

Helping Haiti Rebuild The U.S. Government's Strategy



U.S. Institute for Peace
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United States Government

The U.S. Government's Commitment

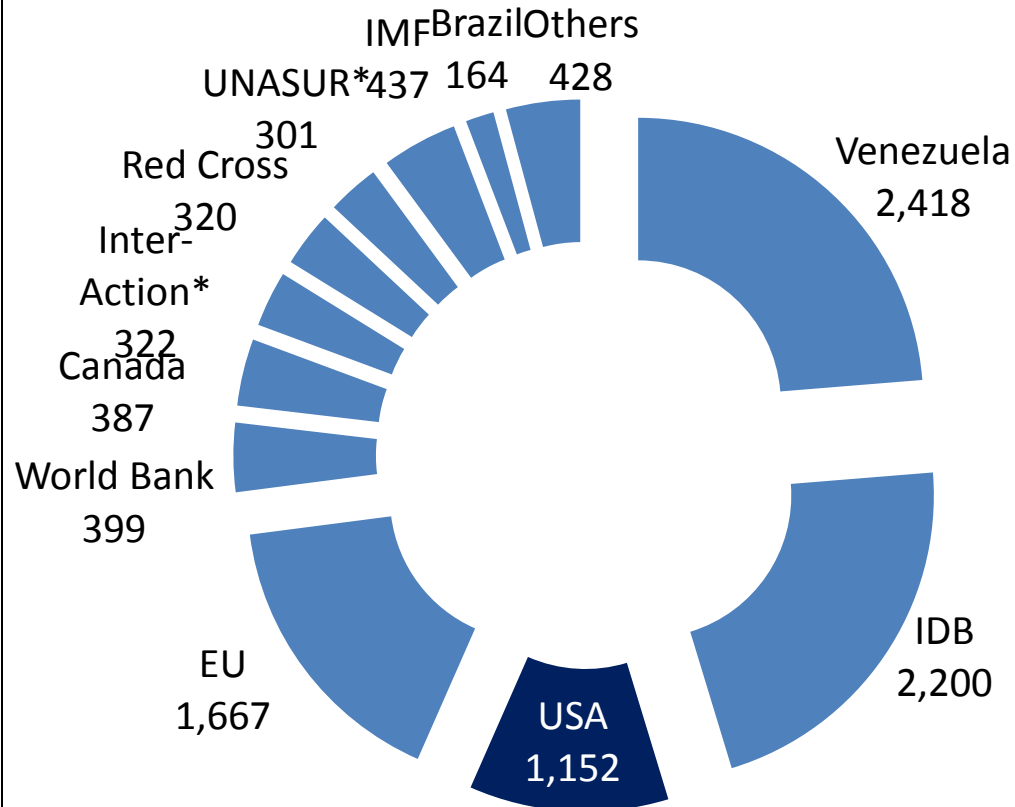
\$1.15B Pledged for Reconstruction at the March 2010 Donors Conference

\$406M in Recovery Funds Invested in Haiti

\$1.12B in Humanitarian Assistance Immediately after the Earthquake

Pledges by Donor

(Million U.S. Dollars)



*Note: UNASUR is the Union of South American Nations; Inter-Action is a consortium of humanitarian NGOs.

Source: IHRC: <http://www.cirh.ht/pledges.html>

The U.S. Government's Haiti Strategy

Five Principles

U.S. government assistance will be country-led and build country capacity

U.S. government assistance will be comprehensive and integrated

U.S. government assistance will leverage and be coordinated with the resources of other partners, including the private sector

U.S. government assistance will leverage multi-lateral mechanisms where appropriate

U.S. government assistance will be sustained and accountable

Four Pillars

Infrastructure and Energy

Food and Economic Security

Health and Other Basic Services

Governance and Rule of Law

Three Corridors

Cap Haitien Corridor

Saint Marc Corridor

Port-au-Prince Corridor

Two Objectives

Catalyze economic growth

Build long-term stability

One Goal

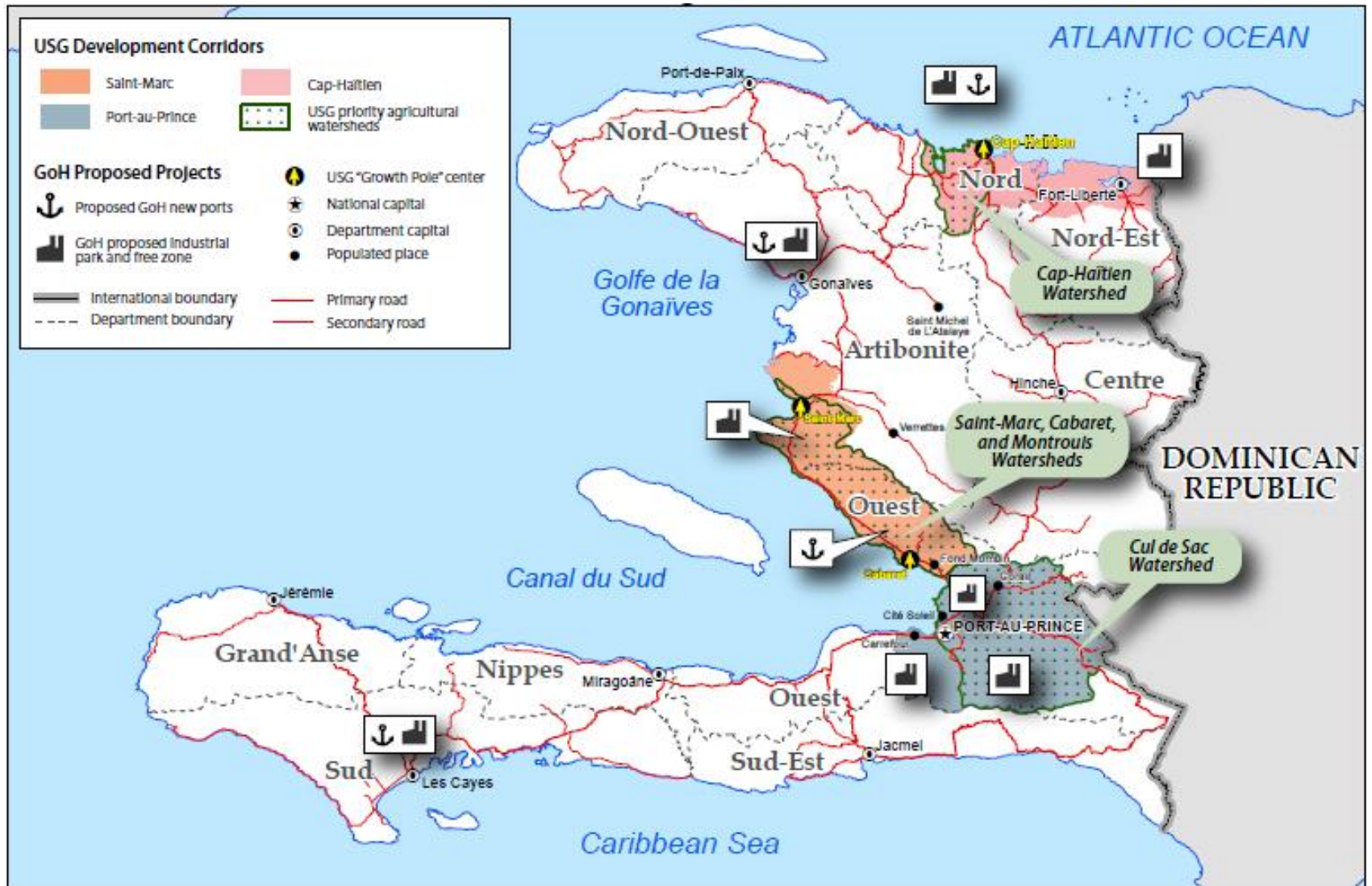
A stable and more prosperous Haiti

Commitment

Focus

Results

U.S. Government's Haiti Strategy: Where We Are Working



The U.S. Government's Haiti Strategy: How We Are Helping

1

Infrastructure and Energy

Housing

- Temporary and permanent shelter
- Rubble removal

Ports and Economic Growth Poles

- Port efficiency
- Growth pole anchored by port development

Energy

- Modernized electricity sector
- Alternative cooking technologies



2

Food and Economic Security

Agriculture and Nutrition

- Agriculture sector growth
- Improved nutritional status

Support to MSMEs

- Enabling policy environment
- TA, professional, vocational training



The U.S. Government's Haiti Strategy: How We Are Helping

3

Health and Other Basic Services

Public Health

- Access to health and nutrition services
- Public health infrastructure

Education and Youth-Focused Services

- GOH institutional capacity building
- Complementary youth-focused services



4

Governance and Rule of Law

Governance

- Credible electoral and legislative process
- Public administration, civil service reform

Rule of Law

- Administration of justice
- Transparency and accountability



What does this mean for the future of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) ?

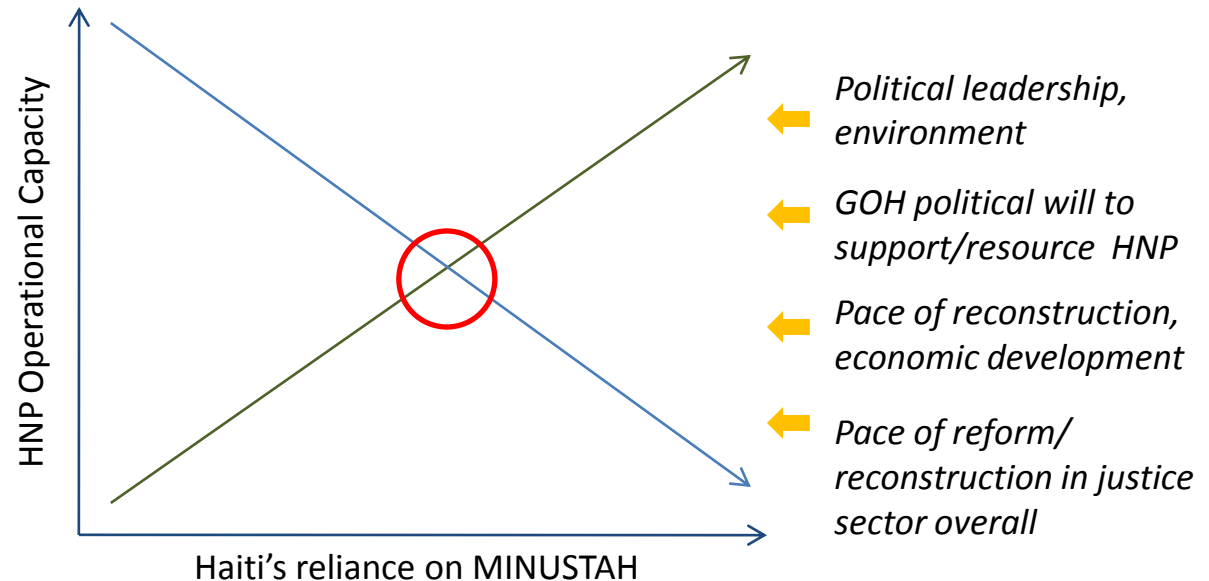
MINUSTAH

- Established in 2004
- More than 13,700 strong (8,727 troops, 3,533 police, 1,500+ civilians)
- Troops and police rotated regularly
- Annual budget of USD 853 million (2010-2011)
- Security is main responsibility; mandate has evolved, includes provision of services (road building)

HNP

- Created in 1995
- Approx. 9,375 strong (police, corrections, coast guard)
- Reform plan goal of 12,000 by 2012, 14,000 by 2014
- Annual budget of USD 109 million (cut last year, flatlined this year)
- Haiti's sole indigenous security force
- Experienced significant loss of resources during earthquake

A continued MINUSTAH presence will be required until the HNP are adequately resourced and sufficiently capable of providing security and upholding the rule of law in Haiti. It remains unclear when that critical point will be reached; and there are a number of external factors that will influence that determination.



Increasing Protection of Human Rights and Vulnerable Populations

Context: Haiti’s most vulnerable populations are increasingly at risk. Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), long a problem in Haiti, has grown worse following the January 2010 earthquake as hundreds of thousands of Haitian women and children moved to displaced persons camps with inadequate lighting and limited security. Human trafficking and other forms of exploitation continue to put vulnerable Haitians in peril. Thousands of Haitian prisoners – the majority in pretrial status – live in severely overcrowded and unsanitary conditions.

The U.S. government is working with an array of actors to address these urgent challenges.

Combating SGBV

Child Protection

Anti-TIP

Prison Conditions

Decreased incidence in crimes against vulnerable populations

Improved prevention and response capacity

Empowerment of vulnerable and disadvantaged populations

Meeting Immediate Needs

Cultivating sustainable solutions

• **Improve Physical Security:** safe places, strengthen IDP camp security, build Haitian prevention and response capability

• **Expand Access to Services:** health, psychosocial, legal, etc.

• **Understand the Problem:** collect and analyze data

• **Build Institutional Capacity:** GOH, local NGOs and civil society

• **Empower vulnerable populations:** target opportunities, raise awareness