



Haiti Integrated Growth through Hurricane Emergency Recovery (HIGHER) Program

Monthly Implementation Summary March 2009



2008 Hurricane Season Background:

Following the devastation from hurricanes and several tropical storms, \$100 million of supplemental Economic Stabilization Fund (ESF) funding was approved by Congress for reconstruction efforts in the Caribbean and signed into law on September 30, 2008. Of the total, \$96 million was allocated to Haiti. In coordination with the Government of Haiti (GOH) and other donors, the HIGHER program design was completed in October 2008 and received Agency approval on December 17, 2008. HIGHER was designed to provide recovery assistance, while building the capacity of the country to respond to such potential disasters in the future.

The unprecedented series of tropical storms and hurricanes — Fay, Gustav, Hanna, and Ike — that passed across or close to Haiti during a three week period in August and September 2008 caused a series of particularly



Gonaïves flooded

disastrous floods, badly affecting eight of the ten departments, destroying key bridges, interrupting access to basic services, and creating widespread agricultural destruction. Statistics indicate that 793 people lost their lives, 458 were injured and 310 are missing; approximately 827,000 persons were affected by the disaster.



Flood victims in Gonaïves

Damage and losses from the disasters total \$897 million, which represented approximately 14.6% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 25.9% of investments, a very significant loss for the size of the Haitian economy. The productive sector was the most affected, i.e., agriculture and fisheries, industry, commerce, and tourism, representing 50% of total losses and damages. The negative impact on employment continues to be felt in the Artibonite Department though other

areas, notably in the southern and central regions, felt the storms' impact in terms of work days lost. Overall, the agriculture sector, by a significant margin, accounts for the largest proportion of jobs lost. From a macro-economic perspective, the Ministry of Economy and Finance revised GDP growth rate downward from an earlier estimate of 3.7% to 1.5% as a result of the recent disasters.

The USG responded immediately with USAID/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) participating with the multi-donor task forces (clustered according to specific needs) established with the UN and GOH. The Mission, OFDA and Department of Defense (DOD) contributed to an immediate response that consisted of 3 phases: 1) Acute Emergency; 2) Early Recovery; and 3) Transition. The third phase links to the medium and longer-term HIGHER program activities.

USG Immediate Response:

The USG response to the hurricanes began with three distinct phases and mobilized \$33 million. The activities focused on saving lives, establishing temporary shelter, providing food and creating a more stable environment upon which to build the HIGHER program.



Food aid being delivered

1. Acute Emergency Phase

Within days of the first storm in August 2008, USAID/OFDA was on the ground and began to program \$7 million to provide Non-Food Items (NFI) to organizations with presence in country, primarily through the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and some of the Food Aid

Private Voluntary Organizations (PVO), given their ability to scale-up operations and distribute aid to vulnerable populations quickly. USAID/Food for Peace (FFP) programming of \$7 million emergency food aid was directed through the World Food Program (WFP) to target the most disaster-affected and vulnerable segments of the population throughout the country. This effort was further assisted by USAID/OFDA programming of an additional \$2 million for food distribution logistics support. Coordination efforts by OFDA, DOD and the Food Assistance Cluster, led by the World Food Program, resulted in the transportation of approximately 1,600 metric tons of food for distribution by NGOs throughout the country.

Results Achieved in the Acute Emergency Phase

Activity:	Key Results:
Emergency Relief and Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 38,733 families in the most disaster-affected areas received essential emergency relief commodities and support (hygiene kits, mosquito nets, plastic sheeting, kitchen kits, blankets, water containers, water bladders) • 1,447 affected families were accommodated in temporary shelters at recognized sites in disaster-affected areas
PL 480 Title II Food Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency food aid has reached 1,651,680 beneficiaries in both urban and rural areas through targeted food distribution, emergency school feeding, maternal and child health nutrition, and food-for-work activities



Ambassador Sanderson, USAID Director Beth Cypser, IOM representative receiving first emergency supplies

2. Early Recovery Phase

Targeted Cash-for-Work activities accomplished two immediate goals: 1) getting money into the hand of those in need, and 2) identifying rehabilitation and/or reconstruction requirements within the affected communities. USAID/OFDA expanded their programming by \$2 million to add to \$5 million reprogrammed USAID/Haiti funds to accomplish these objectives. USAID/FFP programmed \$7 million additional emergency food aid to rehabilitate agricultural areas, primarily through Food for Work activities.

Results Achieved in the Early Recovery Phase

Activity:	Key Results:
Cash-for-Work activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10,272 people hired through cash-for-work programs • 40,000 cubic meters of mud removed through cash-for-work programs in disaster-affected areas
PL 480 Title II Food Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 846,862 person days of work have been generated by providing short-term jobs through food-for-work programs • Continuation of Emergency food aid programming (<i>1,651,680 total beneficiaries reached</i>)

Child Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) activities in Jacmel and Gonaives have established 14 functioning sites, 231 social workers and assistant social workers have been trained, and 4,358 children enrolled • 233 children have benefited from school reinsertion program • Training in child protection in emergencies took place in Gonaives; 185 parents trained in cash transfer program
-------------------------	--

3. Transition Phase

USAID/Haiti and OFDA determined the additional need for transitional programming to insure that there would be little or no gap between the initial programs begun with OFDA or other emergency funding and the programs in design by the mission. USAID/OFDA programmed \$3 million to build linkages between existing OFDA relief programs and longer-term USAID/Haiti rehabilitation programs while still addressing gaps in the wider humanitarian response.



Post-Hurricane recovery in Jacmel

A component of the transition program targets micro-finance institutions (MFIs). The financial health of local MFIs was severely compromised by the hurricanes and without assistance they could become insolvent. Bridge financing to FONKOZE, an MFI that targets the poor and most vulnerable in Haitian society, is addressing **liquidity issues** until more comprehensive, holistic assistance from USAID/Haiti can come online through the HIGHER program. This activity will link to the 3-year effort under HIGHER, the Haiti Integrated Financing for Value Chains and Enterprises (HIFIVE).

Additionally, OFDA was able to respond to the increasing malnutrition threat through the transition program. Working with UNICEF, an intervention was designed to increase **post-disaster nutritional** surveillance throughout Haiti by tracking the effect of the hurricanes on malnutrition rates and to strengthen treatment interventions in the hardest hit communities. This activity links with the HIGHER recuperative initiative undertaken through mission partner Management Services for Health (MSH) in clinics and health facilities throughout the affected areas.

OFDA also designed a program to provide agriculture reactivation, including slope stabilization and rehabilitation of a main irrigation canal in the South Department implemented through Catholic Relief Services (CRS). This intervention is jointly funded by OFDA (\$864,074) and HIGHER hurricane recovery funds (\$327,649) and will link to the HIGHER program and other mission programming that address agriculture livelihood restoration. It will also repair the water system serving 10,000 individuals in the Commune of Cote-de-Fer.

Deleted: es

Deleted: disaster and conflict mitigation

Finally, OFDA funding was critical for the construction of a fair weather temporary bridge to connect the major north/south public road between Gonaives and Cap Haitian. The temporary bridge is complete and will provide continuous access through the

completion of a permanent bridge. HIGHER will provide design and construction contracts for a permanent bridge, which is anticipated to take approximately three years.



Temporary bridge under construction at Ennery February 2009



Temporary Ennery Bridge Completed March 2009

Results Achieved in the Transition Phase

Activity:	Key Results:
Micro-Finance Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro-finance loans have been made to 4,726 recipients
Post-Disaster Nutritional Surveillance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10,000 beneficiaries throughout Haiti benefited from epidemiological surveillance, improved access to health care and no-cost treatment, and improved health sector coordination
Agricultural Reactivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6,944 beneficiaries received seeds and tools for agricultural rehabilitation • 145 goats have been distributed to beneficiaries • 5 irrigation systems in disaster-affected areas have been completely or partially rehabilitated
Rebuilding Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary Ennery Bridge construction completed - reconnecting Gonaives and Cap Haitian • More than 92 rehabilitation and infrastructure projects are completed or on-going in disaster-affected communities (e.g. irrigation canal rehabilitation, soil conservation, bridge and road construction, school and hospital rehabilitation projects) • <u>10,000 individuals in the Commune of Cote-de-Fer provided with drinking water following repair of the commune's water system</u>
PL 480 Title II Food Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of Emergency food aid programming (1,651,680 total beneficiaries reached)

Formatted: Bullets and Numbering

USG Medium to Long Term Response:

Transition to the HIGHER program began with the approval in late December 2008 of the Activity Approval Document (AAD). The HIGHER program was designed to build on the key on-going mission activities that could be expanded to respond immediately to the recovery needs resulting from the devastating 2008 hurricane season and to tie to medium and long-term development goals of Haiti.

The HIGHER program goals meet the near- and longer-term needs of Haitians affected by the 2008's disastrous hurricane season through the restoration of public services,

repairs to public use infrastructure, provision of income generating activities to regain lost livelihoods, asset restoration, and support to affected families to ensure continued access to education and to reduce the incidence of acute malnutrition. The program was designed to help Haitians prepare for future disasters through the strengthening of national and local capacity to assess and prepare for such events, and by implementing integrated upper and lower watershed stabilization and repair programs in targeted geographic areas that build in the requisite economic incentives in a concerted effort to mitigate future damages.

HIGHER interventions include:

- A. Restore Public Services and Livelihoods**
- B. Rebuild Infrastructure Better**
- C. Strengthen Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation**
- D. Mitigate Damages from Future Disasters through Upper and Lower Watershed Stabilization and Repair**

Medium term activities included under Restoring Public Services and Livelihoods are expected to be completed in a 12 to 18 month timeframe. The remaining longer term interventions are expected to take 3 years.

A. Restoring Public Services and Livelihoods

	Total (millions)	\$28.3
1. Restoration of Public Services	6.6	
a. School Rehabilitation and Refurnishing - IOM/CHF	5.0	
b. Health Facility Repair and Re-equipping – MSH	1.6	
2. Households, Small Business and Farms Support	12.0	
a. Asset Restoration & Income Generation – HIFIVE	7.5	
b. Agricultural Livelihood Restoration – CHF/CRS	1.3	
c. Workforce Development - CHF/IDEJEN	3.5	
3. Support to Families and Individuals	9.4	
a. Back-to-School Scholarship Packages – AIR	5.0	
b. Malnutrition Management support to Families – MSH/PATH	4.0	
c. Re-establishing Identity – OAS	0.4	

Deleted: 0

Deleted: TBD

Deleted: 0

1. Restoration of Public Services

USAID Mission programs in education and health were dramatically affected by the storms. During the storms, implementers for these programs provided up to the minute information on the conditions of the communities in which they worked, as well as the impact on the schools and health facilities.

a. School Rehabilitation and Refurnishing: Of the national stock of schools, six percent or 964 schools were affected by the disaster. Agreement amendments were executed for mission partners International Migration Organization (IOM) and the Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF) under the **early recovery phase** of the USG response with reprogrammed mission funds to mobilize resources within the hardest hit areas by creating jobs to clear drains and streets. These agreements were expanded under

HIGHER to include school rehabilitation and refurbishing. IOM and CHF worked with the Ministry of Education to identify the target schools and have developed workplans that include at least 76 schools in the storm affected areas. The IOM and CHF activities are not only cleaning schools but are providing jobs - where possible to parents from the affected schools. These schools are also being re-equipped with teaching material – teacher texts, library books, maps, etc.

b. Health Facility Repair and Re-equipping: One of the Mission’s key Health partners is Management Sciences for Health (MSH). MSH assists public and private clinics in the Haitian countryside providing services for maternal and child health, family planning, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS. MSH identified twenty-three USAID-supported clinics or health centers which sustained hurricane damage significant enough to require rehabilitation and re-equipping in order to fully restore services to affected communities. They may also be able to provide assistance to other government health centers in more remote areas that have been identified in the past few weeks. MSH’s agreement has been amended to rehabilitate and re-equip those facilities that were affected.

2. Households, Small Business and Farms Support

The storms affected poor households, small merchants, businessmen, and farmers who lost much of their means of earning a living; families that suffered a total loss in earnings, and agriculture losses from the destruction of crop land, export-oriented cash crops, fruit trees, farm infrastructure, and livestock.

a. Asset Restoration and Income Generation - Micro enterprises are a large percentage of the total informal and formal commercial sector and were tremendously affected by the storms. The informal commerce sector in Haiti represents a large proportion of the economy, with nearly every poor household engaging in petty trade as a means of subsistence. HIGHER funds will contribute to a micro-finance program to increase access to credit for both urban and rural borrowers, test innovative products that insure against loss and capitalize lending institutions that have unrecoverable loans in storm-affected regions, primarily Gonaives. The Haiti Integrated Financing for Value Chains and Enterprises (HIFIVE) program is designed to increase the flow of commercially viable financial products and services.

b. Agricultural Livelihoods Restoration - Restoring assets and generating income for recovery is a priority for the Mission. Recapitalization of the rural economy is being accomplished through carefully targeted cash-for-work programs through repair of damaged agricultural infrastructure (irrigation canals) and farm-to-market roads. These activities through IOM and CHF work in concert with the early recovery and complement GOH and other donor agricultural recovery programs targeting more than 240,000 small farmers with agricultural inputs including vegetable and cereal seeds, manioc, sweet potato, banana plants, livestock and veterinary services to help restore lost rural assets. CRS is also providing agriculture reactivation and rehabilitating the water system in the Commune of Cote-de-Fer with joint OFDA and HIGHER funding.

c. Workforce Development - Reconstruction of damaged infrastructure puts additional demand on the existing skilled workers such as masons, electricians, plumbers, carpenters, construction site managers, supervisors, etc. in the labour market.

Construction skills training programs increase the supply of qualified workers for urban recovery efforts (rebuilding schools, clinics, markets, parks and other public assets). HIGHER funds using CHF and the out-of-school youth training program, IDEJEN, are working together to provide targeted training for youth in the construction trades to meet the needs of the labor market in the flood devastated communities of St. Marc, Petit Goave, and Gonaives.

3. Support to Families and Individuals



3,000 children in Gonaives received scholarships
February 2009

a. Back to School Scholarship Packages - In Haiti, educational costs traditionally represent a high proportion of household expenditures (as much as 50% in rural areas). With the serious loss of livelihoods, many Haitian families in flood devastated regions cannot afford to send their children to school increasing an out-of-school youth population that already exceeds 500,000. Getting the neediest students in hurricane-

damaged communities back to a functioning school is the first priority for this activity. To help defray the cost of tuition, uniforms, books and supplies, a total of 40,000 scholarship packages will be provided to enable elementary school students in flood affected areas to study for a two-year period. Assistance will be concentrated on the most affected areas of Gonaives, St. Marc, and Petit Goave.

SCHOOL SELECTION FOR SCHOLARSHIPS

Selection of schools for the HIGHER program is being conducted jointly with the Ministry of Education and Professional Training. Departmental Directors are collaborating with USAID and its implementing partners in the final selection of schools and students. To date the following has been accomplished:

- 1- **South East:** Jacmel (Jacmel, Cayes-Jacmel and Marigot): 25 schools and 1600 students identified.
- 2- **West: Port-au-Prince:** 7 schools and 438 students identified; Carrefour: 21 schools and 1643 students; Delmas and Pétiou-Ville: 21 schools (of which 10 are community schools) and 1000 students have been identified; Cité Soleil: 3 schools are preselected (1 public school) and over 300 students identified. Three more schools will be selected with Departmental Director.
- 3- **Cabaret:** 47 schools being evaluated for participation in program.
- 4- **Artibonite: Gonaives** (Ennery, Passereine, L'Estère), St Marc: selection of schools took place on March 3, 2009 in Gonaives with the Departmental Director and the Chief Inspectors.

b. Malnutrition Management – Among the more than 800,000 people affected by the storms, a significant number are women and children. An already difficult food security situation was exacerbated as a result of the loss of crops and other forms of livelihoods. Health facilities reported a large number of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases. Children with SAM have a 20-fold risk of dying compared to well-nourished children, either directly because of SAM or because SAM makes them more vulnerable to death from common illnesses such as diarrhea, pneumonia and the flu. Current

USAID health programs were not set up to either identify or treat acute malnutrition. HIGHER funds are being used to strengthen the capacity of health workers to identify and treat acute malnutrition at the community and facility levels, using ready-to-eat therapeutic food, and provide micronutrient-fortified supplemental food to acutely malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women. Linkages for these families will be made, where possible, to other USAID-funded programs in food-for-work, cash-for-work, and micro-loans for income generation. MSH has extensive experience in growth monitoring and nutrition education and will therefore expand their programs in the most affected areas to identify and treat acute malnutrition and reinforce counseling and education of mothers and caretakers to ensure that treated children do not fall back into malnutrition. The communities and health facilities selected for this intervention are primarily in USAID-supported sites in zones hardest hit by the storms and other sites as determined by MSH and the Ministry of Health. Based on an expected 10% prevalence of SAM among children less than 5 years of age, approximately 27,000 acutely malnourished children will be treated.

**Nutritional Recuperation Centers
and RUTF Stockrooms**

Clinics are described in two categories, where acute malnutrition with and without complications will be treated, either or both may require some renovation and equipping, in the first instance to establish nutritional recuperation centers and in the second instance to have adequate stockrooms for storing ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF).

About the RUTF: to respond to immediate needs by the HIGHER funded interventions, UNICEF is providing MSH with Plumpy Nut, the original product produced by NutriSet. Later on, when Med and Food for Kids in Cap Haitian gets their UNICEF certification for quality control procedures established, we will be able to purchase locally made Medika Mamba.

Additionally, a field support transfer to Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH) will support the MSH nutrition efforts. PATH's Infant and Young Child Nutrition project will provide technical assistance to the nutrition activities of MSH/SDSH funded under HIGHER. PATH will provide training of trainers in counseling and education of mothers and caretakers in improved infant and young child feeding practices to prevent malnutrition. Technical assistance will also be provided to the adaptation of training curriculum to the current and local context, educational message development and adaptation of communication materials for improved feeding practices.

c. Re-establishing Identity Documentation - The sequence of storms in Haiti left thousands of people without their personal possessions. In the midst of the turmoil, many of the disaster victims lost essential documents, including their personal identifications and birth certificates. Such personal documents not only serve to establish and recognize citizenship, but facilitate a citizen's rights to social services, micro-finance loans, government benefits, and political participation. USAID partners with the Organization of American States (OAS) in an on-going voter registration program. One of the requirements of such a program is accurate identification of voters. OAS works with the GOH's Office of National Identification (ONI) and the National Archives which are in charge of issuing national identification cards and birth certificates, respectively. USAID expanded its program with the OAS to enable these government offices to re-issue

personal identification and other documentation in expedited fashion. Specific assistance includes support to build the capacity of the ONI centers and to issue new documentation.

Planned Results for FY09/10:

Activity:	Key Results:
1. Restoring Public Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31 health facilities renovated/repaired • 76 schools rehabilitated and refurbished <p><i>Status: Partners have begun work to rehab schools and clinics.</i></p>
2. Household, small business and farm support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 82,750 new jobs will be created • 1700 persons participating in USG-funded workforce development programs • 1120 people gaining employment or more remunerative employment as a result of participating in USG-funded workforce programs. <p><i>Status: Partners have begun work</i></p>
3. Support to Families and Individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40,000 scholarships packages will be distributed in flood affected areas • 20,000 acutely malnourished children 0-48 months received nutritional recuperation treatment (FY09) • 500 pregnant and lactating mothers received nutritional recuperation treatment and nutrition counseling (FY09). <p><i>Status: 6,000 students have received scholarships in 73 schools to date; Patient evaluations have begun.</i></p>

B. Rebuilding Infrastructure Better

	Total (millions):	\$26.0
1. Public Use Infrastructure		11.0
a. Markets, Public Bldgs & Spaces – IOM		<i>1.0</i>
b. Road Repair - CHF/IOM		<i>6.5</i>
c. Water/Sanitation Systems Restored & Improved - IOM/CHF		<i>2.0</i>
d. Improved Drainage – IOM		<i>1.5</i>
2. "Signature" Infrastructure		15.0

1. Public Use Infrastructure:

Activities designed under this component of HIGHER address the long-term reconstruction and job creation requirements by providing key infrastructure to support the resumption of economic activity, especially via key transport links and rural farm-to-market roads while keeping in the forefront the food security focal area of the GOH's hurricane early recovery strategy. The reconstruction and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure will stimulate economic activity and permit the resumption of public services.

Damage to public assets included destruction of common infrastructure such as roads, bridges, electricity networks, irrigation canals, drainage systems, etc. Damaged bridges

and impassable roads hampered relief efforts and are stalling long term recovery efforts in immediately affected areas. They have also interrupted important North-South commercial linkages, negatively affecting trade in areas not directly impacted by the storm damage. Haiti's limited road network consists of about 3,400 km, including 700 km of national roads, 1,500 km of departmental roads and 1,200 km of rural roads. Less than 23% of these roads are paved and 70 percent are considered in poor or very poor condition. Severe flooding caused landslides, which destroyed paving and eroded road beds, devastating an already limited road infrastructure.

To accelerate recovery and reconstruction operations, USAID partners, primarily CHF and IOM, are working with the GOH to ensure that the farm-to-market road networks (estimated at 100 kilometers of unpaved secondary and tertiary roads) will complement HIGHER-funded investments in asset restoration activities and disaster mitigation programs. A number of the potable water systems that were destroyed now have "work-around" solutions to increase water availability to residents of the most severely affected areas. Estimated losses in the water and sanitation sector exceed \$17.5 million. "Built-back better" systems are being designed. USAID will continue to use cash-for-work programs to immediately address water availability issues. Already insufficient in size and poorly maintained, urban drainage systems designed to protect major public infrastructure failed as a result of the hurricanes, and will require costly repairs. Cash-for-work programs will clear these canals, repair the most damaged sections and restore the drainage infrastructure to pre-storm levels. Activities here link to the Transition phase of our response program.

2. Signature Infrastructure

Several major infrastructure systems require immediate attention, notably the bridges at Mirebalais, Chalon, Montrouis, and Ennery, as well as the causeway that crosses the lake at Miragoane. Other donors plan to contribute to the reconstruction of major bridges and our programs will continue to coordinate as specific projects are identified. The World Bank plans a program for Bridge Reconstruction and Disaster Mitigation that will implement a bridge reconstruction and maintenance program while strengthening the national risk management systems through a comprehensive technical assistance program. USAID HIGHER funds support the following activities:

- Ennery Bridge - Located in the hardest hit region of Gonaives, the collapsed Ennery Bridge seriously impacts commerce and communication between Gonaives and Cap Haitian. Restoration of this route is critical for supporting the recovery efforts for Gonaives and surrounding areas. Under HIGHER, USAID will build back "stronger and smarter" a new bridge using discharge channels around the bridge structure to reduce the pressure of the river flow on the bridge.
- Other Infrastructure – USAID is also studying the possibility of funding additional strategic, high visibility transportation and flood control projects in order to rehabilitate critical transport bottlenecks and protect these investments from future disaster.

Planned Results for FY09/10:

Activity:	Key Results:
1. Public Use Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 76 Kilometers of road rehabilitated • 6 Water systems returned to use • 50 Drainage systems rehabilitated <p><i>Status: Partners are on the ground and work has begun</i></p>
2. "Signature" Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ennery Bridge reconstructed • Other Infrastructure (TBD) <p><i>Status: Scope for bridge design is drafted as discussions continue with the GOH and other donors on infrastructure priorities.</i></p>

C. Strengthening Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Capacity

	Total (millions):
1. Shelter Infrastructure and Non-Food Items – IOM	1.0
2. National & Local Disaster Management, Preparedness and Mitigation Capacity - UNDP/FEWSNET /ARD	2.5
	\$3.5

Deleted: IOM/

1. Shelter Infrastructure

Improving shelter management capacity is a key concern. Up to 250 public and an untold number of private shelters were opened around the country and took in over 150,000 people displaced by the storms. Even before the storms, the vast majority of the temporary shelters were in poor condition and did not have basic facilities such as water, sanitation, not to mention electricity. In order to prepare for the recurrent need for shelter – be it for natural disasters or other crises – a program for improving shelter conditions and pre-positioning relief supplies is necessary. The key organizations in shelter provision in Haiti are the GOH's Civil Protection Department (DPC) and Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST), the Haitian Red Cross, as well as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on behalf of the UN system. HIGHER will fund \$1 million to provide technical assistance and OFDA will provide shelter management training to build the capacities of DPC and MAST in this area.

2. National and Local Disaster Management, Preparedness and Mitigation Capacity

Food insecurity affects approximately 3 million Haitians, as much as 30% of the country's population. Haiti's capacity to manage national and local food security is routinely compromised by natural disasters, fluctuations in global food prices, climatic changes, and pest attacks. The national agency within the Ministry of Agriculture, the GOH Centre National de Securite Alimentaire (CNSA), is responsible for collecting food security-related data critical to understanding the various aspects of food insecurity and nutrition. CNSA is currently understaffed and suffers from a critical shortage of expertise in technical domains, particularly those related to the collection and analysis of food security data. HIGHER will fund the Famine and Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET) to provide short-term consultants specializing in sectors where CNSA lacks expertise. New tools and software for data collection and analysis will be provided to strengthen CNSA's ability to monitor risk and perform early warning. HIGHER funding will expand CNSA's coverage capacity to include observatories in new geographic zones. Assessment of food security and nutritional conditions of households and communities

will be improved not only during normal situations, but also during crisis and disaster situations.

The objective of the activities in this program area is to increase the local and national capacity to prepare for future disasters by directly supporting the aims of the GOH's National Disaster Risk Management strategy and institutions through a focus on capacity-building at the local level and institutional strengthening at the central level. In the short term, strengthening local disaster preparedness, mitigation enhancement zoning, urban planning, and response capacity are extremely important priorities in the aftermath of the 2008 hurricane season.

Building on the existing USAID/OFDA and Mission relationships and support to the *Direction de la Protection Civile* (DPC), HIGHER resources are being used to strengthen disaster risk management capacity and preparedness at the national, departmental and local levels. Mission support will continue through an on-going grant to UNDP. USAID will expand the level of technical assistance being provided to the DPC in support of the National Disaster Risk Management System to do the following: 1) strengthen preparedness and response capacity; 2) strengthen sector capacity (line ministries); and 3) support for departmental authorities. At the local level, civil protection committees (CPCs) have been established in most areas of the country; however, to date, their role has not been systematically developed or supported, and has been limited largely to providing information about conditions on the ground to higher level authorities in the DPC. The USAID-funded agreement with Associates in Rural Development (ARD) for local government strengthening will be expanded to support targeted communities, under the leadership of local authorities, to design preparedness and response plans and to communicate the details of those plans to the local population through local media outlets and community forums. The idea is to create a more coherent, operational relationship by collaborating more closely with local actors and benefiting from training that until now has been aimed at largely strengthening central and departmental capacities, but has not yet reached the community level. HIGHER activities are being closely linked and coordinated with UNDP's technical assistance to the DPC. Regular Mission and HIGHER funds will go through UNDP. USAID/OFDA funds will go directly to the DPC.

Planned Results for FY09/10:

Activity:	Key Results:
1. Shelter Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 communities have developed disaster plans <i>Status: Partner is on the ground and work begun.</i>
2. National and Local Disaster Management, Preparedness and Mitigation Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 515 people trained in disaster preparedness <i>Status: Partners have been identified.</i>

Deleted: s

D. Mitigating Damages from Future Disasters through Upper and Lower Watershed Stabilization and Repair

Total (millions):	\$36.0
1. Upper Watershed Flood Control - TBD	14.5
2. Gonaives Flood Control - CHF	4.0
3. Soil stabilization & Water Catchment Measures - IOM/CHF	7.5
4. Irrigation System Repair - IOM/CHF	6.0
5. River-bed Clean-Up and Ravine Control - IOM/CHF	2.0
6. Water-User Association and Community Organization Support - TBD	1.0

Formatted: Highlight

Deleted: 15.0

Deleted: -

Deleted: TBD

Activities under this component of HIGHER directly address the watershed protection and management focal area of the GOH's hurricane early recovery strategy as well as the long-term recovery and reconstruction needs. Massive land losses occurred along rivers in coastal plains in Haiti, mostly around 40 rivers in the six most affected departments. Topsoil lost in Gonaives watershed resulted in the need to clean up millions of cubic meters of mud. This has further reduced the water holding capacity of the land, making rain-fed crop production more risky, and rendering the country even more vulnerable. The objective of activities in this program area are to reduce population and property vulnerability to future natural disasters by investing heavily in measures to decrease and control water runoff from the hillsides in selected watersheds.

Deleted: ¶

¶
¶
¶

1. Upper Watershed Flood Control (Including Activities 5, 6 and 7)

Comment [U1]: Separate these out

An integrated upper and lower watershed stabilization program that protects the hillsides, offers financial incentives for resources management, expands agricultural production and markets in the lowlands, and links the upper and lower watershed stakeholders in a concerted effort to mitigate future damage is urgently required. Using HIGHER funding, USAID partners IOM and CHF have begun immediate implementation of soil erosion control measures (terraces, gully plugs, water diversion systems) in targeted upper watershed areas, i.e., storm-affected regions of the Montrouis watershed and the vulnerable Cul-de-Sac watershed and are developing linkages with the existing USAID/Haiti program (DEED) to introduce high value fruit tree crops. IOM and CHF are implementing programs (irrigation system rehabilitation, ravine control, water user association development, access to rural production credit) to increase production and income from the lower watershed areas. USAID has launched procurement action for a major new integrated watershed development program that will focus on the Cul-de-Sac watershed, the Cabaret watershed, and parts of the Gonaives/Artibonite watershed that were heavily damaged by the storms. This new watershed program will receive HIGHER funding and will link to and build on the recovery work begun by current implementing partners.

Acute poverty, continued deforestation, over-population, unsustainable exploitation of fragile hillsides, erosive subsistence cropping practices, unregulated urbanization, and poorly maintained infrastructure all contributed to the devastation caused by the recent hurricanes. Left unchecked, or unaddressed, the situation will continue to deteriorate, potentially leading to increased loss of life and property with every passing storm.

2. Gonaives Flood Control

Gonaives' River La Quinte is a convergence of several rivers from the watershed areas that surround Gonaives. The regular flooding of this river is one of Gonaives' largest challenges and biggest dangers. USAID's implementing partner, CHF, is working in close concert with the GOH and several international organizations, including but not limited to the EU, IOM, IDB, and UN to intervene in a number of essential activities and invest in preventative activities in La Quinte.

3. Soil Stabilization and 4. Irrigation System Repair

Activities under this component are linked to component A., Restoring Public Services and Livelihoods, and B., Rebuilding Infrastructure Better. IOM and CHF are the partners and, as with their regular program, activities include long-term environmental concerns to ensure sustainability.

Deleted:

Planned Results for FY09/10:

Activity:	Key Results:
1, 5 and 6. Upper Watershed Flood Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13,500 additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices. <p><i>Status: Design is final and the procurement process is underway.</i></p>
2. Gonaives Flood Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40% of USG-assisted communities have constructed/ developed physical infrastructure to mitigate the effect of shocks <p><i>Status: Partner is on the ground and work has begun.</i></p>
3 and 4. Soil Stabilization and Irrigation System Repair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 61 kilometers of irrigation system repaired <p><i>Status: Partner is on the ground and work is underway.</i></p>

E. USAID Administration and Oversight (\$2.5 million)

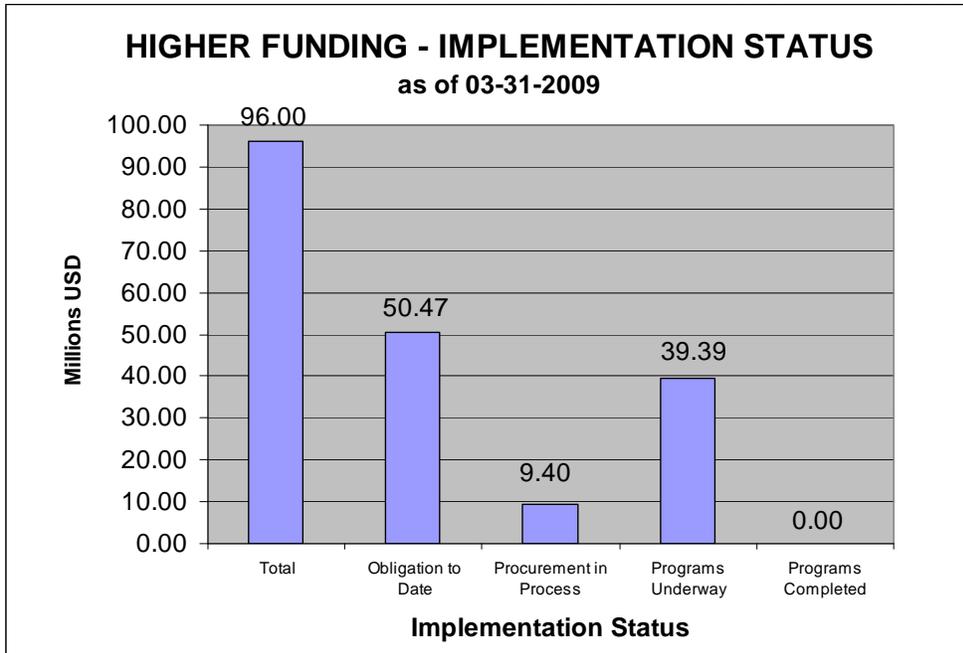
	Total (millions):
1. Evaluation and Assessments	0.15
2. Administration & Oversight	2.35

USAID/Haiti will use approximately \$800,000 of ESF for administrative operating expenses under authority provided in the supplemental legislation to utilize up to \$5,000,000 for these purposes. An additional \$1.7 million will be used for program funded staff and their expenses. Approximately \$150,500 is set aside to design and conduct a mid-term and a final evaluation of the HIGHER program. Ninety-seven percent of the program's budget will be for the direct implementation of activities with less than three percent for administration and oversight.

HIGHER Sub-Obligation Plan

April 2009

Deleted: March



A. Restoring Public Services and Livelihoods

Amount (USD)

A.1 School rehabilitation and refurbishing	
IOM PREPEP	4,500,000
CHF/KATA	500,000
A.1 Repair and re-equip health facilities (MSH)	1,600,000
A.2 Asset restoration and income generation (HIFIVE/Field AED)	7,500,000
A.2 Agricultural livelihoods restoration	
CRS	327,649
CHF/KATA	1,000,000
A.2 Workforce development	
CHF/KATA	2,000,000
EDC - IDEJEN	500,000
A.3 Back-to-School (scholarship packages) (AIR - PHARE)	5,000,000
A.3 Malnutrition management support to families	
MSH	3,700,000
PATH	300,000
A.3 Re-establishing identity (OAS)	400,000
<i>Planned Expansion (TBD)</i>	672,351
	Subtotal: 28,000,000

B. Rebuilding Infrastructure Better

B.1 Road repairs	
IOM PREPEP	1,500,000
CHF/KATA	5,000,000
B.1 Markets and Public Buildings & Spaces (IOM PREPEP)	1,000,000
B.1 Water/Sanitation systems restored and improved	

IOM PREPEP	1,000,000
CHF/KATA	1,000,000
B.1 Canal cleaning (IOM PREPEP)	1,500,000
B.2 Ennery Bridge Design contract (A&E New Global IQC)	893,379
B.2 Ennery Bridge Construction (TBD)	10,206,621
B.2 Repair of Key Road Segments (TBD)	3,900,000
Subtotal:	<u>26,000,000</u>

C. Strengthening Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Capacity

C.1 Shelter infrastructure and pre-positioning of Relief non-food items (NFIs) (OFDA) (IOM PREPEP)	1,000,000
C.2 Strengthen commune and community disaster readiness	
CNSA – FEWSNET (Geological Survey and Chemonics Intl.)	1,000,000
ARD/LOKAL	1,000,000
UNDP - Action Completed	500,000
Subtotal:	<u>3,500,000</u>

D. Mitigating Damages from Future Disasters

D.1 Upper Watershed flood control (TBD – WINNER)	15,000,000
D.2 Gonaives Flood Control (CHF/KATA)	4,000,000
D.3 Soil stabilization & water catchment measures	
CHF/KATA	1,000,000
IOM/PREPEP	1,000,000
TBD – WINNER	5,500,000
D.4 Irrigation system repair	
IOM PREPEP	2,000,000
CHF/KATA	2,000,000
TBD – WINNER	2,000,000
D.5 Riverbed Clean-up and Ravine control (TBD – WINNER)	2,000,000
D.6 Water-user association and Community Organization Support (TBD – WINNER)	1,000,000
D.7 Improve zoning/urban planning in flood zones	500,000
Subtotal	<u>36,000,000</u>

USAID Administration and Oversight \$2,500,000

=====

Combined Total \$96,000,000