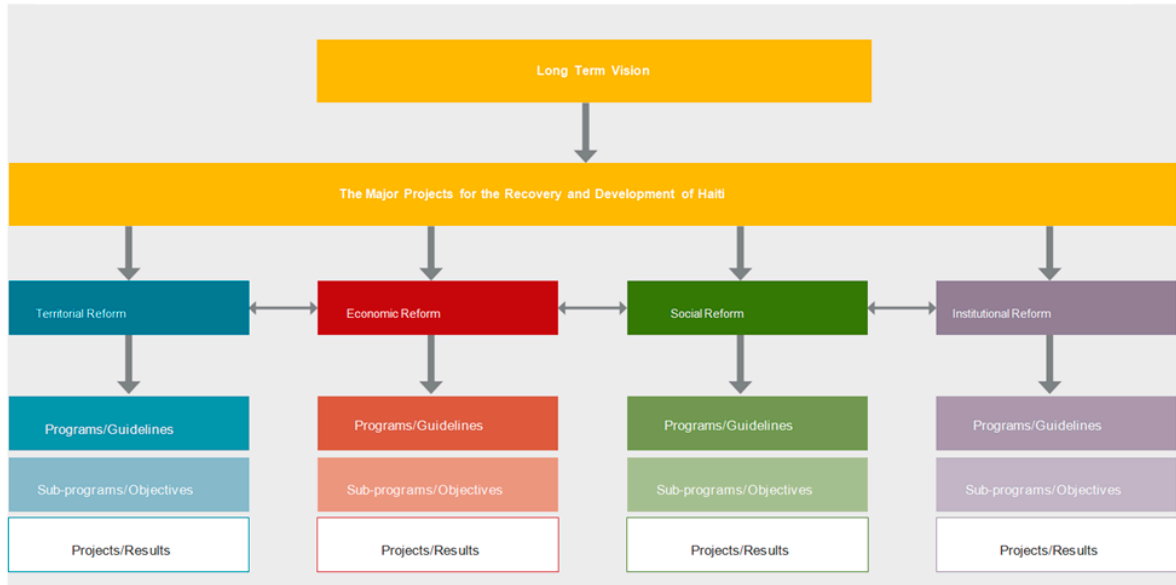
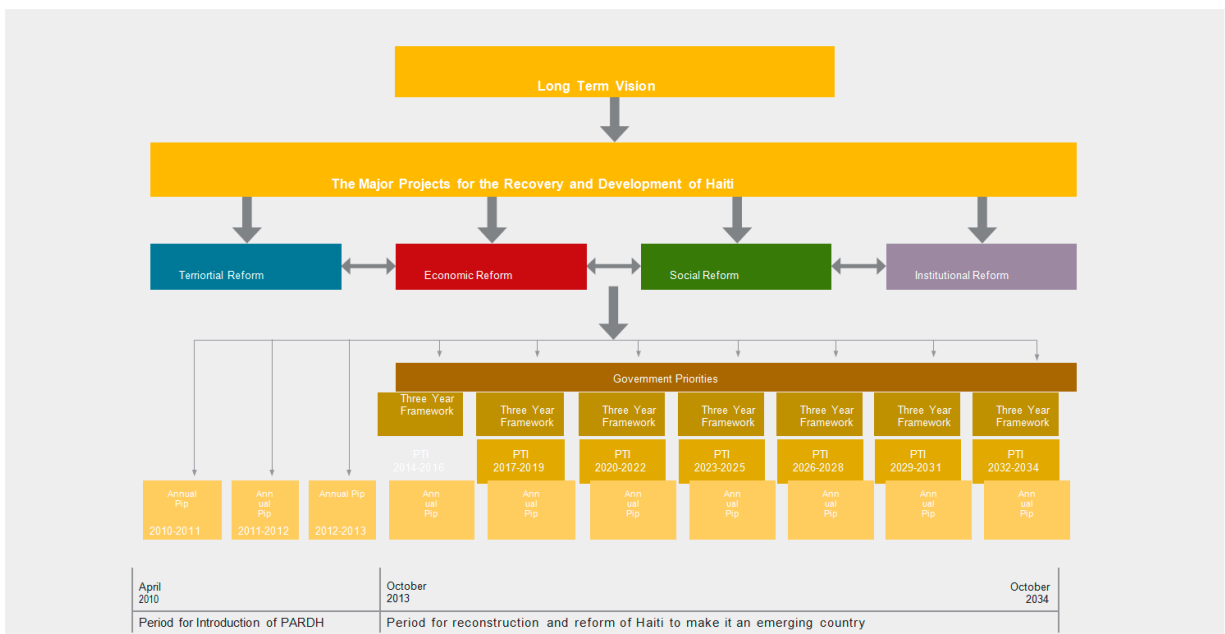


Diagram 2B: The New Development Planning, Programming, and Management Framework



## **CHAPTER 4. THE MAJOR DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES**

The country's major development guidelines include the vision targeted for the long-term development of Haiti, the main strategic choices for the recovery and development of Haiti, in addition to the programs and subprograms to be put in place. Having set the priorities for action over the period, the government can spell out the activities to be developed from 2014 to 2016.

### **4.1. THE LONG-TERM VISION**

Haiti's long-term development vision entails the recasting or reform of the Haitian nation, to transform the January 12, 2010 disaster into an opportunity for Haiti to become an emerging country by 2030. This reform will produce the following results:

- An equitable, just, united, and peaceful society, living in harmony with its environment and its culture, a modern society where the rule of law and freedom of association and expression prevail, and where there is organized development of the regions;
- A society with a modern, diversified, strong, dynamic, competitive, open, and inclusive economy, that has a broad territorial base;
- a learning society where universal access to basic education, mastery of the necessary skills based on relevant vocational training, and the capacity for scientific and technical innovation nourished by a modern and effective university system mold the new type of citizens the country needs for its reform and reconstruction; and
- All supported by a unified, strong, accountable government, the guarantor of the rule of law and the citizens' interests, a government that is also highly deconcentrated and decentralized.

### **4.2. THE MAJOR STRATEGIC CHOICES**

Strategic guidelines are needed to steer the activities put in motion and to rebuild Haiti on new foundations, in order to improve the well-being of the population. The government authorities will follow this approach in making the following choices:

- The choice to create wealth and jobs, without which it will be difficult to protect the environment or ensure social development;
- The choice of the national, regional, and international private sector, as the prime agent for creating wealth and jobs;
- The choice of a supply of basic services for the population, including as a pillar the creation of wealth and jobs;
- The choice of regional development poles, and thus the choice of the regions to structure and balance the country's socioeconomic development and territorial reorganization and development;

- The choice of district centers or hubs [*chefs-lieux d'arrondissement*] as local development poles, and thus the choice of the districts or *arrondissements* to structure the development and local reorganization of the territory;
- The choice of a rapid response to basic social needs and the need to protect the major components of the country's natural and cultural heritage;
- The choice of social inclusion in all its forms, in particular so as to offer opportunities to youth, women, and small farmers;
- The choice of strong, sustainable economic growth and development, to support the efforts of national and local stakeholders;
- The choice of voluntary control of population growth; and
- The choice of building a strong, deconcentrated, and decentralized government, essential for the creation of this new national pact.

#### 4.3. THE MAJOR AREAS OF WORK FOR THE FUTURE

The PSDH established that the framework for the reconstruction of Haiti is centered on four major areas targeting territorial reform, economic reform, social reform, and institutional reform. In each of these areas, the PSDH has listed the principal “trigger” projects to be implemented to prepare for the future.

Each major area is composed of programs, which in turn are broken down into subprograms and then projects, described in terms of guidelines, objectives, and results. Project programming includes, among other elements, their location, their national, regional, or local scope, the estimated time for completion, and the principal parameters for their financing. The PSDH has a total of 32 programs and around 150 subprograms.

The **area of territorial reform** comprises regional reorganization and development, urban development, local development, environmental protection, correction of watersheds and urban renewal, establishment of a national transportation system, electrification of the country, expansion of communications and the digital network throughout the territory, and an increase in the capacity to supply drinking water and sanitation, including solid waste management. These programs will lead to construction of the economic infrastructure needed for growth and job creation, as well as access to social services; they will strengthen the regional economies, stimulate local development, structure development of urban centers and rural areas, and help to reconcile the requirements of economic development with protection and promotion of the country's natural and historic heritage and with risk management.

The **area of economic reform** comprises the following : implementation of a development-oriented macroeconomic framework; support for external and internal private investment; modernization and revitalization of farming, animal husbandry, and fishing; development of the competitive sectors of the Haitian economy, and especially the manufacturing and tourism industries; establishment of a true construction industry; development of the services sector; sustainable development of our geological resources; and, implementation of projects targeting job creation and improvements in productivity and employability. These programs will stimulate the creation of wealth and jobs, increase the income of individuals, strengthen

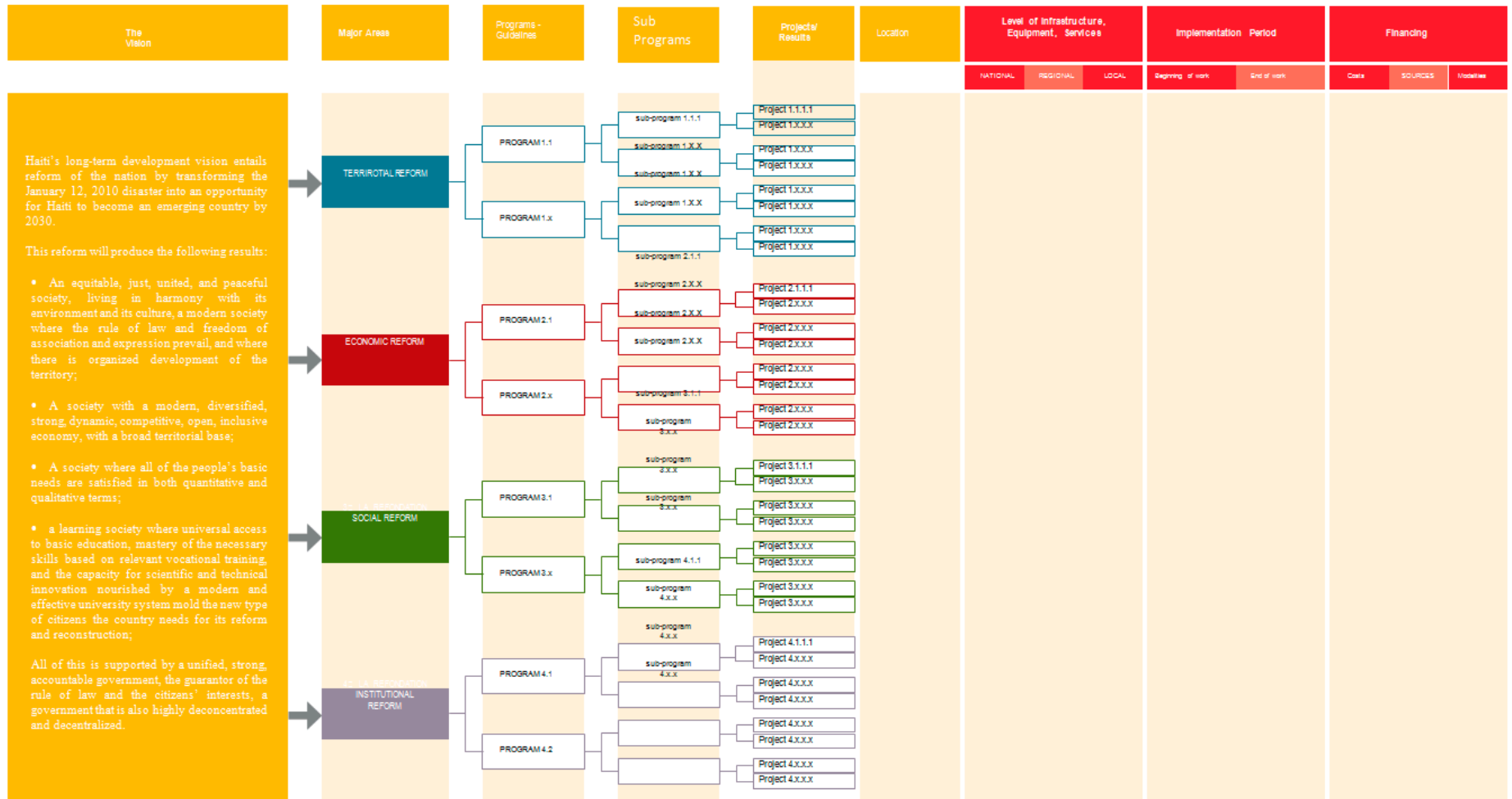
the private sector, promote the stabilization of the population, increase food security, and reduce the pressures on the environment and natural resources.

The **social reform area** comprises the following: creation of modern health and education systems throughout the country, including higher education and vocational and technical training; protection of cultural assets and support for cultural creativity; increased access to housing; development of civic action and sports and recreational activities; establishment of a social insurance system for all workers; organization of social solidarity, and a program promoting gender equality. These programs will eventually cover the entire territory with basic services; they will participate in setting up regional and local development poles, improve living and housing conditions, foster social inclusion, and form the pillars for creating wealth and jobs and accelerating the expansion of the middle class.

The **institutional reform area** will include the following: review of the legal framework; strengthening of the legislative, judicial, and independent institutions; modernization of the government, and especially in the areas of judicial and security services; an increase in the number of deconcentrated government employees; strengthening of the regional and local governments, and a strengthening of civil society. These programs will lead to the construction of a strong, deconcentrated, and decentralized government, and will establish a culture of transparency and accountability that will make corruption impracticable throughout the territory. They will also adjust the legal and regulatory framework to current needs, ensure better land management, and guarantee protection of private property.

The following diagrams illustrate these elements.

**Diagram 3A : The Major Areas of Work for the Recovery and Development of Haiti**



**Diagram 3B: THE MAJOR WORK AREAS AND PROGRAMS FOR THE RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT OF HAITI**



#### 4.4. THE GOVERNMENT’S PRIORITIES FOR THE PERIOD

The government’s priorities for the period are to accelerate Haiti’s economic and social recovery, adequately structure the territory, gradually rehabilitate the country, and strengthen the rule of law. Completion of the projects associated with these priorities will create “engines” of development, and put in place a positive identification process for the population. Moreover, implementation of several projects stemming from these priorities will be based on true public-private partnerships. The large-scale repercussions of these projects will revitalize the economic,

social, and political situation in the country. Moreover, there must be a margin of maneuver in the event of natural disasters, which are continually afflicting the country.

Since the start of this presidential term, priority was given to post-earthquake activities and to putting in motion various measures that are part of the government's "social package." Considerable national and international efforts have already been put into this, and others will be in the coming years. For the national authorities, it is critical that all stakeholders in Haiti's development pursue the convergence of their efforts to increase access to basic social services, especially for the poorest segments of the population.

Other efforts of each of the country's development partners have of course targeted other sectors of activity. To achieve results commensurate with the stakes involved, the national authorities have decided to give the highest priority to the following:

- Job creation, as this is the prime vehicle of economic growth and social integration, and a way to alleviate pressures on the environment; it requires equipment and infrastructure that will in turn generate a large number of jobs;
- Protection and improvement of the environment, to ensure its sustainability, increase its attractions, improve the quality of life, and reduce vulnerability; and
- Strengthening the rule of law, to improve governance of public services, bring the services to the citizens, and increase local capacity and autonomy.

The government has therefore decided to increase investments targeting the following projects:

- Promising projects for protection and optimal use of natural resources, reduction of the environmental vulnerability of the territory and the people, accelerated and balanced economic growth, poverty reduction, and increasing the independent action of people and business in a more liberal and open society;
- Structural projects that promote gender equality, fight social exclusion, improve living conditions, ensure food security, and improve management of land and disaster risks;
- Projects with multiple leverage effects that generate collective wealth and individual development opportunities.

The government of the Republic of Haiti has selected five priorities on which it will focus its action in the next three years. These priorities are as follows:

- Education and human and social development;
- The environment and reform and development of the territory;
- The economy and employment;
- Energy; and
- The rule of law and democracy.

Their implementation will have a major positive impact, on a national as well as a regional and local level:

- On the governance of the entire country and the increased capacity of all communes and communal sections in the country to participate;
- On the structuring of the territory and the protection and optimum use of ecosystems and national resources;
- On raising the standard of living of the population and improving the living conditions of hundreds of thousands of persons; and
- On access to social services.

To target education and human and social development, the following must be done in the short run: promote universal primary education and expand school cafeteria services in the country; improve access to secondary schools, vocational and technical training, and universities; improve access to health services and step up efforts to fight endemic and epidemic diseases; improve access to social services for the poorest people; set up infrastructure to promote sports and recreational activities; develop culture and the cultural heritage; and, renovate housing and living conditions, especially by improving basic infrastructure.

To target the economy and employment, the following must be done in the short term: remove legal, financial, and land constraints to investment; continue putting in place major networks of infrastructure and productive equipment (transportation, energy, communications, etc.); support modernization and development of agriculture and increase its yield; establish manufacturing/industrial parks; help develop the supply of tourism products, including ecotourism and ethno-tourism; and, develop highly labor-intensive projects.

To target the energy sector in the short run, the following must be done: increase electricity production capacities; increase the capacity to transport electricity; expand the coverage of services to the population; improve the marketing of electricity; reduce technical and nontechnical losses; and, develop incentives to use energy-saving equipment.

To target the rule of law and democracy, the following must be done in the short run: ensure the optimum functioning of democratic institutions; re-engineer the government; reform the civil service; strengthen justice and public security; strengthen deconcentrated government services; strengthen regional and local governments; and, strengthen civil society.

Moreover, in the short run, it is also important to increase the availability and reliability of both technical and financial management data. For example, the basic geographical frame of reference involves many uncertainties; the location and condition of infrastructure, equipment, and public services are not all documented; the knowledge in real time of recent either ongoing or programmed development projects is not a given; and, few unit costs of infrastructure or equipment are available for investment programming purposes. Thus major efforts should be urgently devoted to these chapters in order to significantly improve control of development.

The following table presents the general objectives pursued for each of the government's priorities:



**Table 8. The general objectives of government priorities during the period**

GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES  
DURING THE PERIOD

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

PRIORITY No. 1.  
Education and  
Human and Social  
Development

- Meet the basic social needs of the population
- Promote social inclusion in all its forms
- Ensure access to basic education
- Increase access to secondary, occupation, technical, and university education
- Increase access to health services
- Eradicate endemic and infectious diseases
- Set up adapted, progressive social programs
- Promote sports and recreational activities as a vehicle for social integration and civic action
- Promote the value of culture and the cultural heritage for the purposes of identity, recreation, and tourism
- Renovate housing and basic infrastructure

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PRIORITY No. 2:  
The Environment  
and Development  
of the Territory

- Reduce the vulnerability of the population, territory, and economic and social infrastructures
- Reduce risks during the rainy and hurricane seasons and in the fact of natural disasters
- Protect and develop natural sites of interest
- Protect natural resources critical to development
- Increase forest coverage
- Open up the territory
- Improve the circulation of goods and persons
- Structure the regions and requalify housing in the Cap-Haitien/Ouanaminthe corridor and housing in the northern periphery of Port-au-Prince
- Rebuild downtown Port-au-Prince

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PRIORITY No. 3.  
Economy and  
Employment

- Multiply job creation
- Promote promising sectors with a high value-added
- Increase income and build capacities in communities
- Improve the balance of payments and increase GDP
- Increase government income
- Modernize and increase the production, processing, and distribution capacity of farm products and manufactures
- Increase food self-sufficiency

- Promote development of commercial, manufacturing, and industrial zones
  - Put in place tourist destinations in priority zones
  - Stimulate private investment and foster public-private partnerships
- 

PRIORITY No. 4  
Energy

- Improve the reliability of energy supplies
  - Increase sources of renewable energy
  - Minimize polluting emissions
  - Optimize the quality of services to the population and businesses
  - Maximize the use of national potentials
  - Create opportunities for private investment and business
  - Reduce the pressure on wood
- 

PRIORITY No. 5  
The Rule of Law and  
Democracy

- Pursue government reform
- Improve the quality of public services to the people
- Strengthen democratic institutions
- Modernize the government and the civil service
- Ensure that the government is present throughout the territory
- Strengthen justice and public security
- Strengthen the regional and local governments and civil society
- Structure and develop the regions
- Expand investment budgets to cover the entire territory

#### **4.5. EVALUATION OF RESULTS**

The preceding sections described Haiti's long-term development vision, summarized in the main strategic choices presented in the Haitian Strategic Development Plan, and indicated the priorities of the national authorities for the period. To help reduce the major constraints to development and reduce the vulnerability of the territory and population, the national authorities have also included in the PSDH cross-cutting targets which represent global development indicators.

These global targets/indicators of Haitian development are: creation of jobs; gender equality; fighting social exclusion; improving living conditions; improving food security conditions; improving management of risks and disasters; and, improving land management. In fact, above and beyond the results achieved in the area of infrastructure, equipment, and services, it is on the basis of the results achieved with these global targets/indicators that real long-term progress should be evaluated. When relevant to monitoring the expected results, a gender-specific analysis will be carried out.

These global development targets/indicators involve both the reconstruction and the reform of the country, and respond to government priorities, as indicated by the country's authorities. All projects to be implemented should take them into account from the outset.

The following table presents the expected impact, the results indicators and the annual targets for each of the global development indicators. In the first year of implementation of this 2014-2016 three-year framework, the national authorities will establish the reference point for each results indicator, in order to establish an effective basis for comparison adapted to the actual economic, political, and social situation. Since fiscal 2013-14 is the first year for implementing the new generation of three-year frameworks, half of the annual targets for this fiscal year are for 2014-15 and half for 2015-16. Finally, note that an expected increase of 7 percent a year corresponds approximately to a 100 percent increase over 10 years. Likewise, an estimated increase of 10 percent corresponds roughly to a 100 percent increase over 7 years.

Table 9. The matrix of global development indicators

**MATRIX OF GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS**

**2014-2016 FRAMEWORK FOR THE ACCELERATED, BALANCED GROWTH  
OF THE ECONOMY AND POVERTY REDUCTION**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Expected impact</b>	<b>Results indicators</b>	<b>Targets 2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Job creation	Increase in collective wealth, increased participation in economic life, and a reduction in pressures on the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Increase in number of jobs per person</li> <li>b) Number of jobs created (all sectors together)</li> <li>c) Increase in average annual income</li> <li>d) Improved energy coverage</li> <li>e) Number of persons/year in highly labor-intensive projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 3,5 %</li> <li>b) 50 000</li> <li>c) 3,5 %</li> <li>d) 5 %</li> <li>e) 200 000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 7 %</li> <li>b) 100 000</li> <li>c) 7%</li> <li>d)10%</li> <li>e) 250 000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 7 %</li> <li>b) 100 000</li> <li>c)7%</li> <li>d)10%</li> <li>e) 300 000</li> </ul>
Gender equality	Promotion of the participation of women in development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Increased number of women in public decision-making positions</li> <li>b) Increased value of public investments implemented by women</li> <li>c) Increased number of women in traditionally male trades</li> <li>d) Increased number of men in traditionally female trades</li> <li>e) Increased number of women employed in the civil service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 5 %</li> <li>b) 5 %</li> <li>c) 5 %</li> <li>d) 5 %</li> <li>e) 5 %</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 10 %</li> <li>b) 10 %</li> <li>c) 10 %</li> <li>d) 10 %</li> <li>e) 10 %</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 10 %</li> <li>b) 10 %</li> <li>c) 10 %</li> <li>d) 10 %</li> <li>e) 10 %</li> </ul>
Fighting social exclusion	An increase in school attendance and citizen involvement, as well as increased participation in economic activity on the part of women, youth, and persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Increased number of children enrolled in school</li> <li>b) Increased number of participation in civic activities</li> <li>c) Increased number of youth in training or internship programs</li> <li>d) Increased number of persons with disabilities in the labor market</li> <li>e) Reduction of extreme poverty</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 5 %</li> <li>b) 5 %</li> <li>c) 5 %</li> <li>d) 5 %</li> <li>e) 5 %</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 10 %</li> <li>b) 10 %</li> <li>c) 10 %</li> <li>d) 10 %</li> <li>e) 10 %</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 10 %</li> <li>b) 10 %</li> <li>c) 10 %</li> <li>d) 10 %</li> <li>e) 10 %</li> </ul>

Improving living conditions	An improvement in general housing conditions and increased use of modern domestic facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Number of serviced plots</li> <li>b) Reduction in size of slums or shantytowns</li> <li>c) Number of families rehoused after losing their homes</li> <li>d) Reduction of crime (in urban and rural settings)</li> <li>e) Increase in developed public spaces</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 15 000</li> <li>b) 1 %</li> <li>c) 30 000</li> <li>d) 3,5 %</li> <li>e) 3,5 %</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 20 000</li> <li>b) 1 %</li> <li>c) 35 000</li> <li>d) 7 %</li> <li>e) 7 %</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 25 000</li> <li>b) 2 %</li> <li>c) 35 000</li> <li>d) 7 %</li> <li>e) 7 %</li> </ul>
Improving food security conditions	An increase in agricultural and livestock production and a reduction in food dependence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Increased volume of agricultural and animal production</li> <li>b) Decreased volume of imported agricultural food products</li> <li>c) Increased volume of fish products consumed</li> <li>d) Reduction of the relative value of the basic food basket</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 5 %</li> <li>b) 5 %</li> <li>c) 1 %</li> <li>d) 1 %</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 10 %</li> <li>b) 10 %</li> <li>c) 1 %</li> <li>d) 1 %</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 10 %</li> <li>b) 10 %</li> <li>c) 2 %</li> <li>d) 1 %</li> </ul>
Improving risk and disaster management	Sound, effective management of the natural environment, and increased preservation of its riches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Increased plant and forest coverage</li> <li>b) Development of watersheds</li> <li>c) Kilometers of regulated waterways</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 5 %</li> <li>b) 5 %</li> <li>c) 5 %</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 10 %</li> <li>b) 10 %</li> <li>c) 10 %</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 10 %</li> <li>b) 10 %</li> <li>c) 10 %</li> </ul>
Improving land management	Development and recognition of public and private property.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Increased property tax revenue</li> <li>b) Increased number of land owners</li> <li>c) Land register records</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 1 %</li> <li>b) 1 %</li> <li>c) 1 %</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 1 %</li> <li>b) 1 %</li> <li>c) 1 %</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 1 %</li> <li>b) 2 %</li> <li>c) 2 %</li> </ul>

## **CHAPTER 5. THE MAJOR MACROECONOMIC GUIDELINES FOR 2014-2016**

The conduct of macroeconomic policy in the next three years will be guided by several considerations designed to ushering the economy into a new growth phase. It will be based on both the gains from stabilization to be preserved and the following major guidelines:

- The option of building a new economy
- The choice of an accelerated growth path
- Consolidation and construction of the engines of growth
- Establishment of the foundations for competitiveness
- Monetary policy guidelines
- The main lines of the employment policy
- Promotion of a new trade policy.

### **5.1. THE DECISION TO BUILD A NEW ECONOMY**

Based on a vision of Haiti as an emerging country by 2030, the economic strategy is designed to facilitate the emergence of a strong, diversified, dynamic, competitive, open, and inclusive economy extending over a broad territorial base. Two major options should mark the economic path, i.e., strong growth and the enhanced attractiveness of the economy, in a situation that is rebalanced from a social, environmental, and spatial standpoint.

Along this path, 2014-2016 is a transitional period during which the institutional and strategic groundwork will be laid to guarantee the take-off of the economy on a viable and sustainable basis. This is a crucial period, when policies will anchor the medium- and long-term vision. Activities will therefore be firmly oriented to release the country's economic potential while relaxing the constraints it is subjected to and reducing inefficiencies that hamper its full growth. More specifically, the following must be done:

- Systematically seek rapid gains in all public policy lines to maximize the benefits for the population in the short run;
- Consolidate and build the engines for growth;
- Eliminate the bottlenecks that block free competition and curb private initiative and consequently growth; and
- Put in place an appropriate economic governance framework.

To ensure the viability of the strategy in a situation that is already dire, various risk factors should be taken into account: social distress, environmental degradation, and climate hazards. Consequently, the policy choices should take into account the following, in a coordinated and an intelligent way: management of the sources of vulnerability and the objective of sustainable medium- and long-term growth. Moreover, to revitalize the economy, businesses need to be

formalized, to enable the government to increase revenue and social welfare linked to employment, and thus to considerably improve the standard of living.

## **5.2. THE CHOICE OF AN ACCELERATED GROWTH PATH**

The trend over the five years preceding the earthquake was one of low, erratic growth, estimated at an annual average of 2 percent. It was too weak, insufficient to reduce the advancing poverty. Human vulnerability took on increasing proportions, especially after the earthquake when thousands of persons had to retrench in temporary camps and shelters. The speed of economic recovery following the earthquake was also slower than expected. This had to do with meager growth, and is in no way incompatible with the vision of an emerging Haiti.

According to the vision of Haiti as an emerging country by 2030, it will be necessary to break this pattern by conducting a pragmatic, proactive policy to bring the economy eventually to sustainable growth at rates approaching 10 percent. This can be achieved only if appropriate policies and reforms are implemented in a decisive and coordinated way to stimulate investment and release creative energy.

In the course of the next three years of the transitional period, an annual growth rate of 5.6 percent on average is expected. This growth will be supported by increasing public and private investments. In a situation of declining international aid, the increase in public investment will come partly from the ability to mobilize domestic revenue, which should increase much more than economic activity, to a tax burden of more than 14 percent by the end of this period. Public investment will also depend on the capacity to mobilize domestic saving by issuing medium- and long-term treasury bonds. As for private investment, financing will depend largely on the capacity of the economy to attract foreign direct investment, notably through public-private partnerships.

## **5.3. CONSOLIDATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE ENGINES OF GROWTH**

It is clear that recent investment, especially in infrastructure, cannot realize its full effect without lifting certain structural constraints, and without the direct, or proactive, stimulus of economic activity.

The process of stimulating growth will consist essentially in launching a dynamic, proactive effort to seek private investment, but also in promoting the productive sectors supported by framing policies that guarantee, among other things, training, an adequate organizational foundation, and access to the factors of production (labor, capital, technical advances), along with the appropriate incentives. In effect, lack of access to the factors of production may be one of the constraints hampering economic decisions. An appropriate legal framework and the creation of a business-friendly environment are other priorities in implementing the economic policy envisaged.

In the model proposed, the engines of the economy are selected for their short- and medium-term growth potential, but also for their impact on both social and external equilibrium.

The growth process is envisaged in two stages. The short-term opportunities in the construction (buildings and public works), agriculture, tourism, and textile sectors, for instance, will be used to advantage, while the structural reforms will prepare for a second stage of accelerated growth when specialization in promising sectors will ensure important gains in efficiency, supported by a dense fabric of expanding small- and medium-sized businesses.

#### **5.4. LAYING THE GROUNDWORK FOR COMPETITIVENESS**

The foundations for long-term growth depend not only on development of the internal market, but also on the capacity to attract and maintain an increasingly large share of external demand. To this end, an effort will be made to use Haiti's comparative advantages in the sectors of agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism, for instance. Moreover, improved efficiency will be sought through cost control and the supply of facilities. This will be achieved as follows:

- Implementation of infrastructure programs designed to reduce transaction costs in the areas of electrification, road transportation, communications, information technologies, ports, airports, and storage facilities;
- Implementation of plans for management and development of the national territory;
- Establishing integrated economic zones and industrial parks;
- Promotion of investment opportunities and the image of the country to the outside world, by instituting business diplomacy to attract foreign direct investment, especially from the diaspora;
- The accelerated building of human capital to improve its productivity;
- Reduction of transaction costs linked to administrative services; and
- Improving the operation of markets through legal and regulatory arrangements encouraging competition.

#### **5.5. MONETARY POLICY GUIDELINES**

Monetary policy will be designed to support economic growth and development of the financial sector. During the period, inflation will be contained and price increases will remain at an annual average of around 5 percent.<sup>4</sup> National entities, and the Bank of the Republic of Haiti (BRH) in particular, will seek to strengthen monetary policy instruments and improve the liquidity management of the banking system. However, the Central Bank could intervene, if necessary, on the exchange market to prevent sharp fluctuations in the exchange rate of the gourd vis-à-vis the US dollar.

#### **5.6. THE MAIN LINES OF THE EMPLOYMENT POLICY**

The government will endeavor to boost job creation by direct and indirect intervention. On the one hand, temporary jobs could be quickly created under public investment projects, especially

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<sup>4</sup> These projections are based on the assumption of stable prices of food products and oil (US\$100 per barrel on the international market).



in infrastructure. Here, highly labor-intensive projects will be given precedence at times over the more capital-intensive projects with a greater economic yield. This choice is dictated by the need to respond rapidly to the social needs of the population through income distribution. Moreover, sustainable, better-quality jobs will be achieved through policies to promote small- and medium-sized businesses and private investment in general.

## 5.7. PROMOTION OF A NEW TRADE POLICY

The trade policy is designed to revitalize Haitian exports by promoting Haitian products abroad. Institution-building projects and projects to support the export sector will be carried out to diversify exports in accordance with the new approach of the integrated strengthened framework. Foreign direct investment will be sought in sectors with a high export potential, to take advantage of opportunities offered by preferential access granted to Haitian products by certain countries or regions (United States, MERCOSUR, the European Union).

## 5.8. EVALUATION OF RESULTS

The following table presents the principal macroeconomic targets for the period. More specifically, it shows the indicators used and the expected annual changes over the period. A gender-specific approach should make it possible to measure the impact on both men and women.

Table 10. Macroeconomic Indicators: 2012-2016 (Percentage change over the previous fiscal year, unless otherwise indicated)

<b>GDP and PRICES</b>					
GDP	2,8	3,4	4,5	5,8	6,4
GDP deflator	7,5	8,2	6,2	6,7	6,7
CPI (period average)	6,8	7,0	4,5	6,0	6,0
CPI (end of period)	6,5	6,0	5,0	7,4	7,4
<b>EXTERNAL SECTOR</b>					
Real imports	-6,5	1,3	3,3	5,0	6,7
Real exports\	3,5	9,1	12,6	12,7	12,3
<b>MONEY AND CREDIT</b>					
Nonfinancial credit to the public sector	41,6	-14,2	-56,6	-73,4	-58,9
Credit to the private sector	29,8	21,6	18,0	17,5	17,0
Base money (% growth rate)	-3,7	8,9	8,5	9,0	9,2
M3 (broad money)	6,9	8,0	7,8	8,0	8,1
<b>PUBLIC FINANCE</b>					
Current Revenue	8,7	6,0	20,5	20,1	20,1
Current Expenditure	8,8	13,1	20,3	13,3	14,5
Investment expenditure:	-8,6	4,2	8,5	2,1	10,2
including expenditure financed by Treasury funds	61,4	0,4	15,6	40,6	31,3
Tax burden	-	12,7	13,0	13,7	14,6

## **CHAPTER 6.**

### **THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PSDH PROGRAMS**

In order for Haiti to become an emerging country by 2030, the Haitian Strategic Development Plan puts forward a series of programs and subprograms to be implemented under each of the major areas for reform, i.e., territorial, economic, social and institutional reform. These programs and subprograms also represent the country's long-term development guidelines and objectives. Their implementation will be evaluated in terms of their contribution to gender equality, among other factors.

The following sections provide a short description of the programs and subprograms, including their expected impact, and the results indicators and annual targets for the time period, for each of the major areas of reform.

#### **6.1. THE MAJOR AREA OF TERRITORIAL REFORM**

The major area of territorial reform proposes implementation of eight programs.

##### **PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY**

Rational use of the land and a balanced location of businesses require planning and management tools that are adapted to the different regional situations. Action should be guided and priorities should be determined according to the following considerations, in addition to the PSDH: a strategy for intervention in support of the islands; a national plan for structuring and development of the territory; regional development strategies; local planning and development schemes; urban development plans; rural development plans; and, a better knowledge of the territory and natural and manmade risks.

##### **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

The advanced environmental degradation of the country is destroying agriculture, livestock production, and fishing, compromising economic development, limiting the potential for tourism, and directly affecting the health, living conditions, and standard of living of the people. Action will target environmental protection and safety (control of contaminants), establishment of a network of protected areas, restoration of natural environments, and management of wood use.

##### **MANAGEMENT OF WATERSHEDS**

The country has around thirty hydrographic zones where water flow, forest management, and use of the soil are interdependent. Poor management of one of these resources causes the degradation of the others, with dramatic consequences for the people, infrastructure, and the economy in the event of a natural disaster. The priorities identified are protection of watersheds, construction of earthworks to regulate flooding, dredging of rivers and drainage canals, and preparation for the rainy and hurricane seasons.

## URBAN RENEWAL

There is a dual challenge here--to rebuild the damaged cities and towns and to improve living conditions--combined with efforts to rebalance the population to reduce the pressure on the capital. To achieve this, regional and local development poles will have to be renovated, including towns in buffer areas receiving migrant flows, and certain historic sectors and border towns.

## CREATING A NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

The deficiencies of the road system and port and airport infrastructure (connectivity, quality, maintenance) impede the circulation of goods and persons and both internal and external economic trade. The national road system must be completed and linked to the local road network, urban and interurban circulation must be improved, reliable links with the main islands comprising the country must be established, and airport and port infrastructure must be rehabilitated or built.

## INCREASING ELECTRICITY COVERAGE IN THE COUNTRY

The lack of access to electricity is a major constraint to economic development and in the life of citizens. Before the earthquake, the electricity supply was already largely inadequate to respond to demand, and was concentrated in a few areas of the country. After the last earthquake, the supply was sharply reduced in the damaged areas. The proposed measures will increase the capacity of the production, transportation, and distribution of electricity, in addition to improving its marketing. They will also promote development of potential renewable energy sources.

## CONTINUING EXPANSION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE DIGITAL NETWORK THROUGHOUT THE TERRITORY

Mobile telephones and internet services offer enormous opportunities for the country's economic and social development (e.g., social and regional inclusion, risk management, knowledge of markets in real time, weather and transportation conditions, e-commerce, access to public services, distance learning, democracy, etc.). Efforts will focus on increasing connectivity in the country, developing the internet in public and community services, creating a network of multimedia centers, and supporting the production and dissemination of national content.

## EXTENDING DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES

The drinking water, sanitation, and solid waste management sectors in Haiti were already in an alarming state of affairs prior to the earthquake. The population explosion in the past 20 years has created huge demand, especially in urban areas where spontaneous, helter-skelter urbanization is the rule. Thus this program intends to build and rehabilitate the drinking water and sanitation networks (drainage and waste water) and strengthen or create solid waste management systems.

The diagram and table that follow show the list of subprograms under each program of the territorial reform area, as well as the expected impact, results indicators, and annual targets for each subprogram.

**Diagram 4. THE PROGRAMS AND SUBPROGRAMS  
OF THE MAJOR AREA OF TERRITORIAL REFORM**

- 1.1. STRUCTURING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY
  - 1.1.1. Planning national and regional development
  - 1.1.2. Preparing and implementing local plans for structuring and development of the territory
  - 1.1.3. Preparing and implementing urban development plans
  - 1.1.4. Preparing and implementing rural development plans
  - 1.1.5. Moving construction out of at-risk zones
- 1.2. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
  - 1.2.1. Protecting the environment and making it safe
  - 1.2.2. Establishing a network of protected areas
  - 1.2.3. Restoring the natural environment
  - 1.2.4. Managing and developing uses of wood
- 1.3. MANAGEMENT OF WATERSHEDS
  - 1.3.1. Protecting watersheds
  - 1.3.2. Building earthworks to regulate flooding
  - 1.3.3. Dredging rivers and drainage canals
  - 1.3.4. Reducing vulnerability during rainy and hurricane seasons
- 1.4. URBAN RENEWAL
  - 1.4.1. Renovate regional and local development poles
  - 1.4.2. Renovate buffer towns to receive flows of migrants
  - 1.4.3. Renovate urban areas for tourism purposes
  - 1.4.4. Renovate border towns
- 1.5. ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM
  - 1.5.1. Complete the national road network
  - 1.5.2. Ensure the linkage of local roads
  - 1.5.3. Improve urban and interurban circulation
  - 1.5.4. Establish reliable links with the country's principal islands
  - 1.5.5. Rehabilitate and build airport infrastructure
  - 1.5.6. Rehabilitate and build port infrastructure
- 1.6. INCREASING ELECTRICITY COVERAGE IN THE COUNTRY
  - 1.6.1. Increase the capacity to produce electricity
  - 1.6.2. Increase the capacity to transport electricity
  - 1.6.3. Increase the capacity to distribute electricity
  - 1.6.4. Improve the marketing of electricity
- 1.7. CONTINUED EXPANSION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE DIGITAL NETWORK IN THE TERRITORY
  - 1.7.1. Increase connectivity in the territory
  - 1.7.2. Develop uses and public and community services
  - 1.7.3. Set up a network of multimedia centers
  - 1.7.4. Support the production and dissemination of national content
- 1.8. EXTENSION OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES
  - 1.8.1. Build and rehabilitate drinking water systems
  - 1.8.2. Build and rehabilitate sanitation systems
  - 1.8.3. Strengthen and establish solid waste management systems

## MATRIX OF EXPECTED RESULTS OF THE MAJOR AREA OF TERRITORIAL REFORM

Table 11. MATRIX OF THE EXPECTED RESULTS OF THE MAJOR AREA OF TERRITORIAL REFORM

SUBPROGRAMS	EXPECTED IMPACT	RESULTS INDICATORS	TARGETS	2015	2016
			2014 2015 2016		
PROGRAM 1.1.: RESTRUCTURING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGIONS	Reduced economic vulnerability and social inequalities	1.Use of defined tools and plans, adapted to and approved for rehabilitation and construction of urban and rural space 2.Ensuring a sustainable human environmental (MDG-7) 3.Reducing extreme poverty and hunger (MDG-1)	a) 50% b) 10% c) 10% a) 50% b) 100% 50%	a) 75% b) 10% c) 10% a) 100% b) 200% 100% 50%	a. 100% b. 10% c. 10%  b) 250% 100%
Planning national and regional development	Availability of national and regional tools for development and restructuring of the territory	a)Strategic plans and tools in place b)Increase in number of beneficiaries of the food security program c)Increase in the number of beneficiaries of the program to fight poverty and social exclusion			
Preparing and implementing local plans for restructuring and development of the territory	Availability of local tools for land development and restructuring	a)Plans for regional development and land use in place b)Increase in program funds of the local fund for regional development and land use planning			
Preparing and implementing urban development plans	Availability of urban development plans	Implementation of urban development plans of targeted cities			
Preparing and implementing rural development plans	Availability of rural development plans	Preparation of 20 rural development plans in targeted areas			
PROGRAM 1.2.: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	Protection and development of natural resources	Presence of basic conditions for environmental improvement and disaster risk reduction	a) 50 % b) 50 % a) 100 %	a)100% b) 100%	a) 10 % b) 100 % c) 100 %
Protecting the environment and making it safe	Better management of unsustainable uses	a)An integrated network of environmental measures in place	a) 200%	a) 10%	100%

Establishing a network of protected areas	Protection and development of nature areas and sites of interest	b)Measures to control environmental damage and protect the environment in place		b) 50 % c) 50 % d) 100 %	a) 100 %  c) 100 %
Restoring the natural environment	Stabilization and improvement of damaged natural environments	a)Reforestation of large natural parks and their annual increase b)Plans to protect major natural parks implemented c)Plans to protect and develop targeted water towers implemented d)Protection of targeted areas and sites of interest		a) 100 % b) 100 %	
Managing and developing uses of wood	Increase in forest coverage and rationalization of the use of wood	Completion of water budgets and action plans  a)Annual implementation of the proposed action plans b)Implementation of a national plan for conversion to gas as a fuel c)Implementation of the national gas conversion plan			
<b>PROGRAM 1.3: MANAGEMENT OF WATERSHEDS</b>	Water runoff is controlled	Reduction of natural disasters and an increase in water opportunities	b) 25 % a) 25 % b) 100 % 75 % 10 %	a) 50 % b) 50 %	a) 100 % b) 100 %
Protecting watersheds	Reduced vulnerability to natural disasters	a)Scheduled projects implemented b)Plans for protection and development of the Cap-Haitien, Gonaives, Port-au-Prince and Jacmel watersheds prepared		a) 100 % 100 %	10 %
Building earthworks to regulate flooding	Reduced vulnerability to natural disasters	a)Implementation of the scheduled projects b)Implementation of projects to protect targeted cities against flooding		10 %	
Dredging rivers and drainage canals	Reduced vulnerability to floods	Implementation of the scheduled projects			
Reducing vulnerability to the rainy and hurricane seasons	Reduced vulnerability to floods	Annual increase of the preseason rain and hurricane emergency program			
<b>PROGRAM 1.4. URBAN RENEWAL</b>	Gradual increase in the quality and diversity of basic infrastructure	Reduction in the growth of slums and shanty towns	a) 75 % b) 100 % 100 %	a) 100 %	b) 100 % c) 100 %

<p>Renovate regional and local development poles</p> <p>Renovate buffer towns to receive flows of migrants</p> <p>Renovate urban areas for tourism purposes</p> <p>Renovate border towns</p>	<p>Increase in the quality of life and public infrastructure in urban areas</p> <p>Increase in the quality of life and public infrastructure in urban areas</p> <p>Increase in tourism and public infrastructure in urban areas</p> <p>Increase in the quality of life and public infrastructure in border towns</p>	<p>a)Completion of rehabilitation projects in targeted cities b)Rehabilitation of at least 4 public places a year c)Completion of the major public infrastructure in targeted zones</p> <p>Completion of the projects scheduled</p> <p>a)Implementation of regional development plans in the proposed areas b)Implementation of urban renewal projects as planned</p> <p>Implementation of 2 border development projects a year</p>	<p>a) 50 % b) 100 % 100 %</p>	<p>b) 100 % c) 50 % a) 100 % 100 %</p>	<p>100 %</p>
<p>PROGRAM 1.5. ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM</p> <p>Completing the national road network</p> <p>Ensuring the linkage of local roads</p> <p>Improving urban and interurban circulation\</p> <p>Establishing reliable links with the country's main islands</p> <p>Rehabilitating and building airport infrastructure</p> <p>Rehabilitating and building port</p>	<p>Opening up access to the entire country</p> <p>Improved, modern road infrastructure, adapted to needs</p> <p>An improved, adequate regional road infrastructure</p> <p>An improved, modern urban road infrastructure adapted to needs</p> <p>Improvement in the quality of political, economic, and social life in the islands</p> <p>Increase in the quality of services and commercial activities</p> <p>Increase in the quality of</p>	<p>Rehabilitation and construction of modern, rapid, safe transportation infrastructure</p> <p>Completion of work on road sections, as planned</p> <p>a)Completion of work on road sections, as planned b)Completion of scheduled projects to rehabilitate rural roadways</p> <p>a)Completion of the proposed bus station projects b)Completion of the targeted bridge projects</p> <p>Implementation of the proposed maritime linkage projects</p> <p>Implementation of the work at the country's four international airports</p>	<p>35% a)35% b)25%</p>	<p>75 % a)75 % b) 50% a) 50 % b) 60 % 75 % 50 % a) 50 % b) 50 %</p>	<p>100 % a) 100 % b) 100 % a) 100 % b) 100 % 100 % 100 % a) 100 % b) 100 %</p>

infrastructure	services and commercial activities	a)Construction of an international port in the North of the country b)Construction of an international port in the South of the country			
<b>PROGRAM 1.6.: INCREASING ELECTRICITY COVERAGE IN THE COUNTRY</b>	Increase in economic and social activities	Gradual increase in the availability of electricity services	a) 25 % b) 25 %	a) 50 % b) 50 % c) 50 %	a) 100 % b) 100 % c) 100 %
Increasing the capacity to produce electricity	Increase in the quality of life of the people, economic development, and diversified energy production	a)Completion of the rehabilitation of the electrical power plan in Péligre b)Construction of a new electrical power plant in Artibonite c)Completion of the studies on the wind energy potential in targeted areas	b) 35 % a) 50 % b) 100 %	a) 50 % b) 75 % a) 100 % b) 100 %	a) 100 % b) 100 % b) 100 %
Increasing the capacity to transport electricity	Continuous availability of electricity	a)Completion of studies on loops and transversals b)Completion of rehabilitation of the Port-au-Prince electrical network	a) 10 % b) 25 % c) 100 %	a) 10 % b) 50 %	a) 10 % b) 100 %
Increasing the capacity to distribute electricity	Continuous availability of electricity	a)Completion of the rehabilitation of the networks proposed b)Electrification of five communes a year			
Improving the marketing of electricity	Access to continuous electricity that is clean, reliable, profitable, and adapted to users' needs	a)Annual reduction in electricity losses b)Innovative, energy-saving measures put into place c)New business offices established			
<b>PROGRAM 1.7. CONTINUED EXPANSION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE DIGITAL NETWORK THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY</b>	Increase in electronic and financial trade	Availability of reliable, advanced high-speed Internet services		50%	100%
Setting up a network of multimedia centers	Continuous, decentralized availability of multimedia centers	Construction of four multimedia centers			
<b>PROGRAM 1.8. EXTENSION OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES</b>	Improvement in water services and waste management	Increase in the number of beneficiaries with access to drinking water	a) 10 % b) 50 %	a) 10 % b) 100 % a) 100 %	a) 10 %
		a)Increase in the number of beneficiaries		100%	100%



Construction and rehabilitation of drinking water systems	Continuous access to quality drinking water	with access to a drinking water system b)Construction of the proposed DINEPA offices	a) 50 % b) 100 % 100%		
Construction and rehabilitation of sanitation systems	Sanitary equipment and equipment for treatment of human waste available in schools	a)Construction of the proposed excreta treatment center b)Completion of the national campaign on hygiene			
Strengthening and putting in place solid waste management systems	Adequate, clean, and controlled solid waste management	Construction of one landfill site per year			

## **6.2. THE MAJOR AREA OF ECONOMIC REFORM**

Eight programs will be implemented under the major area of economic reform.

### **INSTITUTING ACTIVE GOVERNANCE FOR ACCELERATED, BALANCED ECONOMIC GROWTH**

Government action is essential for accelerated, balanced economic growth. In this regard, it must control inflation, increase government revenue by more effective tax collection, control public spending, and encourage private investment. The proposed measures target openness and partnerships, budget, fiscal, and monetary policy guidelines, strengthening of the financial system, and support for private investment

### **MODERNIZING AND REVITALIZING AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION**

Agriculture provides 80 percent of jobs in rural areas, and its share of GDP is estimated at about 25 percent. But the sector's productivity is low, and the country is no longer self-sufficient in food. Priority is given to diversifying and intensifying plant and animal production, distribution of farm equipment and inputs or financial aid to acquire them, construction and rehabilitation of irrigation systems, putting in place a warehousing chain for agricultural inputs and products, and establishing slaughterhouses and cold chain equipment for livestock production.

### **MODERNIZING AND REVITALIZING FISHING**

Fishing contributes to the stability of a number of local economies. It is also a means for improving the food balance sheet in terms of quantity and quality. Fishing practices need to be modernized, access to fishing equipment and inputs must be assured, fish aggregating devices should be introduced, and cold chain equipment should be installed to ensure sustainable development, the only way ensure the perpetuation of this resource.

### **SUPPORT FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**

Several farm products are not sufficiently processed on site, and this limits the generation of a greater value added and export opportunities. Various trade agreements, including the HELP Law, offer a strong potential for creating jobs, especially in the textile sector, and the reconstruction of the country points to the likelihood of a strong construction industry. Thus targeted measures here involve the agrofood industry, development of industrial and manufacturing zones, development of a construction industry, and establishment of credit guarantee facilities for businessmen.

## MODERNIZING AND PROMOTING THE SERVICES SECTOR

This labor intensive sector is relatively ineffective. It frequently develops in the informal sector. Access to services is problematic and the spaces used are often unhealthy or inadequate. Priorities include access to insurance, establishing a national center for the purchase of farm products, construction of convention and exhibition centers, construction or rehabilitation of public markets, development of commercial zones and arteries, and support for relocation and formalization of street services.

## SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM

Haiti has the same potential as other sunny Caribbean destinations, with its own personality. Yet only the cruise sector is truly active at the present time. Important challenges must be met if the country wants to see the development of seaside tourism, establishment of ecotourism, ethno-tourism, and adventure tourism networks, and development of boating and the cruise lines sector.

## DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES

The soil and subsoil of Haiti contain mineral and energy resources, which, if developed, would make an important contribution to the emergence of Haiti. Prospecting, exploration, and exploitation of mineral resources should be encouraged, while random, uncontrolled exploitation of quarries should be opposed. Exploration of coal and hydrocarbons should also be pursued, for possible production.

## DEVELOPMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

Job creation plays a critical role in development. It is important to structure and strengthen the labor market and to ensure regular employment of many workers in the short- and medium-run, to relieve their poverty. Priorities include establishment of a forum of labor market partners, maximizing use of labor in public works projects, implementing highly labor-intensive projects, and increasing the productivity of labor and the employability of workers.

The following diagram and table present the list of programs and their subprograms under the economic reform area, and the expected impact, results indicators, and annual targets for each subprogram.

## Diagram 5. PROGRAMS AND SUBPROGRAMS OF THE MAJOR AREA OF ECONOMIC REFORM

### PROGRAMS AND SUBPROGRAMS

#### 2.1. ESTABLISHING ACTIVE GOVERNANCE FOR ACCELERATED, BALANCED ECONOMIC GROWTH

- 2.1.1. Making the choice for openness and partnership
- 2.1.2. Budget and fiscal policy guidelines
- 2.1.3. Guidelines for monetary policy and the financial system
- 2.1.4. Support for private investment

#### 2.2. MODERNIZING AND REVITALIZING AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

- 2.2.1. Diversifying and intensifying crops and animal production
- 2.2.2. Facilitating access to farm equipment and inputs
- 2.2.3. Construction and rehabilitation of irrigation systems
- 2.2.4. Establishing a warehousing chain for agricultural inputs and production
- 2.2.5. Setting up a network of slaughterhouses and a cold chain for livestock products

#### 2.3. MODERNIZING AND revitalizing FISHING

- 2.3.1. Supporting the sustainable development of fishing
- 2.3.2. Facilitating access to fishing equipment and inputs
- 2.3.3. Introducing fish-aggregating devices
- 2.3.4. Developing hillside lakes
- 2.3.5. Introducing fish hatcheries
- 2.3.6. Introducing fish farms
- 2.3.7. Establishing a cold chain for fish products

#### 2.4. SUPPORTING INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- 2.4.1. Developing the agrofood industry
- 2.4.2. Developing industrial/manufacturing zones
- 2.4.3. Developing the construction industry
- 2.4.4. Improving access to guarantee facilities for businessmen

#### 2.5. MODERNIZING AND REVITALIZING THE SERVICES SECTOR

- 2.5.1. Improving access to insurance
- 2.5.2. Setting up a national center for purchasing agricultural products and an office for securitization of farm produce markets
- 2.5.3. Building convention and exhibition centers
- 2.5.4. Developing the cruise sector

#### 2.6. SUPPORTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM

- 2.6.1. Developing seaside tourism
- 2.6.2. Developing a network for ecotourism, ethno-tourism, and adventure tourism
- 2.6.3. Developing boating
- 2.6.4. Developing the cruise sector

#### 2.7. DEVELOPING MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES

- 2.7.1. Developing mining resources
- 2.7.2. Sustainable development of quarries
- 2.7.3. Improving the energy balance sheet

#### 2.8. DEVELOPMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

- 2.8.1. Setting up a forum for labor market partners
- 2.8.2. Implementing highly labor-intensive projects
- 2.8.3. Increasing labor productivity and the employability of workers

**Table 12. MATRIX OF THE EXPECTED RESULTS  
OF THE MAJOR AREA OF ECONOMIC REFORM**

<b>Subprograms</b>	<b>Expected impact</b>	<b>Results indicators</b>	<b>Targets: 2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
PROGRAM 2.1. INSTITUTING ACTIVE GOVERNANCE FOR ACCELERATED, BALANCED ECONOMIC GROWTH	Increased productivity and competitiveness	1.The necessary budget, fiscal, and financial policies in place 2.A global partnership for development built (MDG 8)			
Budget and fiscal policy guidelines	Reduction of dependence on external aid	Growth of tax and customs receipts	10 %	10 %	10 %
Supporting private investment	Development of private enterprise	a)Proposed investment funds in place b)The policies and tools to promote the growth of the textiles sector in place c)Increase in the number of private businesses	a) 50 % b) 50 % c) 7 %	a) 100 % b) 100 % c) 7 %	c) 7 %

PROGRAM 2.2. MODERNIZING AND REVITALIZING AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION	Increase in food self-sufficiency	Increase in arable land, productivity, diversity, and quality			
Diversifying and intensifying crop and animal production	Increased production of crops and animals	a)Development of promising export sectors b)Increase in projects in support of farmers c)Intensification of anti-parasite measures d)Introduction of integrated productive systems for local agricultural development	b) 10% c) 10%	a) 50% b) 10% c) 10% d) 50%	a) 100% b) 10% c) 10% d) 100%
Facilitating access to farm machinery and inputs	Increased agricultural production	a)Increase in the number of recipients of subsidized seeds b) Increase in the number of recipients of subsidized fertilizer c) Annual increase in the number of cisterns built d)Annual increase in national production of seeds and fertilizers	a) 7% b) 7% c) 10% d) 10%	a) 7% b) 7% c) 10% d) 10%	a) 7% b) 7% c) 10% d) 10%
Construction and rehabilitation of irrigation systems	Increased agricultural production	Implementation of the proposed irrigation projects	25%	50%	100%
Establishing a warehousing chain for agricultural inputs and production	Reduction in farm losses, increase in producers' income, and creation of value added	Guarantee fund for food conservation and warehousing centers operational		50%	100%
Setting up a network of slaughterhouses and a cold chain for livestock products	Reduction in farm losses, increase in producers' income, and creation of value added	Guarantee fund for a network of slaughterhouses and a cold chain operational		50%	100%
<b>PROGRAM 2.3. MODERNIZING AND REVITALIZING FISHING</b>	<b>Diversification of food consumption</b>	<b>Increase in consumption of local fish products</b>			
Supporting the sustainable development	Development, marketing, and growth				

of fishing	of fishing	a)Development of promising production and export industries b)Establishment of proposed maritime zoning c) Implementation of a national maritime fishing policy	c) 35%	a) 50 % b) 50 % c) 70 %	a) 100 % b) 100 % c) 100 %
Facilitating access to fishing equipment and inputs	Development, marketing, and growth of fishing	a)Guarantee fund for building landing piers b)Increase in number of beneficiaries of subsidized fishing equipment	b) 7 %	a) 50 % b) 7 %	a) 100 % b) 7 %
Introducing fish-aggregating devices	Development, marketing, and growth of fishing	Guarantee fund for fish-aggregation devices operational		50 %	100 %
Developing hillside lakes	Development, marketing, and growth of fishing	Introduction and development of 10 hillside lakes a year	100%	100%	100%
Introducing fish hatcheries	Development, marketing, and growth of fishing	Guarantee fund for implementation of a national strategy is operational		50 %	100 %
Introducing fish farms	Development, marketing, and growth of fishing	Guarantee fund for implementation of a national strategy is operational		50 %	100 %
Establishing a cold chain for fish products	Development, marketing, and growth of fishing	Guarantee fund for implementation of a national strategy is operational		50 %	100 %
<b>PROGRAM 2.4. SUPPORTING INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>Growth of the industrial and manufacturing sector</b>	<b>Growth of exports</b>			
Development of the agrofood industry	Development of industrialization and the agrofood industry	Guarantee fund for implementation of a national strategy is operational		50 %	100 %
Development of industrial and manufacturing zones	Increase in manufacturing and processing	a)Development of three free zones b)Annual implementation of proposed projects to develop manufacturing and industrial zones	a) 25 % b) 25%	a) 50 % b) 50 %	a) 100 % b) 100 %
<b>PROGRAM 2.5. MODERNIZING AND REVITALIZING THE SERVICES SECTOR</b>	Extension of the formal business sector	Reduction of the informal sector			

Improving access to insurance	Strengthening of the insurance sector	Agricultural financing and insurance program in place			100%
Building and rehabilitating public markets	Development and regulation of the public markets sector	Completion of the proposed projects	50%	100%	
Developing commercial zones and arteries	Development of commercial urban zones	Guarantee fund for development of commercial zones in operation		50%	100%
<b>PROGRAM 2.6. SUPPORTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM</b>	Growth of the tourist sector	Growth of sustainable investment			
Developing seaside tourism	Increase in seaside tourist activities	a)Completion of development designs and business plans for the targeted areas b)Development of the proposed tourist sites completed c)Annual increase in the number of tourists	b) 50% c) 7%	a) 50% b) 100% c) 7%	a) 100% c) 7%
Developing an ecotourism, ethno-tourism, and adventure tourism network	Increase in ecotourism activities	a)Infrastructure to receive tourists in place b)Annual strengthening of tourism police	a) 50% b) 10%	a) 100% b) 10%	b) 10%
Developing the cruise sector	Increase in the cruise sector	Completion of studies to develop a cruise port			100%
<b>PROGRAM 2.7. DEVELOPING MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES</b>	Growth of the mining sector	Growth of sustainable investment			
Develop mining resources	Development of the mining sector	a)Measures for control of exploitation of mining sites in place b) Introduction of a mining cadaster in the 10 departments	a) 25% b) 25%	a) 50% b) 50%	a) 100% b) 100%
Sustainable exploitation of quarries	Environmental protection and development of the quarries sector	Measures for the control and exploitation of sand quarries in place	25%	50%	100%
<b>PROGRAM 2.8. DEVELOPMENT OF EMPLOYMENT</b>	Improved labor market access	Decline in unemployment			
Implementation of highly labor-intensive projects	Increase in the number of workers	Increase in the number of beneficiaries of highly labor-intensive structural projects	10%	10%	10%



## **6.3. THE MAJOR AREA OF SOCIAL REFORM**

The major work area of social reform comprises nine programs

### **STRENGTHENING HIGHER EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING**

The entire sector will be restructured in order for Haiti to become an emerging country, while at the same time the development poles will be strengthened. A network of university centers is envisaged at these poles, as are regional networks of vocational and technical training centers, a fund to support research and innovation, and financing for specialized scholarships.

### **INCREASING ACCESS TO PRESCHOOL, PRIMARY, AND SECONDARY EDUCATION**

There are huge deficiencies here: inadequate supply, an average quality of education, relatively unmotivated teachers, etc. A network of preschools, primary schools, high schools, and schools for preparation and certification of teachers will have to be set up, in addition to adult education classes and classes for children outside the system, as well as school cafeteria services. Attention must also be focused on early childhood, eradicating illiteracy, and promoting gender equality in education.

### **INCREASING ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES**

The health situation in the country is precarious. Child and maternal mortality rates are high, and several pathologies affect large portions of society. The health system does not provide adequate health care coverage, which is aggravated by the poor distribution of human resources. Priorities include establishment of university hospital centers, “reference” hospitals, community hospitals, and health centers with and without beds, in addition to fighting endemic and epidemic diseases, introducing a school health program, identifying persons in difficulty, and strengthening health and population policies.

### **PROTECTING AND DEVELOPING THE CULTURAL HERITAGE AND SUPPORTING CULTURAL CREATIVITY**

Culture should be an integral part of national and local development. It has both a social and an economic value that should be developed to advantage. Priorities include implementation of a plan to protect and develop the cultural heritage, creation of regional offices of the national archives and different networks of equipment, and establishment of a cultural development fund.

### **INCREASING ACCESS TO HOUSING**

Access to housing is limited by a weak financial capacity and an inadequate legal framework, but also by a series of practices related to urban development, land ownership, construction methods, financing opportunities, and administrative procedures. Priorities include rehousing persons who lost their homes, increasing the supply of serviced urban land, and development of a financial mechanism for housing.

## ENSURING DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIC ACTIVITIES, SPORTS, RECREATION, AND YOUTH

Civic education, sports, recreation, and the development of youth are importance for social integration and improving living conditions and the quality of life. Priorities include development of civic activities, development of high-level sports, construction of multi-sports and recreational centers, development of school and municipal sports programs, promotion of sports for all, and development of sports competitions for the disabled. Priority should also be given to protecting youth and developing youth-oriented structures and activities.

## ESTABLISHING A SOCIAL INSURANCE SYSTEM FOR ALL WORKERS

Consideration should be given to establishing an expanded social insurance system for workers in both the formal and informal sectors of the economy. This social protection should enable them to deal with risks related to the labor market (occupational illnesses, work accidents, unemployment, retirement, and death) or to amortize social expenses not otherwise covered. The idea is to protect them against the risk of lost earnings or idle periods, as well as to make the formal labor market more attractive and flexible.

## ORGANIZING SOCIAL SOLIDARITY

Social solidarity towards the most disadvantaged should be assured in cases where they are confronted by special difficulties either temporary or permanent in nature. To this end, it is important to ensure the construction of social insertion and receiving centers for children, special education centers and social and medical establishments for children with special needs, workshops offering protected work for persons with disabilities, centers to receive dependent adults, and residences for women and children who are victims of violence.

## ENSURING GENDER EQUALITY

Gender equality and empowerment of women are critical to social development, economic recovery, and poverty reduction. Priority is given to implementing a gender equality policy, strengthening the legal framework, producing and disseminating information on gender equality, increasing the participation of women in development, and fighting violence to women and girls.

The following diagram and table present the list of programs and subprograms in the area of social reform, as well as the expected impact, results indicators, and annual targets for each of them.

## Diagram 6: PROGRAMS AND SUBPROGRAMS OF THE MAJOR AREA OF SOCIAL REFORM

### 3.1. STRENGTHENING HIGHER EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING

- 3.1.1. Putting in place networks of university centers at regional development poles
- 3.1.2. Putting in place regional centers of vocational and technical training
- 3.1.3. Setting up a research and innovation support fund
- 3.1.4. Ensuring financing of specialized scholarships

### 3.2. INCREASING ACCESS TO PRESCHOOL, PRIMARY, AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

- 3.2.1. Establishing primary schools in the communal sections
- 3.2.2. Establishing high schools in the communes
- 3.2.3. Establishing a basic school for certification of vocational skills at each local development pole
- 3.2.4. Creating training classes for adults and children outside the system
- 3.2.5. Extending school cafeteria services
- 3.2.6. Providing early childhood services
- 3.2.7. Eradicating illiteracy
- 3.2.8. Promoting gender equality in education

### 3.3. INCREASING ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

- 3.3.1. Setting up university hospital centers at the three major regional development poles
- 3.3.2. Establishing reference hospitals at the regional development poles
- 3.3.3. Establishing community reference hospitals at the local development poles
- 3.3.4. Setting up health centers with beds in the communes
- 3.3.5. Setting up health centers without beds in the communes
- 3.3.6. Fighting endemic and epidemic diseases
- 3.3.7. Putting in place a school health program
- 3.3.8. Identifying and providing services for persons in difficulty
- 3.3.9. Strengthening implementation of health and population policies

### 3.4. PROTECTING AND DEVELOPING THE CULTURAL HERITAGE AND SUPPORTING CULTURAL CREATIVITY

- 3.4.1. Ensuring the protection, conservation, and development of the cultural heritage
- 3.4.2. Deconcentrating the Haitian National Archives in the regional development poles
- 3.4.3. Establishing a network of national museums at the regional development poles
- 3.4.4. Putting in place cultural production equipment at the major regional development poles
- 3.4.5. Establishing a cultural center for each regional development pole
- 3.4.6. Establishing a reading and cultural center at each local development pole
- 3.4.7. Establishing a technical center for training in the arts and in cultural heritage trades for each local development pole
- 3.4.8. Creating a cultural development fund
- 3.4.9. Creating structures for public information and communications at the regional development poles

### 3.5. INCREASING ACCESS TO HOUSING

- 3.5.1. Supporting new housing for persons who lost their homes
- 3.5.2. Promoting an increased supply of urban plots serviced for housing
- 3.5.3. Developing an effective, equitable home financing mechanism

### 3.6. ENSURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIC ACTIVITIES, SPORTS, RECREATION, AND YOUTH

- 3.6.1. Promotion and development of civic activities
- 3.6.2. Promotion and development of high-level sports
- 3.6.3. Establishing multi-sports and recreational centers at the local development poles
- 3.6.4. Developing school and municipal sports and promoting sports for all

- 3.6.5. Developing sports competitions for disabled persons
- 3.6.6. Ensuring the protection and development of youth
- 3.6.7. Creating a fund for the development of civic activities, sports, and recreation

3.7. ESTABLISHING A SOCIAL INSURANCE SYSTEM FOR ALL WORKERS

- 3.7.1. Extending social insurance to all workers
- 3.7.2. Strengthening the operation and improving the profitability of the social insurance system

3.8. ORGANIZING SOCIAL SOLIDARITY

- 3.8.1. Building a center for social insertion of children at each local development pole
- 3.8.2. Building a special education center for children with special needs at each local development pole
- 3.8.3. Building a medical and social center for children with special needs at each local development pole
  - 3.8.4. Building a sheltered workshop at each local development pole
  - 3.8.5. Building a center for dependent adults at each local development pole
- 3.8.6. Building a shelter for women and children who are victims of violence at each local development pole

3.9. ENSURING GENDER EQUALITY

- 3.9.1. Implementing a gender equality policy
- 3.9.2. Pursuing amendments to the legal system
- 3.9.3. Ensuring the production and dissemination of information on gender equality
  - 3.9.4. Increasing female participation
  - 3.9.5. Creating a gender and development fund
  - 3.9.6. Fighting violence to women and girls

Table 13.  
MATRIX OF THE expected RESULTS  
OF THE MAJOR AREA OF SOCIAL REFORM

Subprograms	Expected Impact	Results Indicators	Targets		
			2014	2015	2016
<p><b>PROGRAM 3.1. STRENGTHENING HIGHER EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING</b></p> <p>Putting in place networks of university centers at regional development poles</p> <p>Putting in place regional vocational and technical training centers</p> <p>Instituting a research and innovation support fund</p> <p>Ensuring financing of specialized scholarships</p>	<p>Increase in the level of education of the population</p> <p>Increased accessibility to efficient university centers</p> <p>Availability of efficient technical and vocational training centers adapted to the employment market</p> <p>Availability of funds</p> <p>Availability of specialized scholarships</p>	<p>1.Increase in the number of persons with degrees</p> <p>2.Introduction of hierarchical networks of university and vocational training centers</p> <p>Annual implementation of a university campus rehabilitation/construction project</p> <p>Annual implementation of a rehabilitation/construction project for a technical and vocational training center</p> <p>Funds set up and operational</p> <p>Funds set up and operational</p>	<p>100 %</p> <p>100 %</p>	<p>100 %</p> <p>100 %</p> <p>50%</p> <p>50%</p>	<p>100 %</p> <p>100 %</p> <p>100%</p> <p>100%</p>
<p><b>PROGRAM 3.2. INCREASING ACCESS TO PRESCHOOL AND PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION</b></p> <p>Establishing primary schools in communal sections</p> <p>Establishing high schools in communes</p> <p>Establishing an EFACAP at every local development pole</p>	<p>Increase in schooling rates</p> <p>Increased availability of efficient primary schools that are rehabilitated and better equipped</p> <p>Increased availability of efficient high schools that are rehabilitated and better equipped</p> <p>Increased availability of efficient EFACAPS that are rehabilitated and better equipped</p> <p>Increased availability of efficient</p>	<p>1.Increase in the number of students in primary school</p> <p>2.Universal primary education (MDG 2)</p> <p>a)Annual implementation of projects for rehabilitation/construction of primary schools</p> <p>b)Increase in the number of beneficiaries in the “education for all” program</p> <p>c)An e-education system in place and operational</p> <p>Annual implementation of a project for rehabilitation/construction of high schools</p> <p>Annual increase in the number of teachers benefiting from the national continuing education program</p> <p>Annual increase in the number of</p>	<p>a) 100 %</p> <p>b) 10 %</p> <p>100 %</p> <p>10 %</p> <p>10 %</p>	<p>a) 100 %</p> <p>b) 10 %</p> <p>c) 50%</p> <p>100 %</p> <p>10 %</p> <p>10 %</p>	<p>a) 100%</p> <p>b) 10%</p> <p>c) 100%</p> <p>100 %</p> <p>10 %</p> <p>10 %</p>

Creating training classes for adults and children outside the system	special education classes for children in rehabilitated, well-equipped facilities	beneficiaries of the national adult education program			
Extending school cafeteria services	Access to appropriate meals at school	Annual increase in the number of beneficiaries of the national school cafeteria program	10 %	10 %	10 %
Providing early childhood services	Adequate institutional response to the problem of early childhood	An educational statistical information system in place	100 %		
Eradicating illiteracy	Effective increase in the population with a basic education	Annual increase in the number of beneficiaries of the national functional literacy program	10 %	10 %	10 %
<b>PROGRAM 3.3. INCREASING ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES</b>	Accessible, quality health services offered to the entire population	1.Establishment of hierarchical health center networks 2.Reduction of child mortality (MDG 4) 3.Improvement in maternal health (MDG 5) 4. Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases (MDG 6) 5. Reduction of mortality linked to endemic and epidemic diseases			
Setting up university hospital centers at the three major regional development poles	Increased availability of efficient university hospital centers	a) Completion of the construction of the State University Hospital b) Annual implementation of a project for the rehabilitation/construction of university hospital centers c) Establishment of one specialized center a year	a) 50 %  c) 100 %	a) 75 %  b) 50 % c) 100 %	a) 100% b) 100% c) 100%
Establishing reference hospitals at the regional development poles	Increased availability of efficient reference hospital centers	Annual implementation of a project for the rehabilitation/construction of a reference	100 %	100 %	100 %

Establishing community reference hospitals in the local development poles	Increased availability of efficient community hospital centers	hospital Annual implementation of projects for the rehabilitation/construction of community reference hospital centers	100 %	100%	100%
Setting up health centers with beds in the communes	Increased availability of efficient health centers with beds	Annual rehabilitation/construction of 7 health centers with beds	100 %	100%	100%
Setting up health centers without beds in the communal sections	Increased availability of efficient health centers without beds	Annual rehabilitation/construction of 12 health centers without beds	100 %	100 %	100 %
Fighting endemic and epidemic diseases	Control and ultimate eradication of endemic and epidemic diseases	Annual increase in the number of beneficiaries of national prevention and vaccination campaigns	10 %	10 %	10 %
Putting in place a school health program	Increased awareness of the importance of vaccination and personal hygiene	Annual increase in the number of beneficiaries of a national school health program	10 %	10 %	10 %
Identifying persons in difficulty	Adequate institutional response to the problem of persons with disabilities	Annual increase in the number of beneficiaries of the national program for rehabilitation and reintegration of persons with disabilities	10 %	10 %	10 %
Strengthening implementation of health and population policies	Growing awareness and increase of an effective, modern, adapted public health system	a)Annual increase in the number of beneficiaries of the national health insurance card program b)Annual increase in the number of beneficiaries of the maternal and child health program c)Annual increase in the number of beneficiaries of the reproductive health program	a) 10% b) 10% c) 10%	a) 10% b) 10% c) 10%	a) 10% b) 10% c) 10%

<p>PROGRAM 3.4. PROTECTING AND DEVELOPING THE CULTURAL HERITAGE AND SUPPORTING CULTURAL CREATIVITY</p>	<p>Strengthening national identity and pride and an increase in attendance at cultural activities</p>				
<p>Ensuring the protection, conservation, and development of the cultural heritage</p>	<p>Increased tourism linked to the development and promotion of the cultural heritage</p>	<p>Increase in cultural tourism and recreational activities</p>			
<p>Setting up regional national archives at the regional development poles</p>	<p>Increased availability of the national archives</p>	<p>a) Annual implementation of a project to rehabilitate/develop a “Sans Souci” national history park b) Rehabilitation of 6 targeted forts and the 365-Door Palace c) Rehabilitation of 9 theatres in Port-au-Prince</p>	<p>a) 100% b) 25% c) 25%</p>	<p>a) 100% b) 50% c) 50%</p>	<p>a) 100% b) 100% c) 100%</p>
<p>Establishing a network of national museums at the regional development poles</p>	<p>Increased availability of the national museums</p>	<p>Completion of construction of the historical and public archives complex</p>		<p>50%</p>	<p>100%</p>
<p>Putting in place cultural production equipment at the major regional development poles</p>	<p>Artists have access to better infrastructure to perform and develop their skills</p>	<p>Completion of the rehabilitation of MUPANAH (Haitian National Pantheon Museum)</p>		<p>50%</p>	<p>100%</p>
<p>Establishing a cultural center for each regional development pole</p>	<p>Increased availability of cultural centers</p>	<p>Completion of the construction of the proposed recreational and performing arts centers</p>	<p>50 %</p>	<p>100%</p>	
<p>Establishing a reading and cultural center (CLAC) in each development pole</p>	<p>Increased availability of CLACs</p>	<p>Creation of a cultural center every year</p>	<p>100 %</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p>
<p>Establishing a technical center for training in the arts and cultural heritage trades for each local development pole</p>	<p>Increased availability of technical centers for training in artisanry and the crafts.</p>	<p>Rehabilitation/construction of 4 reading and cultural centers every year</p>	<p>100 %</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p>
<p>Creating a cultural development fund</p>	<p>Increased development and promotion of cultural and artistic products</p>	<p>Establishment of an arts and crafts school/workshop every year</p>	<p>100 %</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p>
<p>Creating structures for public</p>	<p>Increased promotion of culture</p>	<p>Creation of a space for performance, exhibitions, and sales of cultural, artistic, and</p>	<p>100 %</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p>



information and communications at the regional development poles		artisanal products annually  Creation of 2 regional communications cells every year	100%	100%	100%
<b>PROGRAM 3.5. INCREASING ACCESS TO HOUSING</b>	Ensuring decent housing for the entire population	Increase in the number of private properties conducive to a modern, quality standard of living			
Supporting new housing for persons who lost their homes	Improving housing conditions for persons who lost their homes	a) Annual increase in rehabilitated housing b) Increase in rehabilitated districts c) Definitive closing of all camps for displaced persons	a) 7% b) 7% c) 50%	a) 7% b) 7% c) 100%	a) 7% b) 7%
Promoting the increased supply of urban plots serviced for housing	Increase in serviced plots ready for housing construction	Studies conducted on the availability of land and related urban development procedures		50%	50%
Developing an effective, equitable home financing mechanism	Increased availability of financing for private property	Mechanisms for facilitating microcredits and savings put in place	25%	50%	50%

<p><b>PROGRAM 3.6. ENSURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIC ACTIVITIES, SPORTS, RECREATION, AND YOUTH</b></p> <p>Promotion and development of civic activities</p> <p>Promotion and development of high-level sports</p> <p>Establishing multi-sports and recreational centers at the local development poles</p> <p>Development of school and municipal sports and promotion of sports for all</p> <p>Developing sports competitions for persons with disabilities</p> <p>Ensuring the protection and development of youth</p>	<p>Forming young people who are responsible, aware citizens, ready to take on today's challenges</p> <p>Heightened awareness of the importance of civic action and being a responsible citizen</p> <p>Increased awareness of the importance of high-level sports for human development</p> <p>Increased availability of decentralized multi-sports and recreational centers</p> <p>Increased awareness of the importance of sports for social and human development</p> <p>Increased awareness of the importance of sports for persons with disabilities from a social and human standpoint</p> <p>Increased awareness of the importance of protection and development of youth</p>	<p>1. Increase in the number of persons participating in youth training and instructional programs</p> <p>2. Increased diversity in available sports and recreational activities</p> <p>Construction of 3 regional civic service centers every year</p> <p>Construction of 2 professional-level sports centers</p> <p>Annual construction of multi-sports and recreational centers</p> <p>The rehabilitation / construction and outfitting of 2 sports and recreational centers every year</p> <p>Annual increase in the number of beneficiaries of the national "Handisport" program for persons with disabilities</p> <p>Annual implementation of development projects for promotion of youth initiatives</p>	<p>100 %</p> <p>25 %</p> <p>100 %</p> <p>100 %</p> <p>7 %</p> <p>100 %</p>	<p>100 %</p> <p>50 %</p> <p>100 %</p> <p>100 %</p> <p>7 %</p> <p>100 %</p>	<p>100 %</p> <p>100 %</p> <p>100 %</p> <p>100 %</p> <p>7 %</p> <p>100 %</p>
<p><b>PROGRAM 3.7. ESTABLISHING A SOCIAL INSURANCE SYSTEM FOR ALL WORKERS</b></p> <p>Extending social insurance/security to all workers</p> <p>Improving the profitability of the</p>	<p>Guaranteed social coverage adapted to all workers</p> <p>Increased availability of social insurance coverage for all workers</p>	<p>Increase in the number of persons receiving social coverage</p> <p>a) Completion of a technical study on current insurance practices followed by recommendations</p> <p>b) Information campaigns organized</p>	<p></p>	<p>a) 100 %</p> <p>b) 100 %</p>	<p></p>

social insurance/security system	Increased profitability of social insurance coverage for all workers	Performance of audits and the computerization of ONA and OFATMA		50%	100%
PROGRAM 3.8. ORGANIZING SOCIAL SOLIDARITY	Reduction of social inequalities and violence to women and children	1.Increase in the number of beneficiaries 2. Increase in the diversity of the supply of specialized services			
Building a center for social insertion of children at each local development pole	Increased availability of social insertion centers	Annual implementation of projects for the rehabilitation/construction of 2 transit and reinsertion centers	100 %	100 %	100 %
Building a sheltered workshop at each local development pole	Increased availability of sheltered workshops	Construction of 2 sheltered workshops a year	100 %	100 %	100 %
Building a center for dependent adults at each local development pole	Increased availability of centers for dependent adults	Annual construction of a center for housing older or dependent adults	100 %	100 %	100 %
Building a shelter for housing women and children who are victims of violence at each local development pole	Increased availability of shelters for housing women and children who are victims of violence	Annual construction of a shelter for housing women and children who are victims of violence	100 %	100 %	100 %
PROGRAM 3.9. ENSURING GENDER EQUALITY	Guarantee of an equitable, just, and egalitarian society	1. Increase in the participation of women in economic, political, and social life 2. Promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women (MDG 3)			

Creation of a gender and development fund	Availability of the fund	3. Reduction of acts of violence against women and girls	100%	100%	100%
Fighting violence to women and girls	Increased awareness of the importance of preventing violence to women and girls	Annual implementation of projects to promote economic opportunities in rural regions	100%	100%	100%
		Annual implementation of national campaigns for the prevention of and protection against gender-specific violence			

## **6.4. THE MAJOR WORK AREA OF INSTITUTIONAL REFORM**

Under the major work area of institutional reform, seven programs are proposed.

### **REVISING THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

Many of the practices followed in the political, social, economic, and regional governance of the country are still ineffective, dysfunctional, or archaic. Revision of the legal framework will give priority to the right to citizenship, the legal framework applicable to business, the legal framework for civil society, and the legal framework for regional development and planning, and local development. Moreover, an ongoing process of revision of the Constitution should lead to a better balance among the three branches of government and better governance.

### **STRENGTHENING NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS**

The country's institutions suffered heavy human losses and extensive material damage as a result of the earthquake, and several of them are still operating in difficult conditions. Parliament and independent institutions must be returned to normal operating conditions, and their political and administrative capacities must be reinforced. It is equally important to ensure that the programmed elections are financed and the National Identification Office and Civil Registry are strengthened.

### **MODERNIZING THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

The future of Haiti depends on the level of professionalism of its government. First it is important to ensure that it has permanent new facilities and equipment. At the same time, the government must be re-engineered on the basis of three functions (strategic planning, regulation, and provision of services). Moreover, reform of the civil service, including the training plan, program for insertion of the diaspora, and recruitment, must be ensured, along with the institutional strengthening of the central government.

### **MODERNIZING THE DECONCENTRATED GOVERNMENT**

Increased access to public services for the population and businesses must be ensured throughout the country. Thus it is important to expand efforts to deconcentrate the central government and modernize its administration at the 12 regional development poles and 42 local development poles, according to their specific functions. Priority is given to the construction and equipping of government centers, staffing the deconcentrated facilities, and strengthening personnel skills.

### **DECENTRALIZATION**

Establishing regional and local government offices has run up against numerous obstacles despite a consensus on the need for them. It is importance to ensure that they participate in the development boom, as well as in offering public services and in solving problems in their specific fields or in areas shared with the central government. Priority is given to construction and outfitting of government centers, increasing the number of personnel, setting up local development and planning committees, increasing local financial resources, and strengthening job skills.

## STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY

The coordinated mobilization of all public sector and organized civil society stakeholders (private sector, NGOs, foundations, cooperatives, and associations) is critical to the country's development. The desired partnership would involve the planning and financing of development and reconstruction efforts, and introduction and management of infrastructure, equipment, and services. Priority is given to structuring and managing partnerships with civil society and financing development initiatives.

## STRENGTHENING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND SECURITY

Strengthening the administration of justice and security is crucial to the emergence of Haiti. Priorities include strengthening the network of courts and infrastructure for law and order, emergencies, and fires, as well as reinforcing the network of prisons and detention centers. Priority is also given to putting in place a new army, deploying a national legal assistance system, certification of legal and judicial professions, and guaranteeing property rights.

The following diagram and table present the list of programs and subprograms in the area of institutional reform, as well as the expected impact, results indicators, and annual targets for each subprogram.

**Diagram 7. THE PROGRAMS AND SUBPROGRAMS OF THE MAJOR AREA OF INSTITUTIONAL REFORM**

PROGRAMS AND SUBPROGRAMS

- 4.1. REVISING THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK
  - 4.1.1. Revising the Constitution
  - 4.1.2. Ensuring the right to citizenship
  - 4.1.3. Modernizing the legal framework for business
  - 4.1.4. Modernizing the legal framework for civil society
  - 4.1.5. Modernizing the legal framework for regional development and restructuring and local development
- 4.2. STRENGTHENING NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS
  - 4.2.1. Ensuring election financing
  - 4.2.2. Strengthening parliamentary action
  - 4.2.3. Strengthening independent institutions
  - 4.2.4. Ensuring the identification of persons and property
- 4.3. MODERNIZING THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
  - 4.3.1. Rehousing and equipping the central government
  - 4.3.2. Re-engineering the government
  - 4.3.3. Accelerating reform of the civil service
  - 4.3.4. Furthering the institutional strengthening of the central government
- 4.4. MODERNIZING THE DECONCENTRATED GOVERNMENT
  - 4.4.1. Building and equipping government centers
  - 4.4.2. Increasing the number of personnel
  - 4.4.3. Stepping up institution-building in the decentralized government
- 4.5. DECENTRALIZATION
  - 4.5.1. Building and equipping administrative centers
  - 4.5.2. Increasing the number of personnel
  - 4.5.3. Managing local planning and development
  - 4.5.4. Increasing local financial resources
  - 4.5.5. Increasing institution-building in the regions
- 4.6. STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY
  - 4.6.1. Promoting partnerships with civil society
  - 4.6.2. Increasing the financing of development activities
  - 4.6.3. Ensuring management of civil society partners
- 4.7. STRENGTHENING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND SECURITY
  - 4.7.1. Strengthening the network of courts
  - 4.7.2. Strengthening the network of infrastructure for law and order, emergencies, and fire
  - 4.7.3. Strengthening the network of prisons and detention centers
  - 4.7.4. Establishing an army
  - 4.7.5. Setting up a national legal assistance system
  - 4.7.6. Certifying legal and judicial professions
  - 4.7.7. Guaranteeing property rights
  - 4.7.8. Strengthening consideration of gender issues in the judiciary

**Table 14. MATRIX OF EXPECTED RESULTS FOR THE  
MAJOR AREA OF INSTITUTIONAL REFORM**

<b>Subprograms</b>	<b>Expected impact</b>	<b>Results indicators</b>	<b>Targets 2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
<p><b>PROGRAM 4.1. REVISING THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK</b></p> <p>Modernizing the legal framework for regional planning and development and local development</p>	<p><b>Modernization of the legal framework</b></p> <p>Availability of adapted and modern legislation providing the legal framework for regional and local planning and development</p>	<p><b>Publication of the preliminary proposals, draft laws and codes</b></p> <p>Establishment of a cadastral information system</p>	100%	100%	100%
<p><b>PROGRAM 4.2. STRENGTHENING NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS</b></p> <p>Strengthening parliamentary action</p> <p>Strengthening independent institutions</p> <p>Ensuring the identification of persons and property</p>	<p><b>Strengthening democratic governance</b></p> <p>Institutional strengthening of Parliament</p> <p>Institutional strengthening of the CSCCA, OPC, and CEP</p> <p>Institutional strengthening and decentralization of the ONI</p>	<p><b>Putting in place the proposed public services</b></p> <p>Completion of the construction of a new legislative palace</p> <p>a)Completion of the construction of the new central office of the CSCCA b)Construction of 3 regional CSCCA offices a year c)Construction of the central OPC office d)Construction of the central CEP office</p> <p>a)Construction of the central offices of ONI and the Civil Registry b)Annual increase in the number of beneficiaries with a renewed national identification card</p>	<p>50%</p> <p>a) 100% b) 100%</p> <p>b)10%</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>b)100% c)50% d)50%</p> <p>a)50% b)10%</p>	<p>b)100% c)100% d)100%</p> <p>a)100% b)10%</p>
<p><b>PROGRAM 4.3. MODERNIZING THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT</b></p> <p>Rehousing the central government</p>	<p><b>Increasing the quality of central government services</b></p> <p>Institutional strengthening of the BNP, BME, LNBTP, and CNIGS</p>	<p><b>Establishing the public services proposed</b></p> <p>a)Construction of three ministries a year b)Renovation of diplomatic missions abroad</p> <p>a)Effective implementation of central government reform</p>	<p>a) 100 % b) 50 %</p> <p>a) 100 %</p>	<p>a) 100 % b) 100 %</p>	<p>a) 100 %</p>



Re-engineering the government	Institutional strengthening of the UEPs in targeted ministries, and development of tourism, protected areas, and the national heritage	b)Annual increase in plans for intervention in and prevention of risks and disasters c)Gradual placement of the authorities for organization and protection of protected areas	b) 10% c) 7%	b) 10% c) 7%	b) 10% c) 7%
Accelerating reform of the civil service	An effective, accessible, and modern government	a) Strengthening and modernization of national training schools b) Annual increase in strengthening management of human resources in the civil service	a) 100% b) 7%	a) 100% b) 7%	a) 100% b) 7%
Increasing the institutional strengthening of the central government	A strong, effective and modern central government	a) Inventory of all institution-building projects b) Implementation of a strategic framework for the long-term institution-building of the central government c) Increase in PNH staffing	a) 30% b) 50% c) 7%	a) 70% b) 100% c) 7%	a) 100% c) 7%
<b>PROGRAM 4.4. MODERNIZING THE DECONCENTRATED GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>Deconcentrated government services throughout the territory</b>	<b>The proposed public services in place</b>			
Build and equip the government centers	Access to quality deconcentrated government services	Annual implementation of projects for rehabilitation/construction of 10 different government centers in the regional development poles	100%	100%	100%
Increase the number of personnel	Deconcentrated governments provided with quality human resources	Increase in trained government personnel in the deconcentrated government administrations	7%	7%	7%
Increase the institutional strengthening of the deconcentrated government	Access to quality deconcentrated government services	a)Inventory of all institution-building projects b)Implementation of a long-term strategic framework for institution-building of the deconcentrated government	a) 30% b) 30%	a) 70% b) 70%	a) 100% b) 100%

<p><b>PROGRAM 4.5. DECENTRALIZATION</b></p> <p>Building and equipping government centers</p> <p>Increasing the number of personnel</p> <p>Increasing the institutional strengthening of the regional and local governments</p>	<p><b>Quality decentralized government services throughout the country</b></p> <p>Access to quality decentralized government services</p> <p>Decentralized governments provided with quality human resources</p> <p>Access to quality municipal services</p>	<p><b>The proposed public services in place</b></p> <p>Annual implementation of projects for rehabilitation/construction of 6 city halls or communal section offices</p> <p>Construction of a training center for staff of regional and local governments</p> <p>Implementation of the project to train local authorities</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>100%</p> <p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>100%</p>
<p><b>PROGRAM 4.6. STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY</b></p> <p>Promoting the formation of partnerships with civil society</p> <p>Increase development financing</p>	<p><b>Increased participation of civil society in development</b></p> <p>Civil society participates actively in the country's development</p> <p>Strengthened capacity of civil society</p>	<p><b>Increase in the number of formal stakeholders in civil society</b></p> <p>Annual implementation of activities for the structural framework of civil society</p> <p>Annual activities to ensure the development of civil society</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>100%</p>

<p><b>PROGRAM 4.7. STRENGTHENING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND SECURITY</b></p>	<p><b>Assurance of adequate, equitable, and accessible civil and legal protection</b></p>	<p><b>1.Reduction of crime 2. Reduction of all forms of social injustice</b></p>			
<p>Strengthening the system of courts</p>	<p>The judiciary is better equipped</p>	<p>a)Completion of construction of the Palace of Justice in Port-au-Prince b)Annual implementation of projects for rehabilitation/construction of 7 lower courts c) Annual implementation of projects for rehabilitation/construction of 3 courts of appeal d)Annual implementation of projects for rehabilitant/construction of 7 high courts</p>	<p>a) 50 %  c) 100%  d) 100%</p>	<p>a) 100 % b) 100 % c) 100 % d) 100 %</p>	<p>b) 100% c) 100% d) 100%</p>
<p>Strengthening the network of police infrastructure</p>	<p>The PNH is stronger and better equipped</p>	<p>a) Annual implementation of projects for the rehabilitation/construction of 5 police stations b )Annual implementation of projects for the rehabilitation/construction of 10 police substations c) Rehabilitation/construction of 2 naval bases d) Completion of the rehabilitation/construction of all border posts e) Completion of construction of the Police Academy in Ganthier</p>	<p>d) 25 % e) 25 %</p>	<p>a) 100 % b) 100 % c) 50 % d) 50 % e) 50 %</p>	<p>a) 100% b) 100% c) 100% d) 100% e) 100%</p>
<p>Strengthening the network of prisons and detention centers</p>	<p>Prison conditions are improved</p>	<p>a)Annual implementation of projects for the rehabilitation/reconstruction of 3 prisons b)Annual implementation of projects for the rehabilitation/construction of 5 detention centers c) Annual rehabilitation/construction of 2 detention centers for minors every year</p>		<p>a) 100 % b) 100 % c) 100 %</p>	<p>a) 100% b) 100% c) 100%</p>
<p>Strengthening consideration of gender issues in the judiciary</p>	<p>The judiciary is sensitized to the gender problem and women’s rights</p>	<p>a) Establishment of special courts for cases involving violence against women, or appointment of specialized judges b) Introduction of a training program on gender issues</p>		<p>a) 50 % b) 50 %</p>	<p>a) 100% b) 100%</p>

## **CHAPTER 7.**

### **THE MAIN LINES OF THE FINANCING STRATEGY**

Implementing the Strategic Plan for Development of Haiti (PSDH) and achieving the targeted objectives call for a sustained effort to improve the governance framework. This framework includes a greatly improved planning capacity as well as a sustained effort in assessing and monitoring projects. Improved governance provides guarantees to Haiti's various partners (country and private actors) of the needed effectiveness and efficiency, since significant financial resources will have to be mobilized in order to make the PSDH a reality.

We have already alluded to the need for external financial support in order to implement the PSDH, if only because of the size of the economy. However, Haiti must increase its capacity to finance its own development. This requires improvement in revenues, based on organizational adjustments as well as tax laws.

The saying goes: "Desperate times call for desperate measures." In addition to the strategies based on tax policy, and given the scope of the financial challenges and the large social and economic stakes involved, Haiti intends to innovate in the area of public-private partnerships (PPP) and openness to domestic and foreign investment, to find the funds needed for undertaking the numerous projects identified for the emergence of Haiti. In this regard, identifying projects leading to the development of as yet unrealized potential by making an inventory of appropriate resources takes on the highest priority.

Regarding Official Development Assistance (ODA), criteria of budgetary visibility and availability, on the one hand, and appropriateness and effectiveness of expenditures, on the other hand, require still further use of the lever of budgetary support, and in particular the strengthening of the framework of partnership between the government and the development partners related to budgetary support. These same criteria can serve as a standard in guaranteeing that the tax expenditure in the form of customs and tax exemptions and other advantages granted to certain categories of development partners, is in fact justified by the appropriateness of their effects in light of the PSDH objectives.

#### **7.1 Implementing a taxation policy consonant with strategic aims**

Generally speaking, tax policy must be in the service of development. Accordingly, several changes in tax measures have been identified in the PSDH to guarantee a larger return, by granting to taxpayers focused measures assisting their fulfilment of obligations to the taxing system. Significant measures aimed at both

fairness and effectiveness bear on the income tax, as well as on taxation of goods and services and capital. In the area of capital, the particular target must be real property, geared to stimulating private investment and enlarging tax receipts.

Haiti's trade policy is among the most liberal to be found in the Caribbean and Latin America. Therefore, an increase in customs duties is envisaged within the framework of amendments to trade agreements with regional and international partners, in particular CARICOM and the WTO, with an aim at improving harmony with the sectoral objectives being pursued—in the area of agriculture, for instance.

## **7.2 Broadening the tax base and improving tax collections**

Increasing state revenues requires implementing a group of measures enabling broadening of the tax base. In this regard, efforts must focus on: (1) regularizing the informal economy; (2) bringing into the taxation system entire categories of workers and enterprises not yet enrolled; (3) updating and enforcing the entire range of taxation functions of territorial governing entities; (4) real property taxation; (5) better management of state properties; (6) establishing a VAT; (7) revising a number of taxes currently unprofitable in light of the tax rates imposed and the cost of their management; and (8) on market services.

Increasing government revenues also calls for modernizing and restructuring tax collection agencies. More effective collection could be greatly enhanced by establishing the centralized taxpayer database and a more broadly based tax information center. In addition, more thorough collection of levies<sup>5</sup> categorized under domestic or communal revenues providing access to various services must be undertaken.

Modernizing the system of taxation must involve a lightening of its structure, and eliminating or adjusting upward a certain number of levies whose collection costs greatly exceed the returns they provide. To be sure, there is also a need to enhance the oversight activities of tax collection agencies and strengthen the fight against smuggling and various forms of tax avoidance.

## **7.3 Creating financial levers out of existing economic potential**

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<sup>5</sup> For instance, the operating tax for *sociétés anonymes* is set at 100 gourdes, the tax on professional identity cards at 7 gourdes, and the stamp tax on filing financial statements at 120 gourdes. A review of vehicle registration taxes and taxes on legal and notarized documents must also be made, to name only a few.

Haiti has not yet activated all the financial levers it possesses. These include, for example, real property owned by the state; the potentials of mineral and hydrocarbon resources; the potential in major development sectors; and the potential in Haiti's diaspora. The Haitian state is a major property owner, although the properties are as yet inadequately documented and even less called upon to contribute to economic and financial objectives. This asset could constitute a basis for participation of the state in certain tourism development projects as well as commercial and industrial complexes promising significant financial advantages for the public Treasury. Establishment of a land registry and drawing up an inventory of state owned properties enabling a comprehensive collection of data on the properties is a priority necessity.

Moreover, a correct assessment of the financial potential implied by exploitation of Haiti's mines and quarries has not yet been undertaken. Several sand quarries are in production without a clear notion of the royalties due to the public Treasury. Similarly, Haiti's precious metal mining potential (gold, for instance), if exploited, could have significant financial advantages for the taxing authorities; the same is true of hydrocarbon potential.

In addition, Haiti possesses resources and an advantageous location for establishment of strong industries in the tourism and manufacturing sectors. Such industries generate sizeable added value which, in aggregate, add to the growth of GDP and create numerous jobs in the formal economy. These industries constitute a powerful long-term lever since realization of these projects translates as a significant increase in future revenue flows for the public Treasury as well as for local government entities.

Add to the above that Haiti's diaspora have long desired to be involved in their country's economic and social improvement and development. Mobilizing this potential would enable significant growth in the contribution of the diaspora to private financing of development activities generating income and jobs. The careful implementation of the PSDH will favor this mobilization.

#### **7.4 Calling on foreign and domestic private investment in the area of equipment and infrastructure**

Within the framework of national recovery, several lines of development are envisaged. Although the state cannot delegate its powers in the area of public safety and justice, for instance, it is thought feasible to have recourse to private partners in some sectors without negative effects on the public interest. Such an approach is particularly appropriate and timely in the areas of establishing and operating equipment and infrastructure.

Experiments have been made outside of Haiti. Private investors and operators have built and managed ports, airports, waste collection and treatment facilities, facilities for producing and distributing drinking water and energy, to name only a few. Within Haiti, a persuasive experiment is in the process of operation in the sector of drinking water, while others already exist in sectors such as energy and telecommunications.

Use of private capital for certain projects answers at least two criteria of usefulness: on the one hand, it allows the public sector to concentrate its human and financial resources in its preferred domains, while improving performance in those domains, and on the other hand, it stimulates private investment and reduces the need for financial resources to be mobilized by the taxing system, or by official development assistance (ODA). In this context, the Ministry of the Economy and Finance is currently organizing an entity for promoting and managing public/private partnerships.

Direct domestic and foreign investments will be a determining factor for growth of Haiti's economy, for job creation, and for establishment and operation of numerous services serving the public and reducing poverty. The PSDH contains various incentive measures to reach these goals.

## **7.5 Necessary increase in the volume of budgeted support**

In addition to Venezuela's contribution under the PetroCaribe program<sup>6</sup> over the past two years, Haiti has received an average of USD 60 million for budget support from its bilateral and multilateral partners, which is to say a sum ranging from 2.5 percent to 5 percent of its overall budget. Moreover, the major part of the ODA, and in particular the assistance from bilateral partners, does not appear as items in Haiti's budget. In the spirit of the Paris Declaration, and in line with concern about transparency and ability to forecast, it is preferable that an even greater proportion of the assistance be made up of budgeted aid.

To realize the objectives of the PSDH and formulate a corresponding expenditure program for the medium term, Haiti must be able to count on a more substantial multiple-year commitment to budgeted support. Since 2009, Haiti has signed a Partnership Framework with some of its partners who extend budget assistance and show an interest in doing so. This opens a framework for dialogue and efforts geared to sustain implementation of the national development program, sectoral policies and programs, and reform of public finance management. Commitment to the implementation of the PSDH and a strategic plan to reform public finance form the basis for energizing the mechanism designed to guarantee resource forecasting and thereby the undertaking of development actions and policies.

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<sup>6</sup> Including the recently announced program measures designed to cancel Haiti's accumulated debt to Venezuela.

Given the current state of poverty in Haiti, it must make efforts to improve significantly access to basic social services and ensure minimum social solidarity with its most needy populations, while protecting the last remaining natural and cultural assets of the country. However, financing restrictions are considerable, limiting Haiti's ability to take meaningful actions within the period under consideration. Greater involvement of Haiti's development partners is required in order to propel the country along the path of desired change, and to support the efforts needed from private investors while reducing risks.

## **7.6 Streamlining tax breaks**

Tax breaks granted over the recent decades now add up to considerable sums. According to official statistics of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance (MEF), the tax exemptions granted by Haiti to GMOs<sup>7</sup> and foundations in 2010 totaled 1,905,746,603 gourdes. In 2011, these tax breaks grew markedly, reaching about 4.8 billion gourdes, or USD 114 million. Tax exemptions have tapered off since that time, along with the withdrawal of humanitarian aid, but they remain considerable, and the effectiveness of this tax expenditure is questionable.

This tax expenditure can only be justified if the actions of the partners support government policies and contribute to improving living conditions of the population as specified in the PSDH, given the fact that the exemptions granted also entail costs for the Treasury. To that end, the ministry responsible for coordinating and supervising development assistance NGOs (viz. the MPCE) must monitor strict compliance with the obligations of these organizations, which include: (1) forwarding to this ministry the program and budgets of the organization (both operating and investing budgets) envisaged for the next fiscal year; (2) presenting a report on the execution of programs and projects at the end of each financial year; and (3) providing the oversight agency with the data, documents, and records likely to facilitate control, monitoring,

and evaluation of programs executed during the previous year.

Also of importance is strengthening the mechanisms and working methods shared by these organizations and the local development partners. Therefore, the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the state and the partners must be a prerequisite to granting all or a portion of the customs duty exemptions. At present, the preliminary legislative bill specifying the long-term status of the development assistance NGOs and governing their establishment and operations in Haiti is being revised with a view to

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<sup>7</sup> More than 500 recognized NGOs are listed in the archives of the Ministry for Planning and Foreign Aid (MPCE).



issuing a new regulatory framework. This new framework, keyed more closely to present day reality will add improvements to returns from taxes, and thereby produce benefits for the population.

### **7.7 Negotiating taxes generated by Haitians living abroad**

According to statistics available at the end of the 2000 decade, there were about 4.5 million Haitians living abroad, at least half of which were adults. All were taxed in their host countries. Of this group, several were said to have only Haitian citizenship. By contrast, Haiti does not tax foreigners living in Haiti.

The taxing of income generated by Haitian workers living abroad and income earned by foreigners working in Haiti could be negotiated with the countries involved. The signing of tax agreements with such countries will guarantee the right of each of the parties to tax incomes of their respective citizens. Such international tax agreements will be integrated into Haitian legislation, in compliance with existing procedures in that domain.

Some countries, like Lebanon, enjoy agreements specifying the transfer of taxes collected from their citizens by the host countries. Such agreements are being contemplated by Haiti and its bilateral partners with a view to increasing available state assets for the purpose of developing the country. In addition, agreements to exchange information between the Haitian tax administration and the corresponding administrations of the other countries might also be signed<sup>8</sup> so as to combat fraud and reduce international tax avoidance. New mechanisms of this kind could bring a sizeable amount of supplementary resources to the public Treasury.

### **7.8 Debt financing**

Whatever the potential of these methods, we must retain the notion that the outcome constitutes new resources that can take the part of a guarantee for a Treasury bond issuance program. Haiti's position as a

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<sup>8</sup> In addition to these two international tax instruments, the taxing of income earned by Haitian citizens living abroad, or income earned abroad by resident Haitians, or Haitians declaring their residence in Haiti for tax purposes, is made possible by introducing into income tax legislation the option of being taxed on "global revenue." By contrast, this legislation will have to specify the manner in which a tax credit is granted on taxes already paid abroad, or expenditures closely linked to earning this income, without this income being in any case greater than the amount of income earned abroad. This new approach to taxing income in Haiti must take into account best international practices in this regard.

post-HIPC (Heavily indebted poor country) country requires that it have a strategy for debt financing that enables mobilization of sufficient financing within a framework that guarantees a sustainable condition of indebtedness.

The financing needs for implementing the Strategic Plan for Development of Haiti (PSDH) are substantial, and the debt financing strategy decided upon must ensure:

1. Sustainable total public debt while underpinning macroeconomic stability, growth, and diversification of exports;
2. Minimal borrowing costs and minimal exposure to risk associated with the debt;
3. Reduced dependency in the long term on external financing, through development of saving, investment, and capital markets at country level.

## **Chapter 8. Main parameters for implementing, monitoring, and assessing the three-year framework**

Operationally, the implementation of the *Framework for accelerated and balanced growth of the economy and reduction of poverty, 2014-2016* enshrines the return to three-year programming. It will serve as a guide to drawing up upcoming guidelines and road maps for the sectors, and as the basis for yearly programming of government action.

The content of the present three-year framework and the feasibility of the implementation depend on two essential points. First, it must be based on a financing strategy negotiated and decided upon with the financial and technical partners for the short and long terms. Secondly, it implies establishment of basic conditions both the information on development and the ongoing coordination between the development actors and partners regarding achievement of expected results and the targets arrayed about a single (harmonized) system of management, monitoring, and assessment.

Speaking more generally, the emergence of Haiti in 2013 will require more than ever that national efforts to strengthen the convergence of national actions be effected through implementation of the PSDH and the achievement of the objectives of the Paris Declaration, aimed mainly at sustaining national efforts to strengthen governance and improve the results obtained in terms of development. Increased efforts must

be made to align the priorities of Haiti's development partners and thereby reform the methods for guiding and managing the progress of assistance.

The implementation of this three-year framework will be based on participation and cooperation, in line with the legal framework governing Haiti's public investments. Each ministry will be responsible for contributing to the implementation of the three-year framework. However, given the size of the investments involved in order to achieve the expected results in terms of both development and governance, Haiti will have to: (1) establish new mechanisms for implementing the PSDH; (2) accelerate the implementation of the program approach in certain ministries; (3) make significant investments in the major projects promising development; (4) maximize the participation of the private sector; (5) develop models for equipment and infrastructure projects to be established; and (6) strengthen the quality and reliability of the needed management data.

Throughout the course of the implementing of the PSDH, a communications strategy must be adopted so as to ensure regular distribution in the form of images and on the airwaves of national and local progress achieved. On a daily basis, the web site of the MPCE will enable any public or private participant to consult the progress made on line.

The MPCE is already embarked on establishing new mechanisms to ensure monitoring of the implementation of the PSDH, and has already generated the mechanisms needed to improve coordination of external aid. It is also making efforts to install a single information system for managing and evaluating development which will make it possible in particular to monitor actions undertaken, assess progress made, and re-engineer administrative processes and tools. This system will be placed on line and will eventually provide sectoral data regarding: (1) each of the programs of the Four Main Projects in the future (benchmark status, ongoing projects and projects needing implementation, costs, deadlines, financing, project executions, etc.); (2) demographic data; (3) progress indicators; and (4) mapping of pertinent project elements. Each ministry will be responsible for validating and updating the information in its own field of activity within the system, and all the partners must commit themselves to provisioning the information system using a prearranged method for gathering data, verifying them, and aggregating them.

A system for evaluating results obtained in terms of development will be implemented. It is to include an evaluation of development indicators in force (job creation, combatting social exclusion, improving housing conditions, food safety, risk management and real property management), macroeconomic indicators, indicators specific to each of the programs and subprograms of the PSDH, and lastly indicators specific to each of the projects undertaken. Preceding Chapters 3-6 have presented information regarding the development indicators required for evaluating the implementation of the present three-year framework. Initially and in the short term, it will be necessary to establish the benchmark references for all these results indicators and develop specific strategies regarding them.

## **8.1 The new mechanism for monitoring implementation of the PSDH and the three-year framework**

The primary objectives of this mechanism are to facilitate the coordinated and effective implementation of the PSDH, the three-year framework, and the annual public investment programs while keeping in mind government priorities, and to ensure oversight of that implementation. The mechanism establishes formal working procedures that will establish the required links to the sectoral ministries, the Ministry of Planning and Foreign Aid (MPCE), and the Ministry of the Economy and Finance (MEF), keeping in mind their respective roles in the overall effort. Bridges will be constructed linking this initial mechanism and the mechanism actually implemented so as to improve the coordination of foreign aid (See Section 8.2 and ff.) and ensure their respective alignment on converging targets.

The chief functions of this mechanism ensure the availability of components needed to implement the selected activities and overall monitoring of the same. These components include: the technical project documents; the required approvals and availabilities; inspection reports; progress reports on projects as regards technical and financial matters; and regular generation of trend charts that enable government authorities to make the needed managerial decisions.

This generalized oversight will enable all participants to have an up to date and complete vision of the implementation of the projects as well as of the achievement of targets specified in the PSDH , the three-year framework, and the PIPs. Proceeding in this manner will facilitate the entire group of Haitian and international development participants' discussion of the needs and actions required to develop the country and its communities, and thereby better serve the population. It will also enable the private sector to better seize business and market development opportunities and enable each ministry to acquire advanced knowledge of the projects they are called upon to delineate.

Management tools will be created to impart structure to the work to be undertaken. These tools include roadmaps, deadlines, action plans and contingency plans, analysis and evaluation frameworks, progress trend charts, performance indicators, compilation tables, and operating tables. Implementation of this new mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the PSDH and the three-year framework will enable development of management competencies within the public administration. Establishment of a results-based management is the target.

Finally, it is clear that implementation of such a process must rely upon permanent access to reliable, quality information, available to all participants. The new development information system is a response to that need. It is presented in Section 8.3.

## 8.2 The new mechanism for coordinating foreign aid

It is crucial that the priorities of the international community be aligned with the PSDH. All agree on the need to build permanent bridges between donors and government for dialogue, cooperation, coordination of action, and monitoring the progress of activities in the field. In a context in which the financing of several investment projects depends on foreign funding, it was necessary to establish a mechanism whose primary responsibility is to coordinate the efforts of each, linked closely to priorities and needs.

With the implementation of the PSDH and its three-year framework and establishment of a planning and programming system that is results-oriented, this new mechanism for coordinating foreign aid shows all of its usefulness, especially in light of the fact that the Interim Commission on Haitian Reconstruction (CIRH) has come to the end of its mandate. Based on this experience, the government intends now to improve coordination of the actions of the international community with the activities called for in the PSDH and the three-year framework. The recent adoption of the Framework for Coordinating Foreign Development Assistance (CAED) is a response to the needs and is perfectly integrated into the objectives of the Paris Declaration as regards good governance and development.

Management of foreign assistance is an important component of good governance. The chief goal of the CAED is to support Haiti's recovery by establishing permanent operating and coordinating methods enabling implementation of the PSDH between the donor community and the Haitian government. Specifically, the CAED aims to

- Promote state ownership of its own development;
- Promote commitment of the international community to Haiti's strategic priorities; and
- Contribute to stronger institutional management capacities within the government structure.

Implementation of this coordinating mechanism also falls within the scope of the government's determination to lessen its dependence on foreign financial aid in a gradual manner. The government bases its determination on implementation of the PSDH and its three-year framework, including its financing strategy.

With a view to attaining these objectives, the new mechanism for coordinating foreign aid, under the direct supervision of the MPCE, orients its activities around three (3) coordination references: strategic, sectoral, and territorial.

Strategic coordination will promote harmonizing of the annual budget and PIP cycles, specifically by ensuring access to reliable, permanent management information. Analysis of the progress of the project by all the partners will enable improved strategic decision making, with adequate realignment in the event of need. Strategic decisions will bear on the analysis of priorities and necessary adjustments as the projects, the PSDH and the three-year framework progress, together with the realities associated with natural disasters. More generally, decisions will also bear on the priorities to be given to the various sectors with reference to budgetary realities and the effective commitments of the donors.

Sectoral coordination will promote improved consistency between government policy, the actions of sectoral ministries, and the priorities of the international partners. This coordination depends on the energetic activation of the sectoral tables, since they are the important and necessary nodes of concerted action. The sectoral tables are focal points of coordination and dialogue, not of operating decisions. Nevertheless, they enable a harmonization of governmental priorities with those of the donors at a technical scale of realization, and this even prior to the elaboration of project documents.

Territorial coordination will promote Haiti's development across the entire territory, broken down by *départments*, wards, communes and divisions of communes. This requires energetic activation of the various cooperation and commitment tables of the territorial authorities, elected officials and appointees, vis-à-vis the process of implementation drawn up by Haiti's authorities and the international partners. The various regional tables will be strengthened, thereby enabling elected officials to better follow the government's actions.

Generally speaking, the CAED (1) supports the integration of aid management into the national system for planning, programming, monitoring, and evaluating development; (2) supports and strengthens the technical units of the various ministries regarding the implementation and oversight of the PSDH; and (3) improves access to reliable, shared information. CAED's activities support the various technical units of the MPCE already active in these areas.

### **8.3 The new development information system**

Implementation of new mechanisms inevitably requires a revision of the procedures currently employed in collecting, inputting, transmitting, and accessing useful and reliable management information. First of all the PSDH and the three-year framework initiate the Haitian government into modernized planning, programming, and developing management functions. It is of fundamental importance to secure an operating method providing adequate response to the demands and requirements of the results specified in the PSDH and its three-year execution framework. As noted in Sections 8.1 and 8.2,

mechanisms for monitoring and coordinating activities will be in place to ensure a permanent oversight of the progress of the projects and an alignment of the actions taken with the priorities and plans of the government.

Soon the Haitian government will have at its disposal a unique system of management information that will enable it to follow on a daily basis and in real time the progress of projects and their completion. This system will take the form of an electronic database accessible on the Internet. This transparent and reliable database will enable all the partners in Haiti's development to access the system and, in certain cases, to contribute to updating it. The data concerning each project will include in particular financial data, data on time frames, and geographical and administrative data. In addition, the system will enable visualization of the selected data on cards.

Eventually, provisioning the system will be able to be accomplished from several sources and a facility for verifying identities and data will be added. The database will enable regular monitoring of progress, deadlines, finished tasks and tasks to be completed, disbursements, and the progress made with reference to the development indicators selected by the government, all of which will be illustrated with photographs of various projects.

This system represents a unique management and transparency tool. Provisioning of the system will follow a pre-established format for collecting and validating the data, within the framework of an invariable operating format that will enable improved information of the Haitian population as a whole and its partners, regarding the progress of activities linked to Haiti's development.

A program for increasing awareness and training will soon be established for all participants in the system. All of the partners, the government, the international community, and the persons executing tasks must commit themselves firmly to regular updating of the data. Also under consideration is a program for building capacities of the technical units of the various ministries regarding the use, management, and maintenance of the system. Finally, this institutional enhancement will be accompanied by a re-engineering of the various processes for transmitting and processing data. The presentation and information tools in current use in projects will be shaped and updated to comply with the operating methods of the new system of development information.

#### **8.4 Stakes, challenges, and risks associated with the three-year investment program,**

**2014-2016**

Despite efforts made in recent years, particularly in the area of public finance, to guide the country toward a certain macroeconomic stability, Haiti's economic and social condition remains precarious. The hoped for economic dynamism is still waiting.

According to the initial estimates made by the Haitian Institute for Statistics and Informatics (IHSI) for fiscal 2012-2013, a growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in real terms of 3.4 percent is expected, following upon growth of only 2.8 percent in 2011-2012. This shows that, after the recuperation of 2010-2011 (5.6 percent), the economy has known growth rates of only around 2.0 percent. Consequently, efforts will be made to achieve a greater real average annual growth rate of GDP in the period 2014-2016.

Factoring in a rapid rise in population (about 2 percent), per capita GDP continued to trend downwards. Haiti still does not possess sufficient means to effect a vigorous economic recovery based on domestic resources and remains partly dependent on foreign assistance pour its public investments. The economic situation combined with the climate of insecurity—or the perception of such a climate—have led to a serious deterioration of the quality of life and an increase in the phenomenon of mass poverty.

The macro-social context remains worrisome. Almost 60 percent of the population live below the extreme poverty line of USD 1 PPA per person per day, and the majority of the population has a very tenuous access to basic social services such as education, healthcare, running water, and sanitation. Nevertheless, some progress has been noted in the trend of certain indicators of Haitian living conditions. According to the most recent EMMUS V inquiry, compared to EMMUS IV, the rate of school attendance has improved, rising from 49.6 percent in 2005-2006 to 77 percent in 2011-2012.

In light of this finding, the Three-Year Investment Program 2014-2016 and its framework is based on realistic assumptions, keeping in mind the trend in the international environment in which the Haitian economy operates as well as internal factors likely to have a negative impact on expected results. This degree of realism is linked to a willful optimism in the wake of achievement of accelerated and balanced growth of the economy and reduction of poverty for the period 2014-2016, to the extent that appropriate measures will have been taken to lower risks and their undesirable macroeconomic effects.

The PSDH provides a framework for monitoring development ambitions planned for the long term. The effectiveness of this planning framework depends in priority fashion on the ability to ensure coordination of the process and effective execution of the same. It depends also on the ownership of this endeavor by the partners as a whole and on the ability of the public administration to execute it harmoniously. Finally, the efficiency also resides with the method used in managing the process. Accordingly, three challenges can be mentioned:



- The challenge of mobilizing financial resources brings up others, and in the first instance, the national capacity for financing development by mobilizing the necessary domestic financial resources, supported by appropriate fiscal and budgetary policies. Secondly, relaxing and eliminating legal, real-property, and institutional restraints able to block achievement of economic policies and decisions. Ownership of the efforts by all the institutions will require effective operation of the Strategic Orientation Councils (COS) for the purpose of improving coordination within sectors and harmonizing the development actions, as well as the establishment of Research and Programming Units (UEPs) to provide effective oversight of development actions in planning sectors. And
  
- Required commitment of the partners to the PSDH priorities, in particular the delegation of responsibility and commitments linked to budgetary support. Mobilization of financial resources also depends on adherence to the points in the joint communique of May 10, 2013 and follow-up of the same, in the wake of the meeting of the CEA assistance effectiveness of the CAED, whence the consolidation of a close partnership between the government and the technical and financial development partners.

The current challenges that Haiti must meet are many; among them, the following deserve special attention:

- Reduce the incidence of poverty by accelerating economic growth and improving the distribution of the fruits of that growth over the entire country;
  
- Stimulate the growth of national production by renovating and strengthening economic structures, notably those associated with the agricultural, manufacturing/industrial, and tourism sectors, as well as developing the Public-Private Partnership in the areas of infrastructure and equipment;
  
- Create permanent jobs quickly—to help improve the living conditions of the population;
  
- Put Haiti back on the world tourism map;
  
- Increase the rate of elementary school attendance and broaden access to it over the entire country;
  
- Broaden access to primary healthcare services by rehabilitating existing health infrastructures and building new facilities in priority, under-served areas, while increasing availability of needed equipment and drugs; and

- Promote and support principles contributing to gender equality.

Finally, the following risks—political, institutional, economic, and natural— might impact the macroeconomic framework of the PTI and endanger its stated goals:

- The political instability that prevailed over the last three decades and can still have harmful effects on a large number of economic variables, leading to the drying up of external resource flows and blocking execution of PTI expenditures, thereby negatively affecting growth and poverty reduction;
- Low rate of disbursement of external resources on behalf of execution of the PTI may constitute a major restraint to implementation to the extent that, despite multiple efforts made by the authorities of Haiti, the country continues to be largely dependent on foreign assistance. Weak mobilization of these resources and failure to apply the measures specified in the Framework for Coordinating Foreign Development Aid (CAED) places at risk the goals contained in the PTI;
- The condition of the global and regional economic environment: Haiti is a small economy open to the world and the Caribbean region, especially sensitive to trends in its external environment and in particular the trends in the US business environment as well as those of its neighbor, the Dominican Republic. In this context, Haiti, with little diversity in its exports and a market strongly dependent on imports, must gird itself to meet any possible shock from world and regional markets. Add to this recent developments in the oil market, such that a hike in the price of oil has an immediate impact on the various parameters of sectoral activity, notably through increases in costs of energy and transportation. Moreover, the trends in certain markets such as wheat and rice take on crucial importance in terms of Haiti's balance of payments. And
- Natural disaster risks are elevated in the case of Haiti. Flooding resulting from cyclones and hurricanes over the last 50 years and the recent earthquake (January 12, 2010) show the degree of vulnerability and exposure of Haitian territory to natural catastrophes, accompanied by degradation of its physical environment over the recent decades.

## **Part 2. The Three-Year Investment Program, 2014-2016**

The Three-Year Investment Program, 2014-2016 (PTI 2014-2016) concerns implementation of the Strategic Plan for Development of Haiti and more specifically implementation of the government's priorities for the period. It must also include continuation of projects initiated earlier which form part of the framework for Haitian rebuilding, as well as emergency measures post-Sandy that will continue to be implemented over the course of the coming years.

The Long-Term Vision of Haitian Development seeks to rebuild the nation. Its target objective is that Haiti should become an emerging country before 2030. To that end it must increase investments in Haiti considerably over time, and especially foreign investments, and it must boost the average income of the population. For example, increasing the average yearly per capita income to USD 2,310 would constitute real progress for Haiti, in light of the fact that countries usual considered to be "frontier" or "emerging" at the start of the decade had an average income ranging from USD 995 to USD 3,945.

On the other hand, since emergence is a result of development, the rise to the status of "frontier country" or "emerging country" is not necessarily accompanied by a rise in the level of per capita income. Development must first of all lead to prosperity. There are two components to the growth of living standards: employment and productivity. A country must also be competitive. Over all, on the basis of development factors nurturing emergence of countries "in the process of development," various measures have to be adopted by the national authorities to promote the creation of thousands of jobs necessary for Haiti's recovery and development, while ensuring prosperity, productivity, and competitiveness.

In the short term, measures adopted must concern establishment of basic conditions favoring Haiti's development, such as: (1) an institutional, legal and regulatory environment that is stable, effective and equitable, including legal and real property security; (2) a macroeconomic environment under control; (3) transportation, telecommunications, and energy infrastructure networks that are developed and maintained; and (4) complete basic healthcare and education networks in operation.

Contemporaneously, measures adopted must initiate implementation of other development levers. In particular, these levers include an open goods and services market; a flexible labor market; quality business practices; strong production lines; and easier access to higher education and professional and technical training. Finally, in order to increase competitiveness in the long term, a start must be made right now on stimulating innovation, increasing its profile steadily, in keeping with the rhythm of other development factors to be implemented.

There is also an immediate need to ponder the fact that population growth retards the growth of living standards. Alongside efforts to create jobs and implement measures to ensure Haiti's prosperity, priority must be given to measures that limit population growth to a minimum over the long term. Based on the latest population data, priority investment must go to boosting the level of schooling and literacy, especially female literacy and schooling, as well as the participation of women in employment, with special attention given to equal pay.

The Long-Term Vision of Haitian Development is based on important choices regarding the territory, the economy, and society and its institutions, and on the achievement of cross-cutting targets, together with gradual and simultaneous implementation of the four Great Projects.

Choices bearing on the territory, the economy, and society and its institutions aim at:

- Structuring the territory in terms of regional and local development zones enabling deployment over the entire territory of development efforts and opportunities, as well as better management of the same;
- Creating conditions favorable to private investment and creating jobs and social commitment geared to rapid improvement of the environment for business, justice, and security;
- Responding quickly to basic social needs and protection of the last great parcels making up the nation's natural and cultural patrimony; and
- Improving governance rapidly and in targeted fashion, and this at all territorial levels, and in particular, the devolution of public administration, and decentralization of civil society along with its greater involvement in development.

Finally, in the short term, the availability and reliability of management data must be improved, and this with respect to both technical and financial aspects.

The following four sections are keyed to each of the four Great Projects for rebuilding Haiti and present ***a list of projects proposed for the first Three-Year Investment Program implementing the Strategic Development Plan for Haiti and the government's priorities for the period.***

In reading these sections, the costs associated with the projects must be regarded as orders of magnitude, given the uncertainties in the available databases used, and given that few of the projects are

accompanied by feasibility studies or pre-investment studies providing detailed treatment. Also, some projects implemented by various development partners of Haiti may be omitted because they do not appear in the databases used.

**The total cost of implementing the Three-Year Public Investment Program, 2014-2016, was 310 billion gourdes**, or USD 7.115 billion, converted at the exchange rate of 43.5 gourdes for one USD. The yearly breakdown of the amount is 102 billion gourdes in 2014, 101 billion gourdes in 2015 and 107 billion gourdes in 2016.

Around 50 percent of the PTI 2014-2016 will be invested in the rebuilding of Haiti's territory, including: (1) rehabilitation/construction of productive infrastructures needed for economic and social development and to improve governance (69 billion gourdes for transportation and energy); (2) protection, rehabilitation, and restoration of the environment and natural resources as well as land use management, including protection and management of watersheds and implementation of major cross-cutting programs of the government like those concerning the fight against poverty, social protection, and food security (57 billion gourdes); (3) urban renewal and building of basic infrastructures, including various drainage projects, street rehabilitation, drinking water distribution, and waste management and sanitation (34 billion gourdes). The construction of multimedia centers will also be started as part of development projects.

Slightly more than 15 percent of the PTI 2014-2016 will be invested directly in Haiti's economic rebuilding, mainly in modernizing and stimulating agriculture, stock raising, and fishing (23 billion gourdes). A significant effort will also be devoted to supporting private investment in the sectors of manufacturing/industry, tourism, and services (21 billion gourdes). Finally, the government is counting on its various development partners to implement over the whole countryside various structuring projects that are highly labor intensive, so as to create numerous short-term temporary jobs, generate income in affected communities, and promote participation in Haiti's recovery (4 billion gourdes).

Nearly 20 percent of the PTI 2014-2016 will be invested in rebuilding Haitian society, mainly in education and healthcare (44 billion gourdes). Relocation of persons rendered homeless will continue to be at the center of concerns, with more than 2 percent of the three-year budget allotted to them (6.5 billion gourdes). Other government priorities for the period include: protection and enhancement of cultural goods and support for cultural creation (3.1 billion gourdes); development of civic action, sports, leisure activities, and youth (2.2 billion gourdes); and installation of equipment to ensure a minimum of social solidarity (2.2 billion gourdes). Finally, in partnership with the business world and representatives of workers, efforts will be made to improve the social protection of workers and the management of current public systems of social insurance.

Finally, nearly 15 percent of the PTI 2014-2016 will be invested in Haiti's institutional rebuilding, mainly the modernization and relocation of the central state administration (24 billion gourdes), which will also enable activation of the reconstruction of the center of the city of Port-au-Prince. In the same developmental direction will go the restoration of Haiti's democratic institutions (3.6 billion gourdes), including also the reconstruction of governmental institutional buildings and construction of modern facilities for independent institutions. The modernization of devolved and decentralized administrating agencies will go forward (6 billion gourdes). Finally, significant support will be given to enhancing the administration of justice and public safety (7.5 billion gourdes). In this context, we are particularly interested in the establishment of special courts and the appointment of judges who specialize in cases of violence done to women.

**Table 15. Summary of Three-Year Investment Program, 2014-2016**

<b>Reconstruction projects</b>	<b>2014 cost</b>	<b>2015 cost</b>	<b>2016 cost</b>	<b>Total cost</b>
<b>PTI 2014-2016, Values in gourdes</b>	102 125 215 875	100 787 419 692	106 600 527 435	309 513 163 003
<b>Great Project 1: Reconstructing the territory</b>	47 192 678 283	52 537 724 612	60 607 231 521	160 337 634 416
Program 1.1: Land management and development	13 082 448 291	10 379 790 575	12 124 032 880	35 586 271 746
Program 1.2: Manage the environment	1 197 776 000	1 730 419 250	2 349 800 250	5 277 995 500
Program 1.3: Manage watersheds	3 082 075 426	6 128 108 391	7 224 598 391	16 434 782 208
Program 1.4: Urban renewal	5 646 615 070	8 322 260 000	10 700 500 000	24 669 375 070
Program 1.5: Restore Haiti's transportation network	16 302 875 284	17 615 630 218	17 691 800 000	51 610 305 502
Program 1.6: Increase electrification in Haiti	5 002 685 516	5 282 690 000	7 443 250 000	17 728 625 516
Program 1.7: Continue expansion of Haiti's communications and digital network	22 131 109	21 750 000	21 750 000	65 631 109
Program 1.8: Extend drinking water distribution services and sanitation	2 856 071 587	3 057 076 178	3 051 500 000	8 964 647 765
<b>Great Project 2: Economic reconstruction</b>	18 280 866 167	14 418 171 153	15 149 646 500	47 848 683 820
Program 2.1: Establish active governance to produce accelerated and balanced economic growth	5 032 568 442	2 123 549 693	1 763 925 000	8 920 043 135
Program 2.2: Modernize and enhance agriculture and stock raising	9 578 058 360	5 992 681 368	5 315 621 500	20 886 361 228
Program 2.3: Modernize and energize fishing	97 070 900	674 250 000	1 044 000 000	1 815 320 900
Program 2.4: Support industrial development	1 609 350 000	1 607 750 000	2 978 000 000	6 195 100 000
Program 2.5: Modernize and energize the service sector	915 618 465	1 146 340 092	1 044 000 000	3 105 958 557
Program 2.6: Support the development of tourism	150 200 000	1 004 850 000	1 135 350 000	2 290 400 000
Program 2.7: Enhance mineral and energy resources	28 000 000	128 750 000	128 750 000	285 500 000
Program 2.8: Ensure development of employment	870 000 000	1 740 000 000	1 740 000 000	4 350 000 000
<b>Great Project 3: Social reconstruction</b>	20 397 532 087	19 519 740 463	18 872 996 348	58 790 268 899
Program 3.1: Strengthen higher education teaching and professional and technical training	1 568 371 837	1 413 500 000	1 607 299 667	4 589 171 504
Program 3.2: Improve access to preschool, basic, and secondary schooling	6 760 534 104	6 912 295 883	7 344 530 306	21 017 360 292
Program 3.3: Improve access to healthcare services	4 604 481 032	7 057 012 000	7 097 622 648	18 759 115 680

<b>Reconstruction projects</b>	<b>2014 cost</b>	<b>2015 cost</b>	<b>2016 cost</b>	<b>Total cost</b>
Program 3.4: Protect and enhance cultural goods and support cultural creation	1 333 520 120	777 034 668	984 318 728	3 094 873 516
Program 3.5: Increase access to housing	4 459 751 160	1 797 337 913	311 900 000	6 568 989 073
Program 3.6: Ensure development of civic action, sports, leisure activities, and youth	1 075 115 300	572 500 000	572 500 000	2 220 115 300
Program 3.7: Establish a social insurance system for all workers	-	63 075 000	41 325 000	104 400 000
Program 3.8: Organize social solidarity	580 250 000	826 500 000	826 500 000	2 233 250 000
Program 3.9: Ensure gender equality	15 508 535	100 485 000	87 000 000	202 993 535
<b>Great Project 4: Institutional reconstruction</b>	<b>16 254 139 340</b>	<b>14 311 783 464</b>	<b>11 970 653 067</b>	<b>42 536 575 870</b>
Program 4.1: Review the legal framework	20 055 071	43 500 000	43 500 000	107 055 071
Program 4.2: Strengthen Haiti's democratic institutions	1 483 583 616	1 141 720 000	935 250 000	3 560 553 616
Program 4.3: Modernize central administrative services	11 965 297 778	6 807 813 464	5 766 208 000	24 539 319 242
Program 4.4: Modernize devolved administrative services	263 400 000	2 175 000 000	2 277 000 000	4 715 400 000
Program 4.5: Decentralize	431 186 296	628 625 000	245 750 000	1 305 561 296
Program 4.6: Strengthen civil society	178 204 000	303 000 000	303 000 000	784 204 000
Program 4.7: Strengthen the administration of justice and public safety	1 912 412 579	3 212 125 000	2 399 945 067	7 524 482 646



## Chapter 1

### Great Project 1. Territorial reconstruction

#### Projects PTI 2014-2016

#### List of projects proposed for Great Project 1: territorial reconstruction

<b>Table 16: List of projects proposed for Great Project 1: territorial reconstruction</b>				
<b>Projects</b>	<b>2014 cost</b>	<b>2015 cost</b>	<b>2016 cost</b>	<b>Total cost</b>
<b>PTI 2014-2016, values in gourdes</b>	102 125 215 875	100 787 419 692	106 600 527 435	309 513 163 003
<b>Great Project 1: territorial reconstruction</b>	47 192 678 282	52 537 724 612	60 607 231 521	160 337 634 414
<b>Program 1.1: management and development of land use</b>	13 082 448 291	10 379 790 575	12 124 032 880	35 586 271 746
<b>Sub-program: Plan national and regional development</b>	10 028 207 533	6 999 562 960	8 259 582 880	25 287 353 373
Undertake binational activities in the areas of trade and industry	95 253 360	165 650 460	176 832 880	437 736 700
Establish a coproduction policy with the Dominican Republic	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Design and execute national development strategies and plans geared to Haiti's emergence in 2030	104 750 000	7 000 000	7 000 000	118 750 000
Establish a database and dynamic maps of public investments	21 750 000	21 750 000	21 750 000	65 250 000
Design and implement investment projects	30 000 000	30 000 000	30 000 000	90 000 000
Implement activities in support of strategic management of investment in Haiti with reference to the land use management plans	50 000 000	50 000 000	50 000 000	150 000 000
Design and implement national land use management and development	100 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000	300 000 000
Implement activities in support of Cuban assistance and tripartite assistance	35 000 000	35 000 000	35 000 000	105 000 000
Implement activities in support of management of the public investment program	30 000 000	30 000 000	30 000 000	90 000 000
Implement the action plan for enhancing or creating UEPs	50 000 000	50 000 000	-	100 000 000

Design a national schematic for land use	-	4 000 000	4 000 000	8 000 000
Design and implement projects for developing Haiti's north corridor	935 000 000	-	-	935 000 000
Complete the fifth general inventory of population and housing	20 000 000	20 000 000	20 000 000	60 000 000
Support the fifth inventory of population and housing (RGPH)	8 700 000	4 350 000	-	13 050 000
Inventory and geolocate public infrastructures and equipment, required management data, and integration into the database with spatial references	43 500 000	43 500 000	43 500 000	130 500 000
Design and implement a geospatial database for land use management and development	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
Identify and map all natural and man-made risks	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
Implement the territorial information program for sustained development of CNIGS	79 574 352	-	-	79 574 352
Establish a commune information system for sustainable governance at Môle-St-Nicolas, Île-de-la-Tortue and Aquin	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Establish a cartographic database	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Strengthen the National Observatory of Poverty and Social Exclusion	16 000 000	-	-	16 000 000
Reduce the risk of earthquakes	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	30 000 000
Undertake seismic micro-zoning of the Cap-Haitien/Fort-Liberté corridor	21 750 000	21 750 000	-	43 500 000
Design and undertake actions for territorial, economic, and social rebuilding	260 000 000	260 000 000	260 000 000	780 000 000
Implement the local land management and development fund for the fifteen (15) communes of the Artibonite <i>département</i>	152 142 857	130 500 000	130 500 000	413 142 857
Implement the local land management and development fund for the twelve (12) communes of the Centre <i>département</i>	121 714 286	130 500 000	130 500 000	382 714 286
Implement the local land management and development fund for the twelve (12) communes of the Grande-Anse <i>département</i>	121 714 286	130 500 000	130 500 000	382 714 286
Implement the local land management and development fund for the eleven (11) communes of the Nippes <i>département</i>	111 571 429	130 500 000	130 500 000	372 571 429
Implement the local land management and development fund for the nine (9) communes of the Nord <i>département</i>	192 714 286	130 500 000	130 500 000	453 714 286
Implement the local land management and development fund for the ten (10) communes of the Nord-Ouest <i>département</i>	101 428 571	130 500 000	130 500 000	362 428 571

Implement the local land management and development fund for the thirteen (13) communes of the Nord-Est <i>département</i>	131 857 143	130 500 000	130 500 000	392 857 143
Implement the local land management and development fund for the twenty (20) communes of the Ouest <i>département</i>	202 857 143	217 500 000	217 500 000	637 857 143
Implement the local land management and development fund for the eighteen (18) communes of the Sud <i>département</i>	182 571 429	130 500 000	130 500 000	443 571 429
Implement the local land management and development fund for the ten (10) communes of the Sud-Est <i>département</i>	101 427 571	130 500 000	130 500 000	362 427 571
Design and implement projects to fight poverty and social exclusion	1 665 544 300	1 422 500 000	1 800 000 000	4 888 044 300
Implement the sub-program for social protection	217 500 000	435 000 000	652 500 000	1 305 000 000
Undertake emergency intervention facility project	1 000 000 000	1 000 000 000	1 000 000 000	3 000 000 000
Design and implement projects for territorial development	1 509 745 751	435 000 000	652 500 000	2 597 245 751
Plan and manage development of Grande-Anse land resources	100 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000	300 000 000
Plan and manage development of Nord-Est land resources	100 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000	300 000 000
Plan and manage development of Nord-Ouest land resources	100 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000	300 000 000
Plan and manage development of Ouest land resources (including Nord periphery and city center of Port-au-Prince)	100 000 000	304 500 000	652 500 000	1 057 000 000
Plan and manage development of Centre land resources	100 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000	300 000 000
Plan and manage development of Artibonite land resources	100 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000	300 000 000
Plan and manage development of Sud-Est land resources	100 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000	300 000 000
Plan and manage development of Nord land resources	100 000 000	174 000 000	348 000 000	622 000 000
Plan and manage development of Nippes land resources	100 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000	300 000 000
Plan and manage development of Sud-Est land resources	100 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000	300 000 000
Boost the resilience of rural communities affected by the earthquake in the Sud-Est <i>département</i>	5 216 046	-	-	5 216 046
Improve the food security and nutrition situation of vulnerable households in Artibonite <i>département</i>	39 312 500	9 562 500	-	48 875 000
Support the restoration of farming production capacities in the <i>départements</i> Ouest, Sud, and Sud-Est in the wake of the natural disasters of 2012	15 045 000	-	-	15 045 000
Improve food security in the <i>départements</i> Centre, Artibonite, Nord, Nord-Est, Nord-Ouest, and Sud	270 579 800	-	-	270 579 800

Strengthen food security	71 408 556	-	-	71 408 556
Fight against food insecurity	8 000 000	87 000 000	87 000 000	182 000 000
Improve the information system monitoring food security in the 10 geographic <i>départements</i>	14 000 000	-	-	14 000 000
Undertake a territory-wide inquiry on agricultural capacities	15 000 000	-	-	15 000 000
Establish an agricultural financing and insurance system I	196 490 109	-	-	196 490 109
Establish an agricultural financing and insurance system II	2 038 758	-	-	2 038 758
Establish an agricultural financing and insurance system III	250 550 000	-	-	250 550 000
Build storage silos for episodes of food insecurity	391 500 000	-	-	391 500 000
Draw up a national policy on food security	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Design and implement local schematic plans for land use development</b>	3 015 090 758	3 065 777 615	3 550 000 000	9 630 868 373
Finalize the design of an outline land use program for the Cap-Haïtien <i>Arrondissement</i>	4 350 000	-	-	4 350 000
Finalize the design of an outline land use program for the Acul-du-Nord <i>Arrondissement</i>	4 350 000	-	-	4 350 000
Finalize the design of an outline land use program for the commune of Saint-Marc	4 350 000	-	-	4 350 000
Finalize the design of an outline land use program for the Archeahaie <i>Arrondissement</i>	4 350 000	-	-	4 350 000
Finalize the design of an outline land use program for the Croix-des-Bouquets <i>Arrondissement</i>	4 350 000	-	-	4 350 000
Finalize the design of an outline land use program for the Port-au-Prince <i>Arrondissement</i>	4 350 000	-	-	4 350 000
Finalize the design of an outline land use program for the Léogâne <i>Arrondissement</i>	4 350 000	-	-	4 350 000
Finalize the design of an outline land use program for the Jacmel <i>Arrondissement</i>	1 420 000 000	2 840 000 000	3 550 000 000	7 810 000 000
Implement local land management and development funds	144 850 000	-	-	144 850 000
Design and implement projects in support of governance and local investment	843 900 000	-	-	843 900 000
Design and implement projects for urban community participation development	102 442 500	-	-	102 442 500

Rehabilitate basic economic infrastructures I	179 649 258	-	-	179 649 258
Rehabilitate basic economic infrastructures II	289 449 000	225 777 615	-	515 226 615
Rehabilitate basic economic infrastructures III	3 015 090 758	3 065 777 615	3 550 000 000	9 630 868 373
<b>Sub-program: Draw up urban planning schemes</b>	39 150 000	157 225 000	157 225 000	353 600 000
Finalize the outline sketch of an urban planning scheme for Cap-Haïtien	2 175 000	-	-	2 175 000
Finalize the outline sketch of an urban planning scheme for Limonade	2 175 000	-	-	2 175 000
Finalize the outline sketch of an urban planning scheme for Quartier-Morin	2 175 000	-	-	2 175 000
Finalize the outline sketch of an urban planning scheme for Milot	2 175 000	-	-	2 175 000
Finalize the outline sketch of an urban planning scheme for Plaine-du-Nord	2 175 000	-	-	2 175 000
Finalize the outline sketch of an urban planning scheme for Acul	2 175 000	-	-	2 175 000
Finalize the outline sketch of an urban planning scheme for Saint	2 175 000	-	-	2 175 000
Finalize the outline sketch of an urban planning scheme for the urbanized space in the Port	2 175 000	-	-	2 175 000
Finalize the outline sketch of an urban planning scheme for Petit	2 175 000	-	-	2 175 000
Finalize the outline sketch of an urban planning scheme for Grand	2 175 000	-	-	2 175 000
Finalize the outline sketch of an urban planning scheme for Léogane	2 175 000	-	-	2 175 000
Finalize the outline sketch of an urban planning scheme for Port-Salut	2 175 000	-	-	2 175 000
Finalize the outline sketch of an urban planning scheme for Les Cayes	2 175 000	-	-	2 175 000
Finalize the outline sketch of an urban planning scheme for Vieux-Bourg-d' Aquin	2 175 000	-	-	2 175 000
Finalize the outline sketch of an urban planning scheme for Aquin	2 175 000	-	-	2 175 000
Finalize the outline sketch of an urban planning scheme for Jacmel	2 175 000	-	-	2 175 000

Finalize the outline sketch of an urban planning scheme for Cayes-Jacmel	2 175 000	-	-	2 175 000
Finalize the outline sketch of an urban planning scheme for Marigot	2 175 000	-	-	2 175 000
Projects for drawing up additional planning schemes	-	157 225 000	157 225 000	314 450 000
<b>Sub-program: Draw up and implement rural land use management plans</b>	-	157 225 000	157 225 000	314 450 000
Projects drawing up outline plans for rural land management to be determined	-	157 225 000	157 225 000	314 450 000
<b>Program 1.2: Manage the environment</b>	1 197 776 000	1 730 419 250	2 349 800 250	5 277 995 500
<b>Sub-program: Protect the environment and safeguard the areas</b>	120 000 000	179 000 000	222 500 000	521 500 000
Establish the national fund for the rehabilitation of the environment	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Undertake projects promoting health and protection of the environment	5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	15 000 000
Implement activities for the protection of the environment	100 000 000	130 500 000	130 500 000	361 000 000
Implement activities for strengthening the environmental monitoring corps	5 000 000	43 500 000	87 000 000	135 500 000
Establish the impact and evaluation research unit	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Establish a protected areas network</b>	49 676 000	656 431 250	1 231 181 250	1 937 288 500
Plant 400,000 trees of the pinus genus at Mare-Rouge in the Belle-Anse watershed (Unit II of the Pine forest)	900 000	7 481 250	7 481 250	15 862 500
Plant 600,000 trees of the pinus genus in the Fonds-Verette watershed (Unit I of the Pine forest)	600 000	5 700 000	5 700 000	12 000 000
Enhance the protection of Pic Macaya	-	87 000 000	87 000 000	174 000 000
Enhance protection of parc de la Visite	-	87 000 000	87 000 000	174 000 000
Protect and enhance the water tower in the Saint-Louis-du-Nord/Le Borgne zone	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Protect and enhance the water tower in the Marmelade/Dondon zone	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Protect and enhance the water tower in the Vallières/Mont-Organisé zone	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000

Protect and enhance the water tower in the Savanette/Baptiste zone	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Protect and enhance the water tower in the Cahos chain	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Protect and enhance the water tower in the Dame-Marie/Anse-d'Haineault zone	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Protect and enhance the water tower in the Pic Macaya zone	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Protect and enhance the water tower in the Asile/Baradères zone	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Protect and enhance the water tower in the Lèogâne/Bainet zone	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Protect and enhance the water tower in the Séguin/Forêt des Pins/Savane Zombi zone	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Protect and enhance the Môle-Saint-Nicolas zone	-	21 750 000	45 000 000	66 750 000
Protect and enhance Île-de-la-Tortue	-	21 750 000	45 000 000	66 750 000
Protect and enhance the Saint-Louis-du-Nord/Le Borgne zone	-	21 750 000	45 000 000	66 750 000
Protect and enhance the seashore at Limonade and Caracol	-	21 750 000	45 000 000	66 750 000
Protect and enhance the Fort-Liberté zone	-	21 750 000	45 000 000	66 750 000
Protect and enhance the Côte-des-Arcadins	-	21 750 000	45 000 000	66 750 000
Protect and enhance the Dame-Marie/Anse-d'Hainault point	-	21 750 000	45 000 000	66 750 000
Protect and enhance the Corail/Pestel/Cayemintes/peninsule de Baradères zone	-	21 750 000	45 000 000	66 750 000
Protect and enhance the great bay at Les Cayes	-	21 750 000	45 000 000	66 750 000
Protect and enhance the salt marshes of Artibonite	20 000 000	7 000 000	25 500 000	52 500 000
Protect and enhance the salt marshes of the communes of Caracol, Aquin, Baie-de-Henne and Anse-Rouge	5 000 000	7 000 000	25 500 000	37 500 000
Protect and enhance the Waka Basin in le Nord	-	7 000 000	25 500 000	32 500 000
Protect and enhance the grottoes in Dondon	-	7 000 000	25 500 000	32 500 000
Protect and enhance Saut-d'Eau, in the Plateau Central	-	7 000 000	25 500 000	32 500 000
Protect and enhance Trou Caiman	23 176 000	-	-	23 176 000
Protect and enhance the grotto at Port-à-Piment	-	7 000 000	25 500 000	32 500 000

Protect and enhance Saut-Mathurine	-	7 000 000	25 500 000	32 500 000
Protect and enhance Bassin Bleu in Sud-Est	-	7 000 000	25 500 000	32 500 000
<b>Sub-program: Restore the natural environment</b>	10 000 000	195 750 000	261 000 000	466 750 000
Calculate a hydrologic balance for the Bois-Neuf swamp, identify the impact in the Bas Artibonite and implement an intervention plan	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Establish a hydrologic balance for Lake Azuei (swamp Saumaitre), identify its impact and elaborate and implement an intervention plan	-	65 250 000	65 250 000	130 500 000
Draw up a hydrologic balance for the Miragoâne swamp, identify the impacts and draw up and implement an intervention plan	-	65 250 000	65 250 000	130 500 000
Implement an intervention plan for managing the Lac de Péligre zone in lower Plateau Central	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Preserve and restore very vulnerable natural environments	-	65 250 000	65 250 000	130 500 000
Preservation and restoration of vulnerable natural environment	10 000 000	21 750 000	43 500 000	75 250 000
<b>Sub-program: Manage and develop forest usage</b>	1 018 100 000	699 238 000	635 119 000	2 352 457 000
Establish a guarantee fund promoting the creation and management of forests for commercial use	-	87 000 000	174 000 000	261 000 000
Draw up a plan for subsidizing community reforestation projects	-	87 000 000	174 000 000	261 000 000
Promote the use of butane and liquefied propane (LPG) as substitutes for charcoal as fuel	609 000 000	87 000 000	174 000 000	870 000 000
Design and implement projects for restoring the forest canopy	40 000 000	40 000 000	40 000 000	120 000 000
Practice rational management of natural resources in priority watersheds.	304 500 000	325 119 000	-	629 619 000
Design and implement projects for relieving the pressure on Haiti's wood resources I	5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	15 000 000
Design and implement projects for relieving the pressure on Haiti's wood resources II	5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	15 000 000
Implement the Green Frontier program for the Massacre and Pédernat rivers	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	30 000 000
Build an growing center for the <i>pinus occidentalis</i> genus and restoration of forest environments	1 100 000	9 619 000	9 619 000	20 338 000
Establish facilities for the creation of agro-forestry enterprises	43 500 000	43 500 000	43 500 000	130 500 000



<b>Program 1.3: Manage watersheds</b>	3 082 075 426	6 128 108 391	7 224 598 391	16 434 782 207
<b>Sub-program: Protect watersheds</b>	1 184 010 116	3 407 108 391	4 416 598 391	9 007 716 897
Management of hills overlooking Port	-	130 500 000	130 500 000	261 000 000
Management of the hills overlooking the urbane zone of Cap	-	217 500 000	217 500 000	435 000 000
Management of the hills overlooking the urbane zone of Saint	-	217 500 000	217 500 000	435 000 000
Restoration and protection of the ecosystems of Morne de l'Hôpital in Port	12 000 000	87 000 000	217 500 000	316 500 000
Planning, management, and protection of the watersheds of Morne de l'Hôpital in the southern zone of the metropolitan region of Port	75 000 000	87 000 000	217 500 000	379 500 000
Stabilizing and reforesting the Grise River	20 000 000	-	-	20 000 000
Complete recalibration of the Colombier River and restoration of the water intakes in Anse-Rouge	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Management of watersheds of Terre-Neuve	20 000 000	-	-	20 000 000
Study of Limbé River watershed management	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
Design and implementation of projects for mitigating natural disasters in Grand-Rivière-du-Nord	329 519 192	200 000 000	100 000 000	629 519 192
Management of the watersheds upstream from the irrigation systems of Saint-Raphael and Ouanaminthe	25 000 000	43 500 000	174 000 000	242 500 000
Management of the watersheds upstream from the irrigation systems of the plain of Maribaroux	-	43 500 000	174 000 000	217 500 000
Study of the management of the watershed of the Massacre River	-	21 750 000	-	21 750 000
Management of the watershed of Gonaïves	-	435 000 000	435 000 000	870 000 000
Design and implementation of projects for protection of agricultural infrastructures in the watersheds of La Quinte, Des Bayonnais, and Ennery	15 000 000	87 000 000	87 000 000	189 000 000
Biomechanical stabilization of the watershed of Ennery	15 000 000	-	-	15 000 000
Study of the management of the frontier zone of the Artibonite watershed	-	32 625 000	32 625 000	65 250 000
Management and protection of the banks of the Grise River in Croix-des-Bouquets	150 000 000	-	-	150 000 000
Design and implementation of projects for protecting agricultural and urban infrastructures in the watersheds of the	304 500 000	-	-	304 500 000

Blanche and Grise rivers in Croix-des-Bouquets				
Management of the watershed of the plain of Cul-de-sac	-	652 500 000	652 500 000	1 305 000 000
Design and implementation of projects for protecting agricultural and urban infrastructures in the watersheds of the of the chain of Matheux in Cabaret	1 000 000	-	-	1 000 000
Protection of the urban infrastructures and irrigated zones in the watershed of Arcahaie (Courjolle and Matheux rivers)	1 490 924	37 767 263	37 767 263	77 025 451
Undertake studies for protecting agricultural and urban infrastructures in the watershed of Cabaret (Courjolle and Matheux)	1 500 000	23 167 127	23 167 127	47 834 254
Protection of urban and agricultural infrastructures in the watershed of Cabaret	15 000 000	-	-	15 000 000
Protection of the sub-basin of the Rois River in the commune of Verrettes	5 000 000	3 299 000	3 539 000	11 838 000
Management of the watersheds in the <i>Département</i> of Ouest (La Rouyonne, Petit-Goâve, etc.)	174 000 000	-	-	174 000 000
Management of the hills overlooking Chardonnières, Les Côteaux, and Port-Salut	-	174 000 000	174 000 000	348 000 000
Management of the watersheds of the Acul (Dubreuil), the Ravine-du-Sud, and the Cavaillon River	-	261 000 000	348 000 000	609 000 000
Stabilization of the Solve à Lièvre ravine in the commune of Petit-Trou-de-Nippes	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Management of the watershed of the Grande-Rivière-de-Jacmel	-	261 000 000	435 000 000	696 000 000
Management of the watershed of the Pédernales River	-	174 000 000	174 000 000	348 000 000
Draw up a reforestation plan, undertake a hydrological balance, and implement a corrective works proposal for the watershed of the Trou-du-Nord River	-	87 000 000	261 000 000	348 000 000
Draw up a reforestation plan, undertake a hydrological balance, and implement a corrective works proposal for the watersheds of the Pérédo and Cayes-Jacmel rivers	-	87 000 000	261 000 000	348 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Build facilities for regulating water levels</b>	830 451 081	855 000 000	942 000 000	2 627 451 081
Manage and protect the banks of Trois Rivières de Plaisance, Port-de-Paix, and Pilate	18 000 000	87 000 000	87 000 000	192 000 000
Construct the Trois-Rivières dam	130 500 000	-	-	130 500 000
Undertake study and construction on the Borgne River, where a facility for regulating water level might be suitable, and where	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000

dikes for protecting the city of Borgne seem to be necessary				
Undertake study and construction on Grande-Rivière-du-Nord, where a facility for regulating water level might be feasible	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Undertake study and construction on Bouyaha River, upstream from Saint-Raphaël, where one facility for regulating water levels might be able to be rehabilitated and another constructed	-	43 500 000	130 500 000	174 000 000
Undertake study and construction on the Gouape, upstream from Pignon, where a facility for regulating water levels might be feasible	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Undertake a study on the Frio River in Maïssade, where water level regulation facilities might be practicable	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Undertake a study on the rivers of the plain of Maribaroux, where water level regulation facilities might be practicable	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Undertake studies and construction on the Artibonite River, where several water level regulation facilities might be able to be rehabilitated	-	87 000 000	87 000 000	174 000 000
Protect the Petite-Rivière in Artibonite	10 000 000	43 500 000	43 500 000	97 000 000
Protect the city of Belladères against high water in rivers	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Undertake studies and construction on the Estère River, where several water level regulation facilities might be able to be rehabilitated	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Undertake studies on the Bretelle and Torcelle rivers, upstream from Caberet, where facilities to regulate water levels might be practicable	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
Undertake studies and construction on River Blanche where a facility to control high waters could be rehabilitated	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
Manage and protect the banks of the Grise River in Croix-des-Bouquets	195 750 000	174 000 000	174 000 000	543 750 000
Undertake studies and construction on the Acul River, where the Dubreuil water level regulation facility could be rebuilt	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Undertake studies and construction on Grande-Ravine-du-Sud, upstream from Camp-Perrin, where the Avezac water level control facility might be able to be rebuilt	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Undertake studies and construction upstream from Les Cayes, where a facility for diverting the waters of Madame Samedi ravine into the Islet River might be practicable	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Manage the watershed of the Domante River in Vieux-Bourg-	3 000 000	28 500 000	28 500 000	60 000 000

d'Aquin and modernize mountain farming				
Undertake studies on the Dose, Pins and Serpente rivers, tributaries of the Grande-Rivière-des-Nippes, upstream from Asile, where facilities for controlling water levels might be practicable	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Undertake studies on the Grand-Goève and Faucher rivers, where facilities for controlling water levels might be practicable	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Undertake studies and construction on the Rouyonne Rivers, upstream from Léogâne, where a facility for diverting a part of the water into the Momance River might be practicable	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Undertake studies and construction on the Grande-Rivière-de-Jacmel River, where a facility for controlling water levels might be practicable	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Undertake studies and construction to control the water level of the Orangers River, upstream from Jacmel	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Implement projects for managing water levels and protecting the population against floods	30 000 000	-	-	30 000 000
Protect the cities of Anse-à-Galet and Pointe-à-Raquette, and the town of Petite-Source	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Protect the city of Limonade against high water from the Grande-Rivière-du-Nord	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Protect the city of Les Cayes against high water from Ravine du Sud and Ravine Madame Samedi	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Protect the city of Petit-Goève against high water from the Digue River	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Protect the city of Les Abricots against high water from the Abricot River	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Protect the city of Port-de-Paix against high water from the Deroulin ravine	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Protect the city of Jacmel against high water from the Zorangers and Gosseline rivers	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Protect the city of Gros Morne against high water from the Mancelle River	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Protect the bay of Caracol and the bay of Fort-Liberté	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Protect the city of L'Asile against high water from the Mahot and Des Pins rivers	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000

Protect the cities of the Côte Sud against the risk of flooding and bad weather	152 250 000	-	-	152 250 000
Environment and urban development in Jacmel; protection of the city against flooding	180 951 081	-	-	180 951 081
<b>Sub-program: Dredge rivers and drainage ditches</b>	335 614 229	913 500 000	913 500 000	2 162 614 229
Undertake drainage work and protection against high water from the Massacre River in Ouanaminthe	60 655 440	-	-	60 655 440
Undertake drainage work on outlets of the ravines in Port-au-Prince	217 958 789	261 000 000	261 000 000	739 958 789
Undertake cleaning and protection of banks of the Baradères River	20 000 000	-	-	20 000 000
Construct outlets in the Brisé ravine (Boulevard du 15 octobre)	20 000 000	-	-	20 000 000
Restore the beds of the La Digue, Berret and Piti rivers	17 000 000	-	-	17 000 000
Carry out a plan for monitoring drainage of Haiti's outlets	-	652 500 000	652 500 000	1 305 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Reduce Haiti's vulnerability to the rainy seasons and the cyclone season</b>	732 000 000	952 500 000	952 500 000	2 637 000 000
Design and implement the program for prevention in the period before the rain and cyclone seasons in zones at risk for climate disasters	200 000 000	300 000 000	300 000 000	800 000 000
Protect buffer zones and community development by implementing income-generating activities	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Urgent rehabilitation of infrastructures and institutions	522 000 000	652 500 000	652 500 000	1 827 000 000
<b>Program 1.4: Urban renewal</b>	5 646 615 070	8 322 260 000	10 700 500 000	24 669 375 070
<b>Sub-program: Renew regional and local development projects</b>	4 403 445 661	5 611 500 000	8 221 500 000	18 236 445 661
Undertake urban renewal construction in Nord-Ouest	293 105 560	-	-	293 105 560
Undertake urban rehabilitation construction in Limbé	101 763 269	-	-	101 763 269
Undertake urban renewal construction in Cap-Haïtien	10 971 851	-	-	10 971 851
Undertake urban renewal construction in Fort-Liberté	87 000 000	-	-	87 000 000
Undertake urban renewal construction in Ouanaminthe	64 452 894	-	-	64 452 894
Undertake urban renewal construction in Ennery	3 050 000	-	-	3 050 000
Undertake urban renewal construction in Marchand-Dessalines	92 878 741	-	-	92 878 741

Undertake urban renewal construction in Gonaïves	254 214 297	-	-	254 214 297
Undertake urban renewal construction in Hinche	217 500 001	-	-	217 500 001
Undertake urban renewal construction in Saint-Marc	129 918 910	-	-	129 918 910
Undertake urban renewal construction in Noailles/Croix-des-Bouquets	66 049 983	-	-	66 049 983
Restore and maintain streets in the metropolitan zone of Port-au-Prince	174 000 000	-	-	174 000 000
Undertake urban renewal construction in Verrettes	20 000 000	-	-	20 000 000
Undertake urban renewal construction in the crossroads of Clercine and Murat Morno	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Undertake urban renewal construction in Gros Morne	4 000 000	-	-	4 000 000
Undertake urban renewal construction in the city of Les Cayes	50 000 000	-	-	50 000 000
Undertake urban renewal construction in Saint-Michel-de-l'Attalaye	28 124 960	-	-	28 124 960
Undertake urban renewal construction along the Tabarre road	120 000 000	-	-	120 000 000
Undertake urban renewal construction in Jérémie	60 000 000	-	-	60 000 000
Undertake rehabilitation of the Puits Blain road	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Urban renewal program	130 500 000	-	-	130 500 000
Demolition, removal, and management of debris within the reconstruction zone of the city center of Port-au-Prince	230 573 490	-	-	230 573 490
Renewal of the sea front as a public seaside area, busy, attractive, and accessible	-	261 000 000	261 000 000	522 000 000
Rehabilitate the Hasco road, from Boulevard de la Saline to the Amiral Killick naval base	179 760 577	-	-	179 760 577
Rehabilitate and widen the Frères road to 4 lanes	110 373 584	-	-	110 373 584
Rehabilitate the Thomassin 32 road	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Rehabilitate the Thomassin 28, 35, 37A, and 37B roads	20 000 000	-	-	20 000 000
Rehabilitate the Pellerin 5 road	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Rehabilitate the Vincent-Route des Americains crossroad	300 000 000	-	-	300 000 000
Urban renewal in Pétion-Ville	64 685 824	-	-	64 685 824

Rehabilitate popular neighborhoods	87 000 000	130 500 000	130 500 000	348 000 000
Construct the Delmas-Nazon viaduct	167 601 385	-	-	167 601 385
Construct the viaduct at Haitian Navy	47 461 440	-	-	47 461 440
Rehabilitate and widen the Canapé Vert road	122 597 495	-	-	122 597 495
Construct the access road at the flour mill to the new industrial zone	261 000 000	-	-	261 000 000
Design and implement emergency intervention projects in high risk zones of the city of Port-au-Prince	200 000 000	-	-	200 000 000
Rehabilitate the roads and drainage systems in city center Port	435 000 000	-	-	435 000 000
Construct a public park in Petite	4 500 000	-	-	4 500 000
Construct a public park in Boucan	4 500 000	-	-	4 500 000
Establish green networks and rehabilitate public squares in city center Port	130 500 000	261 000 000	261 000 000	652 500 000
Rehabilitate public squares (Ste	90 361 400	174 000 000	174 000 000	438 361 400
Gradually build major infrastructure and public equipment and housing in the north corridor (Cap	-	1 305 000 000	2 175 000 000	3 480 000 000
Gradually build major infrastructure and public equipment and housing in the northern periphery of Port	-	1 740 000 000	2 610 000 000	4 350 000 000
Gradually build infrastructure networks in city center Port	-	1 740 000 000	2 610 000 000	4 350 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Renovate buffer cities hosting immigrant flows</b>	113 950 000	-	-	113 950 000
Develop physical infrastructures in Grand-Goâve	56 975 000	-	-	56 975 000
Develop physical infrastructures in Petit- Goâve	56 975 000	-	-	56 975 000
<b>Sub-program: Renovate urban facilities to serve tourism</b>	955 219 409	2 275 760 000	2 044 000 000	5 274 979 409
Develop the land on Île-à-Vache	14 810 000	1 000 000 000	1 000 000 000	2 014 810 000
Urban renewal on Île-à-Vache	356 700 000	174 000 000	174 000 000	704 700 000
Rehabilitation/construction of infrastructures and equipment in Jacmel	432 829 409	870 000 000	870 000 000	2 172 829 409
Protect the lower city from risk of flooding	115 880 000	231 760 000	-	347 640 000
Rehabilitate the road leading to the new market in Jacmel	35 000 000	-	-	35 000 000

<b>Sub-program: Renovate frontier cities</b>	174 000 000	435 000 000	435 000 000	1 044 000 000
Implement frontier development projects in three (3) regions	174 000 000	435 000 000	435 000 000	1 044 000 000
<b>Program 1.5: Construct the national transportation network</b>	16 302 875 284	17 615 630 218	17 691 800 000	51 610 305 502
<b>Sub-program: Finalize the national highway network</b>	7 721 078 166	7 992 180 218	5 937 750 000	21 651 008 384
Undertake studies for building the section joining Môle-Saint-Nicolas to Port-de-Paix	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
Construct the section linking Anse-Rouge to Gonaïves	30 000 000	-	-	30 000 000
Study the reconstruction of the section linking Port-de-Paix, Saint-Louis-du-Nord, and Le Borgne	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
Undertake studies for reconstructing the section linking Port-de-Paix, Saint-Louis-du-Nord, and Le Borgne	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
Rehabilitate the section linking Le Borgne to Limbé (the section between Port-Margot and Chouchou Bay is asphalted)	-	43 500 000	478 500 000	522 000 000
Rehabilitate the road to Le Borgne	43 500 000	-	-	43 500 000
Rehabilitate the road between Ennery and Cap-Haïtien	100 000 000	435 000 000	435 000 000	970 000 000
Construct a four-lane bypass at Cap-Haïtien	-	43 500 000	391 500 000	435 000 000
Rehabilitate and maintain the road from l'Acul-du-Nord to Barrière Battant crossroad, by way of Milot, and from Barrière Battant to Palais des Sans-Soucis	492 865 156	-	-	492 865 156
Finalize construction of the section linking Saint-Raphaël and Hinche	623 680 218	623 680 218	-	1 247 360 436
Rehabilitate the roads between the municipalities of Hinche and Saint-Raphaël by way of Barrière Battant I	100 000 000	150 000 000	435 000 000	685 000 000
Rehabilitate the roads between the municipalities of Hinche and Saint-Raphaël by way of Barrière Battant II	100 000 000	150 000 000	435 000 000	685 000 000
Undertake studies to construct a road linking Pignon, La Victoire, Carice, Mont-Organisé, and Ouanaminthe	-	87 000 000	87 000 000	174 000 000
Undertake work to rehabilitate the crossroads of Plaine-du-Nord at Morne Rouge	100 000 000	-	-	100 000 000
Undertake studies for reconstructing the road linking Ennery and Saint-Michel de l'Attalaye	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Undertake additional work on the road linking Puiboreau crossroads and Marmelade	117 983 375	-	-	117 983 375
Build the section linking St-Michel-de-l'Attalaye, Maïssade,	75 000 000	-	-	75 000 000



and Hinche				
Rehabilitate the road between Gonaïves and Ennery	870 000 000	870 000 000	-	1 740 000 000
Rehabilitate the road between Dessalines, St-Michel-de-l'Attalaye, and Saint-Raphaël	100 000 000	-	-	100 000 000
Continue reconstruction of the road linking Dessalines, St-Michel-de-l'Attalaye, and Saint-Raphaël	-	87 000 000	1 435 500 000	1 522 500 000
Undertake studies for reconstructing the road linking Hinche, Thomassique and Los Cacaos/frontier	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Undertake maintenance work on the Hinche-Thomassique road	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Rehabilitate the road between Hinche and Thomassique	100 000 000	-	-	100 000 000
Rehabilitate the road linking Thomassique and Cerca-la-Source	65 000 000	-	-	65 000 000
Rehabilitate National Highway 1 between Freycineau crossroad in Saint-Marc and Bigot crossroad in Gonaïves	1 295 310 170	-	-	1 295 310 170
Rehabilitate National Highway 3 between Colladère and Cerca-Cavajal	391 500 000	600 000 000	-	991 500 000
Rehabilitate the road between Lascahobas, Belladère and Cachiman	100 000 000	770 000 000	-	870 000 000
Studies for rehabilitating the section between Pont-Sondé and Mirebalais	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
Rehabilitate the road between Croix-des-Bouquets and Fonds-Parisien	500 000 000	-	-	500 000 000
Rehabilitate the road between Fonds-Parisien and Jimani	17 237 150	21 750 000	652 500 000	691 487 150
Rehabilitate the road between Fermathe and the Frères road, via Soisson, Duplan, Girardeau, and the feeder streets: Métellus, Meyotte-route in Frères, Thomassin 25 and Fermathe 45	188 871 105	870 000 000	870 000 000	1 928 871 105
Rehabilitate the road between Laboule 12 and Kenscoff	80 688 561	-	-	80 688 561
Study for constructing a seaside boulevard from the entrance of boulevard de la Saline to the route des Rails	-	108 750 000	108 750 000	217 500 000
Undertake studies for constructing the section linking Jérémie, Dame-Marie, Les Irois, and Tiburon	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
Undertake spot maintenance tasks on the road linking Cavaillon-Bonne Foi and Baradères	40 000 000	-	-	40 000 000
Undertake studies for constructing the section linking Anse-à-Veau and Petite-Rivière-de-Nippes	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000

Rehabilitate the road section between Petite-Rivière-de-Nippes and Trou-de-Nippes	56 009 100	-	-	56 009 100
Build the section linking Petite-Rivière-de-Nippes and Miragoâne	165 433 331	-	-	165 433 331
Finalize construction of the road between Les Cayes and Jérémie	1 305 000 000	1 305 000 000	-	2 610 000 000
Undertake maintenance work on the Les Cayes-Jérémie road	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Rehabilitate the road between crossroad 44 and Côtes-de-Fer	435 000 000	522 000 000	-	957 000 000
Undertake studies for constructing the section linking Côtes-de-Fer and Bainet	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Undertake emergency construction between crossroad Dufort and Jacmel	150 000 000	-	-	150 000 000
Undertake spot maintenance tasks on the road linking La Vallée and Bainet	21 000 000	-	-	21 000 000
Undertake spot maintenance on the road linking Marigot, Pérédo, and Belle-Anse	43 000 000	-	-	43 000 000
Undertake studies for constructing the section linking Bainet and La Vallée-de-Jacmel	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Undertake masonry channeling construction between Méridien crossroads and Ducis	4 000 000	-	-	4 000 000
Rehabilitate the section linking Jacmel and Marigot	-	870 000 000	174 000 000	1 044 000 000
Undertake studies for constructing the section linking Marigot and Belle-Anse	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
Undertake studies for constructing the section linking Thiotte and Anse-à-Pitre	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Undertake studies for constructing the section linking Belle-Anse and Thiotte	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Undertake studies for constructing the section linking Thiotte and Malpasse	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Undertake studies for constructing the section linking Belle-Anse and Thiotte	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Undertake studies for constructing the section linking Thiotte and Malpasse	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
<b>Sub-program: Integrate local roads into the network</b>	<b>670 984 314</b>	<b>1 068 500 000</b>	<b>1 334 000 000</b>	<b>3 073 484 314</b>
Construct the section linking Trou-du-Nord and Sainte-Suzanne	-	21 750 000	587 250 000	609 000 000

Construct the section linking Trou-du-Nord crossroads and Caracol	-	304 500 000	-	304 500 000
Undertakes studies for constructing the section linking Terrier-Rouge and Vallières	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Undertake studies for constructing the section linking Pignon crossroads, Ranquitte, Bahon and Grande-Rivière-du-Nord	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Rehabilitate the Mirebalais-Hinche road	223 484 314	-	-	223 484 314
Undertake studies for constructing the section linking Titanyen, Saut-d'Eau, and Mirebalais crossroad	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Finalize the construction of the section linking the flour mill to the new industrial zone of Lafiteau/Simonnette	-	290 000 000	290 000 000	580 000 000
Undertake road maintenance work between Thomazeau-Corillon and Grand Bois	20 000 000	-	-	20 000 000
Undertake studies for constructing the section linking Kenscoff, Furcy, and Séguin	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
Undertake studies for rehabilitating the section linking Les Abricots and Jérémie	-	-	43 500 000	43 500 000
Undertake studies for constructing the section linking Vieux-Bourg-d'Aquin, l'Asile, and Anse-à-Veau	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
Rehabilitate the road between Jacmel and La Vallée-de-Jacmel	391 500 000	-	-	391 500 000
Rehabilitate 40 kilometers of farm paths in the <i>Département</i> of Nord-Ouest	0	30 000 000	21 750 000	51 750 000
Rehabilitate and develop 250 kilometers of farm paths in Pilate, Le Borgne, Gros-Morne, and Baron	36 000 000	-	-	36 000 000
Rehabilitate 40 kilometers of farm paths in <i>Département</i> of Nord-Ouest	-	30 000 000	21 750 000	51 750 000
Rehabilitate 70 kilometers of farm paths in Terre-Neuve, Anse-Rouge, Saint-Michel-de-l'Attalaye, and Ennery	-	30 000 000	43 500 000	73 500 000
Rehabilitate 70 kilometers of farm paths in Saint-Marc, Grande-Saline, Dessalines, Petite-Rivière-de-l'Arbonite, and Desdunes	-	30 000 000	43 500 000	73 500 000
Rehabilitate 40 kilometers of farm paths in the <i>Département</i> of Centre	-	30 000 000	21 750 000	51 750 000
Rehabilitate 40 kilometers of farm paths in the <i>Département</i> of l'Ouest	-	30 000 000	21 750 000	51 750 000
Rehabilitate 40 kilometers of farm paths in the <i>Département</i> of La Grande Anse	-	30 000 000	21 750 000	51 750 000

Rehabilitate 40 kilometers of farm paths in the <i>Département</i> of Nippes	-	30 000 000	21 750 000	51 750 000
Rehabilitate 40 kilometers of farm paths in the <i>Département</i> of Sud	-	30 000 000	21 750 000	51 750 000
Rehabilitate 40 kilometers of farm paths in the <i>Département</i> of Sud-Est	-	30 000 000	21 750 000	51 750 000
<b>Sub-program: Improve urban and interurban traffic flow</b>	5 653 142 225	3 138 450 000	3 512 550 000	12 304 142 225
Program for road maintenance by micro-enterprises (Bolivarian model)	426 300	-	-	426 300
Implement interventions to improve the CNE road network	100 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000	300 000 000
Undertake construction and adjustment of heavily-trafficked crossroads in the urban zone of Port-au-Prince	-	652 500 000	652 500 000	1 305 000 000
Construct two bus stations in Cap-Haïtien	-	21 750 000	195 750 000	217 500 000
Construct a bus station in Ouanaminthe	-	8 700 000	165 300 000	174 000 000
Construct a bus station in the northern zone of Port-au-Prince	-	87 000 000	609 000 000	696 000 000
Construct a bus station in the southern zone of Port-au-Prince (in Gressier)	43 500 000	478 500 000	-	522 000 000
Establish an expropriation fund for projects financed by the Petrocaribe agreement and others	345 072 152	652 500 000	652 500 000	1 650 072 152
Repair and protect bridges	50 000 000	50 000 000	50 000 000	150 000 000
Design and emergency construction of engineering structures, and risk-reduction installations	522 000 000	-	-	522 000 000
Build 15 bridges in the Nord-Ouest	164 726 726	-	-	164 726 726
Build a bridge over the Barres River	56 898 979	-	-	56 898 979
Construct the Hyppolite bridge in Cap-Haïtien	200 480 744	-	-	200 480 744
Construct a bridge over the Haut River in Cap-Haïtien	115 670 683	-	-	115 670 683
Protect the bridge at Croix-des-Missions	96 000 000	-	-	96 000 000
Construct a bridge at Voldroque	98 900 758	-	-	98 900 758
Construct the bridge at Roseaux	103 639 991	-	-	103 639 991
Construct a bridge over the river between Marigot and Pérédo	102 685 727	-	-	102 685 727
Undertake emergency work on the Glace River bridge	50 000 000	-	-	50 000 000

Construct a bridge over the Gauche River	123 074 855	-	-	123 074 855
Undertake reconstruction of the bridge in the direction Delmas 42-Bourdon	3 000 000	-	-	3 000 000
Undertake reconstruction of the Bonnet bridge in Ganthier	28 000 000	-	-	28 000 000
Undertake reconstruction of the Gens de Nantes bridge in the direction Ouanaminthe-Capotille	20 000 000	-	-	20 000 000
Undertake reconstruction of the Malfety bridge in the direction of National Highway 6	15 000 000	-	-	15 000 000
Undertake reconstruction of the bridge over the Guinaudée River	40 000 000	-	-	40 000 000
Undertake reconstruction of the Bois Moquette bridge	20 000 000	-	-	20 000 000
Undertake reconstruction of the Meyotte bridge	60 000 000	-	-	60 000 000
Undertake reconstruction of the Tabarre bridge	30 000 000	-	-	30 000 000
Rehabilitate the Mapou and Grondin bridges	21 737 292	-	-	21 737 292
Lend support to the national transportation plan and maintain the roads	1 963 721 484	-	-	1 963 721 484
Maintain interurban and urban roads	1 148 106 534	1 087 500 000	1 087 500 000	3 323 106 534
Rehabilitate road infrastructures in Sud and Grande-Anse	130 500 000	-	-	130 500 000
<b>Sub-program: Establish reliable links to Haiti's major islands</b>	870 000 000	391 500 000	391 500 000	1 653 000 000
Establish a coastal navigation system at Presqu'île du Sud, Môle-St-Nicolas, and Cap Haïtien	870 000 000	-	-	870 000 000
Put in place a modern water transportation link between Port-de-Paix and Île-de-la-Tortue	-	261 000 000	-	261 000 000
Put in place a modern water transportation link between Port-au-Prince and/or Montrouis at Île-de-la-Gonâve (Anse-à-Galets)	-	-	261 000 000	261 000 000
Put in place a modern water transportation link between Les Cayes and Île-à-Vache (Madame Bernard)	-	130 500 000	130 500 000	261 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Rehabilitate and build airport infrastructures</b>	934 007 410	2 818 500 000	3 514 500 000	7 267 007 410
Rehabilitate the airport in Port-de-Paix	435 000 000	-	-	435 000 000
Undertake development of the airport in Cap-Haïtien	-	348 000 000	348 000 000	696 000 000

Support the reconstruction of the Toussaint Louverture airport	3 480 000	-	-	3 480 000
Rehabilitate the Toussaint Louverture airport	-	870 000 000	1 740 000 000	2 610 000 000
Enhance security at Toussaint Louverture airport	29 624	-	-	29 624
Rehabilitate the airport in Guy Malary	87 000 000	-	-	87 000 000
Rehabilitate the Jérémie airport	130 500 000	217 500 000	348 000 000	696 000 000
Rehabilitate the runway of Jacmel's airport (its terminal recently rehabilitated)	-	348 000 000	217 500 000	565 500 000
Upgrade the airport in Les Cayes to the status of international airport	60 497 786	600 000 000	600 000 000	1 260 497 786
Build an airport on Île-à-Vache	217 500 000	435 000 000	261 000 000	913 500 000
<b>Sub-program: Rehabilitate and build port infrastructures</b>	<b>453 663 169</b>	<b>2 206 500 000</b>	<b>3 001 500 000</b>	<b>5 661 663 169</b>
Undertake a feasibility study for locating a port in the north of Haiti	64 345 461	-	-	64 345 461
Construct an international port in the north of Haiti	-	870 000 000	1 740 000 000	2 610 000 000
Rehabilitate the port of Port-au-Prince	84 254 227	870 000 000	957 000 000	1 911 254 227
Study installation of a port in the northern extension of the city of Port-au-Prince, at Fond Mombin	-	87 000 000	130 500 000	217 500 000
Construct and develop a port in the Baie-des-Flamands	64 500 000	87 000 000	87 000 000	238 500 000
Rehabilitate the port in the city of Les Cayes	89 205 035	-	-	89 205 035
Rehabilitate the receiving dock in Petit-Goâve	99 158 446	-	-	99 158 446
Rehabilitate and dredge the port of Jérémie	52 200 000	162 000 000	-	214 200 000
Rehabilitate the port of Miragoâne	-	130 500 000	87 000 000	217 500 000
<b>Program 1.6: Expand electrification</b>	<b>5 002 685 516</b>	<b>5 282 690 000</b>	<b>7 443 250 000</b>	<b>17 728 625 516</b>
<b>Sub-program: Boost the electrical energy production capacity</b>	<b>1 670 817 605</b>	<b>2 385 190 000</b>	<b>2 936 250 000</b>	<b>6 992 257 605</b>
Rehabilitate the power plant in Caracol/Grande-Rivière (0.8MW), including needed transportation infrastructure	-	43 500 000	-	43 500 000
Enhance the generating capacity of the thermal power plant in Saint-Michel-de-l'Attalaye	6 000 000	-	-	6 000 000
Construct the Artibonite 4C hydroelectric power plant	-	870 000 000	870 000 000	1 740 000 000

Construct the Artibonite 4C hydroelectric power plant (Brazilian financing)	435 000 000	435 000 000	870 000 000	1 740 000 000
Rehabilitate the Drouet power plant on the Artibonite River near Saint-Marc (2.5MW), including needed transportation infrastructure	-	87 000 000	217 500 000	304 500 000
Rehabilitate the two Délugé power plants on the Artibonite River (1.2MW), including needed transportation infrastructure	-	43 500 000	-	43 500 000
Rehabilitate the hydroelectric power plant in Péligre (BID I financing)	143 028 000	-	-	143 028 000
Rehabilitate and develop the hydroelectric power plant in Péligre	-	-	652 500 000	652 500 000
Rehabilitate the hydroelectric power plant in Péligre (German financing)	-	609 000 000	-	609 000 000
Rehabilitate the hydroelectric power plant in Péligre (BID II financing)	132 457 500	-	-	132 457 500
Construct a mini-hydroelectric power generating plant in Saut-du-Baril in Nippes (0.4MW), including needed transportation infrastructure	130 500 000	-	-	130 500 000
Rehabilitate the hydroelectric power plant in Saut-Mathurine	699 478 695	-	-	699 478 695
Undertake studies for constructing two new hydroelectric power plants downstream from Saut-Mathurine and on the Ravine-du-Sud	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Rehabilitate the Gaillard power plant	-	43 500 000	-	43 500 000
Use the potential of waste products as a source of electrical energy, including the needed transportation infrastructure	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
Draw up a bankable project, including feasibility studies, for developing the wind power potential in Haiti's Nord-Ouest, including needed transportation infrastructure	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Draw up a bankable project, including feasibility studies, for developing the wind power potential on the seashore in Fort-Liberté, including needed transportation infrastructure	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Draw up a bankable project, including feasibility studies, for developing the wind power potential in the zone of Lac Azueï, on the Plaine-du-Cul-de-Sac, including needed transportation infrastructure	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Draw up a bankable project, including feasibility studies, for developing the wind power potential of the point at Saint-Jean-du-Sud, including needed transportation infrastructure	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000

Construct a hybrid power plant, diesel/solar, including a photovoltaic capacity of 1 MW	-	21 750 000	152 250 000	174 000 000
Increase access to sources of renewable energy	4 350 000	-	-	4 350 000
Support the expansion of access to energy	57 940 000	57 940 000	-	115 880 000
Implement a program for developing solar energy	2 390 760	-	-	2 390 760
Study the potential use of biomass, including farming residues such as sugar cane residue, as a source of energy, in particular for production	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Draw up a bio-energy action plan	43 500 000	-	-	43 500 000
Support implementation of bioenergy initiatives	6 172 650	-	-	6 172 650
Implement activities promoting new energy sources in Marigot, Grand-Gosier, Grande-Saline, and Anse-Rouge, and design of a wind farm in Fonds-Parisien	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Expand the electrical energy transmission capacity</b>	157 498 500	1 005 500 000	2 310 500 000	3 473 498 500
Extend the Cerca-Carvajal/Des Rangs grid	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Extend the Thomassique/Cerca-la-Source grid	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Rehabilitate/reconstruct the Port-au-Prince metropolitan transmission grid with power of 69 kv or 115 kv	-	174 000 000	87 000 000	261 000 000
Undertake a study for rehabilitating the Port-au-Prince grid	127 498 500	-	-	127 498 500
Bring power to Les Anglais from Saint-Louis-du-Sud	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Extend the MT/BT power grid	5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	15 000 000
Install a 230 KV power loop, including the rehabilitation of stations and substations, linking the <i>départements</i> of Ouest, Centre, Nord-East, Nord, Nord-Ouest, and Artibonite	-	174 000 000	870 000 000	1 044 000 000
Install a 230 KV power loop, including the rehabilitation of stations and substations, linking the <i>départements</i> of Ouest, Sud-Est, Sud, Grande-Anse, and Nippes	-	174 000 000	870 000 000	1 044 000 000
Study for installing a 69 kv or 115 kv cross feed, including stations and substations, linking Gonaïves and Limbé	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Study for installing a 69 kv or 115 kv cross feed, including stations and substations, linking Cap-Haïtien and Pignon	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Study for installing a 69 kv or 115 kv cross feed, including stations and substations, linking Saint-Marc, Mirebalais, and	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000



Belladère				
Study for installing a 69 kv or 115 kv cross feed, including stations and substations, linking Hinche, Thomassique, and Boc Banique	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Study for installing a 69 kv or 115 kv cross feed, including stations and substations, linking Miragoâne, Fonds-des-Nègres, and Vieux-Bourg-d'Aquin	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
Install a 69 kv or 115 kv cross feed, including stations and substations, linking Jérémie, Anse-d'Haineault, Port-Salut, and Les Cayes	-	348 000 000	348 000 000	696 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Increase the electrical power distribution capacity</b>	1 839 369 411	587 000 000	587 000 000	3 013 369 411
Rehabilitate the electric grid of Cap-Haïtien	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Electrify buildings starting at Ménard crossroads out to Cap-Haïtien	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Extend the Gonaïves power grid to the communes of Gros-Morne, Saint-Michel-de-l'Attalaye, and Ennery I	59 125 000	-	-	59 125 000
Extend the Gonaïves power grid to the communes of Gros-Morne, Saint-Michel-de-l'Attalaye, and Ennery II	177 375 000	-	-	177 375 000
Hook up the electric power grids from Saint-Michel-de-l'Attalaye and Ennery and rehabilitate the Ennery power grid	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Construct a low- and high-tension network for the commune of Cerca-Cavajal	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Extend the medium-tension power grid from Péligre to Mirebalais I	40 000 000	-	-	40 000 000
Extend the medium-tension power grid from Péligre to Mirebalais II	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Install an addition to the Port-au-Prince power grid	69 817 500	-	-	69 817 500
Undertake a study and rehabilitate the Port-au-Prince power grid	127 498 500	-	-	127 498 500
Undertake technical preparation of the BID/HA-L 1035 project	443 178	-	-	443 178
Solar street lights for electrification	490 680 000	500 000 000	500 000 000	1 490 680 000
Install solar street lights in the 10 <i>départements</i>	771 430 233	-	-	771 430 233
Electrify the commune of La Victoire	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Electrify the commune of Le Borgne	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000

Electrify the commune of Plaisance	18 000 000	-	-	18 000 000
Electrify the commune of Pilate	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Electrify the communes of Perches and Grand-Bassin	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Electrify Grande-Saline	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Electrify Papaye	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Electrify Perches and Grand-Bassin	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Electrify Plaisance-du-Sud	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Other electrification projects to be determined	-	87 000 000	87 000 000	174 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Improve the marketing of electrical power</b>	1 335 000 000	1 305 000 000	1 609 500 000	4 249 500 000
Implement a program to reduce power losses in the Ouest <i>département</i>	652 500 000	913 500 000	1 218 000 000	2 784 000 000
Construct energy infrastructures	652 500 000	-	-	652 500 000
Install remote power meters on electricity grids in the Ouest <i>département</i>	-	174 000 000	174 000 000	348 000 000
Study construction of a commercial office in Cap-Haïtien	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Study construction of a commercial office in Port-de-Paix	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Study construction of a commercial office in Gonaïves	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Install an intelligent search system (data mining) for settlement of customer debt	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
Strengthen anti-fraud teams	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
Develop incentive programs for using less energy-intensive equipment	-	130 500 000	130 500 000	261 000 000
<b>Program 1.7: Continue expansion of communications and digital networking</b>	22 131 109	21 750 000	21 750 000	65 631 109
<b>Sub-program: Increase Haiti's connectivity</b>	22 131 109	-	-	22 131 109
Digitize the wireless terrestrial broadcasting of the TNH	20 000 000	-	-	20 000 000
Connect Haiti to the broadband network to develop the economy and transportation	2 131 109	-	-	2 131 109
<b>Sub-program: Establish a network of multimedia centers</b>	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Construct multimedia centers in regional development areas	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000

<b>Program 1.8: Extend the provision of drinking water services and sanitation</b>	2 856 071 587	2 970 076 178	2 964 500 000	8 790 647 765
<b>Sub-program: Construct and rehabilitate drinking water networks</b>	2 255 337 687	2 274 076 178	2 225 000 000	6 754 413 865
Extend the Drinking Water Supply Line (SAEP) from the initial Méyance section to Anse-à-Foleur	1 800 000	-	-	1 800 000
Install a protective enclosure on the Beauvoir/Chansolme spring	740 000	-	-	740 000
Install a protective enclosure around the Desgranges reservoir and repair the water supply line from Saint-Louis-du-Nord	1 500 000	-	-	1 500 000
Rehabilitate the SAEPs in Boneau, Cap-Rouge, and Les Abricots, and undertake emergency interventions in Saint-Louis-du-Nord, Bassin-Bleu, Mare Rouge, Môle-St-Nicolas, city of La Tortue, and Jean-Rabel	14 000 000	-	-	14 000 000
Support the drinking water and sanitation sector	141 853 500	-	-	141 853 500
Provide drinking water and sanitation in rural sections of the <i>départements</i> of Artibonite, Nord, Nord-Est, Nord-Ouest, Sud, and Sud-Est	130 500 000	49 076 178	-	179 576 178
Provide drinking water and sanitation in rural sections of the <i>départements</i> of Artibonite, Grand-Anse, and Ouest	174 000 000	-	-	174 000 000
Rehabilitate the SAEPs in Bas-Limbé, Bahon, Limonage, Acul-du-Nord, Chabotte (Limbé), Pilate, and Charie (Cap-Haïtien and Le Borgne)	10 580 000	-	-	10 580 000
Rehabilitate the extension of the SAEP of Plaine-du-Nord	2 800 000	-	-	2 800 000
Rehabilitate the SAEP of the Morin Quarter in Bas-Limbé	5 040 000	-	-	5 040 000
Rehabilitate the drinking water delivery systems in the <i>département</i> of Nord-Est	12 000 000	-	-	12 000 000
Rehabilitate the drinking water delivery system in the city center and surrounding neighborhoods of the city of Fort-Liberté	150 500 000	-	-	150 500 000
Rehabilitate the drinking water catchment in Tisous/Terre-Neuve	1 300 000	-	-	1 300 000
Rehabilitate the catchment and install a network in Bois-Neuf/Anse-à-Pirogue	8 750 000	-	-	8 750 000
Install networks and lay 1,000 residential water delivery pipes in Gonaïves	14 000 000	-	-	14 000 000
Rehabilitate the distribution networks in Duclos/L'Estère and	2 125 000	-	-	2 125 000

Desdunes				
Rehabilitate and extend the delivery system to St-Michel-de-L'Attalaye	1 825 000	-	-	1 825 000
Rehabilitate the SAEPs in Marmelade, Gros-Morne, Marchand-Dessalines and Lachapelle	2 550 000	-	-	2 550 000
Rehabilitate the extension of the SAEP in Marmelade	34 400 000	-	-	34 400 000
Rehabilitate the SAEPs in medium-size cities	21 500 000	-	-	21 500 000
Rehabilitate and extend the SAEP of St-Michel-de-L'Attalaye	22 500 000	-	-	22 500 000
Undertake the sub-program of drinking water provision and sanitation in rural areas (Artibonite, Grande-Anse, and Ouest)	174 000 000	-	-	174 000 000
Rehabilitate the network systems in Thomonde	4 250 000	-	-	4 250 000
Rehabilitate the SAEPs in Grand-Latanier/Hinche, Lascahobas, Savanette, Dellegrand/Thomassique and Thomonde	9 259 000	-	-	9 259 000
Construct three water dispensary booths and rehabilitate the catchment in Gascogne/Mirebalais	1 686 000	-	-	1 686 000
Construct SAEPs in Cerca-Cavajal, Marmont, and La Hoye	1 800 000	-	-	1 800 000
Rehabilitate the spring in Sico/Lascahobas	1 500 000	-	-	1 500 000
Construct new networks and rehabilitate the SAEPs in the city center of Hinche and surrounding neighborhoods	120 000 000	-	-	120 000 000
Rehabilitate the catchment and install networks in Blassou/Cerca-la-Source	5 100 000	-	-	5 100 000
Rehabilitate the drinking water delivery systems in Lascahobas and Belladère	13 524 000	-	-	13 524 000
Rehabilitate and extend the network in Cabaret	6 375 000	-	-	6 375 000
Drill and install networks and construct water dispensary booths in Merger	1 375 000	-	-	1 375 000
Install a generator, rehabilitate six drinking water dispensaries, rehabilitate networks and construct a ferry in Arcahaie	1 500 000	-	-	1 500 000
Secure the catchment, rehabilitate the networks, construct four drinking water dispensaries and two drinking troughs, make repairs to six BA standing faucets (public market) in Arcahaie	1 600 000	-	-	1 600 000
Construct a catchment and a treatment area; rehabilitate the supply main to Luli	2 067 500	-	-	2 067 500
Rehabilitate SAEPs in Arcahaie, Thomazeau and Grand-Goâve	4 830 000	-	-	4 830 000

Undertake drinking water supply and sanitation improvements in Port-au-Prince I	217 500 000	-	-	217 500 000
Undertake drinking water supply and sanitation improvements in Port-au-Prince II	135 720 000	-	-	135 720 000
Replace conduits in Fermathe/Kenscoff	2 366 700	-	-	2 366 700
Construct four drinking water dispensaries and hook up to the Meyotte network	700 000	-	-	700 000
Rehabilitate the Jacquot Corail/Kenscoff system	650 000	-	-	650 000
Rehabilitate catchments, reservoirs, supply mains, distribution mains and drinking water dispensaries in Croix-des-Bouquets	800 000	-	-	800 000
Build a warehouse	15 480 000	-	-	15 480 000
Install [[déseau]] drinking water in Kenscoff	8 000 000	-	-	8 000 000
Build capacities in the region of Palmes	29 031 987	-	-	29 031 987
In Léogâne, build a new drinking water supply system and a reservoir	35 000 000	-	-	35 000 000
In Léogâne, replace conduits	8 000 000	-	-	8 000 000
Acquire land for constructing a water tower in Léogâne	2 500 000	-	-	2 500 000
Repair a SAEP reservoir in Petit-Boucan and install meters for water dispensaries in Grand-Goâve	733 700	-	-	733 700
Construct support columns and install floodgates in Grand-Goâve/SAEP of Dano	888 300	-	-	888 300
Construct six water dispensaries and a chloration tank in Grand-Goâve/SAEP of upper and lower Gérard	1 235 000	-	-	1 235 000
Improve the drinking water installation in Anse-du-Clerc/Les Abricots	800 000	-	-	800 000
Bonbon: undertake organizational strengthening and extension of the SAEP	1 000 000	-	-	1 000 000
Protect and clean the reservoir at the SAEP of Corail	1 000 000	-	-	1 000 000
Repair the distribution main of the d'Anse-D'Hainault network	1 000 000	-	-	1 000 000
Improve the distribution network in Dame-Marie	1 200 000	-	-	1 200 000
Rehabilitate and extend the SAEPs in Gemonts-La Hatte/Dame-Marie, Les Irois, Mouline/Corail and Kasavon	3 500 000	-	-	3 500 000
Rehabilitate the drinking water supply systems in duchity/Chantal	2 500 000	-	-	2 500 000

Rehabilitate the SAEPs in Bonbon, Les Abricots, Corail, and Anse-D'Hainault	3 927 000	-	-	3 927 000
Construct a drinking water supply system in Jérémie	107 500 000	-	-	107 500 000
Rehabilitate and extend the SAEPs in Petit-Trou-de-Nippes/Batardeau, Paillant, L'Asile, Plaisance-du-Sud, Baradères, Jovance Cadillac/Miragoâne, Abraham/Pointe-Rivière, Laval/Anse-à-Veau, Mathurin/Petite-Rivière-de-Nippes, and Charlier/Petite-Rivière-de-Nippes	9 612 000	-	-	9 612 000
Construct the network in city center Arnaud	2 000 000	-	-	2 000 000
Rehabilitate the SAEPs in Miragoâne, Baradères, Paillant, Corail, Anse-à-Veau, and L'Asile	4 620 000	-	-	4 620 000
Rehabilitate the network in Petit-Trou-de-Nippes	4 200 000	-	-	4 200 000
Rehabilitate the network in Plaisance-du-Sud	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Rehabilitate the SAEPs in Les Anglais, Tiburon, and Port-à-Piment	3 171 000	-	-	3 171 000
Rehabilitate and extend the network in Cartagena/Les Cayes	300 000	-	-	300 000
Rehabilitate the SAEPs in St-Jean-du-Sud, Périgny/Camp-Perrin, Treme, Port-Salut, Laborde, Château-Taverne/Arniquet, Nan Brancourt/Aquin, and Fonds-des-Blancs	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Construct a water tower and a pumping station in the city of Les Cayes	279 500 000	-	-	279 500 000
Improve the drinking water supply system in Aquin	990 000	-	-	990 000
Rehabilitate the SAEPs in Aquin, St-Louis-du-Sud, Camp-Perrin, Port-Salut, Torbeck, Les Anglais, Tiburon and Port-à-Piment	7 875 000	-	-	7 875 000
Construct a new drinking water supply system in Aquin	40 000 000	-	-	40 000 000
Rehabilitate and extend the SAEPs in Madan Marcelin/Cayes-Jacmel, Militon/Marigot, Ti-Corail/Marigot, Gestal/Côtes-de-Fer, Brésilienne/Bainet, Bertelet/Lamontagne, and Marilou/Grand-Gosier	8 550 000	-	-	8 550 000
Rehabilitate the SAEPs in Marigot, Pérédo, Cap-Rouge, and Lafond	2 835 000	-	-	2 835 000
Additional drinking water supply projects to be determined	0	2 225 000 000	2 225 000 000	4 450 000 000
Complete the master plan for water and sanitation in Artibonite	41 022 000	-	-	41 022 000

Construct a building for OREPA Nord	17 200 000	-	-	17 200 000
Acquire the land for constructing the building for OREPA Centre	1 300 000	-	-	1 300 000
Construct the OREPA Centre building	17 200 000	-	-	17 200 000
Acquire the land for constructing the central office of DINEPA and OREPA Ouest	2 000 000	-	-	2 000 000
Construct the central office of DINEPA	77 400 000	-	-	77 400 000
Construct the building for OREPA Ouest	17 200 000	-	-	17 200 000
Acquire land for constructing the building for OREPA Sud in Les Cayes	2 000 000	-	-	2 000 000
Construct the building for OREPA Sud	17 200 000	-	-	17 200 000
<b>Sub-program: Construct and rehabilitate sanitation networks</b>	<b>321 815 000</b>	<b>435 000 000</b>	<b>435 000 000</b>	<b>1 191 815 000</b>
Construct an excreta treatment center in Limonade	6 000 000	-	-	6 000 000
Construct in Limonage an excreta management site	4 000 000	-	-	4 000 000
Maintain the excreta management sites in Limonade	1 500 000	-	-	1 500 000
Construct three comfort stations in public places in Ouanaminthe	12 900 000	-	-	12 900 000
Rehabilitate/construct bathroom facilities in rural schools in Artibonite	9 675 000	-	-	9 675 000
Eliminate helminthes in Artibonite	9 460 000	-	-	9 460 000
Construct urban communal sanitation systems in Hinche	77 400 000	-	-	77 400 000
Construct three comfort stations in public places	12 900 000	-	-	12 900 000
Install a water treatment system in hospitals and rehabilitate the Reprise spring and the Canard network in Mirebalais	4 000 000	-	-	4 000 000
Maintain excreta treatment management sites	1 500 000	-	-	1 500 000
Undertake drainage of the sanitation networks in Frères, Tabarre, and Perrier	20 000 000	-	-	20 000 000
Undertake drainage of the sanitation network in the Bolosse area	20 000 000	-	-	20 000 000
Maintain excreta treatment management sites in Morne, Cabrit, and Titanyen	2 500 000	-	-	2 500 000

Construct a treatment and dumping facility in the city of Les Cayes	10 750 000	-	-	10 750 000
Maintain excreta treatment management sites in the city of Les Cayes	1 500 000	-	-	1 500 000
Construct a treatment and dumping facility in Jérémie	15 050 000	-	-	15 050 000
Construct latrines in the schools and public places of Jacmel	12 900 000	-	-	12 900 000
Construct a treatment and dumping facility in Les Nippes	50 000 000	-	-	50 000 000
Undertake construction to protect the ravines Métivier, Bois-de-Chêne, and Delmas in the metropolitan zone of Port-au-Prince	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Undertake maintenance work on the drainage network in Port-au-Prince	20 000 000	-	-	20 000 000
Additional cleaning and draining projects to be determined	-	435 000 000	435 000 000	870 000 000
Undertake hygiene awareness, education, and training campaigns in Artibonite	15 050 000	-	-	15 050 000
Undertake sanitation awareness campaigns in the ten <i>départements</i>	4 730 000	-	-	4 730 000
<b>Sub-program: Strengthen and implement solid waste management systems</b>	278 918 900	348 000 000	391 500 000	1 018 418 900
Implement sanitation activities in the fragile areas of the metropolitan zone of Port-au-Prince	70 000 000	87 000 000	87 000 000	244 000 000
Implement activities to strengthen the collection of waste in the metropolitan zone of Port-au-Prince	40 000 000	43 500 000	43 500 000	127 000 000
Improve the SMCRS system for managing solid waste	100 000 000	87 000 000	87 000 000	274 000 000
Implement a strategic plan for managing waste in the cities of Port-de-Paix, Ouanaminthe, St-Marc, and Les Cayes	3 480 000	-	-	3 480 000
Construct a center for burying waste products in Cap-Haïtien	44 764 000	43 500 000	87 000 000	175 264 000
Construct a center for burying waste products in Ouanaminthe	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Rehabilitate and manage the sanitary waste burial site in Truitier	10 674 900	-	-	10 674 900
Additional projects for landfill sanitation sites to be determined	-	87 000 000	87 000 000	174 000 000



**Great Project 2. Economic reconstruction**

**Projects PTI 2014-2016**

**Chapter 2**

**List of proposed projects for Great Project regarding economic reconstruction**

<b>Table 17: Great Project 2: Economic reconstruction</b>				
<b>Projects</b>	<b>2014 cost</b>	<b>2015 cost</b>	<b>2016 cost</b>	<b>Total cost</b>
<b>PTI 2014-2016, values in gourdes</b>	102 125 215 875	100 787 419 692	106 600 527 435	309 513 163 003
<b>Great Project 2: Economic reconstruction</b>	18 280 866 167	14 418 171 153	15 149 646 500	47 848 683 820
<b>Program 2.1: Establish active governance enabling accelerated, balanced growth</b>	5 032 568 442	2 123 549 693	1 763 925 000	8 920 043 136
<b>Sub-program: Establish the budgetary and taxing policy orientation</b>	522 000 389	0	0	522 000 389
Create agencies for managing and operating the lottery and games of chance	109 129 360	-	-	109 129 360
Undertake activities for institutional enhancement of the General Taxation Directorate	228 106 441	-	-	228 106 441
Modernize the customs service	175 340 000	-	-	175 340 000
Support the creation of an anti-corruption agency	480 588	-	-	480 588
Implement activities strengthening the General Taxation Directorate	8 944 000	-	-	8 944 000
<b>Sub-program: Support private investment</b>	4 510 568 053	2 123 549 693	1 763 925 000	8 398 042 747
Create a permanent business enterprise registry	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
Create a public-private partnership management unit	16 053 738	-	-	16 053 738
Create an investment lever for transferring funds and financing the private sector (LEAD)	108 750 000	87 000 000	-	195 750 000
Create a partial credit guarantee fund for business enterprise development I	6 525 000	6 525 000	6 525 000	19 575 000
Create a partial credit guarantee fund for business enterprise development II	25 708 500	200 646 665	-	226 355 165
Create a partial credit guarantee fund for business enterprise	10 000 044	-	-	10 000 044

development III				
Direct support of AIC	87 000 000	-	-	87 000 000
Extend financial services to secondary cities	570 416	-	-	570 416
Improve financial services and support for FINCA	2 175 000 000	-	-	2 175 000 000
Promote investments in Haiti	4 208 321	-	-	4 208 321
Undertake activities to strengthen cooperatives	261 000 000	278 100 938	-	539 100 938
Create a Center for Development of Businesses and Entrepreneurship	30 000 000	-	-	30 000 000
Undertake activities to develop small- and medium-size enterprises	116 100 000	130 500 000	130 500 000	377 100 000
Undertake activities to enhance trade in fragile and perishable products, and in the development of domestic trade and promotion of local products	25 000 000	-	-	25 000 000
Undertake activities to enhance promotion and support of innovation	50 000 000	17 400 000	17 400 000	84 800 000
Undertake activities to enhance creation and management of businesses	111 279 070	-	-	111 279 070
Establish a program to stabilize prices	870 000 000	870 000 000	870 000 000	2 610 000 000
Develop a program for training in investment	66 033 000	-	-	66 033 000
Support the creation of recycling businesses in Bel Air	21 080 666	-	-	21 080 666
Strengthen the Banque Populaire Haïtien	43 500 000	-	-	43 500 000
Develop a programmatic approach to development of Nord	8 465 100	-	-	8 465 100
Pursue activities for developing IR II park	43 500 000	-	-	43 500 000
Implement measures for direct support of private enterprises in the hotel sector	4 637 318	-	-	4 637 318
Support micro-finance in Haitian agricultural production	14 772 846	11 384 051	-	26 156 897
Create an employment atlas for the textile sector	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Establish a strategic monitoring unit regarding the HOPE Law	2 700 000	-	-	2 700 000
Implement an industrial policy for the textile sector	3 000 000	-	-	3 000 000
Create a technical center for the textile industry	4 000 000	-	-	4 000 000
Improve Haiti's business climate	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Support investment in the private sector export industry	2 441 655	-	-	2 441 655
Support the service development program for the business sector	4 350 000	-	-	4 350 000

Undertake institutional enhancement of the micro-finance sector	20 858 400	-	-	20 858 400
Promote economic development of rural industries	217 500 000	86 993 040	-	304 493 040
Implement activities to promote tourism	43 500 000	43 500 000	43 500 000	130 500 000
Establish an economic forum on investment	199 230	-	-	199 230
Create a national institute for training in the hotel and tourism sector	50 000 000	-	-	50 000 000
Draw up a model and establish 12 incubation centers, or one per regional development area	-	87 000 000	174 000 000	261 000 000
Develop capacities for exporting to Canada	52 834 752	-	-	52 834 752
Establish a national joint investment company	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
Establish a national investment fund	-	217 500 000	435 000 000	652 500 000
<b>Program 2.2: Modernize and energize agriculture and stock raising</b>	9 578 058 360	5 992 681 368	5 315 621 500	20 886 361 228
<b>Sub-program: Diversify and intensify vegetable and animal production</b>	7 326 441 899	3 638 120 686	2 648 518 000	13 613 080 585
Develop sweet potato farming	12 000 000	-	-	12 000 000
Develop the farming of cereals and legumes	13 000 000	-	-	13 000 000
Develop sugar cane farming	25 000 000	-	-	25 000 000
Develop sweet potato farming in the Artibonite valley	9 000 000	-	-	9 000 000
Intensify rice cultivation in the Artibonite valley	18 000 000	-	-	18 000 000
Intensify agricultural activity in the watersheds of the Quinte and the Ennery	5 848 000	-	-	5 848 000
Undertake a program of intensified agriculture in the Artibonite valley	170 000 000	170 000 000	170 000 000	510 000 000
Self-reliant production of fresh foodstuffs	277 312 500	-	-	277 312 500
Maize production in the Artibonite valley	8 000 000	60 000 000	70 000 000	138 000 000
Production of beans in the Artibonite valley	8 000 000	-	-	8 000 000
Production of maize and eggs in the Sud <i>département</i>	11 588 000	104 292 000	115 880 000	231 760 000
Market disease-resistance varieties of beans	1 912 500 000	-	-	1 912 500 000
Develop long-term opportunities in mango production	1 000 000	-	-	1 000 000
Support the Frankish mango cultivation effort in the Centre <i>département</i>	36 936 750	-	-	36 936 750
Regenerate the coffee plantations in Thiotte	15 000 000	20 000 000	20 000 000	55 000 000
Support the development of cacao crops in Le Borgne, Anse-	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000

D'Hainault and Port-Marigot				
Strengthen the cultivation of coffee	8 700 000	-	-	8 700 000
Strengthen coffee cooperatives	17 382 000	23 176 000	11 588 000	52 146 000
Develop the raising of hens in the valley of the Artibonite	13 000 000	4 500 000	-	17 500 000
Develop poultry production in Port-au-Prince	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Support project for development and transformation of milk in Haiti	29 112 500	7 225 000	-	36 337 500
Develop rabbit raising	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	30 000 000
Develop pig raising	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Additional projects for establishing animal breeding units to be determined	-	174 000 000	174 000 000	348 000 000
Develop bee keeping in Ouanaminthe	5 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
Develop bee keeping in Hinche	-	10 000 000	10 000 000	20 000 000
Develop bee keeping in Aquin	5 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
Implement activities in support of production and marketing of agricultural products	-	174 000 000	174 000 000	348 000 000
Implement activities for training and transfer of agricultural technologies for the <i>départements</i> of Nord and Nord-Est	54 375 000	-	-	54 375 000
Implement activities for producing and marketing coffee, bamboo, and fruits, in Marmelade, Cayes-Jacmel, Makari, and Furcy, and rice in Torbeck	4 000 000	-	-	4 000 000
Initiate activities strengthening public services on behalf of agriculture I	108 750 000	-	-	108 750 000
Initiate activities strengthening public services on behalf of agriculture II	609 000 000	-	-	609 000 000
Implement the RESEPAG II program for recovery of agriculture	609 000 000	565 500 000	361 050 000	1 535 550 000
Develop and popularize technical packets for producers on the plain of Les Cayes, Thiotte, Belladère, and Dondon	40 000 000	-	-	40 000 000
Extend loans to small farmers	-	87 000 000	87 000 000	174 000 000
Create small-scale jobs for agricultural producers	4 350 000	-	-	4 350 000
Support milk producers and purchase milk for PNCS children	113 100 000	-	-	113 100 000
Undertake purchases of local products typical of Haiti, giving preference to family farms for the PNCS	30 450 000	30 450 000	0	60 900 000
Support the PNCS through purchases of burners and charcoal	30 450 000	-	-	30 450 000

briquettes				
Improve subsistence methods by strengthening the sectors of soil conservation and farming in the Sud-Est	25 493 600	-	-	25 493 600
Undertake activities for the recovery of agriculture in Marigot	17 382 000	-	-	17 382 000
Support the phytosanitary control of flies attacking mangoes in the major production zones of Gros-Mornes and Ennery	20 000 000	-	-	20 000 000
Support the phytosanitary control of flies attacking mangoes in the major production zones of Léogâne and Croix-des-Bouquets	15 000 000	-	-	15 000 000
Support the phytosanitary control of flies attacking mangoes in the major production zones of Camp-Perrin and Saint-Louis-du-Sud	15 000 000	-	-	15 000 000
Support the phytosanitary control of flies attacking mangoes in the major production zones of Centre <i>département</i>	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Support the fight against the crazy ant	8 000 000	-	-	8 000 000
Control zoonoses, endemic infectious animal diseases, and undertake epidemiological monitoring	40 000 000	-	-	40 000 000
Control and eradicate animal diseases and parasitic diseases	-	87 000 000	87 000 000	174 000 000
Control and eradicate zoonoses: rabies, bird flu, and anthrax	-	87 000 000	87 000 000	174 000 000
Identify animals, undertake inspection for disease, and implement veterinary traceability	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Sub-program of protection of animal health	32 664 411	-	-	32 664 411
Enhance infrastructure for international quarantine	2 606 347 044	1 159 561 404	-	3 765 908 448
Strengthen animal health infrastructures and eradicate swine fever	115 546 875	-	-	115 546 875
Bring Haiti into compliance with the legal and regulatory framework for international standards for animal health	55 462 500	-	-	55 462 500
Draft a sub-sectoral policy on animal production	25 000 000	25 000 000	25 000 000	75 000 000
Create centers for health protection in the <i>départements</i>	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Modernize veterinary services	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Implement activities promoting plant epidemiology	8 000 000	8 000 000	8 000 000	24 000 000
Control coffee berry borers in Beaumont	8 000 000	-	-	8 000 000
Develop the Tamarinier laboratory for quality control of food products	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Undertake land ownership studies and draw up inventories of Haiti's private farmlands	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000

Undertake studies to classify soils in the communes of Ganthier and Croix-des-Bouquets	9 770 000	-	-	9 770 000
Support the acquisition of legal land titles	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Create a land investment fund in the Grand Nord	-	15 000 000	87 000 000	102 000 000
Undertake a study for creating a financial instrument for financing and developing the Grand Nord	-	15 000 000	-	15 000 000
Create a Grand Nord development bank	-	15 000 000	87 000 000	102 000 000
Design and gradually implement national development strategies and operational plans for the tuber sector	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Design and gradually implement national development strategies and operational plans for the banana sector	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Design and gradually implement national development strategies and operational plans for the maize sector	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Design and gradually implement national development strategies and operational plans for the mango sector	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Design and gradually implement national development strategies and operational plans for the rice sector	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Design and gradually implement national development strategies and operational plans for the beans sector	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Design and gradually implement national development strategies and operational plans for the congo peas (cajanus cajan) sector	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Design and gradually implement national development strategies and operational plans for the yam sector	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Design and gradually implement national development strategies and operational plans for the sweet potato sector	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Design and gradually implement national development strategies and operational plans for the manioc sector	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Design and gradually implement national development strategies and operational plans for the coffee sector	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Design and gradually implement national development strategies and operational plans for the cacao sector	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Design and gradually implement national development strategies and operational plans for the legumes sector	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Design and gradually implement national development strategies and operational plans for the milk sector	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Design and gradually implement national development strategies and operational plans for the poultry sector	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000

Design and gradually implement national development strategies and operational plans for the bee keeping sector	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Design and gradually implement national development strategies and operational plans for the goat breeding sector	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Design and gradually implement national development strategies and operational plans for the pig raising sector	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Design and gradually implement national development strategies and operational plans for the cow raising sector	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Draw up a study of the agricultural product potential in the Grand Nord	-	15 000 000	0	15 000 000
Implement a system of local production for the agricultural zone or cattle raising production associated with the production sectors of the zone of Gros-Morne/Terre-Neuve/Pilate for mangoes, in which a development plan shall be drawn up	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Implement a system of local production for the agricultural zone or cattle raising production associated with the production sectors of the zone of Maribaroux for food crops and cereals, in which a development plan shall be drawn up	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Implement a system of local production for the agricultural zone or cattle raising production associated with the production sectors of the zone of Dondon/Saint-Raphaël for fruits and legumes, in which a development plan shall be drawn up	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Implement a local productive system for the zone of Pignon/Maïssade for sugar cane, in which a development plan shall be drawn up	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Implement a local productive system for the zone of valley of the Artibonite for rice, in which a development plan shall be drawn up	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Implement a local productive system for the zone of Haut Plateau Central for cattle raising, in which a development plan shall be drawn up	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Implement a local productive system for the zone of Dame-Marie/Chambellan/Moron for cacao, in which a development plan shall be drawn up	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Implement a local productive system for the zone of Beaumont/Duchity for coffee, in which a development plan shall be drawn up	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000

Implement a local productive system for the zone of Côtes-de-Fer/Bainet for sisal, in which a development plan shall be drawn up	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Implement a local productive system for the zone of Découze/Macary/Thiotte for coffee, in which a development plan shall be drawn up	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Rehabilitate the center of Limbé in Nord (mountain crops and watershed management)	2 195 147	-	-	2 195 147
Rehabilitate the rice farming seed center in the commune de Marchand-Dessalines	4 000 000	-	-	4 000 000
Rehabilitate the research and training center in the commune of Petite-Rivière-de-l' Artibonite	10 000 000	6 430 424	-	16 430 424
Consolidate the accumulated results of research	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Create a research consortium in Haiti	18 725 572	5 485 858	-	24 211 430
Reinstate popularized information on farming	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Return the middle school for production and animal health to operation	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
<b>Sub-program: Facilitate access to agricultural equipment and inputs</b>	526 228 500	731 353 500	927 103 500	2 184 685 500
Implement an agricultural fertilizer subsidy program	240 000 000	240 000 000	240 000 000	720 000 000
Implement a seed subsidy program	45 000 000	45 000 000	45 000 000	135 000 000
Implement activities to advance farming mechanization	163 603 500	163 603 500	163 603 500	490 810 500
Build 70 water tanks to capture and supply rain water	32 625 000	65 250 000	87 000 000	184 875 000
Produce basic seeds	45 000 000	174 000 000	217 500 000	436 500 000
Produce fertilizers	-	43 500 000	174 000 000	217 500 000
<b>Sub-program: Construct and rehabilitate irrigation systems</b>	1 692 723 550	1 579 707 183	1 653 000 000	4 925 430 733
Rehabilitate and extend the small irrigated zones in Port-de-Paix and Jean-Rabel	92 000 000	-	-	92 000 000
Study, construct, and enhance the irrigation system in the Plaine des Moustiques in Jean-Rabel	-	87 000 000	174 000 000	261 000 000
Rehabilitate the irrigated zones in Andreau, ti-Chansolme, Katracas, La Hatte, Bellier, Jean-Pierre, Vidal, Polvo and Fonramadou	79 687 500	-	-	79 687 500
Rehabilitate the irrigated zone in Belleroche	4 000 000	-	-	4 000 000
Rehabilitate the irrigated zones in Raboure, Chalopin, Dumas, Coicu 1 and 2	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000



Develop the irrigation system in the Plaine de Maribaroux	-	87 000 000	174 000 000	261 000 000
Rehabilitate the irrigated zones in Ferrier and Fort-Liberté	69 000 000	69 000 000	-	138 000 000
Intensify agricultural activity in the valley of the Artibonite (irrigation zones)	78 256 500	-	-	78 256 500
Undertake activities to construct and rehabilitate irrigation systems in Artibonite	20 000 000	-	-	20 000 000
Construct the secondary network in the valley of the Artibonite	-	87 000 000	174 000 000	261 000 000
Realign the Artibonite River from Pont-Sondé to its mouth	-	87 000 000	174 000 000	261 000 000
Construct the tertiary network in the valley of the Artibonite	-	87 000 000	174 000 000	261 000 000
Reconfigure and drain the channel of the Salée Floodway	217 500 000	-	-	217 500 000
Manage the right bank of the Estère canal	-	21 750 000	87 000 000	108 750 000
Rehabilitate and protect the banks below the Canneau dam	-	21 250 000	-	21 250 000
Rehabilitate/extend the irrigation system of the Estère	-	87 000 000	174 000 000	261 000 000
Rehabilitate the irrigated zone in Saint-Marc	15 000 000	-	-	15 000 000
Rehabilitate the irrigated zone in Bongris	6 000 000	-	-	6 000 000
Rehabilitate the irrigated zone in Latannerie	43 500 000	-	-	43 500 000
Rehabilitate the irrigated zones in Momance	18 000 000	-	-	18 000 000
Rehabilitate the small irrigated zones in Hinche, Savanette, and Lascahobas	103 500 000	119 025 000	-	222 525 000
Rehabilitate the irrigated zone in Maury/Desarmes	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Study, construct and develop the irrigated zone in Savane Dianne/St-Michel-de-l'Attalaye	-	87 000 000	174 000 000	261 000 000
Install the low-pressure, drip system on the Plaines de l'Arcahaie	70 150 000	80 672 500	-	150 822 500
Implement irrigation and earthen reservoir projects in Arcahaie and Saint-Marc	17 382 000	-	-	17 382 000
Rehabilitate and extend the irrigated zones from Rivière Blanche to Croix-des-Bouquets	76 747 550	88 259 683	-	165 007 233
Rehabilitate the dam on the Grise River at Croix-des-Bouquets	276 000 000	317 400 000	-	593 400 000
Rehabilitate small irrigated zones in Petite-Rivière-de-Nippes and Miragoâne	69 000 000	79 350 000	-	148 350 000
Study, construct, and develop the irrigation system on the Plaine de Baconnois	-	87 000 000	174 000 000	261 000 000
Construct and rehabilitate small irrigated zones in the Nippes	265 000 000	-	-	265 000 000

<i>département</i>				
Rehabilitate the irrigated zone of Abricot	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Rehabilitate the irrigated zones of Dubreuil	40 000 000	-	-	40 000 000
Rehabilitate the irrigated zone of Bretelle	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Rehabilitate and extend the irrigated zones from Avezac to Camp-Perrin	102 000 000	-	-	102 000 000
Study, construct and develop the immigration system of Plaine d'Aquin	-	87 000 000	174 000 000	261 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Establish a chain of storage facilities for agricultural inputs and products</b>	32 664 411	21 750 000	43 500 000	97 914 411
Implement a guarantee fund for constructing storage centers for agricultural inputs and packaging of farm products in the targeted zones of production and/or of product transit sites	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Establish a program for co-financing rural chains for plants and animals	32 664 411	-	-	32 664 411
<b>Sub-program: Implement a network of slaughter houses and a refrigerated chain for storing products of stock raising</b>	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Establish a guarantee fund for establishment of a network of slaughter houses and a chain of cold storage for products of stock raising	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
<b>Program 2.3: Modernize and energize fishing</b>	97 070 900	674 250 000	1 044 000 000	1 815 320 900
<b>Sub-program: Support the sustainable development of fishing</b>	67 070 900	217 500 000	391 500 000	676 070 900
Establish a maritime and coastal zone in areas where fishing pressure is great in the Côte-des-Arcadins	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Establish a maritime and coastal zone in areas where fishing pressure is great in Baradères/Petite-Rivière-de-Nippes	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Establish a maritime and coastal zone in areas where fishing pressure is great in Saint-Jean-du-Sud/Les Cayes/Île-à-Vache	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Draw up and implement development plans for demersal resources over the continental shelf (pink fish)	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Draw up and implement plans for development of the conch product line (flesh and shells)	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Draw up and implement plans for development of the crayfish product line	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Draw up and implement plans for development of the shrimp product line	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000

Draw up and implement plans for development of the tilapia product line	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Develop aquaculture and continental fishing in the Sud-Est	18 830 500	-	-	18 830 500
Strengthen sea fishing in the sud-Est	38 240 400	-	-	38 240 400
Draw up a development policy for sea fishing in Haiti	10 000 000	43 500 000	43 500 000	97 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Facilitate access to fishing equipment and inputs</b>	-	87 000 000	174 000 000	261 000 000
Establish a guarantee fund for purchasing motorboats, for developing/rehabilitating landing piers equipped to serve fishing on the high seas, and for purchasing equipment	-	87 000 000	174 000 000	261 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Install fish aggregating facilities</b>	-	43 500 000	87 000 000	130 500 000
Establish a guarantee fund for installing DCPs in Haiti's fishing zones	-	43 500 000	87 000 000	130 500 000
<b>Sub-program: Develop earthen reservoirs</b>	10 000 000	261 000 000	261 000 000	532 000 000
Develop 20 earthen reservoirs each year, notably in the chief targeted priority zones	-	261 000 000	261 000 000	522 000 000
Undertake projects for constructing earthen reservoirs in Hinche and Savanette	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Install fish farms</b>	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Establish a guarantee fund for installing fish farms and packaging their products	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
<b>Sub-program: Install mollusk farms</b>	20 000 000	21 750 000	43 500 000	85 250 000
Study for the development of mollusk farming in Nippes	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Study for the development of mollusk farming in the valley of the Artibonite	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Establish a guarantee fund for installing mollusk farms and packaging their products	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
<b>Sub-program: Construct a chain of cold storage facilities for products of fishing</b>	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
Establish a guarantee fund for constructing a chain of cold storage facilities for products of fishing	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
<b>Program 2.4: Support industrial development</b>	1 609 350 000	1 607 750 000	2 978 000 000	6 195 100 000
<b>Sub-program: Develop the food processing industry</b>	-	130 500 000	261 000 000	391 500 000
Establish a guarantee fund for establishing food processing industries in the targeted food categories	-	130 500 000	261 000 000	391 500 000
<b>Sub-program: Develop industrial/manufacturing zones</b>	1 609 350 000	1 477 250 000	2 717 000 000	5 803 600 000

Develop exporting free zones on the border with the Dominican Republic	5 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
Develop industrial and commercial free zones	8 000 000	-	-	8 000 000
Develop three new free zones with 5,000 direct jobs in the areas of regional development lacking such facilities, and which possess an active port, such as: Gonaïves, Saint-Marc, and Miragoâne	-	65 250 000	1 044 000 000	1 109 250 000
Develop competitiveness in the industrial parks	4 350 000	-	-	4 350 000
Construct a food center for workers in the Sonapi park	20 000 000	-	-	20 000 000
Construct a food center for workers in the Caracol park	20 000 000	-	-	20 000 000
Construct a food center for workers in the SODEVI park	20 000 000	-	-	20 000 000
Develop a manufacturing/industrial zone for 5,000 direct jobs in Port-de-Paix	-	130 500 000	217 500 000	348 000 000
Develop a manufacturing/industrial zone for 5,000 direct jobs in the direction of Mirebaais/Hinche	-	130 500 000	217 500 000	348 000 000
Develop the Ouest industrial zone in Port-au-Prince	87 000 000	217 500 000	130 500 000	435 000 000
Develop the Est industrial zone in Port-au-Prince	-	217 500 000	217 500 000	435 000 000
Develop a manufacturing/industrial zone with 5,000 direct jobs in Jérémie	-	130 500 000	217 500 000	348 000 000
Develop a manufacturing/industrial zone with 5,000 direct jobs in Les Cayes	-	130 500 000	217 500 000	348 000 000
Construct industrial micro-parks and centralized purchasing and distributing centers I	435 000 000	435 000 000	435 000 000	1 305 000 000
Construct industrial micro-parks and centralized purchasing and distributing centers (EU financing)	522 000 000	-	-	522 000 000
Construct industrial micro-parks and centralized purchasing and distributing centers (IDB financing)	478 000 000	-	-	478 000 000
Develop infrastructures related to petroleum products business activities	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	30 000 000
<b>Program 2.5: Modernize and energize the service sector</b>	915 618 465	1 146 340 092	1 044 000 000	3 105 958 557
<b>Sub-program: Improve access to insurance</b>	102 340 092	102 340 092	-	204 680 184
Establish a program for financing farming insurance	102 340 092	102 340 092	-	204 680 184
<b>Sub-program: Build and rehabilitate public markets</b>	813 278 373	957 000 000	957 000 000	2 727 278 373
Build the public market in Jacmel	100 050 000	-	-	100 050 000
Build the public market in Limonade	20 000 000	-	-	20 000 000
Build the public market in Milot	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000

Build the public market in Caracol	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Build a public market in Pont-Sondé on a new site	20 000 000	-	-	20 000 000
Build a public market in Estère on a new site	20 000 000	-	-	20 000 000
Build a public market in Saltadère	4 000 000	-	-	4 000 000
Build a new public market in Fontamara	282 750 000	-	-	282 750 000
Build a public market in Gros-Morne	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Build a public market in Miragoâne on a new site	336 478 373	-	-	336 478 373
Additional projects for building public markets to be determined	-	870 000 000	870 000 000	1 740 000 000
Establish a guarantee fund for rehabilitating/building public markets	-	87 000 000	87 000 000	174 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Configure commercial zones and arteries</b>	-	87 000 000	87 000 000	174 000 000
Establish a guarantee fund for developing commercial zones and arteries	-	87 000 000	87 000 000	174 000 000
<b>Program 2.6: Support the development of tourism</b>	150 200 000	1 004 850 000	1 135 350 000	2 290 400 000
<b>Sub-program: Develop swimming tourism</b>	95 500 000	678 600 000	678 600 000	1 452 700 000
Draw up designs for development and business plans; undertake priority interventions in Môle-St-Nicolas	-	52 200 000	52 200 000	104 400 000
Draw up designs for development and business plans; undertake priority interventions in Île-de-la-Tortue	-	52 200 000	52 200 000	104 400 000
Draw up designs for development and business plans; undertake priority interventions in the 3 coves along the line Chouchou Bay/Bas Limbé	-	52 200 000	52 200 000	104 400 000
Draw up designs for development and business plans; undertake priority interventions along the line Aquin/Côtes-de-Fer	-	217 500 000	217 500 000	435 000 000
Develop tourism facilities at the beaches Raymond-les-Bains and Ti-Mouillage, in the <i>département</i> Sud-Est	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
Undertake activities for tourism development on sites in Sud-Est: Étang Bossier, Moulin Price, Séquin, and others	18 000 000	43 500 000	43 500 000	105 000 000
Undertake activities for development of tourism on sites in the Artibonite: Marchand-Dessalines, Ennery, Petite-Rivière-de-l'Artibonite, and others	17 500 000	43 500 000	43 500 000	104 500 000
Undertake activities for development of tourism on sites in the <i>département</i> Nord: Milot, Bas-Limé, Cap-Haïtien, and others	21 000 000	43 500 000	43 500 000	108 000 000

Undertake activities for development of tourism on sites in the <i>département</i> Sud: Île-à-Vache, Côteaus, Camp-Perrin, and others	21 000 000	43 500 000	43 500 000	108 000 000
Undertake activities for development of tourism on sites in the <i>département</i> Ouest: Petit-Goâve, Fort-Jacques, Côtes-des-Arcadins, and others	8 000 000	43 500 000	43 500 000	95 000 000
Undertake activities for development of tourism in the <i>département</i> Nord-Ouest	10 000 000	43 500 000	43 500 000	97 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Develop a network of ecotourism, ethnotourism and adventure tourism</b>	49 700 000	304 500 000	435 000 000	789 200 000
Establish tourism circuits in regions identified as priority	16 000 000	65 250 000	65 250 000	146 500 000
Establish a guarantee fund for the development of reception centers	-	174 000 000	261 000 000	435 000 000
Construct information kiosks in tourism regions	15 000 000	21 750 000	21 750 000	58 500 000
Develop the zone Nord as a tourist destination	8 700 000	-	-	8 700 000
Draw up a tourism policy	10 000 000	43 500 000	87 000 000	140 500 000
<b>Sub-program: Develop the cruise sector</b>	5 000 000	21 750 000	21 750 000	48 500 000
Establish the statistical information system at the Ministry of Tourism	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Design a port for cruise vessels at Grosse-Cayes (Study)	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
<b>Program 2.7: Develop Haiti's mineral and energy resources</b>	28 000 000	128 750 000	128 750 000	285 500 000
<b>Sub-program: Develop mining resources</b>	22 500 000	85 250 000	85 250 000	193 000 000
Develop aggregate sources	5 000 000	21 750 000	21 750 000	48 500 000
Revise the standards for accrediting black products	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Monitor and develop mining activities and manage building materials in more streamlined fashion	2 500 000	43 500 000	43 500 000	89 500 000
Create a mine register	10 000 000	20 000 000	20 000 000	50 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Exploit quarries sustainably</b>	5 500 000	43 500 000	43 500 000	92 500 000
Monitor and develop mining activities and manage building materials in more streamlined fashion	2 500 000	43 500 000	43 500 000	89 500 000
Undertake a study of the quality of building materials in the housing sector	3 000 000	-	-	3 000 000
<b>Program 2.8: Develop employment</b>	870 000 000	1 740 000 000	1 740 000 000	4 350 000 000
<b>Sub</b>	870 000 000	1 740 000 000	1 740 000 000	4 350 000 000
Undertake highly labor	870 000 000	1 740 000 000	1 740 000 000	4 350 000 000

### Great Project 3

#### Social reconstruction

#### Projects PTI 2014-2016

#### Chapter 3

#### List of projects proposed for the Great Project of social reconstruction

Table 18: Great Project 3. Social reconstruction

Projects	2014 cost	2015 cost	2016 cost	Total cost
<b>PTI 2014-2016, values in gourdes</b>	102 125 215 875	100 787 419 692	106 600 527 435	309 513 163 003
<b>Great Project 3. Social reconstruction</b>	20 397 532 087	19 519 740 463	18 872 996 348	58 790 268 898
<b>Program 3.1: Strengthen higher education and professional/technical training</b>	1 568 371 837	1 413 500 000	1 607 299 667	4 589 171 503
<b>Sub-program: Establish networks of university centers in the regional development areas</b>	1 039 621 560	522 000 000	739 000 000	2 300 621 560
Design and operations of the Haitian State University in Port-au-Prince	209 552 950	-	-	209 552 950
Build and equip dormitories and residences for faculty; build the extension of the Henry Christophe campus in Limonade	204 705 867	-	-	204 705 867
Construct the main campus of the Haitian State University in Port-au-Prince	150 668 123	-	-	150 668 123
Design and operations of the Public University of the <i>département</i> of Sud	348 000 000	-	-	348 000 000
Construct experimental learning laboratories	87 000 000	-	-	87 000 000
Develop ISTA	19 575 000	-	-	19 575 000
Additional university campus rehabilitation/construction projects to be determined	-	522 000 000	739 000 000	1 261 000 000
Create a human financial model for higher education in Haiti	20 119 620	-	-	20 119 620
<b>Sub-program: Establish regional networks of professional/technical training centers</b>	528 750 277	717 500 000	694 299 667	1 940 549 943

Undertake actions to develop professional training	30 000 000	43 500 000	43 500 000	117 000 000
Rehabilitate the Canado-Haïti professional training center in Port-au-Prince	130 500 000	130 500 000	107 299 667	368 299 667
Rehabilitate the Pignon professional training center	43 500 000	-	-	43 500 000
Additional professional/technical training center rehabilitation/construction projects to be determined	-	500 000 000	500 000 000	1 000 000 000
Construct the center for work and employment training in Fort-Liberté	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Construct the center for work and employment training in Ouest	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Additional work and employment training center construction projects to be determined	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
Support the financing of professional training	132 414	-	-	132 414
Reform professional training	43 500 000	-	-	43 500 000
Create a university of occupations	261 000 000	-	-	261 000 000
Establish a statistical information system for education I	3 441 667	-	-	3 441 667
Establish a statistical information system for education II	733 333	-	-	733 333
Support the training of trainers	942 863	-	-	942 863
<b>Sub-program: Establish a fund to support research and innovation</b>	-	87 000 000	87 000 000	174 000 000
Establish a dedicated fund in support of research and innovation	-	87 000 000	87 000 000	174 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Finance scholarships for specialized studies</b>	-	87 000 000	87 000 000	174 000 000
Establish a dedicated fund for scholarships in specialized studies	-	87 000 000	87 000 000	174 000 000
<b>Program 3.2: Enlarge access to pre-school, primary, and secondary schooling</b>	6 760 534 104	6 912 295 883	7 344 530 306	21 017 360 292
<b>Sub-program: Establish primary schools in commune divisions</b>	5 337 787 396	4 830 545 883	4 669 530 306	14 837 863 584
Rehabilitate/construct public primary schools I	100 000 000	261 000 000	261 000 000	622 000 000
Rehabilitate/construct public primary schools II	217 500 000	217 500 000	267 141 417	702 141 417
Construct schools in commune divisions lacking schools	275 640 000	435 000 000	435 000 000	1 145 640 000



Establish a statistical information system for education I	3 441 667	-	-	3 441 667
Establish a statistical information system for education II	733 333	-	-	733 333
Support the financing and operationalization of the National Fund for Education (FNE) I	2 732 000 000	2 700 000 000	3 480 000 000	8 912 000 000
Support the financing and operationalization of the National Fund for Education (FNE) II	1 218 000 000	674 250 000	-	1 892 250 000
Establish a program for educational catalytic funds in Haiti	39 150 000	-	-	39 150 000
Lend support to the start of the school year	221 134 469	316 406 994	-	537 541 463
Support the school attendance program	185 816 427	-	-	185 816 427
Implement the Tout Timoun Al Li project (TOTAL)	186 571 500	-	-	186 571 500
Recast the curriculum of Haiti's educational system	20 000 000	8 888 889	8 888 889	37 777 778
Develop the pre-school curriculum	1 800 000	-	-	1 800 000
Support parental education and integrated development of young people	14 000 000	-	-	14 000 000
Support access to quality of education	110 000 000	-	-	110 000 000
Support the improvement of quality in the pre-school	12 000 000	-	-	12 000 000
Install an e-education system to make up for the lack of teaching staff and inadequate infrastructure	-	217 500 000	217 500 000	435 000 000
Support improvement of quality in the pre-school	12 000 000	-	-	12 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Establish lycées in the communes</b>	727 175 000	1 170 000 000	1 057 000 000	2 954 175 000
Build lycées in Belladère, Thomassique, and Cerca-la-Source	400 000 000	-	-	400 000 000
Build Lycée Alexandre Pétion	114 000 000	100 000 000	-	214 000 000
Build Lycée Toussaint Louverture	129 000 000	100 000 000	-	229 000 000
Build a Lycée in Saut-d'Eau	30 000 000	-	-	30 000 000
Build a Lycée in Saint-Michel-de-l'Attalaye	30 000 000	-	-	30 000 000
Additional projects for rehabilitation/construction of lycées to be determined	-	870 000 000	957 000 000	1 827 000 000
Extend the new secondary in the ten départements	20 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000	220 000 000
Create a statistical information system for education I	3 441 667	-	-	3 441 667

Create a statistical information system for education II	733 333	-	-	733 333
<b>Sub-program: Establish a basic school for application and certification of professional training in each local development zone</b>	116 906 990	150 000 000	217 500 000	484 406 990
Create a statistical information system for education I	3 441 667	-	-	3 441 667
Create a statistical information system for education II	733 333	-	-	733 333
Undertake accelerated and ongoing training of school teachers	3 981 990	150 000 000	217 500 000	371 481 990
Improve the quality of teaching in Haiti	108 750 000	-	-	108 750 000
<b>Sub-program: Establish training courses for seniors and children left out of the system</b>	20 000 000	60 000 000	100 000 000	180 000 000
Train seniors	20 000 000	60 000 000	100 000 000	180 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Generalize the provision of school cafeterias</b>	386 637 664	471 750 000	1 000 500 000	1 858 887 664
Create a statistical information system for education I	3 441 667	-	-	3 441 667
Create a statistical information system for education II	733 333	-	-	733 333
Support improvement of school cafeterias	382 462 664	450 000 000	957 000 000	1 789 462 664
Design and implement a strategy for purchasing local products as offerings in school cafeterias	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000
<b>Sub-program: Take on the care of early childhood</b>	4 175 000	-	-	4 175 000
Create a statistical information system for education I	3 441 667	-	-	3 441 667
Create a statistical information system for education II	733 333	-	-	733 333
<b>Sub-program: Eradicate illiteracy</b>	167 852 054	230 000 000	300 000 000	697 852 054
Establish a pilot campaign for creating a functional literacy program	167 852 054	230 000 000	300 000 000	697 852 054
<b>Program 3.3: Enlarge access to healthcare</b>	4 604 481 032	7 057 012 000	7 097 622 648	18 759 115 680
<b>Sub-program: Establish networks of University Hospital Centers in the three major regional development zones</b>	1 387 852 998	1 826 160 000	1 188 820 000	4 402 832 998
Finalize the construction of Ustinien University Hospital	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Construct the State University of Haiti Hospital (AFD financing)	512 769 000	811 160 000	173 820 000	1 497 749 000

Construct the State University of Haiti Hospital (USAID financing)	394 545 000	-	-	394 545 000
Construct the State University of Haiti Hospital	436 038 998	-	-	436 038 998
Additional university hospital center rehabilitation/construction projects to be determined		580 000 000	580 000 000	1 160 000 000
Establish an ambulance center in Sud <i>département</i>	22 000 000	-	-	22 000 000
Establish a blood transfusion specialized center in Miragoâne	12 500 000	-	-	12 500 000
Additional establishments of specialized infrastructures and equipment to be determined		435 000 000	435 000 000	870 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Establish referral hospitals in the regional development zones</b>	1 086 520 247	1 015 000 000	1 015 000 000	3 116 520 247
Construct a hospital for the <i>département</i> of Gonaïves	835 520 247	-	-	835 520 247
Construct a referral hospital in Cité-Soleil	174 000 000	-	-	174 000 000
Construct a hospital for the <i>département</i> of Jacmel	43 500 000	435 000 000	435 000 000	913 500 000
Additional projects for construction of referral hospitals to be determined	-	580 000 000	580 000 000	1 160 000 000
Pave the courtyard of the St-Antoine de Jérémie hospital	7 500 000	-	-	7 500 000
Rehabilitate the administrative and residential services of the Hospital of the Immaculate Conception of Port-de-Paix	6 000 000	-	-	6 000 000
Upgrade the outpatient CSL of Quatre-Chemins to the status of a medical/surgical unit	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Transform the sanatorium into a unit for treating infectious diseases	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Establish community referral hospitals in the local development zones</b>	203 450 000	623 500 000	623 500 000	1 450 450 000
Convert the in-patient center at Borgne into a community referral hospital	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Rehabilitate the Bon Repos Hospital	139 200 000	-	-	139 200 000
Transform the in-patient hospital (CAL) in Les Anglais into a community referral hospital (HCR)	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Transform the CDI in Anse-à-Veau into an HCR	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Transform the CDI in Trou-du-Nord into an HCR	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Build an incinerator at the Anse-d'Hainault HCR	2 500 000	-	-	2 500 000
Additional projects to rehabilitate/construct community referral hospitals to be determined	-	580 000 000	580 000 000	1 160 000 000

Construct sanitation infrastructures	21 750 000	43 500 000	43 500 000	108 750 000
<b>Sub-program: Establish in-patient health centers in the communes</b>	206 000 000	245 000 000	225 000 000	676 000 000
Convert the Tiburon dispensary into an in-patient health center	15 000 000	20 000 000	-	35 000 000
Rehabilitate the in-patient hospital (CAL) in Petit-Goâve	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Construct a fence around the Carradeux health center	4 000 000	-	-	4 000 000
Enlarge the Élizar Germain Center in Pétion-Ville	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Build a new CAL in Maïssade	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Construct a maternity ward in the CAL in Cerca-la-Source	80 000 000	-	-	80 000 000
Build a new CAL in Tiburon	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Build a new CAL in Mouillage-Fouquette	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Add a surgery wing to the CAL in port-à-Piment	9 000 000	-	-	9 000 000
Build a retaining wall for the CAL of Port-Salut	8 000 000	-	-	8 000 000
Construct a CAL in the Mare-Rouge section of the commune of La Tortue	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Construct a CAL in the Plaine d'Orange section of the commune of Bombardopolis	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Construct a CAL in Petit-Trou-de-Nippes	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Construct a CAL in Limonade	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Additional projects for rehabilitating/constructing CALs to be determined	-	225 000 000	225 000 000	450 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Establish out-patient health centers in commune divisions</b>	301 500 000	280 000 000	280 000 000	861 500 000
Build 9 out-patient health centers (CSLs) in 9 <i>départements</i> (excluding Ouest)	63 000 000	-	-	63 000 000
Build the Lavanneau CSL in the 12 <sup>th</sup> division of Jacmel	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000
Build the Amazone CSL in Côtes-de-Fer	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000
Build the Bras de gauche CSL in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> division of Côtes-de-Fer	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000
Build the Grande-Rivière CSL in Marigot	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000
Build the CSL in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> section, Labiche, in Côtes-de-Fer	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000
Build the Corail Soult CSL in the 1 <sup>st</sup> division of Marigot	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000
Build the Baie d'Orange CSL in the 1 <sup>st</sup> division of Belle-Anse	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000

Build the Domas CSL in the commune of Grand-Gosier	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000
Build the Marbriole CSL in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> division of Belle-Anse	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000
Build the Bégin CSL in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> division of Vallée de Baintet	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000
Build the Bas-Coq-Chante CSL in the 8 <sup>th</sup> division of Jacmel	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000
Rehabilitate the Montagne-la-Voûte CSL in the 6 <sup>th</sup> division of Jacmel	3 000 000	-	-	3 000 000
Build the St-Pierre Boucan-Bois CSL in the commune of Cornillon	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000
Rehabilitate the CSL in Cornillon	3 250 000	-	-	3 250 000
Build the Lebrun CSL in the commune of Paillant	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000
Build the St-Yves CSL, commune of Anse-à-Veau	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000
Rehabilitate the Montegrande dispensary in Hinche	6 000 000	-	-	6 000 000
Rehabilitate the dispensary in Bok-Banik	3 000 000	-	-	3 000 000
Build the Colminy CSL, commune of St-Marc	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000
Rehabilitate the CSL in Carice	2 000 000	-	-	2 000 000
Rehabilitate the Acul-des-Pins dispensary in the commune of Ouanaminthe	2 000 000	-	-	2 000 000
Rehabilitate the Rose Bonite dispensary in the commune of Carice	1 750 000	-	-	1 750 000
Convert the Ste-Suzanne dispensary into a CSL	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000
Build the CSL of Ferrier	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000
Build the Perches CSL	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000
Rehabilitate the Petite-Rivière CSL in the commune of Dame-Marie	3 000 000	-	-	3 000 000
Build the Anse-à-Mission CSL in the commune of Cayemites	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000
Build the Tozia CSL, commune of Pestel	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000
Build the Sicard CSL, commune of Anse-d'Hainault	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000
Build the Pourcine CSL, commune of Roseaux	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000
Rehabilitate the Labadie dispensary, commune of Cap-Haïtien	2 500 000	-	-	2 500 000
Rehabilitate the Morne-Rouge dispensary, commune of Plaine-du-Nord	2 000 000	-	-	2 000 000
Rehabilitate the Grand-Pré dispensary, commune of Quartier-Morin	4 000 000	-	-	4 000 000
Rehabilitate the Caduch dispensary, commune of Quartier-Morin	4 000 000	-	-	4 000 000

Build the Soufrière CSL in the 6 <sup>th</sup> division of Acul-du-Nord	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000
Build the Bois-Caïman CSL in the 1 <sup>st</sup> division of Plaine-du-Nord	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000
Build the La Réserve CSL in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> division of Jean-Rabel	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000
Build the CSL of Roche-à-Bâteau	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000
Convert the CSL in Caracol into a CAL	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Build the CSL in Trois-Palmistes	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Additional rehabilitation/construction of CSLs to be determined	-	280 000 000	280 000 000	560 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Fight endemic diseases and epidemics</b>	370 882 582	1 000 000 000	1 500 000 000	2 870 882 582
Support the strengthening of the healthcare and epidemic monitoring system	1 740 000	-	-	1 740 000
Implement activities to prevent the spread of cholera over the territory of Haiti	40 000 000	-	-	40 000 000
Establish a centralized facility for acquiring contraceptives	215 656 731	-	-	215 656 731
Implement activities to prevent the spread of HIV-AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria over the territory of Haiti	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Implement a sub-program for reducing and controlling contagious diseases in Haiti's prisons	58 534 644	-	-	58 534 644
Implement activities for prevention of the spread of [[la tongose]] over the territory of Haiti	4 000 000	-	-	4 000 000
Implement activities for preventing and treating zoonoses over the territory of Haiti	4 000 000	-	-	4 000 000
Support CRDI vaccination	26 103 394	-	-	26 103 394
Establish mechanisms for controlling tropical diseases in Port-au-Prince	10 847 813	-	-	10 847 813
Additional projects for annual implementation of national prevention and vaccination projects to be determined	-	1 000 000 000	1 500 000 000	2 500 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Create a health program for schools</b>	8 000 000	21 750 000	21 750 000	51 500 000
Strengthen the National school health program	8 000 000	21 750 000	21 750 000	51 500 000
<b>Sub-program: Identify and treat persons at risk</b>	62 025 000	31 750 000	23 050 000	116 825 000
Implement activities for treating persons suffering from mental illnesses	6 000 000	10 000	10 000 000	26 000 000

		000		
Create the Institute Haiti-Brazil for rehabilitation of handicapped persons at the Bon Repos center	21 750 000	21 750 000	13 050 000	56 550 000
Train staff for rehabilitating handicapped persons	4 350 000	-	-	4 350 000
Rehabilitate the reintegration of handicapped persons into society	21 750 000	-	-	21 750 000
Improve the grasp of policy and institutions by government and non-government agents so as to promote and defend the rights of handicapped persons	2 175 000	-	-	2 175 000
Rehabilitate Défilé de Beudet Hospital in Croix-des-Bouquets	6 000 000	-	-	6 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Strengthen the enforcement of policies related to health and population</b>	978 250 206	2 013 852 000	2 220 502 648	5 212 604 853
Finance operationalization of the health insurance program (pink card)	-	652 500 000	870 000 000	1 522 500 000
Undertake supplying medical materials and equipment	25 000 000	435 000 000	435 000 000	895 000 000
Establish the process of contracting in two <i>départements</i>	6 000 000	-	-	6 000 000
Execute the Early Childhood pilot project	897 884	-	-	897 884
Support creation of a human milk bank	13 050 000	-	-	13 050 000
Improve the maternal and newborn health services	217 500 000	217 500 000	216 786 600	651 786 600
Take charge of integral health of mother and child in Artibonite I	50 021 172	-	-	50 021 172
Take charge of integral health of mother and child in Artibonite II	130 500 000	130 500 000	126 158 048	387 158 048
Reduce maternal/infant mortality in the <i>départements</i> of Centre, Nippes and Sud-Est	46 352 000	46 352 000	40 558 000	133 262 000
Establish family planning activities and primary care in public markets	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	30 000 000
Strengthen the national health and reproduction program	475 929 150	-	-	475 929 150
Continue improvement of the national health and reproduction program	-	522 000 000	522 000 000	1 044 000 000
Implement strategies for harmonizing traditional medicine and modern medicine	3 000 000	-	-	3 000 000
<b>Program: Protect and develop cultural goods and support cultural creation</b>	1 333 520 120	777 034 668	984 318 728	3 094 873 516

<b>Sub-program: Take responsibility for protecting, conserving, and enhancing the cultural patrimony</b>	656 502 900	527 297 500	689 000 000	1 872 800 400
Protect, rehabilitate and enhance the fortifications in Môle-St-Nicolas	-	65 250 000	65 250 000	130 500 000
Develop and enhance the Sans-Souci National Historic Park and the Citadelle LaFerrière	-	174 000 000	174 000 000	348 000 000
Restore and enhance the British artillery pieces at Citadelle Henry in the Citadelle National Historic Park, Sans-Souci, Ramiers	4 000 000	-	-	4 000 000
Develop the King's Gardens and maintain the King's Star Apple Tree on the site of Sans-Souci	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Rehabilitate and protect items of cultural patrimony for the purpose of developing tourism in Haiti's Nord	106 331 400	-	-	106 331 400
Rehabilitate the hybrid electrical power system in the Henry Citadel	-	2 995 000	-	2 995 000
Install safety railings at the Palace in Sans-Souci	-	7 352 500	-	7 352 500
Build interpretation rooms for the interior spaces in the Citadel	-	3 000 000	-	3 000 000
Assess the value of the armaments collections in the National Historic Park	-	10 000 000	-	10 000 000
Rehabilitate Fort Culbuté (the spring) and develop the visitation circuit at Fort Décidé in Marchands-Dessalines	-	8 950 000	-	8 950 000
Restore and enhance the Palace of Belle Rivière (Palace with 365 doors) in Petite-Rivière-de-l'Artibonite	-	130 500 000	304 500 000	435 000 000
Rehabilitate the premises of the National Bureau of Ethnology at Champ-de-Mars	8 000 000	-	-	8 000 000
Construct the St-Christophe memorial in Titanyen	20 000 000	-	-	20 000 000
Rehabilitate and enhance Fort Jacques and Fort Alexandre	10 000 000	40 000 000	80 000 000	130 000 000
Recover/rehabilitate and enhance Fort des Anglais in Aquin	-	65 250 000	65 250 000	130 500 000
Reinforce the mayor's office in Jacmel to serve as part of urban management of the historic center of Jacmel	14 485 000	-	-	14 485 000
Institutional strengthening as cultural material and conservation of the patrimony for development I	13 036 500	-	-	13 036 500
Institutional strengthening as cultural material and conservation	13 050 000	4 350	-	17 400 000



of the patrimony for development II		000		
Rehabilitate the National Theater of Haiti	9 600 000	-	-	9 600 000
Rehabilitate ENARTS	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Rehabilitate the Rex Theater	217 500 000	-	-	217 500 000
Rehabilitate the Triomphe	217 500 000	-	-	217 500 000
Organize the traditional Rara music groups in Léogâne	3 000 000	-	-	3 000 000
Organize the “Dous et Fwidòdoy” Festival in Port-au-Prince	-	7 000 000	-	7 000 000
Awareness education of children regarding the patrimony in the central office of ISPAN	-	8 650 000	-	8 650 000
<b>Sub-program: Decentralize Haiti’s national archives to regional development zones</b>	91 000 000	-	-	91 000 000
Build a complex for management of administrative documents and public archives in the metropolitan zone of Port-au-Prince	91 000 000	-	-	91 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Establish a network of national museums in regional development zones</b>	17 000 000	125 000 000	204 500 000	346 500 000
Rehabilitate the Museum of Haiti’s National Pantheon	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Configure administrative spaces of the MUPANAH in Champ-de-Mars	-	10 000 000	-	10 000 000
Construct a new museum and convention center in Port-au-Prince	-	100 000 000	204 500 000	304 500 000
Construct a restoration workshop for MUPANAH works	12 000 000	-	-	12 000 000
Catalogue the Taíno collection in the MUPANAH and the Taíno-Haitian collections	-	15 000 000	-	15 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Install cultural production equipment in the major regional development zones</b>	435 000 000	20 000 000	-	455 000 000
Create a cultural magazine in Port-au-Prince	-	20 000 000	-	20 000 000
Construct a leisure and entertainment center in the metropolitan area	435 000 000	-	-	435 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Establish one cultural center per regional development zone</b>	58 500 000	55 000 000	24 438 728	137 938 728
Build a library and an auditorium in Cap-Haïtien	-	5 000 000	12 219 364	17 219 364
Create a cultural center in Gonaïves	-	5 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000

Undertake a study for building a library and an auditorium in Hinche	5 000 000	5 000 000	7 219 364	17 219 364
Develop municipal libraries	43 500 000	-	-	43 500 000
In Port-au-Prince, create a Haitian institute for conservation	10 000 000	30 000 000	-	40 000 000
Create a cultural center in Jérémie	-	10 000 000	-	10 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Build a reading room and a cultural center in each local development zone</b>	15 000 000	29 590 000	46 380 000	90 970 000
Construct a reading room and cultural center in Gros-Morne	5 000 000	2 000 000	-	7 000 000
Rehabilitate the reading room and cultural center in Cabaret	-	4 500 000	-	4 500 000
Rehabilitate the reading room and cultural center in Saint-Raphaël	-	5 000 000	-	5 000 000
Rehabilitate the reading room and cultural center in Milot	-	5 000 000	-	5 000 000
Establish a reading room and cultural center in La Valée	5 000 000	2 590 000	-	7 590 000
Establish a reading room and cultural center in Anse-à-Veau	5 000 000	2 600 000	-	7 600 000
Rehabilitate the reading room and cultural center in Petit-Trou-de-Nippes	-	7 900 000	-	7 900 000
Rehabilitate the reading room and cultural center in Bainet	-	-	7 590 000	7 590 000
Rehabilitate the reading room and cultural center in Belle-Anse	-	-	7 700 000	7 700 000
Rehabilitate the reading room and cultural center in Petite-Rivière-de-Nippes	-	-	7 590 000	7 590 000
Rehabilitate the reading room and cultural center in Les Anglais	-	-	8 000 000	8 000 000
Rehabilitate the reading room and cultural center in Chardonnières	-	-	7 650 000	7 650 000
Rehabilitate the reading room and cultural center in Jean-Rabel	-	-	7 850 000	7 850 000
<b>Sub-program: Establish a technical center for training in the arts and in traditional Haitian crafts in each local development zone</b>	40 517 220	147 168	0	40 664 388
Create a training and production center for creative youth and artists in poorly served neighborhoods of Port-au-Prince	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000

Install a school workshop in Jacmel I	173 820	147 168	-	320 988
Install a school workshop in Jacmel II	35 343 400	-	-	35 343 400
<b>Sub-program: Establish a cultural development fund</b>	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	30 000 000
Create a center for presentations, exhibitions and sale of cultural, artistic, and artisanal products in Les Cayes	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	30 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Establish public information and communication facilities in the regional development zones</b>	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	30 000 000
Establish a communications cell in Cap-Haïtien	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Establish a communications cell in Les Cayes	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Additional projects for construction of communications cells to be determined	-	10 000 000	10 000 000	20 000 000
<b>Program 3.5: Broaden access to housing</b>	4 459 751 160	1 797 337 913	311 900 000	6 568 989 073
<b>Sub-program: Support relocation of earthquake victims</b>	4 446 701 160	1 766 437 913	289 700 000	6 502 839 073
Apprenticing on the basis of experience, so as to do better reconstruction (Build Back Better)	4 350 000	-	-	4 350 000
Reconstruct and develop neighborhoods for the return of populations victimized by the earthquake	1 220 684 034	-	-	1 220 684 034
House earthquake victims in the metropolitan zone of Port-au-Prince	79 127 318	-	-	79 127 318
Install temporary shelters in all <i>départements</i> in the event of emergencies	234 900 000	-	-	234 900 000
Establish sites and services for orderly development of housing	152 250 000	-	-	152 250 000
Implement activities enhancing the intervention plan in the housing sector in Caracol and Zorangers	304 500 000	163 124 913	-	467 624 913
Implement the project for reconstructing homes in the least well served neighborhoods of the metropolitan zone of Port-au-Prince and Léogâne	1 000 000 000	1 305 000 000	-	2 305 000 000
Improve access by families of the Delmas 32 and Carrefour-Feuilles neighborhoods to community infrastructures (PRODEPUR/LOGEMENT)	339 525 960	-	-	339 525 960
Improve access by basic community organizations to basic economic infrastructures (PRODEPUR)	126 056 600	-	-	126 056 600
Improve access by basic community organizations to basic	78 172 600	-	-	78 172 600

economic infrastructures (PRODEP)				
Implement the PROREV program	28 000 000	-	-	28 000 000
Build housing in Caracol	121 053 105	-	-	121 053 105
Prepare the site for construction of housing in Caracol	133 501 544	-	-	133 501 544
Reconstruct the neighborhoods of Martissant and Baillargeau	115 880 000	289 700 000	289 700 000	695 280 000
Extend the activities for developing popular neighborhoods (Project 16/6)	500 000 000	-	-	500 000 000
Rebuild community housing	8 700 000	8 613 000	-	17 313 000
<b>Sub-program: Encourage expansion of urban land offerings suited to housing</b>	-	13 200 000	13 200 000	26 400 000
Study the procedures and administrative and tax costs of the impacts on cost of access to housing, the time frames for building, and the implementation of recommendations	-	8 700 000	8 700 000	17 400 000
<b>Sub-program: Develop a high-performance and equitable financial instrument for housing</b>	13 050 000	17 700 000	9 000 000	39 750 000
Study the levies and taxes and their impact on the cost of mortgages and the implementation of recommendations	-	8 700 000	-	8 700 000
Create an attractive instrument for local savings and savings by the Haitian diaspora	-	4 500 000	4 500 000	9 000 000
Create a facilitating, dynamic instrument for micro-credit for housing	-	4 500 000	4 500 000	9 000 000
Develop and implement financial products for the construction of houses	8 700 000	-	-	8 700 000
Develop and implement financial products in Marigot	4 350 000	-	-	4 350 000
<b>Program 3.6: Assume responsibility for the development of civic action, sports, leisure activities and youth</b>	1 075 115 300	572 500 000	572 500 000	2 220 115 300
<b>Sub-program: Promote and develop civic action</b>	58 550 000	43 500 000	43 500 000	145 550 000
Improve economic opportunities for Haiti's vulnerable youth	21 750 000	-	-	21 750 000
Create a center for training and implementation of obligatory mixed civic service	20 000 000	-	-	20 000 000
Construct a regional center for civic services in Cap-Haïtien	5 600 000	-	-	5 600 000
Construct a regional center for civic services in Jérémie	5 600 000	-	-	5 600 000
Construct a regional center for civic services in Les Cayes	5 600 000	-	-	5 600 000

Additional projects for building regional centers for civic services, to be determined	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Promote and develop high-level sports</b>	836 500 000	87 000 000	87 000 000	1 010 500 000
Undertake a study for building a performance sports center in Jérémie	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Construct an Olympic center	826 500 000	-	-	826 500 000
Additional projects for construction of performance sports centers to be determined	-	87 000 000	87 000 000	174 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Construct multi-sport and leisure activity centers in the local development zones</b>	15 000 000	43 500 000	43 500 000	102 000 000
Construct community centers for leisure activities and performance in Cap-Haitien, Les Cayes, and Port-au-Prince	15 000 000	-	-	15 000 000
Additional projects for constructing multi-sport centers to be determined	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Develop school-age sports and municipal sports, and promote “sports for all”</b>	130 865 300	345 000 000	345 000 000	820 865 300
Rehabilitate/construct/equip sports and leisure activity centers	101 937 800	345 000 000	345 000 000	791 937 800
Electrify the Land des Gabions stadium in Les Cayes	21 750 000	-	-	21 750 000
Implement activities characterized by social inclusion through the practice of soccer	7 177 500	-	-	7 177 500
<b>Sub-program: Develop handisport games</b>	5 200 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	25 200 000
Support handisports	5 200 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	25 200 000
<b>Sub-program: Take responsibility for protection and development of youth</b>	29 000 000	43 500 000	43 500 000	116 000 000
Undertake an inventory of national sports practices	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Implement mechanisms for protecting and enhancing young people’s initiatives in the <i>départements</i> of Nord, Nord-Est, and Les Nippes	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000
Develop the entrepreneurial capacity of young people initiatives in the <i>départements</i> of Nord, Nord-Est, and Les Nippes	12 000 000	-	-	12 000 000
Additional projects for developing and enhancing youth initiatives, to be determined	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
<b>Program 3.7: Create a social insurance system for all</b>	-	63 075	41 325 000	104 400 000

<b>workers</b>		000		
<b>Sub-program: Extend social insurance to all workers</b>	-	30 450 000	30 450 000	60 900 000
Study the current practices in Haitian social insurance and identify the priority risks to cover	-	21 750 000	-	21 750 000
Technical and financial design of the structure of social insurance to be implemented	-	-	21 750 000	21 750 000
Undertake awareness and motivational campaigns for employees and employers, both individual and group	-	8 700 000	8 700 000	17 400 000
<b>Sub-program: Strengthen the operations and improve the profitability of the system of social insurance</b>		-	32 625 000	10 875 000
Undertake an actuarial, financial and operational audit of ONA and OFATMA		-	21 750 000	-
Computerize the information systems of ONA and OFATMA		-	10 875 000	10 875 000
<b>Program 3.8: Organize social solidarity</b>	580 250 000	826 500 000	826 500 000	2 233 250 000
<b>Sub-program: Build a social insertion reception center for children in each local development zone</b>	451 250 000	652 500 000	652 500 000	1 756 250 000
Establish 3 transit centers for minors in danger, in Belladère, Ouanaminthe, and Jacmel	25 000 000	-	-	25 000 000
Establish 2 social reinsertion centers for street children in Cap-Haïtien and Port-au-Prince	13 000 000	-	-	13 000 000
Construct 9 transit centers for street children	195 750 000	-	-	195 750 000
Construct social-community infrastructures at Wharf Jérémie in Cité-Soleil	217 500 000	-	-	217 500 000
Additional projects for rehabilitation/construction of reception centers to be determined	-	652 500 000	652 500 000	1 305 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Construct a safe workshop in each of the local development zones</b>	20 000 000	43 500 000	43 500 000	107 000 000
Install an artisan's village in Cap-Haïtien	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Install 10 community bakeries	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Install an artisan's village in Jacmel	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Additional projects for constructing safe workshops to be determined	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Construct a reception center for dependent adult persons in each local development zone</b>	60 000 000	87 000 000	87 000 000	234 000 000

Construct a residential center for seniors in Port-au-Prince	20 000 000	-	-	20 000 000
Undertake studies for constructing 2 residential centers for seniors in Cap-Haïtien and Les Cayes	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Build 4 professional training centers serving handicapped persons in Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haïtien, Jacmel, and Les Cayes	30 000 000	-	-	30 000 000
Additional projects for constructing reception centers for dependent adults, to be determined	-	87 000 000	87 000 000	174 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Build a residential center for women and children victims of violence in each local development zone</b>	49 000 000	43 500 000	43 500 000	136 000 000
Establish a program for socio-economic insertion for girls and women in the départements of Sud, Grande-Anse, Centre, Nord, Nord-Est, Nord-Ouest, and Ouest	35 000 000	-	-	35 000 000
Establish 2 centers for reception and reinsertion through technical and professional training for young women in difficult circumstances	14 000 000	-	-	14 000 000
Additional projects for constructing residential centers, to be determined	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
<b>Program 3.9: Ensure gender equality</b>	15 508 535	100 485 000	87 000 000	202 993 535
<b>Sub-program: Create a gender and development fund</b>	808 535	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 808 535
Promote economic opportunities in rural areas	808 535	-	-	808 535
Additional projects for promoting economic opportunities in rural areas, to be determined	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Fight violence against women and girls</b>	14 700 000	56 985 000	43 500 000	115 185 000
Prevent and protect against gender-specific violence in the ten départements	6 000 000	43 500 000	43 500 000	93 000 000
Undertake activities on behalf of adolescents	8 700 000	13 485 000	-	22 185 000

## Great Project 4

### Institutional reconstruction

#### Projects PTI 2014-2016

### Chapter 4

#### List of projects proposed

#### for the Great Project of

#### institutional reconstruction

**Table 19:** Great Project 4. Institutional reconstruction

<b>Projects</b>	<b>2014 cost</b>	<b>2015 cost</b>	<b>2016 cost</b>	<b>Total cost</b>
<b>PTI 2014-2016, values in gourdes</b>	102 125 215 875	100 787 419 692	106 600 527 435	309 513 163 003
<b>Great Project 4: Institutional reconstruction</b>	16 254 139 339	14 311 783 464	11 970 653 067	42 536 575 870
<b>Program 4.1: Revise the legal framework</b>	20 055 071	43 500 000	43 500 000	107 055 071
<b>Sub-program: Modernize the legal framework for land use and local development</b>	20 055 071	43 500 000	43 500 000	107 055 071
Standardize property titles	55 071	-	-	55 071
Establish a land registry information system in Carrefour, Croix-des-Bouquets, Pétion-Ville, and Delmas	20 000 000	-	-	20 000 000
Additional projects for establishing land registry information systems, to be determined	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
<b>Program 4.2: Strengthen national democratic institutions</b>	1 483 583 616	1 141 720 000	935 250 000	3 560 553 616
<b>Sub-program: Take responsibility for financing elections</b>	202 790 000	28 970 000	-	231 760 000



Support the electoral process	202 790 000	28 970 000	-	231 760 000
<b>Sub-program: Strengthen parliamentary action</b>	485 000 000	308 000 000	0	793 000 000
Build the new home for the legislature	430 000 000	308 000 000	-	738 000 000
Implement activities to strengthen the Senate	25 000 000	-	-	25 000 000
Create a research and documentation center at the Chamber of Deputies	30 000 000	-	-	30 000 000
Support Parliament	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-program: Strengthen independent institutions</b>	192 000 000	108 750 000	195 750 000	496 500 000
Construct and outfit the new building for the Court of Auditors and Administrative Appeals in Dispute (CSC/CA)	172 000 000	-	-	172 000 000
Construct the building for the regional CSC/CA in Fort-Liberté	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Construct the building for the regional CSC/CA in Saint-Marc	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Construct the building for the regional CSC/CA in Jérémie	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Additional projects for building regional CSC/CA offices to be determined	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Construct the central office of the OPC	-	43 500 000	87 000 000	130 500 000
Construct the central office of the CEP	-	43 500 000	87 000 000	130 500 000
<b>Sub-program: Ensure the identification of persons and goods</b>	603 793 616	696 000 000	739 500 000	2 039 293 616
Construct the central office of the ONI and the Recorder's Office	-	43 500 000	87 000 000	130 500 000
Strengthen the identification of persons and goods	-	652 500 000	652 500 000	1 305 000 000
Support the modernization of Haiti's Recorder's Office	603 793 616	-	-	603 793 616
<b>Program 4.3: Modernize the central administration</b>	11 965 297 778	6 807 813 464	5 766 208 000	24 539 319 242
<b>Sub-program: Relocate and equip the central administration</b>	1 920 566 898	2 718 750 000	2 740 500 000	7 379 816 898
Implement a policy of simplified access to public services	-	21 750 000	43 500 000	65 250 000

Supply material and equipment	50 000 000	-	-	50 000 000
Rehabilitate the building housing the Office of Mines and Energy	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Establish the cement laboratory of the LNBTP	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Establish the laboratory for monitoring steel of the LNBTP	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Reconstruct the key ministries and the decentralized administrative services	37 763 148	-	-	37 763 148
Construct and rehabilitate the central office of the MARNDR	-	87 000 000	87 000 000	174 000 000
Construct the building housing the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	435 000 000	-	-	435 000 000
Construct the building housing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions	435 000 000	-	-	435 000 000
Construct and equip the building housing the Ministry of Finance	688 000 000	-	-	688 000 000
Construct and equip the building housing the MPCE	172 000 000	-	-	172 000 000
Rehabilitate the secondary building housing the UCREF	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
End the closure of the School of Magistrates (EMA) and expand its dormitory	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Renovate Argentina's diplomatic headquarters	3 243 750	-	-	3 243 750
Renovate the French diplomatic building	8 000 000	-	-	8 000 000
Renovate the Belgian diplomatic building	4 325 000	-	-	4 325 000
Renovate the Italian diplomatic building	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Renovate the diplomatic building of the Dominican Republic	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Renovate the consular office of the Dominican Republic	4 235 000	-	-	4 235 000
Undertake a study for construction of a new CNMP premises in Port-au-Prince	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Create a workshop for maintenance and repair of vehicles in Port-au-Prince (MICT)	8 000 000	-	-	8 000 000
Construct the building intended to house the Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Technologie	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Additional projects for rehabilitating and equipping public buildings, to be determined	-	2 610 000 000	2 610 000 000	5 220 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Undertake a re-engineering of public administrative services</b>	1 751 760 000	1 825 380 000	1 709 410 000	5 286 550 000
Implement the reform of the central administrative services of	15 000 000	43 500	43 500 000	102 000 000

the state		000		
Strengthen the national system for managing risks and disasters	100 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000	300 000 000
Implement activities to strengthen the national system for managing risks and disasters and for reconstruction	565 500 000	-	-	565 500 000
Implement measures to mitigate risks and disasters in vulnerable areas	75 000 000	435 000 000	435 000 000	945 000 000
Support management of risks and disasters	1 000 000	-	-	1 000 000
Support the national system for managing risks and disasters	144 850 000	115 880 000	86 910 000	347 640 000
Institutional strengthening of environmental management	2 610 000	-	-	2 610 000
Reconstruction and management of risks and disasters	565 500 000	957 000 000	739 500 000	2 262 000 000
Sub-program for attenuating natural disasters in the watersheds of Nord and Sud <i>départements</i>	252 300 000	-	-	252 300 000
Initiation of effective decentralization of public services	10 000 000	21 750 000	21 750 000	53 500 000
Launch the process of decentralization in the 10 <i>départements</i>	15 000 000	21 750 000	21 750 000	58 500 000
Create or strengthen systems for maintaining and managing infrastructures and equipment according to major type of infrastructure or equipment	-	43 500 000	87 000 000	130 500 000
Organize a National Agency for Protected Areas	5 000 000	87 000 000	174 000 000	266 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Accelerate the reform of the civil service</b>	299 666 917	435 000 000	565 500 000	1 300 166 917
Strengthen the framework for managing human resources in the civil service	-	217 500 000	217 500 000	435 000 000
Support managing of human resources in the civil service	168 562 500	-	-	168 562 500
Strengthen the Ecole Nationale d'Administration Publique	5 000 000	43 500 000	174 000 000	222 500 000
Strengthen the Ecole Nationale d'Administration Financière	7 500 000	21 750 000	21 750 000	51 000 000
Strengthen the CTPEA	6 142 217	21 750 000	21 750 000	49 642 217
Strengthen the INFP	112 462 200	130 500 000	130 500 000	373 462 200

<b>Sub-program: Increase the institutional strengthening of central administrative services</b>	7 993 303 963	1 828 683 464	750 798 000	10 572 785 426
Strengthen public administrative services	50 000 000	217 500 000	217 500 000	485 000 000
Undertake activities to strengthen the National Palace	200 000 000	-	-	200 000 000
Strengthen the secretariat of CIAT (Phase III)	24 045 100	-	-	24 045 100
Support the technical secretariat of CAED	27 231 800	-	-	27 231 800
Hold a roundtable for discussions between the government of Haiti and Haiti's development partners	4 350 000	-	-	4 350 000
Undertake a study for constructing and equipping garages, premises and the cafeteria of the Primature	100 000 000	-	-	100 000 000
Undertake studies on the needs of communes and divisions of communes	8 000 000	-	-	8 000 000
Undertake action research training	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Undertake training in government contract bidding and works concessions, for public agents, in Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haïtien, and Les Cayes	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Implement the program for technical assistance and institutional support of public policy	3 000 000	-	-	3 000 000
Institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Planning and Foreign Aid	24 914 200	-	-	24 914 200
Implement activities respecting planning and management of public policies	60 000 000	-	-	60 000 000
Provide tools for orienting development investments	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Institutional strengthening of the National Council on Cooperatives	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Support the Office of the National Authorizing Officer of the FED in Haiti	34 764 000	-	-	34 764 000
Institutional strengthening of CNIGS	69 574 352	-	-	69 574 352
Institutional strengthening of MPCE/UCAONG, Phase V	24 914 200	-	-	24 914 200
Standardize Haitian land titles	21 750 000	-	-	21 750 000
Strengthen the Ministry of the Economy and Finance	30 000 000	-	-	30 000 000
Strengthen the Tax Analysis and Policy Unit	4 701 334	-	-	4 701 334
Transform the Treasury Directorate into the General Directorate for the Treasury and Public Accounting	100 000 000	-	-	100 000 000
Institutional strengthening of the Project Coordination Unit	45 824 949	-	-	45 824 949

Support the coordination and administration of the Customs Taxation Administration	1 701 288 467	-	-	1 701 288 467
Support the creation of the IDB program (HA-L1035)	443 178	-	-	443 178
Strengthen and develop statistical research	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Support planning and programming of results-oriented management	1 749 570	-	-	1 749 570
Strengthen the Analysis of Debt Sustainability Unit	10 875 000	-	-	10 875 000
Mobilize tax receipts and technical assistance	200 791 476	174 000 000	-	374 791 476
Direct budgetary support	347 640 000	-	-	347 640 000
Financing technical assistance	20 279 000	11 588 000	11 588 000	43 455 000
Support the Research and Capacity Building Fund I	12 746 800	5 794 000	-	18 540 800
Support the Research and Capacity Building Fund II	5 794 000	5 794 000	-	11 588 000
Financial contribution to FRH	-	463 520 000	-	463 520 000
Implement activities to increase institutional strength of the Haitian Postal Service	89 993 161	-	-	89 993 161
Establish a Standards Bureau	3 000 000	-	-	3 000 000
Support MCI	89 993 161	86 313 971	86 910 000	263 217 132
Institutional strengthening and promotion of investments in Haiti	26 796 000	-	-	26 796 000
Undertake studies on pre-investment	-	400 000 000	400 000 000	800 000 000
Make a loan to food assistance (KR 2012)	280 880 066	-	-	280 880 066
Strengthen management of public services to agriculture (GFRP)	108 750 000	-	-	108 750 000
Establish the Bureau of Standards	15 000 000	-	-	15 000 000
Support creation of an action plan on behalf of the environment II	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Support establishment of Haiti's program for the reform of education	403 985	-	-	403 985
Pilot program: 1 computer per child	25 121 729	-	-	25 121 729

Support the strengthening, modernizing, and reconstruction of the provision of educational services in the <i>département</i> of Sud-Est	289 700 000	-	-	289 700 000
Strengthen the development of early childhood	2 480 000	-	-	2 480 000
Support the modernization and updating of personnel management tools at MENFP	11 588 000	-	-	11 588 000
Support implementation of the education reform plan	305 065 500	-	-	305 065 500
Buttress the program of support for education	7 555 950	-	-	7 555 950
Voluntary cooperation in support of governance and education	217 500 000	186 280 833	-	403 780 833
Support education planning	59 762 171	-	-	59 762 171
Community services and building institutional capacities of MOH; support for the healthcare system of the Ministry of Health: CHAMP	234 900 000	-	-	234 900 000
Support improvements in reproductive health	475 929 150	-	-	475 929 150
Strengthen the national program for developing the energy sector	551 033 716	-	-	551 033 716
Strengthen the system for monitoring the weight of road transportation vehicles	20 000 000	-	-	20 000 000
Awareness of highway safety in Haiti	1 723 557	-	-	1 723 557
Support the program for drinking water and sanitation	91 350 000	-	-	91 350 000
Support Haiti's transportation sector	217 500 000	-	-	217 500 000
Repair material and heavy equipment of MTPTC	32 625 000	-	-	32 625 000
Acquire maritime navigation equipment	27 334 462	-	-	27 334 462
Sub-program for rehabilitating and maintaining transportation infrastructures and urban equipment	343 199 335	-	-	343 199 335
Support the initiatives to protect Haitian children, Phases II and III	13 050 000	-	-	13 050 000
Support for strengthening culture and the arts, for economic and social development	52 146 000	-	-	52 146 000
Establish group management and fight pirating in the area of copyright	17 000 000	-	-	17 000 000
Undertake a nation-wide inquiry into political culture and citizen practices	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Undertake an inquiry on frontier control and attacks on citizen freedom	2 000 000	-	-	2 000 000

Institutional strengthening of the Central Financial Information Unit	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Support improvement of court services and reform of the justice sector	381 220 298	-	-	381 220 298
Support initial training and skill-updating of PNH officials	217 500 000	230 042 660	-	447 542 660
PNH training program, Phase II	4 350 000	47 850 000	34 800 000	87 000 000
Support for improvements in court services and reform of the justice sector	381 220 298	-	-	381 220 298
Establish a mechanism for identifying Haitians living abroad	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Integration and promotion of Haitian culture among the diaspora	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Establish a mechanism for cooperation in development	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Support acquisition of new technologies to serve the government	85 477 500	-	-	85 477 500
Implement new technologies in service to the government	85 477 500	-	-	85 477 500
<b>Program 4.4: Modernize the devolved administration</b>	<b>52 146 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52 146 000</b>
<b>Sub-Program: Build and equip administrative centers</b>	<b>238 000 000</b>	<b>2 175 000 000</b>	<b>2 277 000 000</b>	<b>4 690 000 000</b>
Create a permanent budget item for managing, operating, and maintaining regional administrative centers	-	174 000 000	174 000 000	348 000 000
Equip the departmental and communal offices of the MSPP in the <i>départements</i> of Nord, Centre, and Ouest	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Construct and outfit the regional offices and BAC of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR) in the <i>départements</i> of Nord, Centre, and Ouest	20 000 000	-	-	20 000 000
Construct and outfit the regional offices and BAC of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR) in the <i>département</i> of Centre	-	-	87 000 000	87 000 000
Undertake a study for constructing the ODN in the <i>département</i> of Nord	25 000 000	-	-	25 000 000
Undertake a study for constructing and institutional strengthening the ODN in the <i>département</i> of Nord-Ouest	-	-	15 000 000	15 000 000
Construct the departmental office of MEF in Nord-Ouest	15 000 000	-	-	15 000 000
Construct the departmental office of MEF in Nord	15 000 000	-	-	15 000 000
Construct the departmental office of MEF in Centre	15 000 000	-	-	15 000 000

Construct the district office of MEF in Petit-Gâve	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Construct the immigration and emigration office in Gonaïves	25 000 000	-	-	25 000 000
Construct the immigration and emigration office in Jacmel	15 000 000	-	-	15 000 000
Construct the immigration and emigration office in Les Cayes	8 000 000	-	-	8 000 000
Construct the immigration and emigration office in Île-à-Vache	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Construct the departmental office of MSPP in Nord-Est, Nord-Ouest, and Nippes	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Equip the new premises of MSPP in Maïs-Gâté	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Additional projects for rehabilitating/constructing administrative centers in regional development zones, to be determined	-	261 000 000	261 000 000	522 000 000
Gradually introduce administrative centers to be built so as to complete the network of 41 centers, i.e., one per <i>arrondissement</i>	-	1 740 000 000	1 740 000 000	3 480 000 000
Construct premises to house the vice-delegation from Saint-Marc	13 000 000	-	-	13 000 000
Construct premises to house the vice-delegation from Mirebalais	13 000 000	-	-	13 000 000
Construct premises to house the vice-delegation from Grande-Rivière-du-Nord	13 000 000	-	-	13 000 000
Construct premises to house the vice-delegation from Trou-du-Nord	13 000 000	-	-	13 000 000
Construct premises to house the vice-delegation from Limbé	13 000 000	-	-	13 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Increase the number of personnel</b>	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000
Support equipping of staff residences in healthcare institutions in Nord, Nord-Est, and Centre	7 000 000	-	-	7 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Increase the institutional strengthening of the devolved administration</b>	18 400 000	-	-	18 400 000
Implement activities to strengthen local management of education	18 400 000	-	-	18 400 000
<b>Program 4.5: Decentralize</b>	431 186 296	628 625 000	245 750 000	1 305 561 296
<b>Sub-program: construct and equip administrative centers</b>	332 500 000	596 000 000	224 000 000	1 152 500 000
Install a commune database	12 000 000	-	-	12 000 000
Construct and equip the City Hall (Hôtel de ville) in Port-au-Prince	172 000 000	372 000 000	-	544 000 000
Reconstruct the City Hall in Verrettes	15 000 000	-	-	15 000 000
Construct the City Hall in Lachapelle	14 000 000	-	-	14 000 000



Construct the City Hall in Plaine-du-Nord	14 000 000	-	-	14 000 000
Construct the City Hall in La Victoire	14 000 000	-	-	14 000 000
Undertake a study to construct the City Hall in Saint-Raphaël	14 000 000	-	-	14 000 000
Construct the City Hall in Ferrier	14 000 000	-	-	14 000 000
Construct the office of the first communal division of Liancourt/Verrettes	4 500 000	-	-	4 500 000
Construct the office of the first communal division of Délugé/Saint-marc	4 500 000	-	-	4 500 000
Construct the office of the first communal division of Basse-Plaine/Limonade	4 500 000	-	-	4 500 000
Construct service centers in communal divisions	50 000 000	50 000 000	50 000 000	150 000 000
Additional projects to rehabilitate/construct city halls and communal division offices, to be determined	-	174 000 000	174 000 000	348 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Increase the number of personnel</b>	40 000 000	-	-	40 000 000
Construct a territorial government executive training center in Aquin	40 000 000	-	-	40 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Increase local financial resources</b>	-	32 625 000	21 750 000	54 375 000
Revise the tax categories at the disposal of territorial governing units	-	10 875 000	-	10 875 000
Strengthen territorial governments by protecting their taxing categories	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
<b>Sub-program: Increase the institutional strength of territorial governing bodies</b>	58 686 296	-	-	58 686 296
Implement activities for training local officials	500 000	-	-	500 000
Municipal cooperation program (region of Palmes and Port-au-Prince)	58 186 296	-	-	58 186 296
<b>Program 4.6: Strengthen civil society</b>	178 204 000	303 000 000	303 000 000	784 204 000
<b>Sub-program: Promote the organization of partnerships in civil society</b>	85 500 000	85 500 000	85 500 000	256 500 000
Implement activities to provide structural guidance to civil society	80 500 000	80 500 000	80 500 000	241 500 000
Implement activities to modernize and energize associations for consumers' rights	5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	15 000 000

<b>Sub-program: Increase funding of development activities</b>	92 704 000	217 500 000	217 500 000	527 704 000
Support the program to strengthen civil society	92 704 000	-	-	92 704 000
Finance activities to develop civil society	-	217 500 000	217 500 000	435 000 000
<b>Program 4.7: Strengthen the administration of justice and public safety</b>	1 912 412 579	3 212 125 000	2 399 945 067	7 524 482 646
<b>Sub-program: Expand the network of courts</b>	743 000 000	1 315 000 000	522 000 000	2 580 000 000
Construct and equip the Court House (Palais de Justice) in Port-au-Prince	344 000 000	793 000 000	-	1 137 000 000
Construct and equip the Court House in Cassation	129 000 000	-	-	129 000 000
Certify judges	40 000 000	-	-	40 000 000
Rehabilitate and construct the Court of the Justice of the Peace and Public Registry offices	-	174 000 000	174 000 000	348 000 000
Rehabilitate/construct the Court of Appeals building	-	174 000 000	174 000 000	348 000 000
Construct three (3) Courts of Appeal in Hinche	12 000 000	-	-	12 000 000
Rehabilitate and construct Lower Courts buildings	-	174 000 000	174 000 000	348 000 000
Rehabilitate/construct a Lower Court building in Grande-Rivière-du-Nord	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Rehabilitate/construct a Lower Court building in Saint-Marc	25 000 000	-	-	25 000 000
Rehabilitate/construct a Lower Court building in Croix-des-Bouquets	25 000 000	-	-	25 000 000
Rehabilitate/construct a Lower Court building in Jérémie	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Rehabilitate/construct a Lower Court building in Anse-à-Veau	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Rehabilitate/construct a Lower Court building in Miragoâne	25 000 000	-	-	25 000 000
Construct administrative offices (Court of the Justice of the Peace, ONI and OEC) in Môle-St-Nicolas	13 000 000	-	-	13 000 000
Construct administrative offices (Court of the Justice of the Peace, ONI and OEC) in Grande-Rivière-du-Nord	12 000 000	-	-	12 000 000
Construct Courts of the Justice of the Peace in Gonaïves	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Construct administrative offices (Court of the Justice of the Peace, ONI and OEC) in Desdunes	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Construct administrative offices (Court of the Justice of the	12 000 000	-	-	12 000 000

Peace, ONI and OEC) in Lachapelle				
Construct Courts of the Justice of the Peace in Port-au-Prince	16 000 000	-	-	16 000 000
Construct administrative offices (Court of the Justice of the Peace, ONI and OEC) in Martissant	15 000 000	-	-	15 000 000
Construct administrative offices (Court of the Justice of the Peace, ONI and OEC) in Tabarre	14 000 000	-	-	14 000 000
Construct administrative offices (Court of the Justice of the Peace, ONI and OEC) in the north section of Port-au-Prince	16 000 000	-	-	16 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Strengthen the network of infrastructures for maintaining order and responding to emergencies and fire</b>	1 169 412 579	1 560 000 000	1 540 820 067	4 270 232 646
Build the capacities of the National Police of Haiti	438 412 579	435 000 000	435 000 000	1 308 412 579
Implement an action plan for improving public safety	100 000 000	-	-	100 000 000
Construct the premises of the Corps of Intervention and Maintenance of Order (CIMO)	140 000 000	-	-	140 000 000
Rehabilitate/construct police stations	50 000 000	345 000 000	345 000 000	740 000 000
Rehabilitate/construct police stations	-	345 000 000	345 000 000	690 000 000
Projects for rehabilitating/constructing naval bases to be determined	-	87 000 000	87 000 000	174 000 000
Construct frontier infrastructures in Ouanaminthe	14 500 000	-	-	14 500 000
Construct and equip the frontier administrative complex in Ouanaminthe	130 500 000	-	-	130 500 000
Construct frontier infrastructures in Belladère	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Construct frontier infrastructures in Anse-à-Pitre	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000
Reinforce border control facilities in the <i>départements</i> of Ouest, Nord-Est, Sud-Est, and Centre	15 000 000	-	-	15 000 000
Additional projects for rehabilitating/constructing border control facilities to be determined	-	87 000 000	87 000 000	174 000 000
Construct the Police Academy in Ganthier	261 000 000	261 000 000	241 820 067	763 820 067
<b>Sub-program: Strengthen the network of prisons and detention centers</b>	-	304 500 000	304 500 000	609 000 000
Rehabilitate/construct prisons	-	174 000 000	174 000 000	348 000 000
Rehabilitate/construct detention facilities	-	87 000	87 000 000	174 000 000

		000		
Rehabilitate/construct juvenile detention centers	-	43 500 000	43 500 000	87 000 000
<b>Sub-program: Develop awareness of gender in the judiciary</b>	-	32 625 000	32 625 000	65 250 000
Establish special courts concerned with violence done to women, or appoint specialized judges	-	21 750 000	21 750 000	43 500 000
Implement a specific program for gender awareness training directed at judicial system agents	-	10 875 000	10 875 000	21 750 000