

**“Perspectives Of A Haitian Diaspora Board Member
The Interim Haiti Reconstruction Commission (IHRC)”**

Written Statement of:

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To the:

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations:

U.S. Senate Subcommittees

On

**International Development and Foreign Assistance, Economic Affairs and International
Environmental Protection**

Western Hemisphere, Peace Corps and Global Narcotics Affairs

Hearing Entitled:

“Rebuilding Haiti in the Martelly Era”

Thursday, June 23, 2011

Good afternoon, Chairman Menendez and Chairman Cardin, and members of the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, Peace Corps and Global Narcotics Affairs and Subcommittee on International Development and Foreign Assistance, Economic Affairs and International Environmental Protection. I thank you for inviting me to testify today at the hearing entitled "Rebuilding Haiti in the Martelly Era." I am particularly pleased to point out that this hearing has given Haitians and Haitian Americans an opportunity to speak before Congress about the future of Haiti.

It is apparent to all that Haiti's new president Michel Martelly inherited a monumental task of leading Haiti and its people through the next stages of post-earthquake reconstruction. He faces many challenges, including managing billions of dollars in foreign aid and delivering on the soaring expectations of millions of Haitian citizens who hope for and deserve a better life. Importantly, he will need to tap the huge pool of talents of Haitian Diaspora members, who are eager to participate in their homeland's reconstruction.

The new President also inherited a country with key projects for nation-building already underway, guided by a strategic reconstruction plan with clearly-defined priorities. The projects and the plan are the result of the collaborative efforts of the Government of Haiti and the **Interim Haiti Reconstruction Commission (IHRC)**, an independent, non-political body mandated to provide expertise and to expedite the capabilities of Haitian leadership for building a new, better Haiti. As a member of the IHRC Board representing the Haitian Diaspora I know well how far we have come.

The IHRC is mandated to focus on stakeholder alignment, information sharing, facilitating flow of funds, project alignment and monitoring progress and performance.

Since its inception in June 2010, the IHRC has been key to recovery efforts. It has provided leadership for the efficient coordination of proposals, reconstruction projects, aid organizations and donor funds to ensure the most urgent priorities of the Haitian people were met and the government's long-term goals were advanced.

A key underlying goal is to build Haiti back better than before, using stricter standards to make the country more resilient to natural disasters. This means that the reconstruction process may take longer and that costs may increase, but the lives and safety of citizens must be paramount.

Despite the difficulties inherent in recovering from a disaster of this magnitude, the IHRC has, to date, succeeded in facilitating 87 projects totaling US \$3.261 billion. The projects encompass the eight critical sectors of debris removal, housing, water and sanitation, education, health, energy, job creation and capacity building, in full alignment with governmental priorities.

Much has been accomplished; still, much remains to be done. To build back a more resilient nation, key policy reforms must be accelerated by the Government of Haiti. This includes disaster planning, a national energy policy, decentralization, and clarifying land tenure and titles as a prelude to reconstruction. In my personal view, I also believe that addressing legal changes such as the recent constitutional amendment granting dual citizenship to the several-million strong Haitian Diaspora is also of great importance to Haiti's future.

As Haitians look to their new President to accelerate the process of reconstruction, the IHRC as a tool that assists him meeting the challenges, providing ongoing support as he moves his national agenda forward. At the same time, the international community must seize the chance to focus its aid on empowering rather than prolonging the dependency of Haiti's people and institutions. Investments by the international community must not focus solely on economic growth, but also on social programs which take into account Haiti's culture and social realities.

The Interim Haiti Reconstruction Commission

After the lesson learned from the rebuilding efforts in December 2004 Aceh Indonesia Tsunami, the Government of Haiti, in partnership with the United States and the international community, created the Interim Haiti Reconstruction Commission, to ensure that development work would be coordinated and realized on the ground. Established by decree on April 19, 2010, the IHRC was given an 18-month mandate to "facilitate rebuilding investment and efforts that are Haitian led, coordinated, effective and efficient, ensuring that the implementation of priorities, plans and projects are faithful to the Haiti Action Plan, and properly sequenced to build Haiti back better."

Then-Haiti Prime Minister Jean-Max Bellerive and former U.S. President Bill Clinton were appointed as co-chairs of the IHRC, to help guide donor and other stakeholder investments, to help Haiti realize its vision for a stable and prosperous future.

The IHRC mandate is to "conduct strategic planning and coordination and implement resources from bilateral and multilateral donors, non-governmental organizations, and the business sector, with all necessary transparency and accountability." The IHRC took upon the responsibility to "optimize the investments and contributions of these entities." Specifically, the IHRC is charged with developing and refining development plans for Haiti, assessing needs and gaps and establishing investment priorities. The projects reviewed by the IHRC would align with the consistency and coordination with the Haiti Action Plan, which was drawn up by the Haitian government. However, the solicited projects would not necessarily come from the Government of Haiti.

Since its creation, the IHRC has been key to recovery efforts. It has provided leadership for the efficient coordination of proposals, reconstruction projects, aid organizations, and donor funds, to ensure the most urgent priorities of the Haitian people were met and the government long term goals were advanced. Given the pressing need to identify and make land available to relocate the displaced populations into shelter, the Ministry of Economy and Finance was given broad authority to examine applications and issue property titles requested by the IHRC within 15 business days. In exchange, the IHRC agreed to provide the relevant ministries with the international technical assistance necessary so that they may strengthen their capacities to fulfill their mandate in relation to development priorities and projects effectively and promptly.

Chiefly, the mandate of the IHRC is cast in three ways:

- 1) Assessment - IHRC assesses outstanding and unfulfilled needs. In coordination with the Government of Haiti, NGOs, donors, and other coordinating mechanisms IHRC reviews projects underway and identifies remaining gaps. The IHRC publicizes these needs and gaps to the local and international community.

- 2) Review - IHRC catalogs all incoming project proposals. Ministry and sector experts review projects and provide feedback to IHRC. Using publicly available criteria the IHRC rates projects (approval, conditional approval, feedback, rejection) in workshops. Projects that have received feedback or conditional approval can be refined and resubmitted.
- 3) Action - The IHRC publishes results of official approval, conditional approval, or turn down and updates its project database. IHRC coordinates with the Haitian Recovery Fund and/or other funds to facilitate funding flows for approved projects that need funding.

The IHRC's Performance and Accountability Office (PAO) monitors progress and ensures high standards are met during implementation. The PAO is tasked with helping to close the current gaps in Haiti's oversight systems and align recovery and development activities with leading global development practices, such as: increasing transparency, leveraging development successes and feedback lessons learned to ongoing development and recovery projects, incentivizing effective and ethical performance of development and recovery actors, ensuring impact based assessment versus merely counting outputs, proactively incorporating Haitian civil society feedback into the development process, and holding accountable actors for poor performance and mismanagement.

The IHRC have identified seven principles as a guide to approving projects:

- 1) Build A Better Haiti - Ensure that projects not only replace damaged infrastructure and services but also focus on long term development and transformation of society, economy and government institutions.
- 2) Maintain Urgency - Favor rapid processes and decision-making over more time-consuming processes.
- 3) Coordinate Effectively - Ensure effective coordination of the government, donors, projects and resources for the recovery and development of Haiti.
- 4) Ensure Transparency - Ensure recovery and redevelopment activities are fully transparent to the Haitian people, the wider public and donors.
- 5) Maintain Integrity - Maintain the highest professional and ethical standards, acting with integrity at all times.
- 6) Provide Accountability - Provide robust monitoring and oversight over recovery resources in order to ensure accountability to the people and Government of Haiti.
- 7) Enhance Government Capacity - Support the building and use of Haitian institutions whenever possible.

To date, as of June 15, 87 projects totaling \$3.261 billion have been approved by the IHRC. The projects encompass the eight critical sectors of debris removal, housing, water and sanitation, education, health, energy, job creation and capacity building, in full alignment with governmental priorities. In the health sector alone, 20 projects totaling \$333 million were approved and are underway in response to the Interim Plan of the Ministry of Health. This includes the world-class hospital and medical training facility in Mirebalais being developed by Partners-In-Health, and

dozens of clinics in outlying areas. The projects can be accessed on the IRHC website, www.cirh.ht.

For projects less than \$1 million, the Executive Director of the IHRC grants approval. For projects between \$-\$10 million, unanimous approval by the Executive Committee is required. The Executive Committee is composed of the two Co-Chairs only. Projects greater than \$10 million are approved by the IHRC Board with the majority role.

The IHRC is equally comprised of Haitian officials/civil servants and international partners. It is guided by a Board that includes Haitian and non-Haitian stakeholders in reconstruction efforts. The activities of the IHRC are supervised by the Executive Director, who manages daily operations. Although, President Clinton remains as one of the co-chairs of the IHRC, Prime Minister Bellerive has resigned from the post following the inauguration of the newly elected President of Haiti, Michel Martelly. It is the responsibility of the co-chairs to form the Executive Committee of the IHRC and it may act on behalf of the Board in between meetings. In addition, the co-chairs preside at meetings of the Board and establish agendas for these meetings.

The IHRC Board has 28 voting members, which must include at least:

- 2 designated by the Executive Branch of the Haitian government
- 2 designated by the Judicial branch
- 2 designated by local government authorities;
- 1 designated by the Senate
- 1 designated by the Chamber of Deputies
- 1 designated by the labor unions
- 1 designated by the business community
- 1 representing the Caribbean Community (CARICOM)
- 1 representing each of the bilateral and multilateral donors who have pledged to contribute at least \$100M for Haiti over 2 years or \$200M dollars in debt relief
- 1 rotating representative designated by the other bilateral and multilateral donors

The Board also has 4 non-voting members, which include:

- 1 designated by the Organizations of American States (OAS)
- 1 designated by the community of Haitian NGOs
- 1 designated by the community of international NGOs
- 1 designated by the Haitian expatriate community

As with all organizations, there are some areas in need of improvement. For example, at the December 2010 IHRC meeting, the Haitian representatives on the IHRC sent a letter to the Board and expressed displeasure in the manner in which information was conveyed to them, not in a timely fashion with adequate time for review and comments. Most recently, in May 2011, more than 35 Haitian civil society organizations sent a letter to the IHRC complaining about the lack of consultation with grass roots organizations representing the people by the camps and areas affected by the earthquake.

On May 23, 2011, President Martelly appointed Michele Oriole as an Observer to the IHRC. Ms. Oriole is an anthropologist with expertise in land tenure issues.

What the IHRC does not do. Despite the broad mandate assigned to the IHRC, the Commission does not hold funds, nor does it disburse funds. It does not direct the Government of Haiti, nor duplicate its existing mechanisms, nor the operations of the donor/NGO activities, nor replace the financial tracking functions and responsibilities of implementing agencies and donors, nor fund projects directly.

Rather, the IHRC is charged with facilitating the funding flow by publicizing to donors all funding gaps that exist for IHRC approved projects and by connecting partially funded projects/programs to entities that can disburse funds, such as the **Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF)**.

The IHRC must, as an organization, function under the aegis of comprehensive project review process flow, with greater coordination of efforts, expertise, and protocols so that all submissions are reviewed and evaluated fairly and in a timely fashion. To date, it can take as long as nine+ months for a determination. If the IHRC is to serve on an optimum basis, these issues must be addressed.

The Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF)

The Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF) is a partnership between the international community and the Government of Haiti to help finance post-earthquake reconstruction. It works in conjunction with IHRC.

The Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF), as an organization serves as a funding agency. All projects funded by the HRF must have IHRC approval which requires as the initial step the submission of a Project Concept Note, developed in collaboration with one of the following HRF partner entities, the Inter-American Development Bank, World Bank, or United Nations.

The HRF finances activities including technical assistance and capacity building, infrastructure investments, delivery of basic services, community development, environmental protection and clean-up, job creation and income generation, and budget support. HRF governance is via a Steering Committee chaired by the Minister of Finance (GOH), representatives of donors contributing at least US \$30 million, a representative of each partner entity (IDB, UN, World Bank), a Representative of Trustee (IDA), and Observers (civil society, private sector, Diaspora, INGOs, local government).

The objectives of the HRF are to mobilize, coordinate and allocate resources to improve basic living conditions in Haiti and assist in building the capacity of the Haitian state and society, long term, consistent with Haiti's cultural traditions.

The HRF and IHRC are collocated and work collaboratively to ensure that the HRF's funds are used as a source of funding to fill the sectoral, funding gaps, and support the IHRC' priorities, projects and program approval process. The HRF does not reject projects that are approved by the IHRC. The process established provides that the IHRC review and approve all projects and programs for financing by the HRF. The IHRC can use the HRF as a source of finance to meet strategic reconstruction needs determined by the IHRC that are not being fully financed by other sources. Also, the IHRC can request that the HRF prioritize specific sectors, projects or regions of the country.

- Of the \$352.3 million in funds contributed to the HRF, \$335 million were received and the Steering Committee has made cumulative funding decisions totaling US \$230 million for fourteen projects (project costs including fees). Less than 3% of committed resources are being used to cover the administrative costs of the HRF Secretariat, Trustee and Partner Entities.
- Out of the total US \$230 million in approved recipient executed grants (project costs including fees), 41 percent of the funding is being channeled through the UN as Partner Entity, 42 percent is channeled through the World Bank, and for 17 percent of the approved grants the IDB serves as the Partner Entity.

With regard to the governance of IHRC and HRF, there is an important overlap of members between the IHRC Board and the HRF Steering Committee. Also, the observers to HRF Steering Committee meetings are drawn from the IHRC Board. And I am one of them.

Institutionally, the IHRC can be represented on the HRF Steering Committee through the Chairperson or a designated representative. The HRF Secretariat can participate in IHRC Board meetings as an observer and resource entity.

Operationally, the HRF can support the IHRC by helping to finance the Commission's operations. IHRC Board and HRF Steering Committee meetings are synchronized to accelerate the financing of recovery activities. The HRF Secretariat has been co-located with the IHRC in order to ensure seamless communications and coordination. Projects and programs that receive HRF financing will adhere to the quality, reporting and other standards established by the IHRC. The hope is that IHRC can facilitate the work of the HRF in several ways by:

- 1) addressing bottlenecks and expediting licenses, permits and land title for approved activities financed by the HRF;
- 2) encouraging development partners to contribute to or increase their contribution to the HRF; and
- 3) by guiding implementing agencies and partner entities to work together to develop proposals that meet the strategic needs of the recovery.

To qualify for funding by the Haiti Reconstruction Fund, a project / program must have IHRC approval (which requires a Project Concept Note to be submitted online). The Project Concept note must be developed in collaboration with one of the following HRF partner entities: Inter-American Development Bank, World Bank, or The United Nations.

Any institution that is acceptable to a partner entity can propose an activity for financing. The proponent must work with one of the HRF's partner entities who will assist with developing and supervising the activity to ensure that international standards are met. Most important, the IHRC will need to certify that the activity is consistent with plans for rebuilding Haiti and endorse the proposal for HRF financing. It is expected that projects and programs will be implemented by the Government of Haiti, UN entities, NGOs, and the private sector. Activities will be implemented on the ground by the Government of Haiti, U.N. entities, NGOs, the private sector, and other

institutions acceptable to a partner. At the request of the Government of Haiti, the World Bank is serving as Trustee of the HRF and will transfer resources to partner entities for reconstruction activities at the direction of the HRF's governing body.

Closing

Initiatives implemented by the IHRC and required to attract investments are in place. Already private sector money is flowing to projects targeted to job creation and sustainable development that will strengthen Haiti's economic foundations for the long term. From the construction of the Northern Industrial Park expected to generate up to 65,000 permanent jobs, to the expansion of the Sae-A garment factory, to infrastructure and tourism projects, the message is clear – Haiti is “open for business.” However, much lip service is being paid to the Haitian entrepreneurs from the country and in the Diaspora given that very little of the available reconstruction dollars are being accessed by that population.

In looking at Haiti today, I see a nation that is on a positive path, although my optimism is guarded. However there are a number of factors that have slowed the implementation of initiatives. They include feeble infrastructure, the need for time to build a new government for Haiti, the absence of a focused strategy to meet the needs of the most vulnerable people, the absence of rules of law, and a fractured social structure with lack of basic necessities for the majority of population saddled with a high rate of illiteracy.

As well, endemic corruption represents a challenge that the new government of Haiti will need to quickly address. The institutional donors will need to focus less on growth and more on social programs geared toward alleviating the high rate of poverty. Legal or administrative provisions should also be made to facilitate access to capital by small and medium enterprises, the traditional creator of jobs in any economic environment. To the task of job creation, the Worldwide Haitian Diaspora is well suited. Representing 83% of the Professional and Technical expertise available among all Haitians but living outside of Haiti, this Diaspora has engaged in significant efforts to organize. Many wonder why this group is not more present economically in the Reconstruction of Haiti. Few reports now exist on how many individual Diaspora members or firms are actively involved in the Reconstruction programs

To this same issue, there are a vast number of NGOs working in Haiti – hence the reason why Haiti is commonly referred to as the “Republic of NGO's”). They range from large recognizable names such as the Red Cross, Save the Children, UNICEF, along with smaller entities, based for the most part in the United States, the EU, Latin America, Canada and Israel, many of them operating in Haiti prior to the January 12 2010 earthquake. There are gaps in support and coordination among all the NGOs, with the larger NGOs having the bulk of resources and the smaller NGOs often struggling for funding and often most able to maximize the impact of donor dollars on the ground.

Efforts to date to create a complete census of NGOs and coordinate sharing of resources have not been realized. I see the need for greater integration of NGO initiatives, to preclude overlap and to maximize resources. Ultimately, there must be an effort by the NGO community to pass the baton on to the Haitian ministries and civil societies who are eager to take on the roles of leadership on behalf of its people. While Haiti can benefit from the teaching/training/guiding roles of NGOs, there is a real need for NGOs to render themselves obsolete.

Yet, signs of progress across all sectors reinforce my optimism that this vibrant country may at least realize its potential. It is clear that the road ahead will not be smooth. The biggest external obstacle to reconstruction remains the slow pace of disbursement of donor pledges. To keep Haiti moving forward, funding must be disbursed more quickly and in closer alignment with sector priorities identified by the IHRC and Haitian authorities.

The inauguration of a new President is a potential turning point for any country. For Haiti, it carries profound imperatives. Building on what has already been accomplished will speed Haiti's progress in reconstruction.

The nation's efforts must continue and this is not the time to step back. Rather, now is the time to commit, with renewed vigor, to the huge responsibility of rebuilding Haiti back better than before the earthquake.

Attachment #1a
IHRC Overall Portfolio To Date

- A total of 87 projects have been approved and valued at approximately \$3.2 billion dollars. Almost one third of these projects are in implementation with 4 being completed. At the time of the PCN submission, with the exception of 7 projects that have had changes to their budgets, the PAO has determined the funding status of the projects as follows:
 - 57 fully funded projects valued at \$1.52 billion
 - 30 partially or unfunded projects with \$604.7 million in funding and a funding gap of \$1.15 billion
- Over \$2 billion (approximately 2/3) of the IHRC portfolio are projects that will take between 5-10 years to complete. These projects take a long time to get full funding, plan and begin implementation.
- The IHRC is capturing revisions to donor projects, budgets and goals to allow the Government of Haiti (GoH) to conduct its own strategic planning (in conjunction with the National Action Plan) and influence donor strategy.
- The GoH, primarily through the Ministry of Planning, is now integrally involved with the project review and approval process to ensure that the overall project portfolio meets the needs of the country (as defined in the National Action Plan).
- 59% of all IHRC projects in implementation are in the GoH's priority sectors of Housing/Debris Removal, Health and Education.
- Four projects have been completed as shown below:

PCN / CN #	Project Name	IHRC Primary Sector	Budget \$M	Status	Comments
CN/000359	Medical and Surgical Emergency Hospital	Health	\$ 35.00	Complete	Temporary modular hospital in Port-au-Prince that responded to medical and surgical emergencies of the local population while the construction of the permanent structure took place. PAO is working with healthcare team to schedule an on-site visit.
N/A	Budget Support for Haiti Emergency Development Policy Operation	Budget Support	\$ 55.00	Complete	Budget Support for Haiti Emergency Development Policy Operation
???	Support to GOH's emergency response plan for construction of emergency shelters	Disaster Preparedness	\$ 1.00	Complete	Constructed 8 new emergency shelters in areas particularly vulnerable to the hurricane season
PCN/000024	Housing - Provide Emergency Community Assistance and Planning (ECAP) for Shelter and Settlement	Housing	\$ 3.00	Complete	Provided emergency technical assistance and support to the Government of Haiti for shelter and settlement issues by offering technical support and access to Haitian diaspora

**Attachment #1b-1
Projects Approved By Date Of Board Meetings**

17 JUNE 2010					
Sector	Number of projects	Sum of Budget	Sum of Funded	HRF funding	Unfunded
Capacity building	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Debris removal	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Education	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health	1	\$20	\$0	\$0	\$20
Housing and Shelter	1	\$1	\$1	\$0	\$0
Job creation	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other	1	\$55	\$0	\$25	\$30
Water and Sanitation	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	3	\$76	\$1	\$25	\$50

17 AUGUST 2010					
Sector	Number of projects	Sum of Budget	Sum of Funded	HRF funding	Unfunded
Capacity building	1	\$1	\$1	\$0	\$0
Debris removal	1	\$17	\$0	\$17	\$0
Education	2	\$174	\$66	\$0	\$108
Energy	3	\$210	\$13	\$0	\$197
Health	4	\$135	\$108	\$0	\$27
Housing and Shelter	4	\$32	\$14	\$0	\$18
Job creation	5	\$340	\$234	\$13	\$94
Other	7	\$597	\$199	\$0	\$398
Water and Sanitation	1	\$200	\$115	\$0	\$85
TOTAL	28	\$1,706	\$750	\$29	\$927

6 OCTOBER 2010					
Sector	Number of projects	Sum of Budget	Sum of Funded	HRF funding	Unfunded
Capacity building	1	\$19	\$4	\$0	\$14
Debris removal					\$0
Education	2	\$499	\$240	\$10	\$249
Energy	1	\$1	\$1	\$0	\$0
Health	5	\$29	\$19	\$0	\$10
Housing and Shelter	2	\$33	\$31	\$0	\$2
Job creation	4	\$165	\$143	\$22	\$0
Other	2	\$15	\$7	\$8	\$0
Water and Sanitation	1	\$17	\$14	\$0	\$3
TOTAL	18	\$777	\$459	\$40	\$278

14 DECEMBER 2010					
Sector	Number of projects	Sum of Budget	Sum of Funded	HRF funding	Unfunded
Capacity building	7	\$28	\$28	\$0	\$0
Debris removal	2	\$35	\$10	\$25	\$0
Education	1	\$3	\$2	\$0	\$1
Energy	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health	6	\$38	\$28	\$0	\$10
Housing and Shelter	3	\$120	\$55	\$65	\$0
Job creation	4	\$199	\$199	\$0	\$0
Other	2	\$10	\$10	\$0	\$0
Water and Sanitation	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

**Attachment #1b-1
Projects Approved By Date Of Board Meetings**

17 JUNE 2010					
Sector	Number of projects	Sum of Budget	Sum of Funded	HRF funding	Unfunded
Capacity building	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Debris removal	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Education	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health	1	\$20	\$0	\$0	\$20
Housing and Shelter	1	\$1	\$1	\$0	\$0
Job creation	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other	1	\$55	\$0	\$25	\$30
Water and Sanitation	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	3	\$76	\$1	\$25	\$50

17 AUGUST 2010					
Sector	Number of projects	Sum of Budget	Sum of Funded	HRF funding	Unfunded
Capacity building	1	\$1	\$1	\$0	\$0
Debris removal	1	\$17	\$0	\$17	\$0
Education	2	\$174	\$66	\$0	\$108
Energy	3	\$210	\$13	\$0	\$197
Health	4	\$135	\$108	\$0	\$27
Housing and Shelter	4	\$32	\$14	\$0	\$18
Job creation	5	\$340	\$234	\$13	\$94
Other	7	\$597	\$199	\$0	\$398
Water and Sanitation	1	\$200	\$115	\$0	\$85
TOTAL	28	\$1,706	\$750	\$29	\$927

6 OCTOBER 2010					
Sector	Number of projects	Sum of Budget	Sum of Funded	HRF funding	Unfunded
Capacity building	1	\$19	\$4	\$0	\$14
Debris removal					\$0
Education	2	\$499	\$240	\$10	\$249
Energy	1	\$1	\$1	\$0	\$0
Health	5	\$29	\$19	\$0	\$10
Housing and Shelter	2	\$33	\$31	\$0	\$2
Job creation	4	\$165	\$143	\$22	\$0
Other	2	\$15	\$7	\$8	\$0
Water and Sanitation	1	\$17	\$14	\$0	\$3
TOTAL	18	\$777	\$459	\$40	\$278

14 DECEMBER 2010					
Sector	Number of projects	Sum of Budget	Sum of Funded	HRF funding	Unfunded
Capacity building	7	\$28	\$28	\$0	\$0
Debris removal	2	\$35	\$10	\$25	\$0
Education	1	\$3	\$2	\$0	\$1
Energy	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health	6	\$38	\$28	\$0	\$10
Housing and Shelter	3	\$120	\$55	\$65	\$0
Job creation	4	\$199	\$199	\$0	\$0
Other	2	\$10	\$10	\$0	\$0
Water and Sanitation	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

**Attachment #1b-1
Projects Approved By Date Of Board Meetings**

28 FEBRUARY 2011					
Sector	Number of projects	Sum of Budget	Sum of Funded	HRF funding	Unfunded
Capacity building	2	\$14	\$14	\$0	\$0
Debris removal	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Education	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health	5	\$122	\$122	\$0	\$0
Housing and Shelter	3	\$88	\$43	\$45	\$0
Job creation	3	\$31	\$4	\$17	\$10
Other	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Water and Sanitation	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	13	\$254	\$183	\$62	\$10

8 APRIL 2011					
Sector	Number of projects	Sum of Budget	Sum of Funded	HRF funding	Unfunded
Capacity building					\$0
Debris removal					\$0
Education					\$0
Energy					\$0
Health					\$0
Housing and Shelter					\$0
Job creation					\$0
Other					\$0
Water and Sanitation					\$0
TOTAL					

CONDOLIDATED DATA - June 2010 to February 2011					
Sector	Number of projects	Sum of Budget	Sum of Funded	HRF funding	Unfunded
Capacity building	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Debris removal	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Education	9	\$42	\$42	\$0	\$0
Energy	2	\$35	\$10	\$25	\$0
Health	1	\$3	\$2	\$0	\$1
Housing and Shelter	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Job creation	11	\$160	\$150	\$0	\$10
Other	6	\$208	\$98	\$110	\$0
Water and Sanitation	7	\$230	\$203	\$17	\$10
TOTAL	36	\$676	\$504	\$152	\$21

Attachment #2 Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF)

1. OBJECTIVES OF THE HRF

To mobilize, coordinate and allocate resources to improve basic living conditions in Haiti and assist in building the capacity of the Haitian state and society in the longer term in a way that is consistent with Haiti's Reconstruction and Development Plan and related initiatives
Coordination in the allocation of Resources.

- The HRF Steering Committee is chaired by the Minister of Finance of Haiti.
- All projects financed through the HRF are in line with the Haiti Action Plan for National Recovery and Development
- Every reconstruction activity financed by the HRF must be requested and approved by the IHRC.
- At the request of the IHRC, the HRF Steering Committee has already allocated \$237 million for fourteen projects

1a. HRF Financing of IHRC Priority Sectors

HRF Financing of IHRC Priority Sectors Updated as of June 15, 2011 (in USD million)						
IHRC Priority Sectors	IHRC Approved Projects			HRF Funded Projects*		
	(a) Total Value of Projects Approved by the IHRC by Sector	(b) Total Value of Projects Approved by the IHRC with Funding	(c) Funded Projects as a Percentage of All IHRC Approved Projects (b)/(a)	(d) Total HRF Funding for IHRC Approved Projects by Sector	(e) Percentage of Total HRF Funding Allocated by Sector	(f) Percentage of Funding Provided by the HRF (d)/(a)
1. Housing	273	144	53%	102	43%	37%
2. Debris Removal and Management	52	10	19%	42	18%	81%
3. Education	691	308	45%	25	11%	4%
4. Energy	211	255	121%	0	-	-
5. Health	344	277	81%	0	-	-
6. Job Creation	735	579	79%	35	15%	5%
7. Water and Sanitation	217	129	59%	0	-	-
8. Capacity Building	62	47	76%	1	0.4%	-
9. Other/Cross-Sectoral	677	216	32%	33	14%	5%
Total	3,261	1,964	60%	237	100%	26%

* Project amounts including Partner Entity fees

1b, The HRF is a Key Supporter of Top Recovery Priorities

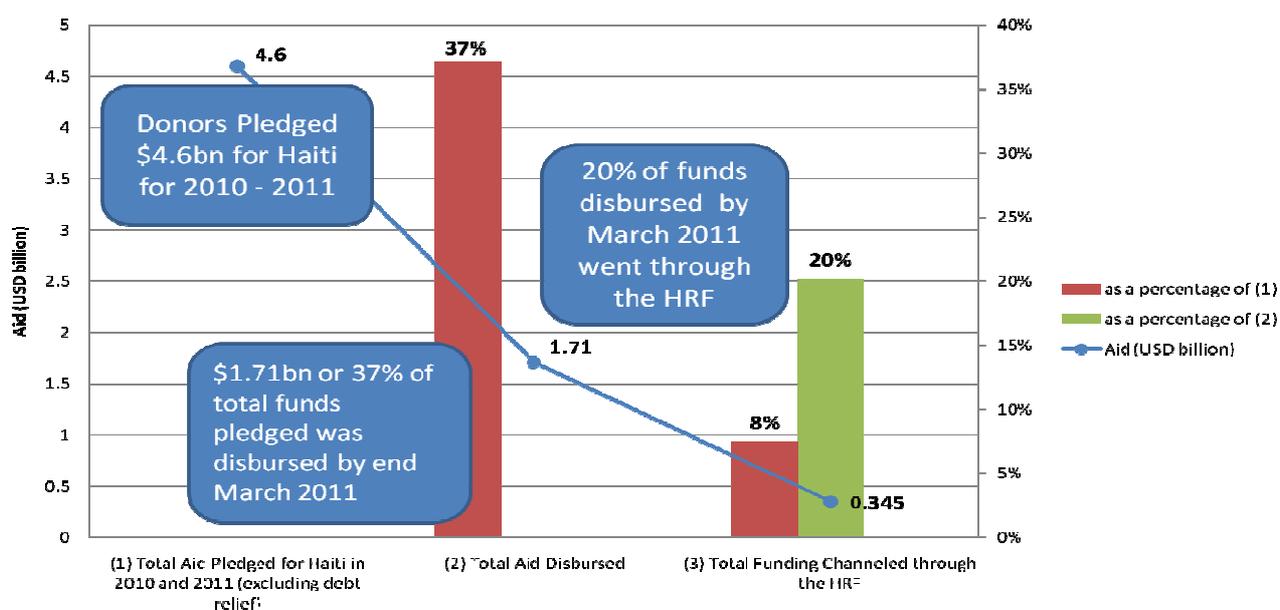
- The HRF is financing the largest housing project to date in Haiti (\$65 million for the Neighborhood Housing Reconstruction Project administered by the World Bank) while providing the most funding for debris management (\$42 million for two projects administered by the UN).
- Other sectors that have been supported through the HRF include education, disaster risk reduction, urban development, and financial and economic recovery

2. HRF PERFORMANCE IN MOBILIZING AND ALLOCATING RESOURCES

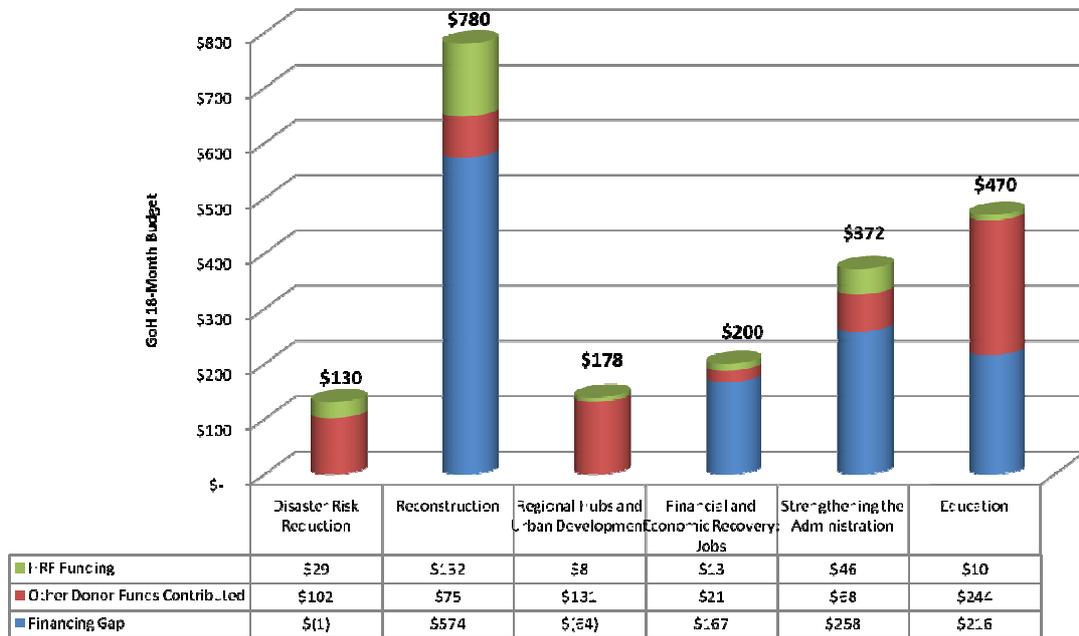
2a. HRF is Largest Source of Unprogrammed Funding

- As of mid-June 2011, nineteen donors have committed \$352.3 million to the Fund, of which \$335.3 million has been received.
- This money is unprogrammed and can be used flexibly to meet strategic reconstruction needs.
- 20% of all reconstruction finance disbursed to Haiti by the end of March 2011 was channeled through the HRF.

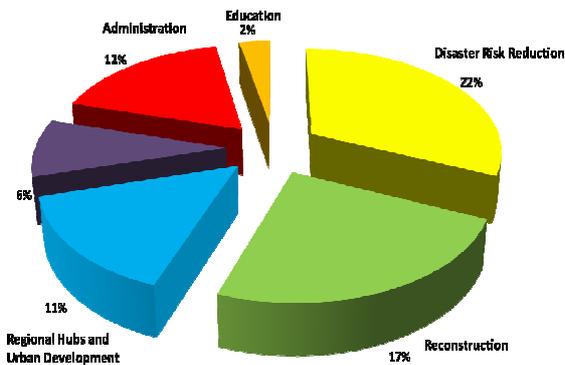
2b. Post-Earthquake Funding (according to OSE data as of end March, 2011)



2c. Funding Post-Earthquake Recovery (According to OSE data as of end-March 2011; sectors and financing gaps as defined in the Recovery Plan)



2d. Filling Financing Gaps



2e. HRF is Low Cost, Efficient Mechanism for Funding

- Less than 3% of committed resources are being used to cover the administrative costs of the HRF Secretariat, Trustee and Partner Entities.
- The HRF can approve fast track financing for small projects of up to \$1 million in one week and larger amounts in as little as two weeks after receiving a request from the IHRC.

3. THE FUTURE OF THE HRF

3a. HRF is a Long-term Partner for Rebuilding Haiti

- The HRF has a planned lifespan of at least seven years and will continue to support the reconstruction through December 2017
- It can raise, allocate and disburse funds throughout that period.
- The Government of Haiti, through the IHRC or another entity, will always determine the funding priorities of the HRF.

3b. What's Next?

- Seek outstanding pledges and mobilize resources from non-traditional donors
- Seventh Steering Committee meeting to be held in Port-au-Prince (July 8th)
- Realign to support priorities of new government
- Develop new areas of support (small grant facility, input tracking system)