

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
&  
U.S. AGENCY FOR  
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**



**FY 2010  
HAITI SUPPLEMENTAL  
BUDGET JUSTIFICATION**

**FY 2010 HAITI SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION**

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**DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

**RESOURCE REQUEST SUMMARY BY ACCOUNT**

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2010 Haiti Supplemental Request</b>
<b>State Operations</b>	<b>246,000</b>
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	65,000
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	84,500
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	96,500
<b>Foreign Operations</b>	<b>1,395,000</b>
International Disaster Assistance	350,700
Food for Peace Title II	150,000
Economic Support Fund	749,311
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	143,489
USAID Inspector General	1,500
<b>Total: State/USAID Supplemental Request</b>	<b>1,641,000</b>

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

RESOURCE REQUEST SUMMARY BY ACTIVITY

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2010 Haiti Supplemental Request
<b>State Operations</b>	<b>246,000</b>
<b>Diplomatic and Consular Programs</b>	<b>65,000</b>
<b>Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance</b>	<b>84,500</b>
<b>Contributions for International Peacekeeping</b>	<b>96,500</b>
<b>Foreign Operations</b>	<b>1,395,000</b>
<b>I. Relief Funding</b>	<b>500,700</b>
<b>International Disaster Assistance</b>	<b>350,700</b>
USAID Reimbursable Inter-Agency Agreements	126,612
USAID Standing Search and Rescue Agreements	11,000
USAID/DART Program Support	558
USAID/OFDA Relief Commodities	24,000
Humanitarian Coordination Programs	9,000
Logistics/Non-Food Item Programs	20,700
Shelter/Settlement/Livelihoods Programs	93,430
Health and Nutrition Programs	42,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programs	18,000
Child Protection Programs	5,400
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>150,000</b>
<b>II. Recovery and Reconstruction Funding</b>	<b>892,800</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>749,311</b>
Office of Transition Initiatives Recovery Activities	68,311
Community Stabilization	48,311
Rebuilding the Capacity of the Government of Haiti	10,000
Enabling Citizen Participation in Relief and Recovery	10,000

Infrastructure	433,000
<i>Shelter and Supporting Infrastructure</i>	133,000
<i>Energy Infrastructure</i>	150,000
<i>Agricultural and Industrial Infrastructure</i>	150,000
Health	110,000
<i>Reconstruction of the Haiti Health System</i>	72,000
<i>Health Services for Displaced Populations</i>	30,000
<i>Long-Term Rehabilitation and Disability Care for Earthquake Victims</i>	8,000
Agriculture and Food Security	51,000
<i>Rural Economic Growth and Development</i>	16,000
<i>Market Access and Value Chains</i>	5,000
<i>Agricultural Services and Institutional Strengthening</i>	10,000
<i>Natural Resource Management</i>	20,000
Governance, Rule of Law and Security	87,000
<i>Public Institution and Civil Society Strengthening</i>	62,000
<i>Justice Reform and Human Rights</i>	25,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>143,489</b>
Governance, Rule of Law and Security	143,489
<i>Justice Reform and Human Rights</i>	2,500
<i>Corrections</i>	31,200
<i>Policing (Support for Haitian National Police)</i>	31,100
<i>Counternarcotics</i>	23,700
<i>Trafficking in Persons</i>	3,500
<i>Peacekeeping (Contribution to MINUSTAH)</i>	45,000
<i>Program Development and Support</i>	6,489
<b>III. U.S. Government Effectiveness and Accountability</b>	<b>1,500</b>
<b>USAID Inspector General</b>	<b>1,500</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,641,000</b>

## **OVERVIEW**

### **Impact of the Disaster**

The magnitude 7.3 earthquake that struck Haiti on January 12, 2010 was the most powerful earthquake to strike the country in 200 years. In terms of human and economic impact, it is the worst natural disaster recorded in the Western Hemisphere. At least 1.5 million people have been directly affected by the quake. More than 220,000 individuals were killed and over 300,000 have been injured. Approximately 1.3 million people are living in temporary shelters in and around Port-au-Prince, while another 500,000 have migrated to other parts of the country in search of shelter, food, and work. Roughly 105,000 homes have been destroyed and more than 208,000 were severely damaged. Over 1,300 schools and more than 50 health centers collapsed. The partial collapse of the National Penitentiary resulted in the escape of 4,300 prisoners.

With an epicenter located just 10 miles outside of the country's capital city and economic center, the earthquake is posing unprecedented challenges to the rescue and response effort and will undoubtedly pose further challenges to the reconstruction effort. Already under-developed and congested, Port-au-Prince was ill-equipped to withstand the impact of the disaster. The country's main port and one-runway international airport suffered serious damage, impacting the movement of relief supplies. The toppling of 28 out of 29 of the Haitian Ministries and the United Nations (UN) compound not only resulted in the death of 17% of the Haitian civil service and 101 UN senior employees, but also destroyed decades of administrative records, including land and civil registries, voter rolls, payrolls, tax maps and records, court records, financial management systems, and much more.

According to the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment led by the World Bank, the earthquake caused a total of \$7.8 billion in damages and losses, amounting to 120% of Haiti's 2009 GDP. To "build back better," the World Bank estimates that Haiti requires at least \$11.5 billion from all sources (public, non-governmental organization, and private).

### **U.S. Rescue and Relief Response**

Within hours of the earthquake, President Obama called upon USAID to lead a "swift, coordinated, and aggressive" response effort, which included civilian and military disaster assistance. The U.S. immediately responded to the earthquake with a package of humanitarian assistance focused on the critical needs to save lives. Inter-agency representatives sat in command rooms at both the USAID and the State Department Operations Centers to ensure coordination across agencies and that agencies' unique capabilities were leveraged appropriately. Another team compiled and coordinated a comprehensive list of offers of public and private international assistance, connecting those offers with needs on the ground. State Department Consular services answered phone calls around the clock from Americans in search of friends, family members, and adoptive children located in Haiti at the time of the earthquake. Coordinated U.S. funding and assistance on the ground across the interagency was critical in the immediate aftermath of the earthquake and remains vital today. Here are a few examples:

- Six U.S. Search and Rescue teams were part of the most successful international effort in history as more than 130 people were rescued from the rubble alive. The U.S. teams alone rescued more than 40 people.
- 16,704 U.S. citizens and family members were evacuated.
- The U.S. has provided the World Food Programme (WFP) with more than 55,000 metric tons of Emergency Food Assistance and, working with the WFP and partners, has helped provided emergency food assistance to more than 4.1 million people, including roughly 3 million people through a 16-site distribution system.
- Water flow through Port-au-Prince is operating at 150% of pre-earthquake levels, because of longer pump running times and better access to fuel for generators. More than 240,000 households have received shelter kits to date.
- U.S. doctors, including personnel from the Department of State, Department of Defense and the Department of Health and Human Services, served more than 38,000 patients. U.S. medical personnel alone performed more than 450 surgeries in the first two weeks after the earthquake.
- Over 1,000 immigrant visas were issued with approximately 200 visa interviews being conducted daily.

The supplemental request includes \$246 million in funding for Department of State operations. Personnel at Embassy Port-au-Prince worked tirelessly after the earthquake to help U.S. citizens and to assist the people of Haiti through close collaboration with the Haitian government. For example, immediately following the earthquake the Department of State coordinated support for Haiti's national public and emergency wired and wireless communicator infrastructure and arranged for the lease of the old chancery to the Haitian government for \$1 per year. The State Operations funding request includes funding to support diplomatic and consular programs; embassy security, construction, and maintenance; and contributions to international peacekeeping activities.

The supplemental request of \$501 million seeks to reimburse USAID for a portion of these relief activities and the transition to recovery and reconstruction programs, including support for critical activities to prevent the onset of another humanitarian crisis as the rains have begun in Haiti and hurricane season is quickly approaching.

### **Recovery and Reconstruction**

The recovery program will continue to cover the remaining urgent shelter, health, livelihoods, food aid, and water and sanitation needs of Haiti's most vulnerable populations. It will provide assistance not only in Port-au-Prince, but also to support the populations that migrated to outlying areas following the earthquake. These activities are already underway; for example, on 6 March, the UN World Food Programme launched its second phase of food assistance operations, targeting approximately 330,000 highly vulnerable households (2 million individuals) for emergency food assistance. The plan calls for distribution at 55 locations to best reach those most in need.

This recovery program also seeks to address additional stabilization priorities. The Government of Haiti (GOH) suffered devastating losses and the majority of its Ministries were decimated. Restoring the GOH's operational capacity, including its physical infrastructure, is a part of the next phase of the recovery effort. It is also important that the U.S. continue to work to prevent public health threats through vaccinations, as well as water and sanitation programs. The needs of children are vital and creating safe

spaces for them is important, especially in the absence of school and with the rainy season. Additionally, as the planting season approaches, the need to institute cash for work programs and support of agriculture activities is crucial.

Building a better future for Haiti is a monumental task. The GOH states that it will not rebuild the past. The startling fact that earthquakes of identical and greater magnitude struck San Francisco (in 1989) and Chile (in 2010), and resulted in 68 and 200 deaths respectively, is a stark example of what it means to truly build back better.

A stronger Haiti can and should emerge from the rubble. The risk presented by an overcrowded capital that drew migrants from rural areas has become apparent in the wake of this disaster. To this end, the U.S. reconstruction plan will respond chiefly to the Haitian overarching imperative of providing new opportunities—primarily through catalytic investments in housing, energy, agriculture—outside of Port-au-Prince.

Before the earthquake, 65% of economic activity in Haiti was located in the Port-au-Prince area while economic opportunities—in agribusiness, manufacturing, and tourism—in outer provinces less vulnerable to environmental hazards lay dormant. In the last ten years, poverty declined by more than 8% across Haiti, while poverty in Port-au-Prince increased by 13%. While over 500,000 people have moved to secondary cities since the earthquake, still more are expected to migrate as the rainy season settles in and conditions in Port-au-Prince deteriorate. The new distribution of the population in Haiti offers a chance to develop new geographic growth poles. The Administration seeks funds in this supplemental request to meet the urgent needs of the newly displaced/migratory population while supporting the GOH's vision to embrace sound urban planning and development in new growth poles outside of Port-au-Prince.

This supplemental seeks funds to address critical health care, governance, security, and urgent infrastructure repairs (especially in energy and agriculture) in the earthquake affected areas in and around Port-au-Prince. Port-au-Prince will remain the administrative center of the country and the earthquake affected populace will require extended rehabilitative medical care, jobs, and enhanced security. The city's prior history of riots, organized gang activity, narco-trafficking, and politically-motivated killings, is a solemn reminder that the relatively calm security situation in Port-au-Prince today is fragile.

Haiti's recovery is a strategic, economic and development imperative for the United States. In countries like Haiti that are ravaged by poverty and natural disasters, the odds are long that all investments will be guaranteed success. However, the costs of doing nothing are potentially far greater. Haiti's struggles with poverty and attendant instability are historic. Just 600 miles off U.S. shores, an unstable Haiti challenges U.S. national security and that of its regional neighbors, with the potential for unregulated migration from Haiti; illicit trafficking of drugs, weapons and people; and increasing humanitarian assistance requirements. To address these potential conditions, the U.S. Government faces a foreign policy imperative to engage in robust, strategic and innovative diplomacy and development that draws upon the coalition of international partners that are vested in seeing a stable, economically viable, aid-independent Haiti.

The challenges faced by Haiti are numerous. While a long-term response to the earthquake requires a vast array of investments, the United States cannot and will not do everything. The U.S. must embrace the opportunity presented by the broad array of countries, multilateral institutions, non-governmental



organizations (NGOs), private sector and other stakeholders who seek a better future for Haiti. To date, the United States has coordinated and partnered with Haiti's other key donors—Brazil, Canada, the European Union, France, Spain, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank—and all parties are working to leverage every possible dollar for matching private sector dollars. Given the array of key donors, the U.S. must be selective and strategic about where and how it partners in Haiti's reconstruction and longer term development. The U.S. will make strategic investments in areas and sectors where it can materially and systemically add value and generate results, with the core objective of assisting Haiti in building its own institutions and capacity. The U.S. will seek to catalyze economic growth by investing in a focused country-led plan for agriculture, energy, and housing development and build long-term stability by strengthening the capacity and effectiveness of public administration, health care, and security institutions.

Guided by these imperatives and the priorities of the Haitian people, the U.S. Government seeks \$892.8 million in supplemental funding for reconstruction and development. Funding will enable the U.S. to partner with the Haitian Government and the international community to build a new Haiti—to address the country's greatest needs and to harness the wealth of opportunities and potential that has been unrealized for far too long. Moving forward into the recovery and reconstruction phase, the long-term vision of success is that Haiti becomes a more stable nation that contributes to regional and hemispheric stability and security and is characterized by sustained democratic governance, reduced vulnerability to natural disasters, and new economically vibrant metropolitan centers.

### **U.S. Government Effectiveness and Accountability**

An additional \$1.5 million of requested funding will help the Office of the Inspector General to ensure that USAID resources in Haiti are used for the greatest good and that additional oversight is provided on the ground in Haiti. Funding will support an array of oversight activities, including outreach and education, financial audits, performance audits, investigative activities, and coordination and staffing.

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**  
**PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE**  
**ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

**Diplomatic and Consular Programs**  
**(Including Transfer of Funds)**

*For an additional amount for "Diplomatic and Consular Programs" for necessary expenses for emergency relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction aid, and other expenses related to Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, and for other disaster-response activities relating to the earthquake, \$65,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this paragraph may be used to reimburse obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to enactment of this Act: Provided further, That up to \$3,700,000 of the funds made available under this heading may be transferred to, and merged with "Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service": Provided further, That up to \$290,000 of the funds made available under this heading may be transferred to, and merged with, "Repatriation Loans Program Account".*

This request provides \$65.0 million for the Diplomatic and Consular Programs account to address emerging needs resulting from the earthquake in Haiti. This includes evacuation costs, medical costs, and repatriation efforts. This includes:

- Up to \$3.7 million to be transferred to the Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service account for evacuation costs;
- Up to \$0.3 million to be transferred to the Repatriation Loans Program Account for assisting Americans to return to the United States;
- The remaining \$61.0 million in D&CP provides for emergency equipment, shelter transportation, and medical care at the Embassy.

**Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance**

*For an additional amount for "Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance" for necessary expenses for emergency relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction aid, and other expenses related to Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, and for other disaster-response activities relating to the earthquake, \$84,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this paragraph may be used to reimburse obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to enactment of this Act.*

This request provides \$84.5 million for reconstruction and repairs of DOS facilities, including safe and secure housing for 150 permanent United States Government direct hire staff in Haiti.

### **Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities**

*For an additional amount for "Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities" for necessary expenses for emergency relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction aid, and other expenses related to Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, and for other disaster-response activities relating to the earthquake, \$96,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this paragraph may be used to reimburse obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to enactment of this Act.*

This request includes \$96.5 million to be transferred to the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities account for peacekeeping in Haiti.

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**  
**RESOURCE REQUEST SUMMARY**  
(\$ in thousands)

<b>Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2010 Haiti Supplemental Request</b>
<b>Diplomatic and Consular Programs</b>	<b>65,000</b>
Diplomatic and Consular Programs Ongoing Operations	61,010
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	3,700
Repatriation Loans Program Account	290
<b>Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance</b>	<b>84,500</b>
<b>Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities</b>	<b>96,500</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>246,000</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**  
**DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS ONGOING OPERATIONS**

**RESOURCE REQUEST SUMMARY**

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2010 Haiti Supplemental Request</b>
<b>Diplomatic and Consular Programs Ongoing Operations</b>	
Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	55,261
Bureau of Public Affairs	174
Office of the Medical Director	585
Bureau of Administration	4,740
Bureau of Information Resource Management	250
<b>Total, D&amp;CP Ongoing Operations</b>	<b>61,010</b>

**DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS (D&CP) ONGOING OPERATIONS: \$61 MILLION**

The supplemental request of \$61.0 million for D&CP ongoing operations includes the following:

**Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs: \$55.3 Million**

Temporary space requirements include \$48.5 million to provide temporary housing and office space for up to 300 short- and long-term TDY personnel, to include dining facility.

\$6.8 million is urgently needed to quickly provide the American Embassy in Haiti urgently needed temporary lodging, supplies and consumables. Temporary lodging is required for permanently assigned personnel until more permanent repairs and replacement living quarters become available. There is a continuing need for fuel and diesel purchases to run vehicles, generators and the tent city, water, cleaning supplies, medical supplies, bedding/blankets, forklifts, and latrines for use on the embassy compound. Transportation requirements include vehicles, including flatbed trucks, refrigerated trucks, minivans for supplies, and security personnel transportation. Personnel costs include drivers, temporary duty personnel, residential furniture, appliances and generators.

### **Bureau of Public Affairs: \$0.2 Million**

This request of \$174,000 will support Bureau of Public Affairs (PA) additional staffing for the Haiti Task Force initially begun January 13, 2010. The estimated cost for additional staffing is \$120,000. Staff overtime for Haiti efforts began January 14, and is estimated at \$25,000. PA will incur \$29,000 in travel related expenses.

### **Office of the Medical Director: \$0.6 Million**

The estimated cost to send a WAE and two medical providers to Haiti for support over a nine month period is \$585,000. \$364,000 will provide for salary, per diem and allowances. Purchase and shipment of vaccines, general medical supplies, pharmaceuticals and community health kits is estimated at \$105,000. The Department will also have to replace four Alternate Medical Site Kits (\$25,000 per kit) and one Fly Away Kit (\$16,000 per kit) totaling \$116,000.

### **Bureau of Administration: \$4.7 Million**

The Bureau of Administration (A) cost estimates for the Haiti Relief, Recovery and Reconstruction in areas of emergency management preparedness are as follows:

- *Staffing FEMA National Response Coordination Center (NRCC)* –Staffing at the FEMA National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) 24/7, which begin on January 13, 2010, and ended in late February, for a cost of \$26,000.
- *Tent City Logistics Support* –Logistics support to set up a tent city to supply emergency shelters for temporary support personnel and ensure expeditious delivery to post. The immediate humanitarian requirement of \$2.4 million will be used to purchase items for Tent City, including washers and dryers, tents, cots, kits, mattresses, MRE's, water and water filtration equipment, air conditioners, shower units, latrines, rentals of C130 for transportation, and meals.
- *Personal Property Claims* – Provision of \$1.4 million will reimburse for loss of personal property owned by USG personnel.
- *Creole Language Support* – Two Creole language interpreters and a translator/project manager on-site. An estimated 6 month funding of \$288,000 is required to continue providing language services support.
- *Reopening Overseas Schools* – The Department in reopening schools for U.S. Government personnel. The \$545,000 will support hiring three consultants for psychological trauma response, multi-grade instruction, and distance learning; and reconstruction and replacement of destroyed materials (textbooks, workbooks, etc) and equipment (science equipment, computers, etc).
- *Haiti Task Force* – Additional custodial service and overtime utilities support to the Department's Haiti Task Force rooms. The 6 month funding requirement is \$30,000 for costs above normal operations. The duration of coverage is dependent on the duration of the Task Force.

- *Diplomatic Mail & Pouch Shipment* – The cost to ship Diplomatic pouches to Haiti has doubled since the earthquake. An estimated six month funding requirement of \$54,000 supports costs above current support for normal pouches to this post.

**Bureau of Information Resource Management: \$0.3 Million**

The request for \$250,000 includes the acquisition, shipping, and implementation of radio communication gear in Port a Prince, and technical contractor labor and the additional information technology infrastructure necessary to replace damaged equipment in the Embassy.

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**  
**EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE**  
**RESOURCE REQUEST SUMMARY**

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2010 Haiti Supplemental Request</b>
<b>Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance</b>	<b>84,500</b>

**EMBASSY, SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE: \$84.5 MILLION**

This supplemental request of \$84.5 million will provide funds for replacement housing for existing U.S. Government staff.

This amendment would provide \$84.5 million to in order to replace housing damaged in the earthquake and meet safe and secure housing requirements for direct-hire United States Government personnel in Haiti including \$72.5 million to provide housing for 150 permanent U.S. direct-hire staff in Government-owned housing including the acquisition and construction of housing units and \$12 million for maintenance contracts for these additional facilities (purchase 18 existing build-to-lease houses plus 19 currently under construction, exercise an option to purchase 16 additional units, and for acquisition and construction 97 more units on new sites).



**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**  
**EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE**

**RESOURCE REQUEST SUMMARY**

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2010 Haiti Supplemental Request</b>
<b>Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service</b>	<b>3,700</b>

**EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE (EDCS): \$3.7 MILLION**

The EDCS appropriation is used to meet unforeseen emergency requirements in the conduct of foreign affairs including evacuations of personnel, their families and in some cases, private U.S. citizens and third country nationals.

**Fly Away Team (Consular Affairs)**

The Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA) maintains "fly-away" teams on standby for crisis response. This request will provide resources for TDY travel support costs to Port-au-Prince and Santo Domingo for approximately 80 officers. The request of \$550,000 also includes cost of fly away kits including satellite phones.

**Department of State Evacuees**

This request of \$1,975,000 includes resources for 50 individuals during a maximum 180 day evacuation period. The costs reflect funding for lodging, per diem, and support costs.

**Other Costs**

An additional request of \$1,175,000 provides resources to fund high level delegations, awards for valor for contract employees, and memorial ceremonies for Department of State victims and employee family members. The request also includes a Donors Conference in New York to encourage multi-national support for the recovery of Haiti's economy and infrastructure hosted by the Secretary of State.

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**  
**REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT**

**RESOURCE REQUEST SUMMARY**

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2010 Haiti Supplemental Request</b>
<b>Repatriation Loans Program Account</b>	<b>290</b>

**REPATRIATION LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT: \$0.29 MILLION**

This supplemental request of \$290,000 will allow the Department of State to subsidize Repatriation Loans to U.S. citizens in Haiti. The FY 2010 subsidy rate for the Repatriation Loan Program of 58.05% will provide a loan level of \$500,000. It is expected that after the initial evacuation of U.S. citizens, additional Americans will come forward and request repatriation to the U.S.

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

**CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES**

**RESOURCE REQUEST SUMMARY**

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2010 Haiti Supplemental Request</b>
<b>Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities</b>	<b>96,500</b>

**CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES: \$96.5 MILLION**

The U.N. Peacekeeping Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), which was severely affected by the earthquake, is critical to providing a more secure and stable environment conducive to Haiti's recovery and long-term reconstruction. Following the earthquake, the UN Security Council adopted UNSCR 1908, which authorized an increase of 2,000 additional military personnel (for a total of 8,940) and an increase of 1,500 police personnel (for a total of 3,711) through the current mandate of October 14, 2010. The supplemental request includes a total of \$96.5 million for anticipated increases in MINUSTAH assessments, including \$28.5 million anticipated in FY 2010 assessments associated with the increased personnel authorization, and \$68 million for FY 2011 assessments to support both the expanded authorization and projected increases for MINUSTAH to operate in a more difficult, disaster recovery environment.

## **FOREIGN OPERATIONS**

### **PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE**

#### **International Disaster Assistance**

*For an additional amount for "International Disaster Assistance" for necessary expenses for emergency relief and rehabilitation, and other expenses related to Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, and for other disaster-response activities relating to the earthquake, \$350,700,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds appropriated in this paragraph may be used to reimburse obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to enactment of this Act: Provided further, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.*

This amendment would provide \$350.7 million to fund critical relief and rehabilitation activities and relief supplies to assist Haiti victims following the earthquake of January 12, 2010 in and around Port-au-Prince, Haiti, including reimbursement of obligations made prior to the enactment of this legislation. The funding provides for, among other activities, search and rescue efforts to locate victims, medical supplies and care, food, water, and sanitation needs, shelter, livelihoods support, and communications and logistical support.

The proposed total budget authority for FY 2010 in the FY 2011 Budget would increase by \$350.7 million as a result of this amendment.

#### **Food for Peace Title II**

*For an additional amount for "Food for Peace Title II Grants" for emergency relief and rehabilitation, and other expenses related to Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, and for other disaster-response activities relating to the earthquake, \$150,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds appropriated in this paragraph may be used to reimburse obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to enactment of this Act: Provided further, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.*

This amendment would provide an additional \$150 million for the Food for Peace Title II Grants account to fund emergency food aid needs, including reimbursement of obligations made prior to the enactment of this legislation, to assist Haiti victims following the earthquake of January 12, 2010 in and around Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

The proposed total budget authority for FY 2010 in the FY 2011 Budget would increase by \$150 million as a result of this amendment.

## **Economic Support Fund**

*For an additional amount for "Economic Support Fund" for necessary expenses for emergency relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction aid, and other expenses related to Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, and for other disaster-response activities relating to the earthquake, \$749,311,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: Provided, That of the funds appropriated in this paragraph, up to \$120,000,000 may be transferred to the Department of the Treasury for a contribution to a multi-donor trust fund for reconstruction and recovery expenses related to Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated in this paragraph, up to \$10,000,000 may be transferred to the United States Agency for International Development's "Operating Expenses" account for administrative costs relating to the purposes provided herein: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this paragraph may be transferred to the United States Agency for International Development's "Development Credit Authority" account for the purposes provided herein: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this paragraph may be transferred to accounts of the United States Agency for International Development and the Department of State to reimburse such accounts for obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to enactment of this Act: Provided further, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by this or any other Act: Provided further, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.*

This amendment would provide an additional \$749.3 million for recovery and reconstruction needs in Haiti. Funding is requested for infrastructure rehabilitation and technical assistance to the Government of Haiti to improve its public outreach capacity and facilitate its short-to-medium term operations with basic infrastructure and supplies.

The funding is requested for reconstruction needs to provide essential services including shelter and supporting water, sanitation, healthcare, and electricity infrastructure. Funding will also be provided for necessary investments in agriculture, financing, farm to market roads, and major roads, bridges, and ports. Of this amount, up to \$120 million can be transferred to the Department of the Treasury for a contribution to a multi-donor trust fund. This contribution will leverage significant resources from other donors toward the reconstruction and recovery efforts in Haiti. The authorizing legislation allowing a contribution to this fund is included in the General Provisions accompanying this request.

In addition, funding requested as part of this amendment can be transferred to the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Operating Expenses account for unanticipated staffing needs and can be used to reimburse other State and USAID accounts for expenses incurred in responding to the Haitian earthquake. Any transfers to the Development Credit Authority (DCA) account of funds provided under this heading would be in addition to the transfers provided in DCA's FY 2010 appropriation, allowing the Haiti mission to use the DCA mechanism without potentially displacing currently planned and anticipated DCA projects.

The proposed total budget authority for FY 2010 in the FY 2011 Budget would increase by \$749.3 million as a result of this amendment.

## **International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement**

*For an additional amount for "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement" for necessary expenses for emergency relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction aid, and other expenses related to Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, and for other disaster-response activities relating to the earthquake, \$143,489,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: Provided, That funds appropriated in this paragraph may be used to reimburse obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to enactment of this Act: Provided further, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.*

This amendment would provide an additional \$143.5 million for needed equipment and additional police advisors for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti to re-establish and expand its presence; support the Haiti National Police (HNP), restore training capacity to include equipment, supplies and infrastructure; re-establish detention capacity in Haitian prisons; enhance criminal justice sector support; restore HNP and Haitian Coast Guard counterdrug operational capacity; and includes projects to prevent and combat human trafficking.

The proposed total budget authority for FY 2010 in the FY 2011 Budget would increase by \$143.5 million as a result of this amendment.

## **USAID Inspector General**

*For an additional amount for the "Office of Inspector General" for necessary expenses for oversight of emergency relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction aid, and other expenses related to Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, \$1,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: Provided, That funds appropriated in this paragraph may be used to reimburse obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to enactment of this Act: Provided further, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.*

This amendment would provide \$1.5 million for the U.S. Agency for International Development's Office of Inspector General to provide appropriate oversight of increased funding for the Agency's relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction activities in Haiti.

The proposed total budget authority for FY 2010 in the FY 2011 Budget would increase by \$1.5 million as a result of this amendment.

**FOREIGN OPERATIONS**  
**RESOURCE REQUEST SUMMARY**

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2010 Haiti Supplemental Request</b>
<b>Relief Funding</b>	<b>500,700</b>
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	350,700
Food for Peace Title II	150,000
<b>Recovery and Reconstruction Funding</b>	<b>892,800</b>
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	749,311
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	143,489
<b>U.S. Government Effectiveness and Accountability</b>	<b>1,500</b>
USAID Inspector General	1,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,395,000</b>

**FOREIGN OPERATIONS**  
**RELIEF FUNDING**  
**RESOURCE REQUEST SUMMARY**

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2010 Haiti Supplemental Request
<b>Relief Funding (Total)</b>	<b>500,700</b>
<b>International Disaster Assistance (IDA)</b>	<b>350,700</b>
USAID Reimbursable Inter-Agency Agreements	126,612
USAID Standing Search and Rescue (SAR) Agreements	11,000
USAID/DART Program Support	558
USAID/OFDA Relief Commodities	24,000
Humanitarian Coordination Programs	9,000
Logistics/Non-Food Item (NFI) Programs	20,700
Shelter/Settlement/Livelihoods Programs	93,430
Health & Nutrition Programs	42,000
Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene Programs	18,000
Child Protection Programs	5,400
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>150,000</b>

**INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE: \$350.7 MILLION**

In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, President Obama named the USAID Administrator as the Unified Disaster Coordinator for the United States. The unique challenges the Haiti earthquake posed required a robust inter-agency response. With USAID in the lead, the U.S. Government leveraged the advantages in expertise and skills of numerous agencies. For example, Haiti marks the first time that domestic Disaster Medical Assistance Teams, domestic Disaster Mortuary Assistance Teams and International Medical Surgical Teams have been deployed for an international disaster. To date, USAID has spent \$338 million to respond to the devastating effects of the earthquake in Haiti. The supplemental seeks to reimburse USAID for these activities. It also includes costs of additional activities that USAID will engage in as the recovery phase continues.



## **USAID Reimbursable Inter-Agency Agreements: \$126.6 Million**

As the lead agency, USAID entered into inter-agency agreements with the Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency (DHS/FEMA), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Department of Defense (DOD), and the Peace Corps. The request includes an estimated \$126.6 million for reimbursable inter-agency agreements, including:

- \$49 million to DHS/FEMA. This includes funding for: Search and Rescue Teams; Mobile Emergency Response Unit; associated transportation costs; donations management services, coordination and support to help manage the significant level of in-kind offers by the public. These funds include those for the deployment of four additional Search and Rescue Teams (Miami Dade, Miami City, New York City, and Virginia Beach) to work with the two Search and Rescue Teams (Fairfax County and Los Angeles County) with which USAID has standing contracts. These six teams, totaling more than 400 people, were part of one of the most successful U.S. and international Urban Search and Rescue efforts in history—resulting in 140 live saves. A Mobile Emergency Response Unit was also supplied to help provide and facilitate emergency communications and coordination in a fluid environment and allow the Government of Haiti to have open lines of communications. With so many people affected by the earthquake, DHS/FEMA at USAID’s request provided certain relief commodities, such as meals ready to eat (MREs) and water.
- \$36.2 million to HHS for the provision of the following emergency health resources: Five 35-member Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs) on the ground in Haiti; a 40-person International Medical Surgical Response Team (IMSuRT); a 35-person Incident Response Coordination Team; a Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Assessment Team, and all of the associated transportation costs and some equipment caches. HHS began deploying these teams, which typically only deploy within the United States, within the first 48 hours after the earthquake. These teams were active and on the ground for five weeks, with the exception of the Mortuary Team which provided services approximately three weeks. Before departing, HHS teams alone had treated more than 31,000 patients. They also helped to strengthen local partners by transferring assets to be repurposed before their departure. This included more than 200 pallets of medical and surgical supplies, as well as a complete 250-bed capacity hospital with a full pharmaceutical module.
- \$40.5 million to DOD, including \$1.5m for the use of the USNS Lummus whose usual mission is to provide at-sea prepositioning for equipment and supplies needed to sustain a Marine Expeditionary Brigade. By virtue of the Lummus’s presence in Florida at the time of the earthquake, it was in a unique to position to swiftly provide services in Haiti, and an agreement between DOD and USAID was entered to handle humanitarian supplies. The Lummus delivered more than 120 pallets of relief supplies, in addition to approximately 5,000 16-ounce bottles of propane for temporary cook stoves in Haiti. The request also includes an estimated \$39 million for the provision and transportation of 2.7 million ready-to-eat meals, which were critical to life-saving and life-sustaining efforts in the aftermath of the quake. This amount does not include the costs of any other services, coordination, or support provided by DOD (e.g., transportation or logistical support).
- \$323,000 to the Peace Corps for technical services, primarily translation services for patients undergoing treatment aboard the USNS Comfort.

- \$589,000 to the U.S. Geological Survey, for the deployment of a team to conduct an assessment and seismological study of the impact of the earthquake, including evaluation of the potential for future large earthquakes and earthquake-triggered landslides.

#### **USAID Standing Search and Rescue (SAR) Agreements: \$11 Million**

The request includes an estimated \$11 million for costs associated with deploying the Fairfax County and L.A. County SAR Teams and the supplies they contributed. USAID funded two fully outfitted teams (comprised of 184 personnel and sniffer dogs) for two weeks, with a smaller, follow-on Fairfax Team for an additional two weeks that was on-call and also worked at the site of the Hotel Montana. Similar to the DMAT and IMSuRT teams, The SAR teams' contribution to Haiti continued after the departure of personnel through the contribution of flexible shelters and supplies for orphanages, training equipment for the GOH and its local first responders, and several firefighters who remained in Haiti to train local personnel. These two internationally certified U.S. teams are part of the larger UN International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) network.

#### **USAID/Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) Program Support: \$0.558 Million**

The request includes an estimated \$0.558 million for managing the response through the Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) and the Response Management Team (RMT), which are the key interagency teams that normally lead and coordinate U.S. Government disaster response. The relief phase includes the cost of deploying 38 personnel (transport, per diem, danger pay and post differential) for an average of 47 days as part of the DART, and supports the cost of the assessment, coordination and reporting capacity that underpins the USAID response to the disaster. This response is transitioning to a group that plays a bridge role working with the GOH, helping to oversee the continuing emergency programming as well as the transition and initial recovery phase activities. The group will be lead by a Senior Humanitarian Advisor and a team of four program/administrative staff and will be in Haiti from at least March through December of 2010, and possibly into 2011.

#### **USAID/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) Relief Commodities: \$24 Million**

Given the vast devastation caused by the earthquake and lack of supplies, USAID mobilized a large number of resources in a short amount of time. USAID has moved 243,000 items of relief commodities from its warehouses worldwide to Haiti. Funds totaling \$24 million are requested to cover transportation and to replenish the stocks of 25,000 kitchen sets, 17,230 rolls of plastic sheeting (serving 1,650 families), 111,600 water containers (serving 55,800 families), 74,208 hygiene kits (one kit serves one family for eight weeks) water treatment units, World Health Organization (WHO) health kits and other relief items.

### **Humanitarian Coordination Programs: \$9 Million**

The request includes \$9 million that is being used for coordination support, primarily through the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the UN cluster system, and InterAction. Coordination in Haiti is vital to the relief efforts. The U.S. has worked closely with the Government of Haiti, the United Nations, other donor nations, NGOs and the private sector. At the heart of these efforts is the UN cluster system, which brings together stakeholders (including aid providers) from across sectors (such as shelter or logistics) to address the most pressing issues and coordinate action.

### **Logistics/Non-Food Item (NFI) Programs: \$20.7 Million**

The request includes an estimated \$20.7 million for logistics and non-food items. With more than 1.5 million people affected by the earthquake and hundreds of thousands of Haitians migrating out of Port-au-Prince, logistical operations and non-food items, including services provided to the humanitarian community, are important to ensure aid reaches those who need it most. The U.S. has worked with the World Food Programme, the International Organization for Migration and the UN Humanitarian Air Service. USAID will fund continued logistical support and additional NFIs as people begin to move into transitional housing, move back to former neighborhoods, or relocate, as well as using schools and other community resources as they stand up capabilities and need basic supplies.

### **Shelter/Settlements/Livelihoods Programs: \$93.4 Million**

The request includes an estimated \$93.4 million for the USAID Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) program for Shelter/Settlements and Livelihoods. This amount addresses the need for approximately 10% of the beneficiary population. USAID/OFDA is working through the UN's Shelter Cluster on the ground in Haiti, coordinating its efforts with the GOH, other bilateral donors, international organizations and NGOs. USAID's efforts have been guided by and coordinated with the Shelter Reconstruction Working Group headed by USAID's Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade Bureau. The Working Group, in partnership with the UN's cluster leadership, developed a strategy for this sector that includes short term engagement and also leads into the Mission's longer term reconstruction efforts. These plans have been shared with the leadership of the GOH and discussed with other donors to bolster coordination and enable long-term efforts to build off of the immediate shelter needs.

The path to permanent housing has several phases. Through the Host Families and Communities program, OFDA plans to assist 92,500 households for 12 months; provide transitional shelter for 37,000 households for 12 months; and provide transitional settlements assistance for 7,400 households for 12 months.

Tarpaulin sheeting is an efficient means of providing shelter. It can be used for temporary, transitional shelter and in the building of permanent housing. It is important not only to families who have lost their homes, but also to allow host families to create more space to accommodate others. With the provision of an additional 10,000 rolls of plastic sheeting (beyond that described in the relief commodities section),

USAID can achieve its goal of providing protection for all by 1 June, either in transitional shelters, transitional settlements, or with host families and communities.

Livelihood activities are focused on clean up and the initial transition to improved shelter and settlements and cash-for-work programs (i.e., removing rubble, community organizing and other related activities), which have provided income for more than 12,000 Haitians. The recovery phase will see a continuation of these activities with the livelihoods component including a small scale agriculture sector consisting of cash-for-work to support such activities as the mango harvest, provision of seeds based on needs, and possible purchase and transport of fertilizer from the Dominican Republic.

### **Health and Nutrition Programs: \$42 Million**

The request includes an estimated \$42 million for health and nutrition services. In the relief phase, USAID worked closely with the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), NGOs and other members of the Health and Nutrition Clusters. This funding supported: the establishment and operations of mobile health clinics that will serve a total of 800,000 people over the course of 12 months; the improvement and repairs of health facilities that will serve 100,000 people for 12 months; implementation of disease prevention programs through immunizations for 1.2 million people; and therapeutic feeding centers for 1.2 million. In the recovery phase, this request will cover continued needs of the most vulnerable unaccompanied minors, the elderly, and others who will require specialized nutrition and health interventions.

### **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Programs: \$18 Million**

The request includes an estimated \$18 million for water, sanitation and hygiene interventions. This funding provides for the provision of 5 liters of clean water per person per day for more than 200,000 persons, and sanitation services including latrines, installation and rehabilitation of water taps, and community showers. Within the UN water and sanitation (WASH) Cluster, USAID and other partners have begun discussions with the Port-au-Prince municipal water authority and the GOH National Direction for Potable Water and Sanitation about using the municipal water network to provide safe drinking water to settlement sites. In the recovery phase, similar activities will focus on areas where the infrastructure has not become available, where transitional settlements have been established and/or in remote areas where traditional, communal facilities have yet to be repaired. These activities are vital to the health and well-being of the population as public health concerns persist.

### **Child Protection Programs: \$5.4 Million**

The request includes an estimated \$5.4 million for child protection services. During the relief phase the U.S. has supported implementing partners including UNICEF and Save the Children whose work focuses on the most vulnerable population—children. Specifically, funding supports the provision of safe spaces for children’s centers, psycho-social activities, assistance for GOH child protection, care for

unaccompanied children, and protection activities focused on orphanages as well as women heads of households. These activities will continue throughout the recovery phase.

**FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE II: \$150 MILLION**

Total emergency food assistance programming is currently planned at \$150 million. Current estimates are that up to two million people may need food aid in Haiti due to the earthquake. As in most natural disasters, initial needs are expected to decline as recovery occurs and people regain opportunities to earn money and purchase food. During that time, food aid activities will become more targeted toward children and the most vulnerable, and recovery activities, such as food for work programs, will expand. This includes more than \$68 million to supply the World Food Programme with more than 55,000 metric tons of Title II Emergency Food Assistance and \$55 million for proposals from Private Voluntary Organizations.

**FOREIGN OPERATIONS**  
**RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION FUNDING**  
**RESOURCE REQUEST SUMMARY**

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2010 Haiti Supplemental Request</b>
<b>Recovery and Reconstruction Funding (Total)</b>	<b>892,800</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund (ESF)</b>	<b>749,311</b>
Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) Recovery Activities	68,311
Community Stabilization	48,311
Rebuilding the Capacity of the Government of Haiti	10,000
Enhancing Citizen Participation in Relief and Recovery	10,000
Infrastructure	433,000
Shelter and Supporting Infrastructure	133,000
Energy Infrastructure	150,000
Agricultural and Industrial Infrastructure	150,000
Health	110,000
Health System Reconstruction	72,000
Health Services for Displaced Populations	30,000
Long-Term Rehabilitation and Disability Care for Earthquake Victims	8,000
Agriculture and Food Security	51,000
Rural Economic Growth and Development	16,000
Market Access and Value Chains	5,000
Agricultural Services and Institutional Strengthening	10,000
Natural Resource Management	20,000
Governance, Rule of Law, and Security	87,000
Public Institution and Civil Society Strengthening	62,000
Justice Reform and Human Rights	25,000

<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)</b>	<b>143,489</b>
<b>Governance, Rule of Law, and Security</b>	143,489
Justice Reform and Human Rights	2,500
Corrections	31,200
Policing	31,100
Counternarcotics	23,700
Trafficking in Persons	3,500
Peacekeeping	45,000
Program Development and Support	6,489

## RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION OVERVIEW

The expansion of opportunities beyond Port-au-Prince is a guiding principle for the GOH's vision for the future recovery and development of Haiti. There was consensus at the Preparatory Conference in the Dominican Republic on March 15-17 on this priority, which the GOH and other donors frequently emphasized. Half a million people have already left the overcrowded area of greater Port-au-Prince. An estimated 1.3 million people still live in temporary camps near the capital city. The location of new settlements for the displaced should be guided by two critical features: public safety and income earning opportunities. Disaster risks—from hurricanes, flooding and earthquakes—are well known. Given its location in the center of the Caribbean hurricane path and in between two active fault lines, Haiti cannot escape environmental threats. New poles of growth are anticipated to be located in areas of higher relative safety, with job opportunities in economic sectors that are adapted to withstand environmental threats.

Since 1994, Haiti has witnessed five devastating natural catastrophes, each destroying livelihoods that Haitians worked hard to rebuild. Overcoming this cycle of disaster requires an in-depth understanding of the threats. The U.S. has worked with leading scientists to map high risk areas by tracking flooding, landslides and storms over the past decades and complementing this analysis with projections on future hazards. This analysis has been shared and discussed with Haitian authorities and informed the GOH's preliminary vision document. It also is informing the drafting of the final Haitian National Reconstruction and Development Plan, which will be presented at the 31 March donors conference in New York.

Providing shelter and homes in secure communities for those most affected by the earthquake requires integrated and well-sequenced investments in housing, critical infrastructure such as roads, electricity, water and sanitation, as well as basic services in health and education. Additional investments in sectors with high job creation potential have to be supported by improvements in security, rule of law and governance and dramatic reductions in the vulnerability to environmental threats to give Haitians credible hope for a better future. The United States cannot play an effective and transformative role across all these sectors, but will make deep commitments in critical housing, energy and transport infrastructure,

health, agriculture and the environment as well as governance, rule of law and security. The U.S. will work with the Haitian Government and bilateral and multilateral partners to ensure that U.S. investments are part of well-designed sector and regional plans that maximize the impact and sustainability of each contribution.

**OFFICE OF TRANSITION INITIATIVES (OTI) RECOVERY ACTIVITIES: \$68.3 MILLION (ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND)**

The request includes \$68.3 million for USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI). USAID/OTI is unique in its ability to support unforeseen projects in such a fluid environment. The earthquake destroyed the physical infrastructure of all but one GOH Ministry. OTI is supporting short- and medium-term activities aimed at restoring the GOH's operational capacity. OTI is also prepared to address stabilization priorities as they arise. All of the programs below are currently active. The breakdown below will ultimately be conditions-based and determined by urgent priorities on the ground as identified in consultation with the GOH, other donors, and local communities.

**Community Stabilization: \$48.3 Million**

Employment and income are critical to long-term stabilization. In coordination with the GOH and other donors, USAID/OTI has launched a large-scale community stabilization effort through a temporary employment program. Additional funding will allow for the expansion of these programs and complementary projects both within and outside of Port-au-Prince, and enable increases in participants and the number of sites. Illustrative activities supported by additional funding include:

- Support for temporary employment for public works, including debris removal, construction of schools, canal clearing, and other critical flood mitigation and community infrastructure initiatives.
- Building on current recovery initiatives, such as debris management, that link manual labor with GOH and donor assets to the revitalization of infrastructure, and support for local government strengthening initiatives.
- Support for internally displaced persons (IDPs) resettlement efforts, including site preparation.
- Expansion of community stabilization activities to earthquake affected areas outside of Port-au-Prince such as Leogane and Petit Goave, and areas that have received large influxes of IDPs, such as Grande Anse and Artibonite.

**Rebuilding the Capacity of the Government of Haiti: \$10 Million**

In close coordination with bilateral and multilateral donors, international NGOs, and domestic counterparts, USAID/OTI is providing targeted and immediate support to Haiti's Government to help restore core government functions and enhance its management capacity. Additional funding will allow the program to increase technical assistance to the central and local governments as well as the development of physical infrastructure in order to expand the capability and capacity of government at all levels. Illustrative activities supported by additional funding include:



- Providing short-term technical assistance to key line ministries such as the Ministry of Planning, Finance, Interior and Public Works; for example, there is great need for GOH capacity building in disaster preparedness.
- Revitalizing and providing for GOH physical infrastructure at the national, sub-national and local levels of government in earthquake-affected areas and those areas with large influxes of IDPs; for example, refurbishing offices and providing equipment and furniture.

### **Enhancing Citizen Participation in Relief and Recovery: \$10 Million**

USAID/OTI will continue working to provide Haitians with the information they need to benefit fully from relief operations by assisting Haitian media and the GOH to restore external and inter-governmental communications. Supporting information flow to Haitians and re-strengthening communication systems has been critical to the success of on-the-ground efforts. USAID/OTI will work with Haitian radio stations, focusing on increasing the quality and quantity of humanitarian assistance news and information broadcast by Haitians. Additional funding will expand the scope of technical assistance to the GOH and Haitian media institutions in the form of training, education, equipment, and infrastructure. Illustrative activities supported by additional funding could include:

- Developing centrally-produced programming that is broadcast over radio and television to provide information on relief and recovery projects, such as information about GOH plans for resettlement of displaced families, reconstruction of public infrastructure and publicly-financed recovery activities, implemented by the GOH and International Community agency.
- Building the capacity of Haitian electronic media to produce more frequent and reliable news and information programs. Activities would include upgrading targeted equipment and facilities at media outlets, and supporting media and public perception survey data.
- Technical assistance support for the Ministry of Culture and Communications to develop strategic communications plans and implement multifaceted public outreach campaigns.
- Support for vulnerable groups (e.g., IDPs, young people and women) to engage in community-focused information campaigns that complement neighborhood and IDP camp-based recovery initiatives.

### **INFRASTRUCTURE: \$433 MILLION (ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND)**

The destruction wrought by this earthquake relative to the size of the Haitian economy is without precedent. The total damages and losses from the earthquake are estimated at \$7.8 billion, a figure equivalent to 120% of Haiti's GDP. The physical damage to infrastructure alone is estimated at \$4.3 billion. 105,000 homes have collapsed and more than 208,000 were damaged. The U.S. will focus infrastructure investments in greater Port-au-Prince and in one of the new growth poles the GOH is in the process of identifying, most likely in the north around Cap Haitian or in Haiti's breadbasket, the Artibonite region.

### **Shelter and Supporting Infrastructure: \$133 Million**

Port-au-Prince should be built back to a better standard. Reconstruction investments must decongest the city to a safer and more sustainable size, and institute building codes and effective zoning. The same

principles apply to the newly designated growth poles. The U.S. will support the GOH's stated priorities in the housing sector, both in Port-au-Prince and in one of the new or expanded secondary cities.

The request includes \$133 million for investments in new settlements. In Port-au-Prince, through a "sites and services" approach, the program would deliver an estimated 9,600 houses to homeless families. In two of the designated secondary cities, an additional 14,400 families would benefit from this program. These communities would have access to clean water, sewage, and electricity. Homes on allocated lots would be constructed incrementally to adequate building codes, supported by training in construction, supervised by experts, and include materials appropriate for the Haitian climates and customs. This would ensure the creation of thousands of temporary jobs in the construction sector and allow Haitians to gain the skills required to perform maintenance and find future employment in this sector. These 24,000 units would be home to 100,000-120,000 people. They would be integrated with planned investments by the United States and other donors and multilateral partners in social sectors, roads, security, rule of law and governance.

To allow permanent communities to flourish, it is crucial that clean, undisputed land title be awarded to new home owners. Ownership would provide a vital asset base to those who have lost virtually everything. The availability of collateral will ease borrowing constraints and inject capital into new small and medium size businesses that tie jobs to these new communities. The United States has had several promising exchanges with the Haitian, French, and Organization of American States (OAS) authorities on successful examples of land tribunals and community-based land adjudication programs. The U.S. will work with others to support the Haitian Government and other partners on a fair, peaceful and sustainable allocation of plots and the resolution of multiple property claims.

### **Energy Infrastructure: \$150 Million**

The already fragile power system in Haiti was further weakened by the earthquake. The numerous collapsed buildings in the affected areas have significantly damaged the low voltage system. Expanding access is instrumental in raising incomes and powering schools, clinics and government buildings, but requires deep and catalytic investments and sector reform, where the U.S. can be one of several strong partners. Programmatic detail for activities in the energy sector will be further developed as more detailed needs assessments are completed. Before the earthquake, less than 30% of Haitians had access to electricity, with roughly half of current users tapping into the national grid illegally. Even for businesses and homes attached to the grid, supply is often erratic and only available for a few hours a day. The weak electricity sector is frequently voiced as a critical roadblock to a growing private sector in Haiti.

Requested supplemental funding would rehabilitate the electricity system in Port-au-Prince and expand service through improved generation, transmission and distribution. Investments will first target priority buildings such as government buildings, hospitals, clinics, schools, and police stations, as well as industry and commercial businesses to generate jobs and increase economic productivity.

Effective energy sector governance and management are imperative to ensuring the sustainability of these investments. Prior to the quake, total system losses were about 55% and the public utility, Electricité d'Haiti (EDH), required substantial budgetary transfers of over \$100 million per year (or 12% of the

national budget) from the Ministry of Finance to cover its losses. Fewer than half of all the consumers receiving service were registered and few of those had operating meters. The earthquake has and will continue to hinder billing and collection in the short term.

U.S. assistance will help reform and enhance the capacity of EDH and support the Haitian Government's efforts to establish a regulatory framework and independent body, promoting transparency, accountability, fair pricing and competition in the sector. This includes efforts to enhance revenue collection and operational efficiency. A particular focus will be the construction of new generating power, transmission and distribution in one of the new growth poles, possibly Cap Haitien, in line with U.S. support for new housing developments. Power sector investments will make use of new technologies that provide substantial gains in efficiency and utilize renewable energy resources to the extent possible. Key investments may include a management contract for EDH, and new and repaired generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure to expand services to 60% of the country. Pending completion of a commercial/technical viability analysis, the U.S. Government may invest in a new 120MW power plan with associated substations to distribute power to new growth poles. The supplemental request will enable the U.S. to leverage additional financing, particularly from the private sector.

### **Infrastructure for a Growing Agricultural and Industrial Sector: \$150 Million**

Generating income earning opportunities in agriculture and industry, especially in new growth poles, will be essential to build a stronger Haiti and follow the Haitian Government's vision to emerge from decades of aid dependency. The single most frequently voiced concern by Haitian leaders is that future natural disasters once again hit an overcrowded capital. New communities that shelter the displaced will thrive only if they are integrated with local and international markets. Investments in infrastructure have to start now to create thousands of jobs in the short term. These critical investments will ensure that over the next two years, temporary jobs in construction are replaced by employment opportunities in new enterprises. As such they form the necessary backbone for the sustainability of all our planned assistance in housing, health and governance.

The inadequacy of Haiti's single international transport hub in Port-au-Prince became clear in the wake of relief efforts, when life-saving shipments and planeloads could not reach the affected populations. Poor market integration also carried a high social cost in 2008, when produce was rotting in the port while malnutrition soared in remote and inaccessible communities. As long as poor roads and the sole international container port concentrate economic activity in Port-au-Prince, migrants will be compelled to resettle in the greater metropolitan area, posing challenges for adequate service delivery, enforcement of building codes and disaster risk mitigation.

In line with the GOH's key priority of decentralizing economic opportunity, the U.S. will support investments in a secondary container port. The GOH is continually refining its national development plan, but a secondary port may be located around Saint-Marc or Cap Haitien and promises to be a magnet for increased exports in high-value fruits and vegetables as well as apparel. Proximity to the world's largest market is a major asset to Haiti and can be the source of accelerated economic development over the coming five to ten years. In the apparel sector, time to market gains importance with fast evolving

consumer tastes. In agriculture, Haiti's mangoes are currently flown to the U.S. by plane at very high costs for want of efficient ports and frequent container vessels to Miami. Other produce rots in storage facilities and Haiti's premium coffee beans are regularly sold informally across the border to the Dominican Republic as modern Haitian processing and shipment facilities do not currently exist. The chaos of reconstruction and attendant congestion caused by the influx of rebuilding supplies through the roads and ports of Port-au-Prince will undoubtedly slow the pace of market. It will therefore be critical to open up a new viable port of entry and exit elsewhere in the country. The secondary port would be integrated with U.S. investments in energy in an effort to lay the foundations for small and medium size businesses to prosper and to attract modern companies into competitive industrial parks to take advantage of Haiti's dedicated workforce and nascent economic potential.

U.S. funds will rehabilitate and modernize infrastructure (especially infrastructure damaged by the earthquake) that drives productivity in the agricultural sector. At the heart of these investments are new post-harvest processing facilities (e.g., storage warehouses and sorting, packaging and processing facilities) that improve the quality, life and marketability of produce, around 700 kilometers of rehabilitated irrigation canals with 500 linear kilometers of soil erosion control measures as well as up to 425 kilometers of feeder roads that link these target areas of increased productivity with markets in new settlements. Most of this work will be done using cash-for-work programs that maximize job creation at a time when the rest of the economy embarks on the road to recovery. Approximately 25 secondary bridges and roadways may also be rehabilitated under the program, especially those that link key agricultural areas with markets, secondary cities, and ports.

#### **HEALTH: \$110 MILLION (ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND)**

Members of the Haitian Diaspora in Canada, France and the U.S. play a significant role in professional life in the societies of which they are members. The Haitian Government is committed to creating the same set of opportunities back home. Unemployment, sickness, limited education and lack of adequate nutrition often pose roadblocks in the lives of young Haitians and prevent them from reaching their full potential and becoming more active and productive members of society.

Despite progress over the past decade, notably in halving the HIV rate, Haiti's health indicators remain the worst in the Western Hemisphere. The maternal mortality ratio is 630 per 100,000 live births, up from 523 per 100,000 in 1999. While 85% of pregnant women obtain some type of prenatal care, only one in four has skilled attendance at delivery. One in 14 Haitian children dies before his or her fifth birthday. Immunization coverage, at just over 50%, is well below the WHO goal of 90%. The earthquake has posed dramatic additional challenges to the healthcare sector. Fifty hospitals and clinics have been completely destroyed. Approximately 4,000 amputees need ongoing support, a scenario particularly devastating in country where the majority of the population travels by foot and bicycle. Temporary camps and new settlements require rapid and sustained solutions to minimize the risk of infectious disease. Children are left traumatized and at risk of violence.

Consistent with President Obama's Global Health Initiative, launched in 2009, the central task of the U.S. health strategy is to assist with the delivery of priority health services, expand access to basic care, and strengthen core public health functions, such as childhood immunization, epidemiologic surveillance, and

standard setting. A coordinated response to urgent medical emergencies in the wake of the earthquake should ultimately lay the foundation for a sustainable long-term approach for the delivery of health services.

The U.S. is a leading provider of health care in Haiti. The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program has played a catalytic role in combating HIV. Significant U.S. expertise in health care can be leveraged to partner effectively to transform this sector. At the same time, the United States must work with the Haitian Government and those bilateral and multilateral partners that have signaled significant investments in education to ensure that Haitians have access to a range of essential services as they rebuild their lives and communities.

A total of \$110 million is requested for additional efforts in Haiti. These funds will support reconstruction of Haiti's health system (\$72 million), provision of health services and critical health information for displaced persons, both in temporary settlements and newly emerging communities and growth poles (\$30 million), and long term rehabilitation and care for earthquake victims (\$8 million). Activities are designed to supplement the ongoing U.S. health programs in Haiti, to strengthen the capacity of the GOH Ministry of Health (MOH) and to coordinate with other health care providers in Haiti.

#### **Health System Reconstruction: \$72 Million**

New investments will construct or renovate and equip 15 to 20 health facilities at the decentralized Health Commune Unit (UCS) level, strategically selected to establish services in new settlements for those displaced by the earthquake, both in greater Port-au-Prince and in the two new growth poles. Upgrades are also required to improve trauma care at the State University Hospital and ensure emergency response capacity at further three provincial hospitals (including ambulances), selected to serve as reference hospitals for the U.S.-supported UCS networks. The United States plans to support the management and operational costs of new facilities, implemented through proven partnerships between the MOH and experienced NGOs.

The reconstruction and expansion of basic medical care requires a U.S. commitment to training and educational programs for para-medical and allied health professionals such as pharmacy assistants, lab technicians, emergency medical technicians, nurse-anesthetists, nurse-midwives, physician's assistants and information technology specialists. To place these investments on a sustainable footing, the U.S. proposes to support the MOH to play an increasingly greater role in leading, planning, coordinating and supervising healthcare spending, including new avenues for health financing (e.g., insurance programs) and provision of salaries for health professionals. These efforts would work closely with the Development Authority that the GOH intends to establish.

#### **Health Services for Displaced Populations: \$30 Million**

Primary health care and health education is especially critical for populations displaced by the earthquake. The U.S. will support NGOs and MOH mobile clinics that provide care to populations in the temporary

settlements, especially for prenatal care, immunization, nutritional counseling and treatment of malnutrition, family planning, prevention of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections services. This is complemented by targeted activities on safe water, good hygiene and management of camp sanitation and public education activities on preventive and environmental health.

Improvements in healthcare delivery and increased access in cities and communes throughout the country is a key element in the enhanced services that will attract displaced populations to new settlements outside of Port-au-Prince. A root cause of the overcrowding of the capital is the lack of basic services in Haiti's regions. The U.S. will play a key role to ensure Haitians find the services and opportunities in safer areas that give credible hope for a new beginning.

### **Long-Term Rehabilitation and Disability Care for Earthquake Victims: \$8 Million**

Many of the trauma victims of the earthquake require follow-up surgery, notably orthopedic, neurosurgical and plastic, as well as rehabilitation care in the form of prosthetics, physical therapy, psychiatric support and long-term disability care for spinal cord injuries and loss of sight.

The U.S. will make available funding to establish government programs for the disabled, including: setting of standards for prosthetic devices; supervision and oversight of services; monitoring and evaluation of needs; determination of training requirements for human resource capacity development; decentralization of government oversight and program management to the provincial level; and revisions to the building code to ensure all new public buildings are accessible to persons with disabilities.

### **AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY: \$51 MILLION (ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND)**

Agriculture is central to the Haitian economy, generating nearly 25% of GDP and employing over 60% of the population. Although the agricultural sector was not severely or directly impacted by the earthquake, it is under increasing pressure to provide an engine for economic recovery and employment opportunities. The importance of jump-starting agriculture productivity immediately has been echoed strongly by the GOH and throughout the donor community. Without a quick infusion of resources into Haiti's agricultural sector and its related infrastructure, the economic development of the country will not succeed. Consistent with President Obama's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative (GHFSI), the U.S. will use supplemental funds to focus on three broad goals put forth by the GHFSI doctrine and embraced by the GOH: jump-starting rural economic growth and development, rapidly expanding farmer access to markets and value chains, and quickly re-establishing agricultural services and rebuilding institutional capacity.

Closely linked to Haiti's ability to develop a functioning agriculture sector, and more urgently, to its ability to withstand future hurricane seasons, is the need for radically improved natural resource management in Haiti. In addition to funding watershed management programs, one of the key ways in which supplemental funds will address natural resource management is through a targeted program to grow the market for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). Encouraging large-scale adoption of LPG to meet energy needs in urban areas of Haiti is one of the most promising strategies to decrease charcoal

consumption and reduce the rate of deforestation and environmental degradation in Haiti. By targeting urban households and commercial businesses with this program, it is calculated that charcoal consumption could be reduced by 153,750 tons and 71 million trees could be saved.

### **Rural Economic Growth and Development: \$16 Million**

U.S. support will help stimulate gains in agricultural productivity to increase national food supply, create new opportunities for rural employment, and alleviate food insecurity. The focus crops will be both staples to augment caloric intake, and fruits, vegetables, and cash crops to improve diet, nutrition, and income. Additionally, improvements in poultry, aquaculture and fisheries, and livestock health will be emphasized. Watershed management activities will support sustainable productivity, mitigate environmental damage, create rural employment, and assure adequate water supply.

More specifically, U.S. investments will help strengthen agricultural input distribution systems by supporting the delivery of urgently-needed seeds, fertilizer, cultivation equipment and tools through farmer and community groups. Revenues from the sales of inputs will be re-invested in additional and expanded service delivery to members so that the sector is self-sustainable and commercially viable. U.S. funds will be used to train and deploy Haitian technical trainers and extension agents, and provide basic preparation for higher education in other countries. Technical assistance for improved cultivation of vegetables for home consumption and for market will be provided. Funds will also be used to support vaccination programs for swine and chickens.

### **Market Access and Value Chains: \$5 Million**

Funds from the supplemental will assist farmers, farmer organizations, entrepreneurs and food industries to develop management and marketing capacities, improve reporting, analysis and access to agricultural statistics and market information, and provide credit to stimulate local commerce. Investment in these areas will create new businesses, jobs and services that provide new market opportunities, increased dietary diversity, and increased food supply and rural incomes. It will also assist farmers and marketers to reduce waste and loss from food spoilage, include improved harvesting and storage techniques, sorting, grading and packaging, efficient processing, and improved rural roads to increase market access. Development of new rural markets will help support the displaced population and provide new opportunities for rural employment and income generation.

U.S. support will help recapitalize the farm sector for operations for the next two growing seasons. This will include supporting targeted concessional credit programs with appropriate training to farmer groups and small businesses (including crops, horticulture, livestock, and aquaculture). U.S. funds will help support operations of the credit programs, while the loan capital will be provided by international financial institutions. Grant or micro-finance programs will be made available to the rural population for post-harvest facilities such as but not limited to dry and cold storage, processing plants and milling (this will be done in concert with other donors). It will also support training for private enterprises in value-addition, marketing and processing, helping to stimulate immediate job creation.

### **Agricultural Services and Institutional Strengthening: \$10 Million**

Supplemental funds will help provide basic services such as access to inputs and supplies, extension and training, and credit. Programs will focus on limited-resource farmers and displaced populations, and areas with the greatest potential to increase employment. To ensure sustainability of the private sector investments, a focus on capacity building at the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agricultural University will be emphasized to strengthen research, teaching and extension. Additional emphasis on strengthening Haiti's regulatory programs and policy environment will complement all other investments. Government and university infrastructure was greatly impacted by the earthquake and will require significant resources to repair, rebuild, and expand where necessary.

More specifically, U.S. support will help build urgently-needed temporary housing structures (tents and prefab buildings) for offices and classrooms for the ministry and agriculture university. There is urgent need for trained personnel to provide technical extension to the rural community. Funds will be used for immediate strengthening of the capacity of vocational and technical colleges (including teaching, research and extension staff) in the priority corridors. Funds will be used to begin to train eligible students in critical technical fields and to become technical educators, and to establish in-service and certification training in key areas.

### **Natural Resource Management: \$20 Million**

For generations, Haitians have used forest resources as charcoal for cooking fuel. The resulting deforestation has made Haiti disproportionately vulnerable to rains, hurricanes and floods as it has limited natural watersheds.

These supplemental funds will be used to support watershed management. Activities will support sustainable productivity, mitigate environmental damage, create rural employment, assure adequate water supply, and address deforestation resulting from charcoal overproduction. Funds will provide support to strengthen community-led processes that will identify within six months natural resource management priorities, including watershed infrastructure (small dams, dikes, reservoirs), tree-planting (especially high-value coffee and mango trees and fast-growing neem trees), terracing, and ridge farming.

Funds will also promote the use of efficient, clean, and accessible cooking technologies that reduce exposure to particulates or indoor air pollution and limit incentives for charcoal harvesting. One aspect of this strategy is to promote large-scale adoption of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), particularly in Port-au-Prince, new urban growth poles, and among IDPs who currently have limited cooking fuel and can more readily adopt LPG. This program will address the key barriers to large-scale market transformation from charcoal-based cooking to LPG-based cooking by subsidizing LPG stoves and investing in LPG stove manufacturers and engaging in an aggressive public information campaign.



**GOVERNANCE, RULE OF LAW, AND SECURITY: \$230.5 MILLION (\$87 MILLION ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND AND \$143.5 MILLION INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT)**

The earthquake severely undermined the already weak capacity of the Government of Haiti. An estimated 17% of the civil service was killed, including many in senior management and policy-making positions. Many more civil servants are unable to return to work, either because they are injured, have been displaced from their homes, or must care for their relatives. For those that can return, working conditions are abysmal. Twenty-eight of 29 government ministry buildings were destroyed, government records and correspondence were ruined, and the capacity for carrying out day-to-day public sector functions has been significantly disrupted. The devastating impact on the civil service and government institutions makes the challenge of rebuilding Haiti much greater than in other recent natural disasters where governments were able to function and respond at close to pre-disaster levels. At the same time, pursuant to the GOH's decentralization strategy, this is the right moment to begin to quickly build local government capacity, especially in the new growth poles. The GOH requires urgent support to regain its basic functions and to begin the long road to rebuilding and strengthening its capacity and delivering core services at both the national and local levels.

One of the most immediate concerns is security. According to recent press reports, looting and violence, including violence against women, have increased. Action by the Haitian National Police (HNP), the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), and international partners including the U.S. is critical to preventing a further increase in civil disorder as criminals (particularly organized gangs) take advantage of the disruptions to expand illegal activities. Competition over aid and misallocation, hoarding, and other manipulation of relief assistance could incite violence. Lawlessness could also result in food, water, fuel and other relief supplies becoming the target of looting and exploitation by criminal gangs. Logistical concerns such as a lack of fuel and electricity for police equipment are hindering security efforts; unless these are addressed the potential for increased criminal activity will remain high. Sustained criminal activity also creates the perception that the GOH does not have the capacity to provide security and basic services.

Therefore, a key focus of the FY 2010 supplemental funding will be to help the GOH urgently rebuild its institutional capacity at both central and local levels; support its ability to make strategic decisions and manage large aid flows; and provide coordinated, systemic support to the justice system, including courts, police, corrections, counternarcotics and criminal justice needs. As police continue to return to the streets, it will be important to quickly reestablish the Haitian criminal justice system and assist the Haitians to bring their system to a standard higher than before the earthquake. The goal of U.S. assistance will be to provide the GOH and MINUSTAH with the resources and guidance they need to reestablish the security sector in and around Port-au-Prince. Additional funds are requested to combat trafficking in persons, which is of critical concern in light of recent press reports.

**Public Institution and Civil Society Strengthening: \$62 Million ESF**

The request of \$62 million will build capacity for national and local government to provide essential services in the short-term as well as plan, manage and budget for day-to-day operations in order to build institutional capacity for the long term. At the national level, immediate support will focus on building the capacity of the Ministry of Interior and Local Government, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and the proposed Interim Haiti Recovery Commission (IHRC). The impact of the earthquake on the elections

process is significant and work must begin immediately if elections are to hold to pre-existing timetables. In the interest of expediency, funds in support of elections programs will be taken from the FY 2010 base budget.

Haiti's profound development and political challenges have been in part the result of weak public institutions that are vulnerable to corruption, including poor public financial management, inefficient procurement, land titling and commercial licensing systems. These challenges have been exacerbated by the earthquake. Government revenues are expected to fall sharply, just as demands on government services grow and the government's institutional and professional capacity to respond has been deeply compromised. By investing, with technical assistance, in the Finance Ministry and other key institutions, the U.S. will partner with Haitians to improve their ability to build and manage their budget in a transparent fashion, strengthen tax collection, and effectively use limited resources in support of their development plan. The Treasury Department will be the primary implementer of technical assistance to the Ministry of Economy and Finance. This request will provide complementary support to bolster these efforts in the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the IHRC, the Ministry of Interior and Local government, and other key institutions.

U.S. support will also help bolster the government's efforts to rebuild and right-size the civil service. The next few months provide an opportunity to reconsider the size, composition, and pay scale of the civil service, to build strong institutions, and move toward a more streamlined and professional staff. At the same time, the GOH urgently will require assistance in immediately adding to its professional capacity, drawing from recent graduates, young professionals and the Haitian Diaspora. Toward that end, the supplemental will fund a new Haitian Fellows Program that will recruit young professionals to work in challenging, responsible positions in direct support of senior Haitian policymakers. Fellows would be recruited for 1-2 year periods with the goal of ultimately integrating them into permanent government positions to have a lasting impact on GOH institutional capacity.

Haiti will be receiving substantial donor inflows from around the world in the coming months, and there is an urgent need to strengthen the capacity of the GOH to coordinate donor inflows, ensure they are directed to the highest priority needs, and otherwise effectively manage resources. Toward that end, the GOH has proposed establishing an Interim Haiti Recovery Commission (IHRC) with the authority to establish priorities and undertake critical analyses, planning, and programming. The IHRC would be co-chaired by the Prime Minister of Haiti and an international co-chair, with representation of major donors (currently Brazil, Canada, the European Union, France, Spain, Venezuela, the United States, the United Nations, the World Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank) on the Board. After 18 months, the IHRC would evolve into a fully Haitian managed Haitian Development Authority, with the former IHRC Board acting as an Advisory Committee. At this time, the ultimate structure and scope of the IHRC has not yet been finalized. Funds from the supplemental will allow the U.S. to provide strong support to the IHRC and other bodies to help effectively manage donor resources, build GOH capacity, and ensure funds are directed toward the most urgent priorities.

The request will also build the capacity of local government authorities with municipalities that have accepted displaced populations for delivery of essential services. With this assistance, local authorities in new growth poles will develop the ability to plan, coordinate, manage, and budget for day-to-day

governance and the provision of basic services. These funds will also provide technical support to local communities in new growth poles to participate in the reconstruction and development process.

## **Justice Reform and Human Rights: \$25 Million ESF and \$2.5 Million INCLE**

It is essential that Haiti's justice system be reformed and strengthened to complement the substantial reforms that occurred within the Haitian National Police prior to the earthquake and that are planned in the future. Unless a competent justice system exists to adjudicate individuals arrested by the HNP in a timely manner, the accused will languish in pre-trial detention for extended, and even indefinite, periods of time. This situation existed prior to the 12 January earthquake, creating overcrowded prisons and perpetuating a judicial system susceptible to individual corruption and bereft of legitimacy in the eyes of the Haitian people. As escaped prisoners and new detainees are brought back into the system, it is imperative that judicial processing mechanisms are put into place. Furthermore, the Haitian justice system must become the guarantor of human rights for the Haitian people. This is especially the case for the most vulnerable Haitian citizens, to include women and children who are subject to trafficking, gender-based violence, and other human rights abuses.

It is therefore essential to create an integrated system for justice service delivery to operate more effectively in Haiti's 18 court jurisdictions with a special focus on earthquake-affected areas. Activities will assist the GOH in the following areas. In particular, U.S. assistance will be focused on revising the Criminal and Civil Codes, improving the capacity of GOH justice institutions, and strengthening human rights protections.

Assistance for revising the Criminal and Civil Codes will be focused on support for the Presidential Commission on Code Reform, for a national process to vet the new code, to train responsible personnel throughout the penal system for their implementation and support for the Parliament to pass necessary reforms and implementing legislation.

To help improve the capacity of GOH institutions, the U.S. will support the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP) to develop and execute a post-earthquake justice strategy, and contribute financially to the physical reconstruction GOH justice institutions (such as the Ministry of Justice and Public Security building, the National Magistrates Training School, and a network of Justice Centers in key locations such as IDP camps). The U.S. will also make available salary support for regional judicial, prosecutorial, police, and policy task forces. Finally, U.S. representatives will provide training, mentoring, and technical assistance for judiciary and justice system personnel as well as the Minister and the MJSP to conduct, develop, and implement justice system and anti-corruption strategies.

In the area of human rights, the U.S. will provide support to GOH authorities responsible for civil and human rights protection, including the Child Protection Unit of the Haitian National Police. Funds will be used to support human rights training for relevant personnel in HNP and the National Ombudsman Office. These initiatives should decrease trafficking in persons, promote trafficking prevention and enable prosecution for trafficking crimes.

**Corrections: \$31.2 Million INCLE**

Much of the detention capacity within the Port-au-Prince area has been compromised, with the National Penitentiary suffering the worst damage. Of the estimated 5,400 prisoners being held across the Port-au-Prince area, more than 4,300 have escaped. U.S. assistance funds for corrections would support the repair of damaged facilities and provide supplies and equipment to existing corrections personnel to replace items that were lost in the earthquake. Key elements of the program would include replacement uniforms and equipment for corrections officers, repairs for two prison facilities in Port-au-Prince, funds to expedite completion of a women's prison to meet the needs of vulnerable populations in Haiti, infrastructure improvements and repairs of regional correctional facilities outside Port-au-Prince, support for a community corrections program, and training and vetting for corrections personnel.

**Policing: \$31.1 Million INCLE**

The HNP training academy is dependent on donor support for its training and equipping needs which include basic police equipment, uniforms, food, radios and hygiene supplies. To reestablish Haitian police presence on the streets, supplemental funds would provide urgently needed items to support the HNP on a short-term basis utilizing existing funding mechanisms. As the security situation stabilizes, funds would support HNP police academy classes with needed supplies on a continuing basis including the replacement of uniforms and equipment that were lost in the earthquake. Funds will also support the reconstruction of an HNP headquarters and selected additional commissariats and sub-commissariats that were destroyed in the earthquake. Finally, funds would be used to assist the HNP in rebuilding its command and control capability, improve its accountability mechanisms and support immediate salary needs if requested.

**Counternarcotics: \$23.7 Million INCLE**

Restoring the operational capacity of the Haitian Coast Guard, the Drug Enforcement Administration-supported HNP drug unit (BLTS), and anti-money laundering and anti-corruption units is critical in the aftermath of the earthquake to combat the corrosive effects of narcotics trafficking and corruption on the government and its officials. U.S. funds would combat interdiction shortcomings resulting from the earthquake and its impact on operational capacity through deployment of an aviation package designed to establish an immediate capacity to interdict drug transshipments, and the re-establishment and expansion of BLTS presence at strategic locations throughout the country. Such activities would be performed in coordination with the GOH, the Dominican Republic and other U.S. interagency partners.

In coordination with the Dominican Republic, aviation support would be provided for approximately six to nine months while comprehensive training, mentoring and equipment support would be provided to the BLTS to expand and enhance its capacity to support ground interdiction operations. While aviation support is required in the short term to address immediate concerns caused by the earthquake and its impact on BLTS capabilities, Haiti may require aviation support for interdiction even after its capacity to conduct ground operations is re-established and enhanced due to the likely increase in trafficking patterns to the central Caribbean in response to U.S. counternarcotics efforts in Mexico and Central America.

U.S. funds would be used to improve BLTS capacity and presence at strategic points throughout Haiti. In particular, they would purchase required, vehicles, equipment, develop a communications architecture linking BLTS units, and establish a Combined Intelligence Fusion Command and Control Center for intelligence analysis, operational coordination, and link with JIATF-S. To expand BLTS presence, funds would pay for the refurbishing Killick base and pier and for the design and development of a new base in Port-de-Paix. U.S. assistance will also strengthen Haitian counter-narcotics capacity through the Expansion of anti-money laundering training to selected GOH institutions and provincial entities. Finally, U.S. funds would support the expansion of Integrated Financial Management System to include local government entities, and expansion of GOH anti-corruption units nation-wide.

### **Trafficking in Persons: \$3.5 Million INCLE**

The problem of human trafficking is an acute human rights and security issue in Haiti. Accordingly, U.S. assistance would be used to build the capacity of the Brigade for the Protection of Minors (BPM). It would pay for the hiring of 100 additional BPM officials to enhance the capacity of the BPM and immigration officials to screen for human trafficking of children, referring them to appropriate service providers for their protection. Dedicated personnel will focus on emergency response to worldwide trafficking situations, starting with trafficking in Haiti. G/TIP will use funds to support legislative reforms to criminalize all forms of trafficking in persons and to work with the GOH on legislative reforms that will advance efforts already underway by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST) to complete its revision of its comprehensive anti-trafficking bill, ultimately for the resubmission to Parliament for its consideration. Activities would also include rebuilding the capacity of NGOs working to protect *restaveks* and supporting family reunification.

### **Peacekeeping: \$45 Million INCLE**

The U.S., through the Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), provides support to MINUSTAH including the secondment of 50 police advisors, five corrections advisors, and one drug specialist. In the near term, it will be important for MINSUTAH to have a visible presence on the ground to assist rallying the current HNP to return to work and to assist the corrections department with temporary detention facilities and proper inmate control. Restoring the training capacity of the HNP and the correctional service will be equally important to build the basic capacity of the GOH to provide security for its citizens. U.S. funding would support a deployable contingent of former UN police advisors and Creole-speaking corrections advisors. This would be in line with the UN Security Council's decision to increase the police component by 1,500 or to relieve some of the U.S. CIVPOL on the ground. Funds will also ensure the contingent is self-sustaining to avoid placing additional strain on already limited UN supplies and equipment.

Further, these funds would increase the U.S. police and corrections officer contribution to MINUSTAH from 50 and 5 to 80 and 10, respectively. They would pay for the construction of a temporary camp for the U.S. contingent and enough supplies to make them self-sustaining. U.S. assistance would also provide for the procurement of emergency supplies, replacement uniforms and equipment lost as a result

of the earthquake and purchase additional equipment needed to support an increased personnel contribution to MINUSTAH. Finally, they would support the training and equipping of a Formed Police Unit for immediate support the MINUSTAH mission in the areas of crowd/riot control and protection of UN facilities and personnel.

### **Program Development and Support: \$6.5 Million INCLE**

Funding will be used for the salaries, benefits, allowances and travel to support additional staffing to the justice and corrections program and will provide programmatic support and oversight to expanded and new projects.

### **MULTI-DONOR TRUST FUND**

The World Bank recently established a new single-account Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) for Haiti to support early recovery and reconstruction programs. The MDTF will provide funding for projects and activities consistent with priorities of the GOH's development plan. It is designed to aggregate funds from a large number of donors, including smaller and non-traditional donors that do not have a presence on the ground but wish to contribute to Haiti's recovery efforts. Funds will be transferred to partner institutions and implementing agencies to execute specific projects, including the UN, Inter-American Development Bank, World Bank, NGOs, and private sector entities.

The World Bank will act as fiduciary agent for the MDTF, and a Steering Committee led by the GOH and comprised of major donors (including the United States) will oversee management of the Fund, approve projects and programs, monitor implementation, and track performance. With this design, the MDTF will streamline coordination between the GOH and donors, build GOH capacity, reduce transaction costs, and improve efficiency.

The Administration is seeking authority for a U.S. contribution of up to \$120 million, which would be contributed to the MDTF through a transfer to the Department of the Treasury. This contribution would gain the coordination and resource leveraging benefits of multilateral institutions while providing a strong signal of encouragement to other donors to also provide significant contributions at this important time. The precise amount of the U.S. contribution will be determined by the Administration, and in consultation with the Congress, after the structure and programming strategy of the MDTF are more developed, and after we have better visibility into the totality and nature of bilateral donor commitments to Haiti's reconstruction after the upcoming donors' conference. The impact of the U.S. contribution will be multiplied by leveraging much larger amounts of resources from other donors that can be used in Haiti's recovery efforts. In addition, this sizeable contribution to the MDTF will ensure the U.S. has a voting seat and a strong and influential voice on the MDTF Steering Committee.

Consistent with the accountability and transparency requirements of the U.S., the MDTF will also include a mechanism for providing budget support to the GOH, which is urgently needed following the collapse of government revenues in the aftermath of the earthquake. The 12 January earthquake severely damaged the Port-au-Prince area – the source of approximately three quarters of the country's entire income and

tax revenue. The tax office has virtually disappeared – its main building and tax records were destroyed and many of its directors perished. Tax revenues for the year are projected to be only half of what was originally expected, severely undermining the GOH’s ability to pay for essential goods and services such as salaries of policemen, teachers, doctors, and civil servants. The government urgently needs \$350 million in budget support to pay for these and other services (e.g., water, electricity, schools, hospitals). Without budget support, the GOH will have to resort to printing money, which will raise levels of inflation, raising the cost of living for everyone – especially the poor. In 2008, the dangerous increase in food and fuel prices led to riots and the fall of the Haitian Government. Preserving political stability and social peace are central to the success of the reconstruction effort in Haiti. The MDTF will provide a critical mechanism to meet that gap and to maintain and rebuild government capacity. At the same time, the MDTF provides a strong mechanism for tracking funds and ensuring necessary accountability and oversight.



**FOREIGN OPERATIONS**

**U.S. GOVERNMENT EFFECTIVENESS AND ACCOUNTABILITY FUNDING**

**RESOURCE REQUEST SUMMARY**

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2010 Haiti Supplemental Request</b>
<b>U.S. Government Effectiveness and Accountability (Total)</b>	<b>1,500</b>
USAID Inspector General	1,500

**USAID INSPECTOR GENERAL: \$1.5 MILLION**

These funds will help the Office of the Inspector General to ensure that USAID resources in Haiti are used for the greatest good and that additional oversight is provided on the ground in Haiti. Funding will support an array of oversight activities, including outreach and education, financial audits, performance audits, investigative activities, and coordination and staffing.