USAID/HAITI STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

2018-2020

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List of Acronyms

CBTPA	Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DO	Development Objective
GOH	Government of Haiti
HELP	Haiti Economic Lift Program
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HOPE	Haitian Hemispheric Opportunity through Partnership Encouragement Act
ICS	Integrated Country Strategy
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MINUJUSTH	United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PSDH	Plan Strategique de Developpement d'Haiti
TB	Tuberculosis
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

As stated in the 2017 U.S. Strategy for Engagement in the Caribbean, the region is the "third border" of the United States, characterized by common interests and societal ties that yield daily, tangible benefits for U.S. citizens. Haiti, with a population of over 11 million, is among the largest countries in the Caribbean, with a population close in size to that of Cuba and the Dominican Republic, with which it shares the island of Hispaniola. Many Haitians have close personal ties with the U.S.; approximately 868,000 persons of Haitian descent live in the U.S., of which about 676,000 were foreign-born; tens of thousands of Haitians travel to and from the U.S. annually. A more prosperous, stable, and democratic Haiti benefits the U.S. by decreasing the root causes of irregular migration; lowering the humanitarian costs of recurring disasters and crises; reducing transnational crime; and improving a business climate that provides the U.S. with economic opportunities.

Between 1990 and 2015, Haiti experienced modest improvement of 20.8 percent, in the country's Human Development Index. This reflects an increase in life expectancy at birth from 54.6 years to 63.1 years and mean years of schooling from 2.7 years to 5.2 years. Health indicators also show improvement with a decline in under five mortality, decreasing from 145.8 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 81 in 2017, a reduction in stunting from 36.7 percent to 21.9 percent, and a decrease in total fertility rate from 4.8 in 1995 to 3.0 in 2017. Improvements in governance are also evident, with the three branches of power in place and the presence of directly elected officials at all levels. Haiti has also seen a relative improvement in security and stability, with reduced political violence and improvements to the capacity of the police force, which now has 14,000 officers.[1]

Despite these improvements, Haiti continues to face challenges, including: declining gross national income per capita ($1,856 in 1990 to $1,657 in 2015), illiteracy rates of nearly 40 percent, over 50 percent of the population is undernourished, and 59 percent live under the national poverty line of $2.42 per day. Powerful and entrenched economic and political forces create a system marked by widespread corruption, as well as a lack of transparency and accountability, rule of law, and service provision for Haitian citizens. Other serious constraints to development include continuing exchange rate volatility, stagnant economic growth, high unemployment, lack of economic opportunity, burgeoning population growth (from 7.1 to 10.7 million between 1990 and 2015), and vulnerability to natural disasters and the effects of environmental degradation.

After delayed parliamentary and presidential elections and political uncertainty, Haiti completed a peaceful transition of power with the installment of a new government following the election of President Jovenel Moïse in November 2016 and inauguration in February 2017. This ushers in what many hope will be a period of improved stability. This presents an opportunity for USAID to build upon its previous successes and investments to further address the root causes of instability and stagnant growth in Haiti.

With the end of the United Nations peacekeeping mission to Haiti (known by its French acronym as MINUSTAH) after 13 years in October 2017, continued U.S. and international support to the country in close coordination with Haitian stakeholders will be especially important to ensure a peaceful and stable transition. The United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH) will replace MINUSTAH as a smaller presence focused largely on rule of law.

All of USAID/Haiti's programs will reflect our Administrator's organizing principle that the purpose of foreign assistance should be ending its need to exist. Over the long run, we can best help Haiti's citizens by prioritizing programs that incentivise reform, strengthen in-country capacity, and mobilize domestic

[1] "Ahead of UN mission's closure, envoy reports greater stability, security in Haiti" https://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=57871#.Wec-ynWGOUn

resources. Under this Strategic Framework, USAID/Haiti aims to address the following priorities:

- *U.S. National Security Interests:* High unemployment, food insecurity, and a lack of economic opportunity coupled with the lack of service provision by the Government of Haiti (GOH) creates an environment that fosters both irregular migration and transnational crime. Weaknesses in institutions and their ability to provide basic social services leave Haiti vulnerable to external shocks and regularly lead to acute humanitarian crises that trigger international aid. USAID/Haiti will focus its programming on addressing the underlying conditions for these threats by strengthening governance, advancing institutional reforms, improving household and community resilience, countering epidemic health threats, and increasing educational and economic opportunity.
- *Assert U.S. leadership and influence:* USAID/Haiti will continue its work to strengthen democratic institutions, increasing their transparency and accountability to more effectively fund and execute their mandates. In addition, Haiti is a PEPFAR-focus country with approximately $100 million in annual resources. USAID/Haiti's programming will continue ensuring resources are devoted to the fight against corruption and HIV prevalence, advancing U.S. leadership in these continued interests.
- *Foster economic opportunities for the American people:* While the business climate is challenging, Haiti presents unique economic opportunities for U.S. businesses and markets. The U.S. is Haiti’s largest trade partner, with almost $2 billion in trade between the two countries in 2016, when the value of U.S. goods exported to Haiti totaled $1.1 billion, and $899 million in goods were imported from Haiti. In addition, Haitians receive roughly the same amount from the U.S. in the form of remittances, a figure projected to rise to around $2.4 billion in 2017 or nearly 20 percent of GDP. Haiti enjoys advantaged trade status for the apparel and textile industry through the Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA), the Haitian Hemispheric Opportunity through Partnership Encouragement Act (HOPE II), and the Haiti Economic Lift Program (HELP). USAID/Haiti will focus on private sector engagement and continued improvement of the business enabling environment especially with respect to government revenue generation and investment project analysis. In this process, we will leverage existing agreements that will benefit U.S. companies, especially Haitian diaspora investors, while providing economic opportunities for Haitians.

Since 2011, USAID/Haiti has been operating under the Post Earthquake U.S. Government Strategy, which focused on a corridor approach. Given the changing landscape in Haiti, the Mission developed this Strategic Framework, which outlines new development objectives for FY 2018 - FY 2020. The Strategic Framework incorporates information from a variety of sources, including a comprehensive literature review, key subject area assessments/analyses, scenario planning, and a series of consultations with representatives from multiple GOH ministries, bilateral and multilateral development agencies, private sector firms, academia, civil society organizations (CSOs), the diaspora, and other key stakeholders. (See Annex 3: Resources and Consultations for further information)

Based on these consultations, USAID/Haiti identified:

- The need to integrate resilience across multiple sectors of the Mission’s portfolio;
- Weak governance is a fundamental challenge to sustainable development in Haiti that perpetuates the cycle of donor dependence and the GOH must have greater ownership of development cooperation, taking responsibility for implementing the related reforms that are needed to achieve our joint development goals;
- Economic growth will be a key driver of sustainable change in Haiti;
- The corridor approach of the Post-Earthquake Strategy did not guarantee improved efficiencies and constrained the Mission from pursuing some opportunities in other geographic areas. Target beneficiaries and geographic focus should be determined through data-driven approaches to

ensure the greatest efficiencies and impact for the U.S. taxpayer dollar;
- The need to leverage opportunities for internal and external collaboration to realize efficiencies in operations and processes.

The Strategic Framework (FY 2018 - FY 2020) operates with the goal of *Foundation for resilience, stability, and inclusive growth reinforced*.[2] To achieve this, USAID/Haiti will focus its programming around four development objectives (DOs)

- Independence and accountability of GOH institutions improved
- Economic and food security advanced
- Health outcomes improved
- Education outcomes improved

The Mission recognizes that accomplishing this goal and associated DOs will take a longer timeframe than the two years covered in this Strategic Framework. The Mission will continue to design its projects and activities to achieve this goal and objectives but will ensure that the project purposes, logic models, and monitoring, evaluation and learning frameworks clearly identify realistic, achievable outcomes and targets. The Mission intends to monitor and evaluate programming to ensure efficient, effective and accountable use of taxpayer dollars.

Development Objectives

DO 1: Independence and accountability of GOH institutions increased

Poor governance, which arises from GOH institutions' lack of independence and accountability are fundamental challenges to development. Because of weak institutions and uneven enforcement of rule of law, Haiti struggles to provide basic services in health, education, security, and infrastructure for the economic and physical well-being of its citizens. Haiti's economic and political elite unduly influence all GOH branches. Lack of transparency and accountability in the management of public resources contributes to the underfunding of state institutions, with the result that significant percentages of the budgets are financed by international donors. GOH institutions are also constrained by limited institutional and technical capacity and the effects of a pervasive client-patron network.

To strengthen governance through improving the rule of law and enhancing government accountability to its citizens, USAID/Haiti will focus on institutionalizing electoral processes, increasing citizen participation, especially that of youth, and GOH ownership as well as responsibility for achieving development goals. USAID programs will address these issues at both the national and local levels of government by; working to increase government entities' capacity to effectively and efficiently manage and mobilize resources and deliver services to their citizens; enhancing and rationalizing national-local and inter-agency government relationships, coordination, and communication on policy and budget issues; and helping to institutionalize public administration policies, procedures and regulations in select public agencies where USAID has sectoral investments.

These activities will shore up our shared democratic values while reducing transnational crime, political instability, vulnerability to chronic crises, and root causes of irregular migration.

DO2: Economic and food security advanced

Economic and food security are essential to advancing sustainable development, strengthening resilience,

[2] "Inclusive growth is economic growth that creates opportunity for all segments of the population and distributes the dividends of increased prosperity, both in monetary and non-monetary terms, fairly across society." http://www.oecd.org/inclusive-growth/

improving nutrition, and reducing the need for humanitarian assistance in Haiti. Environmental degradation and widespread poverty form a cycle of structural food insecurity for an estimated 1.5 million Haitians that is exacerbated by frequent, rapid-onset disasters as a result of the extreme weather events to which Haiti is especially prone. Increasing household and community resilience to these shocks will reduce future needs for humanitarian assistance. USAID support in this area aims to decrease the likelihood of illegal migration to the United States.

Haiti continues to rank among the most difficult places to do business, ranking 181 out of 190 on the World Bank's 2017 Ease of Doing Business index.[3] Haiti has preferential trade status with the U.S. and close maritime proximity to a number of markets in the Caribbean, competitive labor costs, and workers who are productive when properly trained. Despite these advantages, outdated and burdensome regulations, limited access to finance, and inadequate and poor infrastructure, especially access to affordable electricity, keep Haiti from realizing its economic potential. Improvements to the business enabling environment will foster opportunities for investment by U.S. companies.

USAID/Haiti will continue to work to improve private sector competitiveness, leveraging existing programs that have already provided jobs to more than 30,000 people and providing access to electricity to over 10,000 households in five communities serving over 50,000 people in the last four years. This will allow for a mutually beneficial economic partnership with the United States that leverages Haiti's existing preferential trade programs (CBTPA, HOPE II, and HELP) in the apparel and textile sector.[4] Many of these programs are focused on increasing female participation in the formal workforce and developing women-owned enterprises.

USAID/Haiti will focus on key populations to improve food security, nutrition, and economic growth, including the most vulnerable populations, agriculture sector workers, and entrepreneurs and businesses. By supporting each of these populations, emphasizing private sector approaches and increased access to private capital, USAID aims to foster job growth, especially for youth, rising incomes and increased trade. This DO also includes a focus on restoring environmental services and addressing factors that have significant cross-cutting impacts on economic growth (such as deforestation and soil erosion), in order to help ensure that economic and food security gains are sustainable.

USAID/Haiti will also support improved nutritional outcomes, especially for women and children, since a well-nourished population can improve educational outcomes and productivity.

DO3: HEALTH OUTCOMES IMPROVED

Strong and stable health systems build the productivity of the Haitian population and contribute to economic prosperity. Improved utilization of health services also improves health security, reducing the spread of epidemics, such as Zika and cholera, between the Caribbean and the US. In addition, Haiti is a priority country for PEPFAR and preventing child and maternal death, demonstrating US leadership in the fight against HIV/AIDS and improvement of maternal and child health.

Several health indicators that point toward positive gains include under-five mortality, which fell to 24 per 1000 live births in 2017, down from 61 per 1000 live births in 1994, and a decline in total fertility rate

[3] World Bank Ease of Doing Business. LAC 2017

[4] Department of Commerce. Haiti Trade Preference Programs

(4.8 to 3.0). Despite these improvements, the health sector in Haiti continues to face significant challenges. Less than half of all children (aged 12-23 months) are fully vaccinated and 22 percent of children under five are stunted. Haiti is very dependent on external resources for its health sector with public expenditure for health is $134 million, representing only six percent of overall government spending.[5] Complex challenges exist within the Haitian health system, including lack of governance and weak coordination, geographic and financial barriers to access health services, and stock outs of essential medicines. Despite spending 90 percent of its domestic health budget on human resources, attracting and retaining qualified health professionals is a chronic struggle for the Ministry of Health.

To address these challenges and improve health outcomes, USAID/Haiti plans to work towards three results focused on health systems strengthening, health services delivery, and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). The first result, health systems strengthening will focus on improving five interrelated health system functions that are essential to the availability and accessibility of quality health care: health financing and governance, health information systems, integrated supply chain, and human resources for health. The second and third results will focus on increasing access to primary health care services and safe, sustainable WASH services. Increased utilization of these services should reduce maternal and infant mortality, rates of infectious diseases (HIV, TB, and cholera, levels of malnutrition in children under five, and unmet need for family planning).

DO4: EDUCATION OUTCOMES IMPROVED

Education is a key driver of economic growth. An educated population helps break the cycle of poverty, improving access to economic opportunities. USAID/Haiti will improve job prospects and counter vulnerability to crime through continued support to strengthening the education system and improving the quality of education.

Despite improvements in enrollment and the commitment of the GOH to strengthen public education, persistent challenges remain, including a lack of teacher training and access to quality education. More than 85 percent of primary schools are privately managed by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), churches, communities, and/or for-profit operators. Primary school enrollment is estimated at 75 percent, far from the national goal of ensuring universal primary education, and the average Haitian aged 25 years or older has fewer than 5 years of schooling. It is estimated that approximately 61 percent of adults (64 percent of men and 57 percent of women) are literate--the lowest literacy rate in the Western Hemisphere-- and a 2014 Early Grade Reading Assessment revealed that roughly 75 percent of children could not read two words of connected text at the end of first grade. Although its projected education budget allocation is high, GOH expenditure in the public education sector is not transparently administered.

USAID/Haiti will focus on completing the design of the new grade 1-4 French and Creole curriculum, improving early grade reading skills, strengthening GOH management and governance of basic education, and supporting access to educational opportunities for disadvantaged children and youth.

PROGRAMMATIC PRIORITIES

PROGRAMMATIC PRIORITIES

USAID/Haiti highlights programmatic priorities that will help achieve the development objectives:

- *Governance*: Identified as an impediment to growth and a key driver of future scenarios for Haiti,

[5] Per the WHO Abuja Declaration, recommended government expenditure on public health is 15 percent.

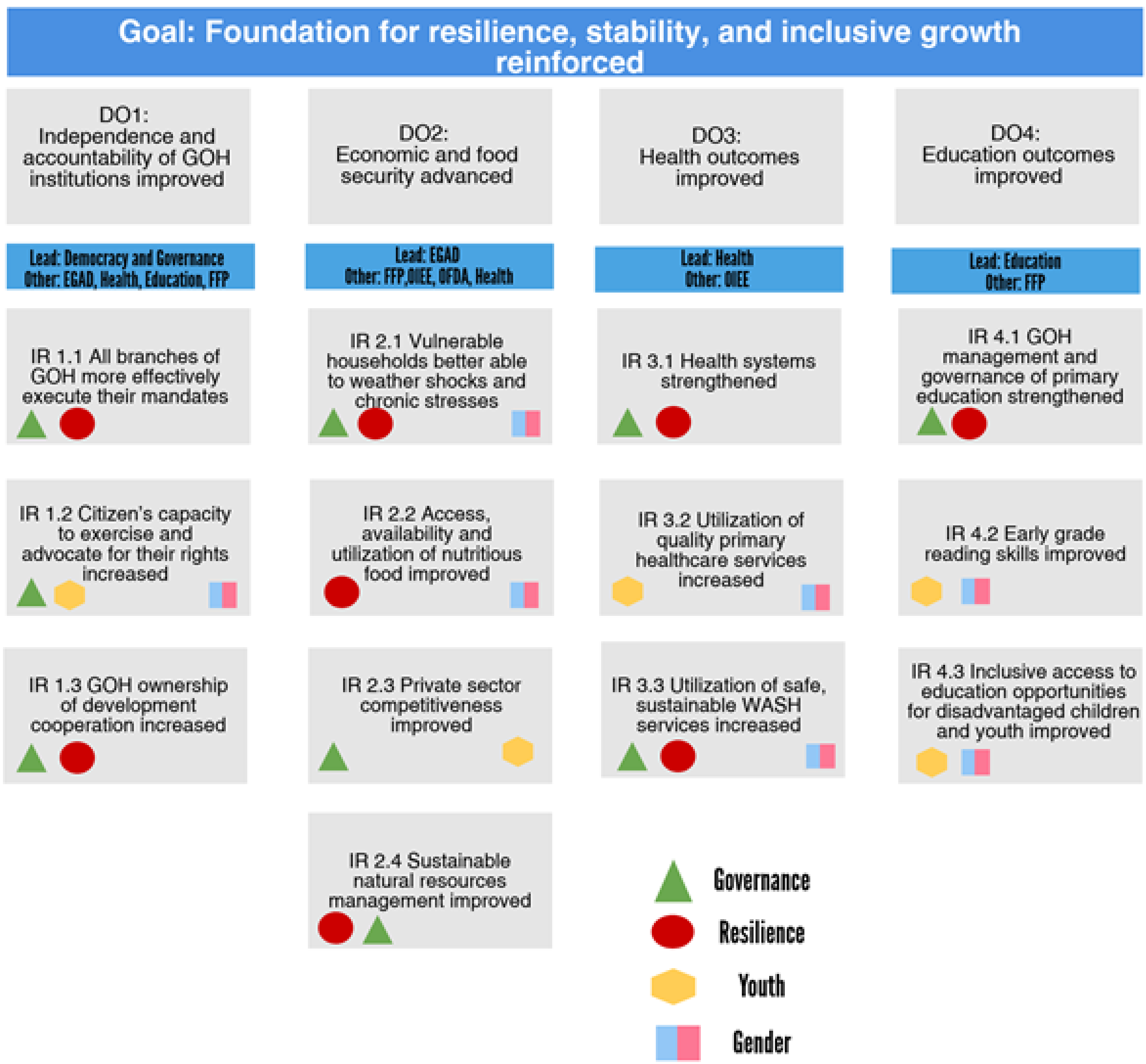
governance will be a key programmatic priority in all projects and activities. It will be particularly relevant in DO1, which focuses on governance, and will also be incorporated across the portfolio, including health systems strengthening, education and supporting an improved enabling environment for business development.

- *Resilience*: Haiti is especially vulnerable to shocks and stresses—including hurricanes and tropical storms, droughts, floods, and earthquakes; socio-economic and political instability; and ongoing environmental degradation related to inappropriate economic exploitation of natural resources. These shocks and stresses create a chronic dependency on humanitarian aid. USAID/Haiti will integrate resilience into programs across all DOs, focusing on improving social safety nets, mainstreaming disaster risk reduction including preparedness, creating strong, adaptable systems for service delivery, bolstering health information systems and creating farm and off-farm economic opportunities.
- *Economic Growth*: In addition to governance, economic growth was identified as a key driver of the future of Haiti. There is widespread unemployment in Haiti, with official rates at 40.6 percent and more than two-thirds of Haitians without formal jobs. USAID/Haiti will focus on increasing access to finance for the private sector, improving the business enabling environment, and enhancing economic opportunities.
- *Local Solutions*: USAID/Haiti currently invests in strengthening the capacity of its local partners to manage programs. Under the Strategic Framework, USAID/Haiti will continue to work with these organizations to increase the efficiency of the use of U.S. taxpayer dollars and improve sustainability by decreasing dependency on foreign aid.

ANNEX 1: RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The goal statement *Foundation for resilience, stability, and inclusive growth reinforced* is supported by four DOs focused on governance, economic and food security, health, and education. The goal and DOs are longer term than the two-year timeframe for this strategy. USAID/Haiti will ensure that project purposes, logic models, and monitoring, evaluation and learning frameworks clearly identify the realistic, achievable outcomes and targets within the timeframe. The Mission will re-evaluate the results framework as part of future country strategy development processes.

The development hypothesis of the Strategic Framework is as follows: if the independence and accountability of GOH institutions is improved, economic and food security is advanced, and health and education outcomes are improved, then the foundation for resilience, stability, and inclusive growth in Haiti will be reinforced.



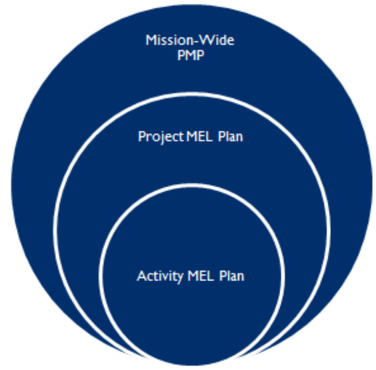
Since Haiti is especially vulnerable to shocks and stresses—including hurricanes, tropical storms, droughts, and earthquakes; socio-economic and political instability; and ongoing environmental degradation related to economic exploitation of natural resources—it is especially important that USAID better link, integrate, and sequence our humanitarian and development efforts in Haiti. Resilience will be a cross-cutting theme throughout the implementation of the Strategic Framework as USAID/Haiti identifies opportunities to strengthen the ability of Haitian individuals, households, communities, and systems to cope with negative shocks. In addition to resilience, several other cross-cutting themes will be addressed to varying degrees throughout the Strategic Framework, including:

- Gender - While the Haitian Constitution protects women from physical and sexual abuse and workplace discrimination, Haitian women across the socioeconomic spectrum are highly vulnerable to discrimination, harassment, and gender-based violence. In accordance with the USAID Gender Policy, the Strategic Framework will aim to reduce gender disparities in access to, control over, and benefits from resources, wealth, opportunities and services; reduce the high rates and widespread societal acceptance in Haiti of gender-based violence and mitigate its harmful effects on individuals and communities; and increase the capability of women and girls to realize their rights, determine their life outcomes, and influence decision--making. Empowering women and reducing the gaps between male and female outcomes are key components of resilience.
- Youth - Approximately 40 percent of Haiti's population of 10.5 million is between the ages of 10 and 29, while an estimated half are under the age of 21. In accordance with the USAID Youth Policy, which emphasizes the mainstreaming and integration of youth across Agency operations—as well as to ensure that USAID/Haiti is taking into consideration the unique needs and priorities of Haiti's increasing youth population—the Strategic Framework will identify opportunities in project and activity design to increase the participation of Haitian youth.
- Governance - As poor governance was continuously identified through the course of strategic consultations as a key impediment to sustainable development in Haiti, in addition to DO1, "Independence and accountability of GOH institutions improved," governance will be a cross-cutting theme across all DOs. From improving the regulatory environment to foster trade, encourage investment, protect natural resources, and uphold the rule of law; to supporting GOH institutions to more effectively execute their mandates, play a leading role in development cooperation, develop and manage social safety net programs, strengthen financing and governance of the health system, and manage and oversee the implementation of primary education, governance is central to accomplishing USAID's DOs across the board.

ANNEX 2: MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING

MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING

A monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) framework is an integral part of ensuring efficient and effective use of US taxpayer dollars. During the timeframe of the Strategic Framework, USAID/Haiti will implement a multi-layer MEL system. After approval of the Strategic Framework, the Mission will develop a new performance management plan (PMP) that will guide MEL at the mission. Together with the project and activity MEL plans, these documents will outline monitoring, evaluation and learning activities for FY 2018 - FY 2020.



USAID/Haiti envisions collaboration across technical sectors for projects under the Strategic Framework. Collaboration will begin within the Mission, with ensuring that teams with collaborate with each other during the project and activity design and implementation phases of the program cycle. The Mission will also identify collaboration opportunities between implementing partners, in geographic areas or technical sectors, to improve the efficiency of project and /activity implementation.

This collaborative approach will carry over to monitoring, evaluation, and learning. The broader MEL team, which includes the program office MEL specialists and technical office M&E specialists, will be the focal point of MEL collaboration within the Mission. The Mission-wide PMP will further elaborate the MEL approach; key points include:

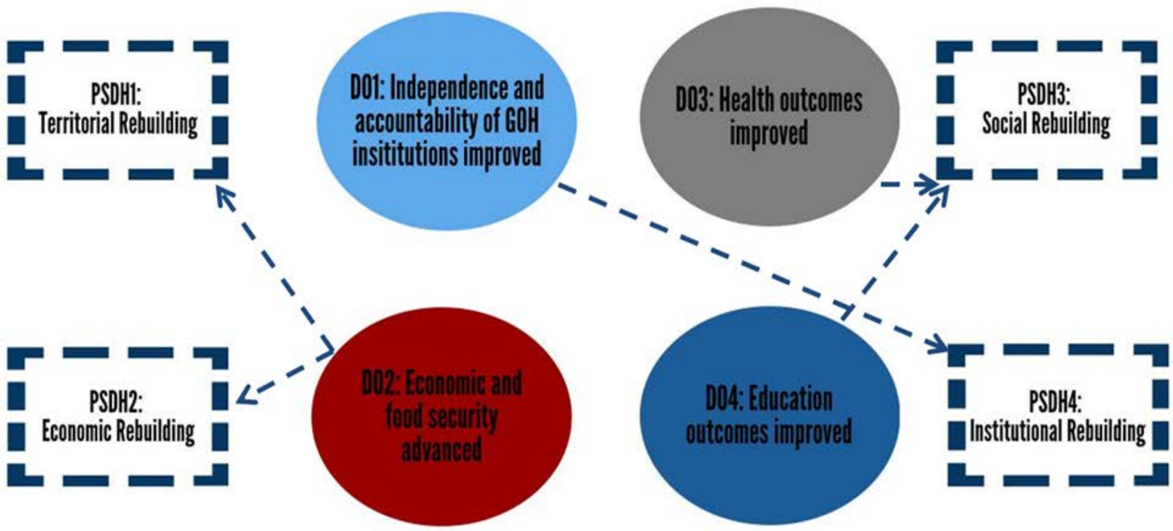
Monitoring
Monitoring will serve as the routine verification that projects and activities are on track to reach identified targets and are progressing towards the expected outcomes. COR/AORs will be the primary points of contact for activity monitoring and Project Managers will monitor the progress toward higher-level project outcomes.

Evaluation
With the assistance of the Evaluation and Survey Services (ESS) contract, USAID/Haiti will evaluate how projects and activities are achieving their anticipated results and objectives. Evaluations which will measure baseline, midline, and endline will be identified during the project and activity design phase of the program cycle and added to the PMP Evaluation Plan, as appropriate. The Mission will use these evaluation findings as a learning opportunity, highlighting successes and implementing course corrections where needed to help projects and activities better achieve their goals.

Learning
The Mission's learning priorities will focus on the use of data to drive decision-making. By leveraging monitoring and evaluation data, the Mission will identify lessons learned and implement course corrections throughout the program cycle. Key learning points at the mission will come from evaluations and semi-annual portfolio reviews.

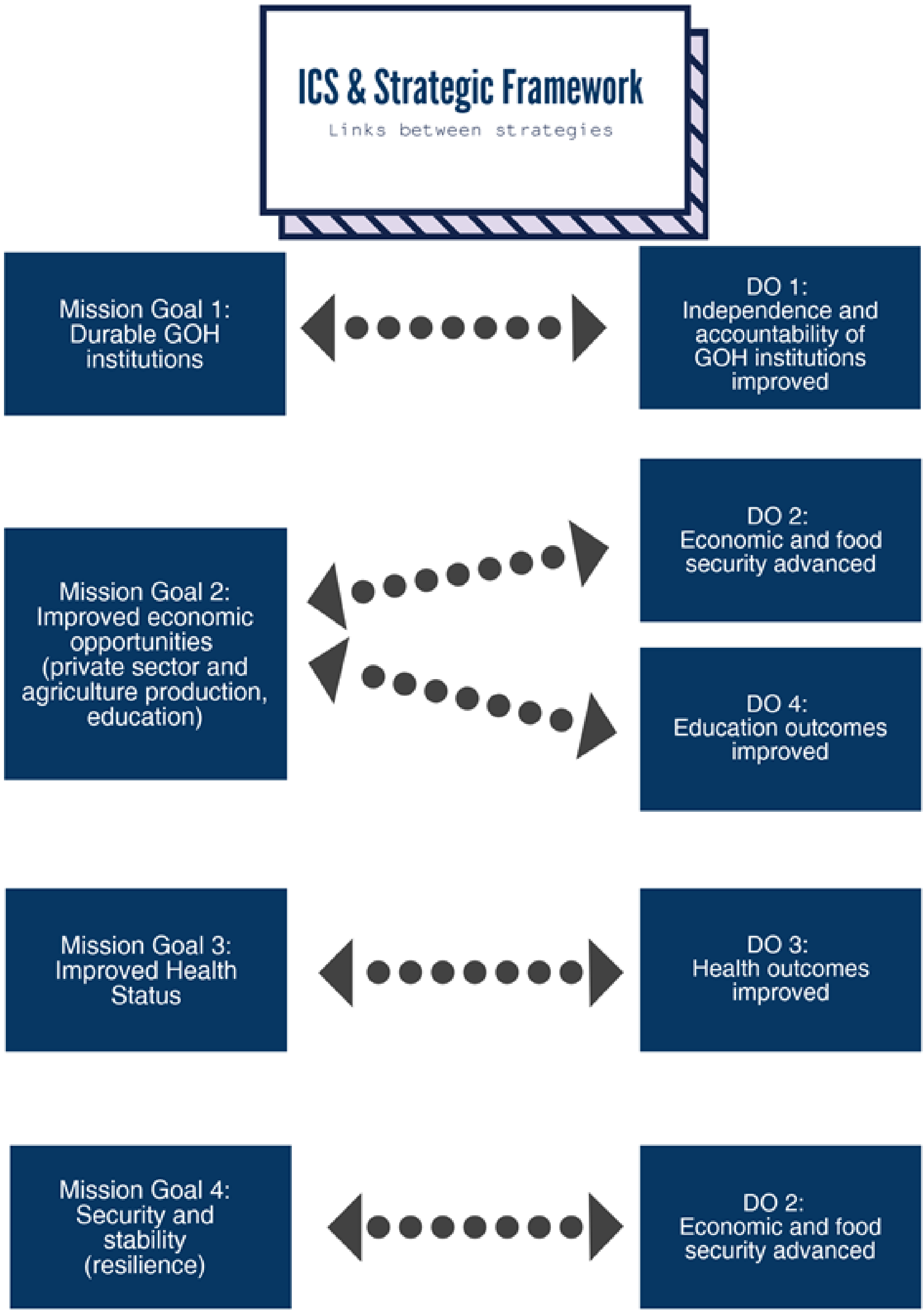
ANNEX 3: STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK LINKS TO GOH STRATEGIES

USAID/Haiti aligns its development objectives and associated projects and activities with the Plan Strategique de Developpement d'Haiti (PSDH). The graphic below highlights the overlap between the USAID/Haiti Results Framework and the PSDH.



In March 2017, the Moise administration through the office of the Prime Minister released the Declaration de Politique Generale and accompanying Feuilles de Route for each ministry. These documents put forward the new administration's vision for Haiti and USAID/Haiti will align their projects and activities under this strategic framework to these priorities.

ANNEX 4: STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK LINKS TO USG INTEGRATED COUNTRY STRATEGY (ICS)



Annex 5: Resources and Consultations

Literature Review

Each technical team, with the support of PCPS, conducted a literature review of existing resources including GOH documents, previous USAID assessments and performance reports, and external assessments (donors and academia) to determine where there were gaps in the research and where additional analysis was necessary to inform the development of the new strategy.

Assessments

To supplement existing literature, USAID conducted or solicited several relevant subject area assessments, including:

1. Gender Analysis
2. Tropical Forestry & Biodiversity
3. Climate Change Resilience and Mitigation
4. Youth Assessment
5. Political Economy Analysis
6. Private Sector Landscape Analysis
7. Democracy, Rights & Governance Analysis
8. Public Financial Management Capacity Assessment
9. Int. Food Policy Research Institute Analysis (IFPRI)

Consultations

USAID Haiti also consulted stakeholders from the donor community and the GOH to better understand their current programming and strategic interests and to identify potential areas of collaboration. These consultations, based on a standard template and questionnaire for donors and GOH, respectively, were conducted with the following organizations:

Development Partner Contributions	
Consultation	Organization Type
Electricite d'Haiti (EDH)	GOH
Le Centre National de Securite Alimentaire (CNSA)	GOH
Le Ministere de la Sante Publique et de la Population (MSPP)	GOH
MSPP - Contractualization Unit, DAB Director, Human Resources	GOH
Le Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural (MARNDR)	GOH
MEF Ministry of Economy and Finance	GOH
Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST)	GOH
UCLBP (Unite de Construction de Logements et de Batiments Publics)	GOH

Prime Minister's Office	GOH
OMRH (Office de Management et des Ressources Humaines)	GOH
CEP (Conseil Electoral Provisoire)	GOH
Ministère à la Condition Féminine et aux Droits des Femmes (MCFDF)	GOH
ONI Office of National Identification	GOH
Ministry of Environment (MDE)	GOH
Ministry of Interior and Collective Territories (MICT)	GOH
Ministry of External Cooperation and Planning	GOH
EU (European Union)	Donor
AFD (French Development Agency)	Donor
SDC (Swiss Development Cooperation)	Donor
DFID (Department for International Development) UK	Donor
IDB (Inter-American Development Bank)	Donor
AECID (Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation)	Donor
JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)	Donor
WB (World Bank)	Donor
Canada	Donor
NORAD (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation)	Donor
UNDP (United Nations Development Program)	Donor
UNOPS (United Nations Office for Project Services)	Donor
UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund)	Donor

UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund)	Donor
UNEP (United Nations Environment Program)	Donor

Consultations

USAID Haiti conducted four open space technology sessions with civil society in Port-au-Prince, northern Haiti (Cap-Haitien) and southern Haiti (Cayes, Jeremie and Jacmel). These sessions, using the Open Space Technology method, brought together over 700 civil society, local government and religious leaders together in a participant-driven discussion of the development needs of their regions of Haiti. Participants at each session identified education and agriculture as key priorities with health, infrastructure, and economic development also highlighted.

Annex 4: Summary of Other Development Partner Contributions

The largest donor in Haiti, USAID works alongside other major donors – including the European Union, Canada, France, Switzerland, International Development Bank (IDB), and the World Bank (among others) – to support Haiti in its implementation of the Strategic Plan for the Development of Haiti 2012 – 2030 (PSDH), the goal of which is for Haiti to become an emerging economy by 2030. Based on a series of donor consultations, USAID Haiti identified the key areas of programming of other development partners detailed in table one below.

Development Partner Contributions

Development Partner	Budget	DO1: Governance	DO2: Economic & Food Security	DO3: Health	DO4: Education
AFD (French Development Agency)	$197 million (as of 2015) 2011-2020 strategy	-Deconcentration -Modernization -Rule of Law	-Infrastructure -Reforestation -Transport	-Coordination and implementation of activities -HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria -Policy	-Governance -Instruction -Vocational
AECID (Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation)	2013-2019 - $137 million	-Budget -Local governance -Public finance -State reform	-Biodiversity -DRR -Microcredit -Rural development -Social safety nets	-Coordination and implementation of activities -WASH	-Governance
Canada	2015-2020 - $229 million	-Cross Border -Budget management -Elections -Human rights -Judicial -Land tenure -Parliament -Public service reform -Rule of Law Tax and customs	Biodiversity -DRR -Infrastructure -Microfinancing -Private Sector -Renewable energy -Social safety nets	-Demographic Health Survey -Maternal child health -Nutrition	-Education for girls
EU (European Union)	2016-2020 - $448 million	-Budget management -Budget support -Child protection -Customs support -Elections -Human rights -Land tenure -Local governance -Modernization -PFM -State reform	-Biodiversity -DRR -Infrastructure -Private sector -Micrograms -Social safety nets -Urban development -Watershed development	-Basic health services -Nutrition -WASH	
Global Fund	2018-2020 Up to $84 million for HIV/TB Up to $21.6 million for malaria			-HIV/TB -Malaria	

IDB (Inter-American Development Bank)	2017-2022, projecting $1 billion. $300 million for 2017	-Budget management -Governance -Institutional capacity -Land tenure -Local governance -Procurement -State Reform -Tax and customs	-Social safety nets -Access to finance -Agriculture -Biodiversity -Energy -Infrastructure -Private Sector -Transport	-Child health -WASH	-Quality assurance
JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)	$18 million annually		-Agroforestry -Cross border -DRR -Food security -Social safety nets	-WASH -Hospital rehabilitation and management	-Development of math curriculum
NORAD (Norway)	2017-2020, projecting $50 million. $10 million for 2017	-Regional planning	-Local governance -Solar microgrids. -Biodiversity -Green value chains		
SDC (Swiss Agency for Cooperation)	2018-2023, projecting $70 - 100 million. $18 million for 2017	-Civil Society -Governance -Rule of Law -Social Contract -Rule of Law	-Agriculture -Biodiversity -DRR -Food Security -Infrastructure -Private Sector -Transport	-WASH	-Environmental education -Vocational
WB (World Bank)	2016-2019 - $736 million	-Budget management -Budget support -Electoral process -Governance -Human Rights -PFM -Procurement -Support to Parliament -Tax reform	-Transport -Agriculture and textile value chains -Commerce -DRR -Electricity -Energy -Infrastructure -Private Sector	-Demographic Health Survey -WASH -Results based financing	-Primary school enrollment -Teacher training