

Human Impact of What We Do

USAID's programs have their most immediate, visible impact on Haitians' day-to-day lives in the areas of employment and income generation, health, education, and humanitarian response to food crises or natural disasters.

Employment

1. USAID funds a variety of on-going job creation programs, each of which can be easily expanded through additional funding. In fiscal year 2008, USAID expended \$53 million for these programs, reaching a more than 100,000 persons. In fiscal year 2009, we expect to expend \$29.8 million in the on-going programs to reach another 100,000 persons with employment. The three-year hurricane recovery program will add another \$29 million for short-term job creation activities to repair schools, water and irrigation systems, rural roads, markets and undertake soil stabilization activities.

- a. Conflict Mitigation short-term programs of IOM and CHF:
 - FY08 \$22 million provided more than 100,000 residents of hot-spot neighborhoods with short term employment. These jobs paid an average of \$2 per day, over a period of 10 days to one month.
 - FY09 \$25 million planned for FY09, will reach over 100,000 residents of hotspot neighborhoods with short term employment.
- b. Workforce Development program:
 - FY08 \$2 million trained 1,735 youth, 848 of whom secured a job
 - FY09 \$ 4.8 million planned
- c. Hurricane Recovery (HIGHER):
 - FY08 \$29 million will provide over 100,000 victims of the devastating 2008 hurricane season with employment.

Total Short-term Jobs Programs

- FY08 \$53 million reached over 100,000 persons and will reach another 100,000 persons with employment.
 - FY09 \$29.8 million planned to reach another 100,000 persons with employment.
2. In addition to the short-term jobs programs mentioned above, the Mission also supports a large Food-for-Work Program.

PL480 Food for Work:

- FY08 605,000 vulnerable Haitians are participating.
- FY09 program is planned to reach and additional 500,000 vulnerable rural residents.

Long-term job creation

HOPE: As a partial response to concerns over Haiti's apparel parity issue, the U.S. Congress enacted the Haitian Hemispheric Opportunity through Partnership Encouragement (HOPE) Act of 2006, which was enacted on March 19, 2007. To be eligible for HOPE II benefits, Haiti must meet several criteria, including progress toward achieving a market-based economy, increasing employment, enhancing the rule of law, eliminating barriers to U.S. trade, combating corruption, and protecting internationally recognized human and worker rights.

According to the HOPE-Tripartite Commission's Executive Director, HOPE has generated 11,000 jobs since its beginnings in 2007. HOPE II offers additional assurances to potential investors due to the 10-year extension, and it is expected to create more employment in the near term.

Agriculture Sector

The agriculture sector remains the largest source of employment for Haitians, both as laborers and as small-holder farmers, accounting for approximately 66% of the workforce and 25% of the GDP. USAID engages the agricultural sector in Haiti through multi-year food security programs, including watershed restoration, agricultural production, credit targeting target rural farmers and cooperatives, all of which generate income.

- **Watershed Restoration Programs:** USAID recently awarded an \$18 million watershed activity, DEED, which is designed to demonstrate visible reversal of environmental degradation in two targeted watersheds over the course of three to five years. The approach relies on economic stimuli to preserve natural resources and allocates funds to support public-private alliances designed to put alluvial plains and river valleys to more productive agricultural use and relieve pressure from the denuded hillsides. Additional critical watersheds will be tackled under the HIGHER hurricane recovery program.

- **Direct Technical Assistance for Agriculture** USAID recently awarded a \$15 million contract for the Market Chain Enhancement (Marche) project, to provide technical assistance and grants – including investment monies to agricultural productive alliances – to producers and others along the “market chain” of key agricultural exports, such as mangoes, coffee, and essential oils, and local food crops, such as rice, plantain, and yams.

- **Agricultural Finance** USAID has encouraged financial institutions to expand their outreach to rural and agricultural sectors, and buttressing the effect with more loan guarantees with local banks to expand access to credit for the rural sector. The estimated amount of new loans covered by these guarantees will be \$8 million, increasing the total financing available under this program to \$15.5.

- **Expanded Rural Operations and Networks:** Rural Credit Cooperatives and Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) nationwide receive technical assistance to improve their management and operational capacities. Several have also received equipment such as motorcycles, generators, and internet connectivity.

Food

In response to Haiti's food security crisis, in fiscal year 2008 USAID/Haiti managed both regular and emergency food assistance programs, totaling \$79 million. With the additional \$14 million in food aid provided after the storms, food assistance rose to \$93 million. These programs touch

more than 20% of the poorest Haitians and, at its height, allowed over 2.1 million beneficiaries in both urban and rural areas to receive daily food rations.

Health

Approximately 47% of the population receives basic health services through 80 NGO health clinics and 72 Haitian government health clinics funded by the USG. Through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), more than 12,900 individuals received antiretroviral treatment, over 400,000 persons participated in AIDS prevention activities, and over 30,000 AIDS-related orphans and vulnerable children received support. \$92 million was allocated for HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment in FY 2009. PEPFAR has funded school fees for over 28,000 orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) for the 2008-2009 school year. The average amount spent for that intervention per OVC per year is US\$ 136. The total amount is US \$ 3,139 688.00

Education

In 2008, the U.S.-funded programs trained more than 1,100 administrators and teachers in 450 primary schools. The USG provided more than 47,000 textbooks and learning materials and scholarships for needy students in 2008. With an adult literacy rate of 52%, and a primary school enrollment rate of less than 65%, lack of education remains a key obstacle to stability and progress.

annex

- **Short-term jobs programs**

The programs are implemented by the International Organization for the Migrations (IOM), and the CHF International. The overall goal of USAID's labor-intensive, short-term jobs programs is to mitigate conflict in Haiti troubled neighborhoods in and around six major cities in Haiti. Community groups and local government officials work together to identify and plan needed public works projects in areas such as water and sanitation, soil conservation, recycling, cleanup and infrastructure repair. Each person-day of work, equivalent to one day's wage, is estimated to be sufficient to purchase enough food to provide three people with a day's food ration.

During Fiscal Year 2008, about 500 small to medium-scale social and productive infrastructure projects were implemented in the six targeted hot spots and their immediate peri-urban surroundings. These projects have created more than 100,000 short-term employment opportunities. Project types include schools rehabilitation, road paving and bridges, soil conservation, drainage and irrigation canal rehabilitation, health facility rehabilitation, water and sanitation. In the recent years the program has made significant progress in linking the private sector and the government in identifying and developing projects with great potential to lead to future long-term jobs opportunities. The work-force development activities are on target to create approximately 1,000 additional long term jobs during this fiscal year.

- **Job Components of the post-hurricane reconstruction program (HIGHER)**

HIGHER will address some of the root causes of the disastrous flooding that occurred in Haiti. These programs will develop complementary activities that establish soil erosion control measures, rehabilitate irrigation systems, and farm-to-market/feeder roads in critical sub catchment areas in the flood affected areas. These activities create a great deal of short term employment, most of it in the "upper watershed" portions of Gonaives, St. Marc and Petit Goave. USAID estimates the program will generate 35,000 jobs two years. These investments will result in increased agricultural production and income for rural households, permanent employment and improved productivity on land centered within better irrigation systems. A portion of the HIGHER funds will be utilized to re-capitalize small entrepreneurs that lost their businesses as a result of the flooding, restoring them their livelihoods. Finally, \$5.0 million dollars of school renovation will create thousands of short term jobs in the construction sector.

Recognizing that productive infrastructure is the foundation for long-term economic growth, the HIGHER initiative will reinforce its investment in these projects. In this regard, the agricultural sector will receive very close attention as around 67,000 meters of irrigation canals and about 70kms of agricultural roads will be rehabilitated. Overall, it's anticipated that more than 600 new projects will be implemented during Fiscal Year 2009 which will create more than 102,000 new jobs.