



April 2021

HAITI

USAID Funding for Reconstruction and Development Activities since the 2010 Earthquake



A Century of Non-Partisan Fact-Based Work

GAO@100 Highlights

Highlights of [GAO-21-263](#), a report to congressional requesters

Why GAO Did This Study

More than a decade after the January 2010 earthquake, Haiti is still struggling to recover and faces serious development challenges. Since the earthquake, Haiti has experienced several additional calamities, including a cholera epidemic, hurricanes, and drought, which have further weakened the country's already fragile economic, social, and political institutions.

In July 2010, Congress appropriated \$1.2 billion in supplemental funding for Haiti reconstruction. In addition, federal agencies, including USAID, have allocated funding from annual appropriations since the earthquake for reconstruction and development activities in Haiti. USAID has been the principal agency responsible for administering funds for these activities.

GAO was asked to examine the status of U.S.-funded reconstruction and development efforts in Haiti. This report describes (1) USAID's allocations, obligations, and disbursements for reconstruction and development in Haiti from appropriations for fiscal years 2010 through 2020 and (2) the reconstruction and development activities that USAID funded in Haiti in those fiscal years.

GAO analyzed USAID data, reviewed documents, and interviewed USAID officials in Washington, D.C., and Haiti. In a forthcoming report, GAO will examine the status of selected U.S. reconstruction and development activities in Haiti and the extent to which they have achieved their intended goals.

View [GAO-21-263](#). For more information, contact Latesha Love at (202) 512-4409 or lovel@gao.gov.

April 2021

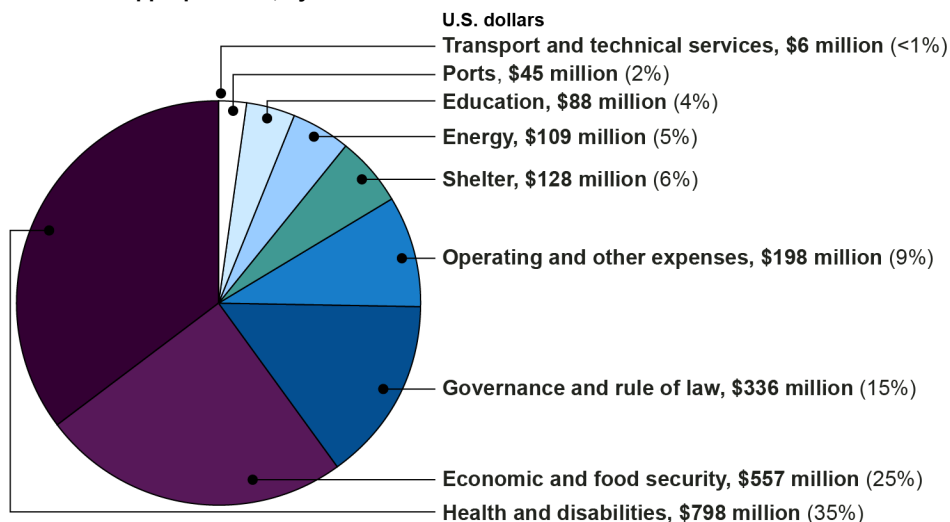
HAITI

USAID Funding for Reconstruction and Development Activities since the 2010 Earthquake

What GAO Found

Since 2010, when a catastrophic earthquake struck Haiti, the U.S. has provided assistance to support the country's reconstruction and development. As of September 30, 2020, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) had obligated 95 percent and disbursed 89 percent of nearly \$2.3 billion it had allocated in supplemental and annual appropriations funding for reconstruction and development in Haiti since fiscal year 2010. USAID directed about three-quarters of its total allocated funding to three assistance sectors—health and disabilities, economic and food security, and governance and rule of law. The agency allocated the remaining funding to five other sectors—shelter, energy, education, ports, and transport and technical services—and to operating and other expenses.

USAID's Total Allocations for Reconstruction and Development in Haiti from Fiscal Years 2010–2020 Appropriations, by Assistance Sector



Total reconstruction and development allocations = \$2.3 billion

Source: GAO analysis of U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funding data. | GAO-21-263

USAID funded 440 reconstruction and development activities in Haiti across the eight assistance sectors in fiscal years 2010 through 2020. Three sectors—health and disabilities, economic and food security, and governance and rule of law—accounted for most (351) of the activities. Specifically, USAID funded

- 135 activities in the health and disabilities sector, including activities to improve maternal and child health care and health infrastructure;
- 125 activities in the economic and food security sector, including training for workers and agricultural inputs for farmers; and
- 91 activities in the governance and rule of law sector, including assistance for the national and municipal governments in services delivery.

U.S.-based organizations implemented 269 of the activities, Haiti-based organizations implemented 117 activities, and multilateral organizations and organizations based elsewhere than the U.S. or Haiti implemented 54 activities.

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Abbreviations

| | |
|------------------|---|
| COVID-19 | Coronavirus Disease 2019 |
| CT | Commodity Credit Corporation Fund |
| ESF | Economic Support Fund |
| fiscal year 2010 | |
| Supplemental | Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 |
| MSME | micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises |
| PEPFAR | U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief |
| PROJUSTICE | Improving Justice Service Delivery and Sector Reform in Haiti |
| State | Department of State |
| USAID | U.S. Agency for International Development |

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April 1, 2021

The Honorable Gregory W. Meeks
Chairman
Committee on Foreign Affairs
House of Representatives

The Honorable Hakeem Jeffries
House of Representatives

More than a decade after a catastrophic earthquake struck near Haiti's capital, Port-au-Prince, in January 2010, the country is still struggling to recover and faces serious development challenges. The World Bank reported that the earthquake killed more than 200,000 people and caused \$7.8 billion in damage, equivalent to about 120 percent of Haiti's 2009 gross domestic product (GDP).¹ Since the earthquake, Haiti has experienced additional calamities—including a cholera epidemic, Hurricane Matthew, recurrent drought, and the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic—that have further weakened the country's already fragile economic, social, and political institutions.

The United States has provided assistance in Haiti since the earthquake to help with reconstruction and development. In July 2010, Congress passed the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (fiscal year 2010 Supplemental), appropriating \$1.2 billion for reconstruction in Haiti to the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Department of State (State), and the Department of the Treasury. The fiscal year 2010 Supplemental included \$650 million appropriated for the Economic Support Fund (ESF) and administered by USAID for its bilateral reconstruction activities.² In addition, federal agencies, including USAID, have allocated funding from annual appropriations since the earthquake for reconstruction and development activities.³ Since 2010, USAID has

¹World Bank Group, *Haiti Earthquake PDNA (Post-Disaster Needs Assessment): Assessment of Damage, Losses, General and Sectoral Needs* (Washington, D.C.: 2010).

²Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010, Pub. L. No. 111-212, 124 Stat. 2302, 2323 (July 29, 2010).

³According to USAID guidance, *activity* typically refers to a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement with an implementing partner, with another U.S. government department or agency, another donor, or with a partner-country government.

been the principal agency responsible for administering funds for reconstruction and development activities in Haiti.

We have issued several reports on U.S. assistance in Haiti since the 2010 earthquake, examining oversight of reconstruction assistance, USAID's progress in implementing activities, and efforts to ensure the sustainability of USAID projects in Haiti.⁴ You asked us to review the nature and effectiveness of U.S. assistance in Haiti from 2010 through 2020, including an update to our most recent work on the status of USAID reconstruction activities in Haiti. This report describes (1) the amounts of funding that USAID allocated, obligated, and disbursed for reconstruction and development in Haiti from funds appropriated in fiscal years 2010 through 2020 and (2) the reconstruction and development activities that USAID funded in Haiti in those fiscal years. A forthcoming report will examine the status of selected activities and the extent to which they achieved their intended goals.

To address our objectives, we reviewed data, information, and documents related to USAID reconstruction and development funding and activities in Haiti.⁵ To determine the status of USAID funding since the 2010 earthquake, we analyzed data on USAID's allocations, obligations, and disbursements as of September 30, 2020, from appropriations for fiscal years 2010 through 2020 for reconstruction and development in Haiti. To identify the reconstruction and development activities that USAID funded in Haiti in fiscal years 2010 through 2020, we analyzed data on the amounts of funding that USAID had obligated and disbursed for each

⁴See GAO, *Haiti Reconstruction: U.S. Efforts Have Begun, Expanded Oversight Still to Be Implemented*, [GAO-11-415](#) (Washington, D.C.: May 19, 2011); *Haiti Reconstruction: Factors Contributing to Delays in USAID Infrastructure Construction*, [GAO-12-68](#) (Washington, D.C.: Nov. 16, 2011); *Haiti Reconstruction: USAID Infrastructure Projects Have Had Mixed Results and Face Sustainability Challenges*, [GAO-13-558](#) (Washington, D.C.: June 18, 2013); and *Haiti Reconstruction: USAID Has Achieved Mixed Results and Should Enhance Sustainability Planning*, [GAO-15-517](#) (Washington, D.C.: June 3, 2015).

⁵Because our review is focused on longer-term reconstruction and development, we did not review USAID funding and activities related to short-term humanitarian assistance in Haiti, including funding and activities managed by USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance; all funding from the International Disaster Assistance, Trust Fund, and Famine Assistance accounts; and most funding from the Commodity Credit Corporation Fund account. In addition, we did not review funding from, and activities funded through, the Gifts and Donations account and in-kind donations. Finally, we excluded from our analysis USAID activities that consisted solely of administration or of monitoring and evaluation, because they did not provide technical assistance related to a reconstruction and development assistance sector. However, we included funding for these activities in our analysis of the status of USAID funding appropriated in fiscal years 2010 through 2020.

activity as of September 30, 2020. We also examined information about the organizations that implemented these activities, known as implementing partners. In addition, we reviewed strategies, USAID documents, and available evaluations of these activities to identify and describe the types of activities that USAID funded in each assistance sector as defined in the strategies.

We interviewed USAID and State officials in Washington, D.C., about the agencies' activities in Haiti and the relevant strategies. We also interviewed USAID officials in Washington, D.C., and at the mission in Haiti about USAID's reporting of funding data, activities, implementing partners, and assistance sectors. In addition, we examined related USAID data sources and interviewed USAID officials to assess the reliability of these data. We determined that the data we used were sufficiently reliable for our purpose of examining USAID's reconstruction and development funding and activities in Haiti. For more information about our scope and methodology, see appendix I.

We conducted this performance audit from January 2020 to April 2021 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

Background

The January 2010 earthquake and frequent subsequent disasters devastated large areas of Haiti. From 2010 to 2019, Haiti suffered the world's largest cholera outbreak, which affected more than 820,000 people and killed nearly 10,000, according to the World Health Organization. In 2020, the country began battling the COVID-19 pandemic with limited health infrastructure. Other natural disasters have included Hurricane Matthew in 2016 and multiple years of drought that together largely destroyed the country's food supply.

The recent disasters have also exacerbated Haiti's weak economy and general poverty. Haiti's economy is largely informal and heavily dependent on the agricultural sector—mainly small-scale farming—which is highly vulnerable to damage from recurrent natural disasters. The most recent official estimate suggested that approximately 60 percent of Haiti's population were living below the poverty line, on less than \$2.41 a day, in

2012. Haiti's GDP per capita was approximately \$797 in 2019, and its total GDP contracted by 1.4 percent that year.⁶

Weakness in governance and in the rule of law have posed further challenges in Haiti. Since the earthquake, Haiti has experienced recurring periods of political and institutional instability. In addition, its government institutions have been underresourced and provided limited services to a small percentage of the population. Furthermore, from 2012 through 2019, Transparency International ranked Haiti among countries with the highest perceived levels of corruption.⁷

As of September 30, 2014, U.S. agencies, including USAID, had spent \$1.3 billion on humanitarian assistance in Haiti, such as food, medical assistance, temporary shelter, and short-term employment, since 2010.⁸ In addition to providing immediate relief after the earthquake, USAID has led longer-term U.S. efforts to help Haiti reconstruct what was directly affected by the earthquake and other disasters and achieve economic growth and stability through development activities.

To guide the reconstruction assistance, the U.S. government issued *Post-Earthquake USG Haiti Strategy: Toward Renewal and Economic Opportunity* in January 2011, with the stated aim of helping Haiti "build back better." USAID was the principal agency for implementing activities under the strategy, but State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs and the Department of Health and Human Services' Centers for Disease Control and Prevention were also responsible for implementing portions of the strategy. In December 2017, *USAID/Haiti*

⁶For more data and information about Haiti's economic conditions, see "The World Bank in Haiti—Overview" (World Bank, accessed Nov. 30, 2020, <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/haiti/overview>).

⁷Transparency International's annual Corruption Perceptions Index ranks 180 countries and territories by their perceived levels of public sector corruption according to experts and businesspeople. The index uses a scale of zero to 100, where zero indicates a high perceived level of corruption. From 2012 through 2019, Haiti ranked among the 25 most corrupt countries and its perceived corruption scores ranged from 17 to 22. See Corruption Perceptions Index, Transparency International, accessed Jan. 15, 2021, <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2019/results/hti>.

⁸Department of State, *U.S. Government Assistance to Haiti: 2010 to 2015* (Washington, D.C.: December 2014).

Strategic Framework: 2018-2020 replaced the 2011 strategy as USAID's guiding document for reconstruction and development activities in Haiti.

USAID's reconstruction and development activities have encompassed both infrastructure and noninfrastructure activities in eight assistance sectors: economic and food security, education, energy, governance and rule of law, health and disabilities, ports, shelter, and transport and technical services.⁹ USAID has funded infrastructure activities in the energy, health and disabilities, ports, and shelter sectors. These infrastructure activities focused on constructing or rehabilitating physical systems or buildings, including constructing a power plant, health care facilities, and new housing units and rehabilitating electrical substations and port facilities. USAID has also funded noninfrastructure activities in each of the sectors, such as activities to assist the Haitian government in attracting private sector interest in operating Haiti's electrical utility and port and improve the delivery of services.

Several USAID operating units managed the implementation of funding for reconstruction and development activities in Haiti from 2010 through 2020. The USAID mission in Haiti managed the majority of the reconstruction and development funding, while five bureaus in Washington, D.C.—the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance; the Bureau for Food Security; the Bureau for Global Health; the Bureau for Economic Growth, Education and Environment; and the Global Development Lab—managed the remainder.¹⁰

As in other countries, USAID awards contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements to implementing partners to carry out activities and perform various functions in Haiti. These partners consist of private enterprises; nongovernmental organizations; universities; government entities, such

⁹Under the 2011 *Post-Earthquake USG Haiti Strategy*, USAID concentrated its activities in the following assistance sectors: economic security, education, energy, food security, governance and rule of law, health and disabilities, ports, and shelter. For our review, we used these assistance sectors as a framework for reporting on USAID's reconstruction and development funding and activities, combining economic and food security into one sector because USAID's 2018 strategy presents them as a single development objective. USAID has also funded transport and technical services activities, which we include as an additional sector in our review.

¹⁰As a result of USAID organizational reforms in 2020, the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance was renamed the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance; the Bureau for Food Security was renamed the Bureau for Resilience and Food Security; and the Bureau for Economic Growth, Education and Environment and the U.S. Global Development Lab were subsumed under the Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation.

as Haitian government entities and other U.S. government agencies; and multilateral organizations, such as United Nations agencies. These entities may be based in the United States, in Haiti, in a country other than the United States or Haiti, or in multiple countries (i.e., multilateral organizations).

USAID Disbursed Most of \$2.3 Billion Allocated for Reconstruction and Development in Haiti

USAID Obligated 95 Percent and Disbursed Nearly 90 Percent of Allocated Funding

As of September 30, 2020, USAID had obligated¹¹ 95 percent and disbursed¹² 89 percent of the nearly \$2.3 billion it allocated for reconstruction and development in Haiti from appropriations for fiscal years 2010 through 2020 (see fig. 1).¹³ USAID's allocations for reconstruction and development included \$623 million in fiscal year 2010

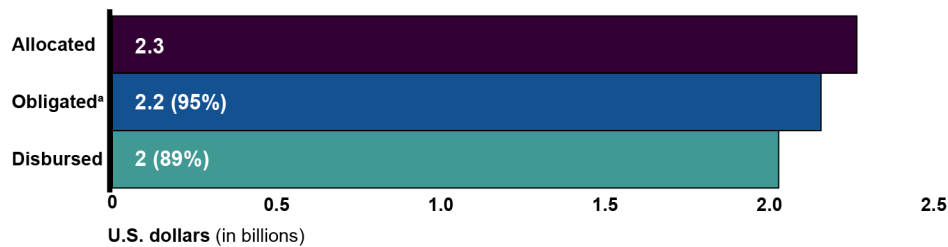
¹¹An obligation is a definite commitment that creates a legal liability of the U.S. government for the payment of goods and services ordered or received. See GAO, *A Glossary of Terms Used in the Federal Budget Process*, [GAO-05-734SP](#) (Washington, D.C.: Sept. 1, 2005). USAID generally treats as obligations the bilateral agreements it makes with other countries to deliver assistance. USAID therefore considers all funding for reconstruction and development in Haiti to have been legally obligated on the signing of a bilateral agreement with the government of Haiti. For the purposes of this report, obligations are orders placed, contracts awarded, and similar transactions during a given period that will require payments during the same or future period. USAID categorizes such transactions as subobligations.

¹²A disbursement is an amount paid by a federal agency, by cash or cash equivalent, during the fiscal year to liquidate government obligations. See [GAO-05-734SP](#).

¹³In addition, after the earthquake, USAID reallocated \$4.3 million to reconstruction in Haiti from the fiscal year 2009 appropriation. We did not include this funding in our analysis.

Supplemental funding from the ESF account and more than \$1.6 billion in annual appropriations from various other accounts.¹⁴

Figure 1: USAID’s Total Allocations, Obligations, and Disbursements for Reconstruction and Development in Haiti from Fiscal Years 2010–2020 Appropriations



Source: GAO analysis of U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funding data. | GAO-21-263

Notes: The data shown are the latest available as of September 30, 2020.

Because of rounding, amounts shown may not sum to totals shown elsewhere in this report.

The funding shown is from the following appropriation accounts: Economic Support Fund, Global Health and Child Survival Fund, Development Assistance Fund, Commodity Credit Corporation Fund, HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund, Transition Initiatives, Development Credit Authority, Democracy Fund, Development Credit Authority Financing, Civilian Stabilization Initiative, and Global HIV/AIDS Initiative.

^aFor the purposes of this report, obligations are orders placed, contracts awarded, and similar transactions during a given period that will require payments during the same or a future period. USAID categorizes such transactions as subobligations, because it considers these funds to have been obligated through a bilateral agreement with Haiti to deliver assistance.

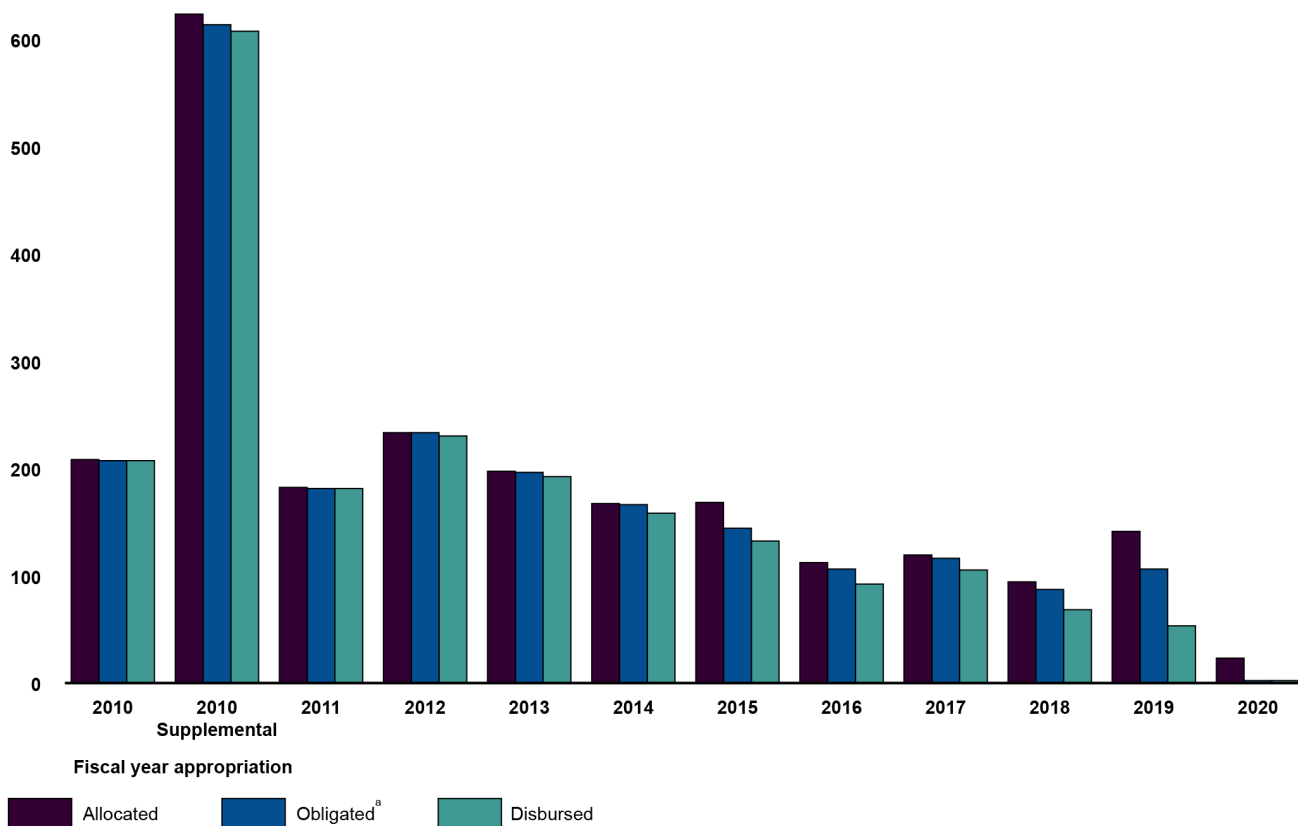
USAID obligated and disbursed the allocated funding at varying rates, with overall amounts generally declining since the earthquake (see fig. 2). As of September 30, 2020, USAID had obligated 94 percent and disbursed 86 percent of the funds allocated from the annual appropriations for fiscal years 2010 through 2020 and had obligated 98 percent and disbursed 97 percent of the funds allocated from the fiscal year 2010 Supplemental. Higher percentages had been obligated and disbursed from the annual and supplemental appropriations for fiscal

¹⁴USAID reconstruction and development funding examined in this report comes from the following accounts: ESF, Global Health and Child Survival Fund, Development Assistance Fund, Commodity Credit Corporation Fund (CT), HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund, Transition Initiatives, Development Credit Authority, Democracy Fund, Development Credit Authority Financing, Civilian Stabilization Initiative, and Global HIV/AIDS Initiative. The CT funding examined in this report went to one Food for Peace program, Kore Lavi. According to USAID officials, all other CT Food for Peace allocations for Haiti from fiscal years 2010 through 2020 appropriations were for humanitarian assistance and were thus outside the scope of this review.

years 2010 through 2017 than from the annual appropriations for fiscal years 2018 and 2019.¹⁵

Figure 2: USAID’s Allocations, Obligations, and Disbursements for Reconstruction and Development in Haiti from Fiscal Years 2010–2020 Appropriations, by Fiscal Year Appropriation

U.S. dollars (in millions)
700



Source: GAO analysis of U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funding data. | GAO-21-263

Notes: The data shown are the latest available as of September 30, 2020.

Because of rounding, amounts shown may not sum to totals shown elsewhere in this report.

The funding shown is from the following appropriation accounts: Economic Support Fund, Global Health and Child Survival Fund, Development Assistance Fund, Commodity Credit Corporation Fund, HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund, Transition Initiatives, Development Credit Authority, Democracy

¹⁵While the legal parameters vary among appropriation accounts, USAID may have multiple years to obligate and disburse allocated funds. Thus, funds allocated in more recent years may still be within the period of availability for obligation.

Fund, Development Credit Authority Financing, Civilian Stabilization Initiative, and Global HIV/AIDS Initiative.

^aFor the purposes of this report, obligations are orders placed, contracts awarded, and similar transactions during a given period that will require payments during the same or a future period. USAID categorizes such transactions as subobligations, because it considers these funds to have been obligated through a bilateral agreement with Haiti to deliver assistance.

Most of the unobligated funding from earlier years was allocated for a port construction project in Haiti, which was cancelled in May 2018. Specifically, USAID had originally planned to build a new container port in the Cap-Haïtien corridor. However, after a February 2013 feasibility study showed that constructing a new port would cost significantly more than predicted, USAID cancelled the project and scaled back its efforts, focusing instead on making the existing Cap-Haïtien port more functional. As a result, in November 2019, USAID reprogrammed \$53 million of the original port construction project funding for other activities, as follows:

- \$5.2 million, allocated from the fiscal year 2015 appropriation, and \$11.8 million, allocated from the fiscal year 2010 Supplemental, for infrastructure upgrades to the landside of the existing Cap-Haïtien Port;
- \$10 million, allocated from the fiscal year 2015 appropriation, for rehabilitation of the State University Hospital of Haiti in Port-au-Prince, which has been ongoing since September 2014;
- \$5 million, allocated from the fiscal year 2015 appropriation, for activities to help increase the Haitian government's ability to collect taxes and customs fees;
- \$3.7 million, allocated from the fiscal year 2015 appropriation and \$7.3 million allocated from the fiscal year 2016 appropriation, for activities to expand power utilities, including a renewable energy project at the Caracol Industrial Park in Northeastern Haiti; and \$10 million, allocated from the fiscal year 2016 appropriation, for civil society activities, such as those to promote responsible governance and citizen engagement, and for workforce development activities, including efforts to spur private sector economic growth and job creation.

USAID Allocated Over Half of Reconstruction and Development Funds to Health and Economic Security Sectors

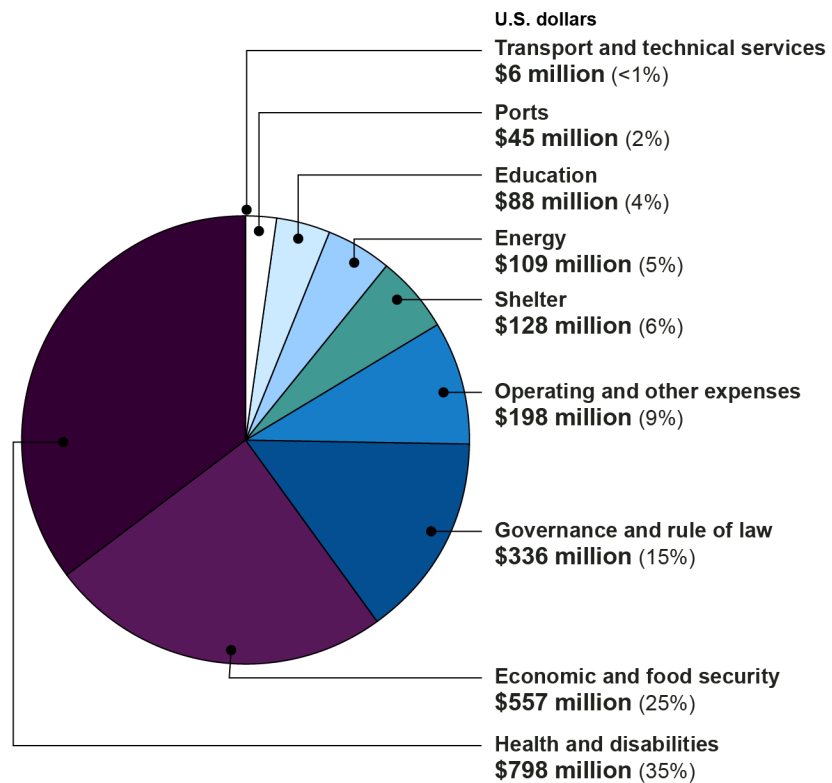
As of September 30, 2020, USAID had allocated about 60 percent of its funding for reconstruction and development in Haiti from appropriations for fiscal years 2010 through 2020 to the health and disabilities sector and the economic and food security sector (see fig. 3).¹⁶ USAID allocated nearly a quarter of its reconstruction and development funding to the governance and rule of law sector and to operating and other expenses.¹⁷ The agency allocated the remaining funds to the shelter, energy, education, ports, and transport and technical services sectors.¹⁸

¹⁶In 2015, we reported funding allocations by sector for Haiti reconstruction through September 30, 2014, treating economic security and food security as separate sectors (see [GAO-15-517](#)). In this report, we have combined these sectors because the *USAID/Haiti Strategic Framework: 2018-2020* presents them as a single development objective.

¹⁷Operating and other expenses include funding that supported the operation and management of reconstruction and development activities as well as oversight and monitoring of these activities, such as through program evaluations and assessments.

¹⁸Allocations for the transport and technical services sector included funds for activities such as bridge construction and architectural and engineering technical support services.

Figure 3: USAID’s Total Allocations for Reconstruction and Development in Haiti from Fiscal Years 2010–2020 Appropriations, by Assistance Sector



Total reconstruction and development allocations = \$2.3 billion

Source: GAO analysis of U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funding data. | GAO-21-263

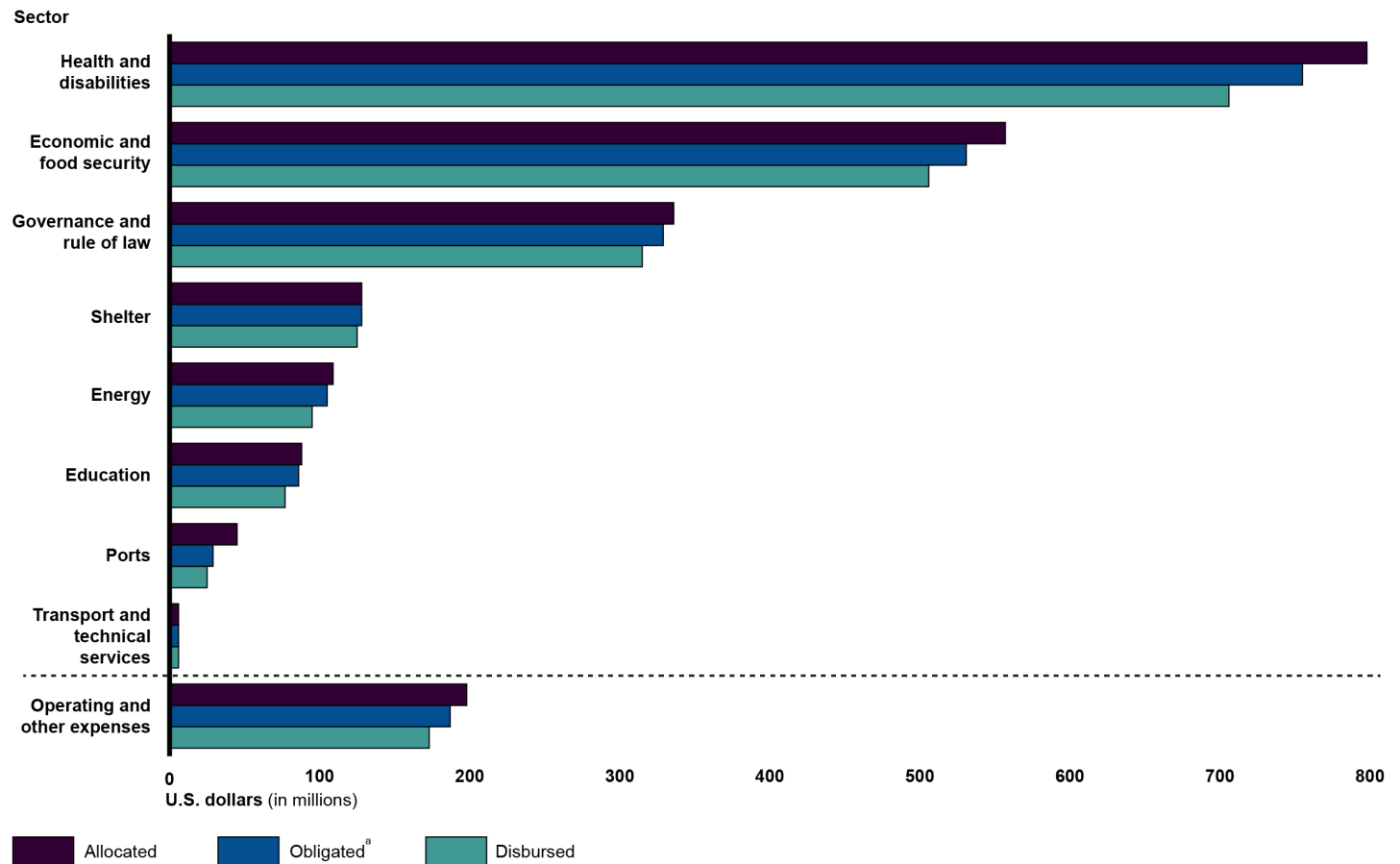
Notes: The data shown are the latest available as of September 30, 2020.

Because of rounding, percentages shown do not sum to 100 and may not sum to totals shown elsewhere in this report.

The funding shown is from the following appropriation accounts: Economic Support Fund, Global Health and Child Survival Fund, Development Assistance Fund, Commodity Credit Corporation Fund, HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund, Transition Initiatives, Development Credit Authority, Democracy Fund, Development Credit Authority Financing, Civilian Stabilization Initiative, and Global HIV/AIDS Initiative.

As of September 30, 2020, USAID had obligated and disbursed nearly all funding allocated to all sectors except ports (see fig. 4).

Figure 4: USAID’s Total Allocations, Obligations, and Disbursements for Reconstruction and Development in Haiti from Fiscal Years 2010–2020 Appropriations, by Assistance Sector



Source: GAO analysis of U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funding data. | GAO-21-263

Notes: The data shown are the latest available as of September 30, 2020.

Because of rounding, amounts shown may not sum to totals shown elsewhere in this report.

The funding shown is from the following appropriation accounts: Economic Support Fund, Global Health and Child Survival Fund, Development Assistance Fund, Commodity Credit Corporation Fund, HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund, Transition Initiatives, Development Credit Authority, Democracy Fund, Development Credit Authority Financing, Civilian Stabilization Initiative, and Global HIV/AIDS Initiative.

^aFor the purposes of this report, obligations are orders placed, contracts awarded, and similar transactions during a given period that will require payments during the same or a future period. USAID categorizes such transactions as subobligations, because it considers these funds to have been obligated through a bilateral agreement with Haiti to deliver assistance.

USAID Funded Hundreds of Activities in Eight Sectors, Implemented Mainly by U.S.-Based Partners

USAID Funded 440
Reconstruction and
Development Activities,
with the Largest Numbers
Supporting Health,
Economic Security, and
Governance

In fiscal years 2010 through 2020, USAID funded 440 reconstruction and development activities in Haiti in the eight assistance sectors:

- 135 activities in the health and disabilities sector,
- 125 activities in the economic and food security sector,¹⁹
- 91 activities in the governance and rule of law sector,
- 29 activities in the shelter sector,
- 25 activities in the energy sector,
- 18 activities in the education sector,
- 11 activities in the ports sector, and
- six activities in the transport and technical services sector.²⁰

The three sectors in which USAID funded the largest numbers of activities—health and disabilities, economic and food security, and governance and rule of law—are those to which it also allocated the largest amounts of funding from appropriations for fiscal years 2010

¹⁹The 125 economic and food security activities comprised 80 activities in the economic security sector, 37 activities in the food security sector, and eight activities that encompassed both sectors. USAID officials stated that these eight activities related to both economic security and food security and that the data for these activities could not be disaggregated.

²⁰The 440 activities are those that USAID funded in fiscal years 2010 through 2020, regardless of the fiscal year appropriations from which USAID funded these activities. They include at least 76 activities that USAID funded before fiscal year 2010 but continued to fund in fiscal year 2010 and in subsequent fiscal years. In addition, the 440 activities include at least 85 that USAID funded in fiscal year 2020 or prior fiscal years that are scheduled to end after fiscal year 2020. USAID reported that data on activity start and end dates were not available for 15 of the 440 activities as of September 30, 2020.

through 2020. The following are examples of the activities that USAID funded in these three sectors.

- **Health and disabilities sector.** The Health for the Development and Stability of Haiti activity provided assistance to the Ministry of Health in developing norms, standards, and procedures for health service delivery, according to an evaluation report.²¹ The report states that the activity provided training to health care providers in maternal and child health, family planning, HIV/AIDS prevention and management, nutrition, and tuberculosis detection and treatment. The activity also provided training for senior staff at 28 nongovernmental organizations and at the Ministry of Health in supervising and monitoring the performance of health service providers. In addition, the activity's advisors assessed the Ministry of Health's financial and accounting system and trained the ministry's staff in the use of new financial software and in financial management. Figure 5 shows a health facility in Haiti supported by USAID.

Figure 5: Health Facility in Haiti Supported by USAID



Source: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). | GAO-21-263

²¹Global Health Technical Assistance Project, *USAID/Haiti: Santé pour le Développement et la Stabilité d'Haïti (SDSH) Project Evaluation* (Washington, D.C.: November 2011).

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- **Economic and food security sector.** The Feed the Future West activity sought to increase agricultural productivity in western Haiti (see fig. 6). According to an evaluation report, Feed the Future West provided farmers with access to agricultural inputs, including seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides, and with equipment, including tractors, silos, tarps, and mills to reduce post-harvest losses.²² In addition, the report states that the activity trained farmers in the use of improved seed varieties and in modern agricultural practices and planting techniques.

Figure 6: Agriculture in Haiti Supported by USAID



Source: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). | GAO-21-263

- **Governance and rule of law sector.** The Improving Justice Service Delivery and Sector Reform in Haiti (PROJUSTICE) activity aimed to enhance the delivery of justice to promote stability and security in the country. One key aspect of the activity sought to reduce the time that

²²Social Impact, Inc., *Performance Evaluation: USAID/Haiti Feed the Future West/Watershed Initiative for National Natural Environmental Resources* (Arlington, Va.: November 2015).

detainees spent in custody before trial or judgment in excess of constitutionally defined time limits. According to an evaluation report, PROJUSTICE staff supervised and audited the work of 18 contracted lawyers in both courts and prisons to provide free legal assistance to pretrial detainees.²³ The report states that the activity resulted in the advancement of more than 1,300 legal cases, the acquittal of 630 individuals, and the release of approximately 570 individuals.

Table 1 shows the number of activities that USAID funded in each sector as well as additional examples of the activities.²⁴ (See apps. II through IX for more detailed information about the activities that USAID funded in each assistance sector.)

Table 1: Numbers and Examples of USAID Reconstruction and Development Activities in Haiti in Fiscal Years 2010–2020, by Assistance Sector

| Sector | Number of activities | Examples of activities |
|----------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Health and disabilities | 135 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for HIV prevention, care, and treatment through the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief • Support for maternal and child health care and improved access to health facilities • Assistance for health governance, health information systems, and health human resources • Reconstruction of the State University Hospital of Haiti and the National Campus of Health Sciences and renovation and provision of equipment to other health facilities |
| Economic and food security | 125 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of vocational and business management training to workers • Assistance to micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises to help them expand and address constraints to growth • Assistance to build demand for, and improve access to, locally produced foods to address food insecurity in the poorest communities and prevent hunger and malnutrition in vulnerable households |
| Governance and rule of law | 91 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to the Haitian government and municipal governments to reform the civil service; plan, collect, and manage revenues; and increase their capacity to deliver services • Assistance to the Haitian electoral authorities to build their capacity to conduct credible, inclusive, and legitimate elections and help nonpartisan election observers detect and deter electoral fraud and violence • Support for initiatives to improve physical security, provide services to victims of abuse, and support the Haitian government and civil society organizations in empowering vulnerable populations |

²³National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago, *Impact Evaluation of USAID Haiti PROJUSTICE Program Pretrial Detention Component* (Bethesda, Md.: Apr. 21, 2017).

²⁴USAID also funded 137 activities related to operating and other expenses. We excluded these activities from our analysis because they consisted solely of administrative or of monitoring and evaluation activities that did not provide technical assistance related to an assistance sector.

| Sector | Number of activities | Examples of activities |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Shelter | 29 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for the construction of 906 housing units at two sites Support for the construction of basic services, including water, sanitation, roads and walkways, street lighting, and storm drainage infrastructure at two sites where partner organizations funded the construction of 426 housing units Assistance to the Haitian government in managing the housing sector and addressing the needs of communities Property law training and the distribution of manuals to help clarify land tenure and property rights |
| Energy | 25 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for the construction of a 10-megawatt power plant to serve tenants of the Caracol Industrial Park as well as the commercial and residential customers in the surrounding communities Assistance to the Haitian government to modernize electrical infrastructure and expand the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity in targeted economic corridors and in rural and underserved communities Support for Haitians to switch to clean energy and lessen their dependence on fossil fuels, particularly through the adoption of new cooking equipment Technical and legal assistance to the Haitian government to attract private sector interest in taking over the electrical utility's operations and maintenance responsibilities under concession grants |
| Education | 18 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to the Ministry of Education for the development of curricula and instructional materials to improve reading and writing in Haitian Creole and French for children in grades one through four Assistance to the Ministry of Education to build its capacity to assist in the licensing and accreditation of schools and to plan, implement, and evaluate reading programs Training of teachers and school principals to improve their awareness of the needs of students with disabilities; support for construction of classrooms and repair of schools to enable access for disabled students |
| Ports | 11 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrades to facilities at the Cap-Haïtien port to make the existing port more functional by demolishing unused port structures, establishing a larger container yard, paving roads, renovating port office facilities, and improving port services Support for Haiti's National Port Authority and National Customs Agency to improve the Cap-Haïtien port's administrative, management, and regulatory functions and to streamline customs processing Support for the Haitian government's competitive bidding process to award a 20- to 25-year contract between the Haitian government and a private entity for the operation and maintenance of the Cap-Haïtien port |
| Transport and technical services | 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional architectural and engineering technical services and training to assist the mission in designing and managing its multisector infrastructure portfolio Support for improvements to transportation infrastructure, including the construction of a bridge in Port-au-Prince |

Source: GAO analysis of data and information provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). | GAO-21-263

Note: The data shown are the latest available as of September 30, 2020.

U.S.-Based Partners Implemented the Majority of USAID Reconstruction and Development Activities

Our analysis shows that USAID provided funding to 237 implementing partners—most of which were U.S.-based entities—to implement its 440 reconstruction and development activities in Haiti in fiscal years 2010 through 2020 (see table 2).²⁵ U.S.-based entities implemented more than half of the activities during this period, Haiti-based entities implemented approximately one-quarter of the activities, and multilateral organizations and entities based in a country other than the United States or Haiti implemented the remaining activities.

Table 2: Numbers of Implementing Partners and USAID Reconstruction and Development Activities in Haiti, Fiscal Years 2010–2020, by Category of Implementing Partner

| Category of implementing partner | Number of implementing partners | Number of activities |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| U.S.-based entities | 134 | 269 |
| Haiti-based entities | 82 | 117 |
| Multilateral organizations | 11 | 41 |
| Entities based in a country other than U.S. or Haiti | 10 | 13 |
| Total | 237 | 440 |

Source: GAO analysis of U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) data. | GAO-21-263

Note: The data shown are the latest available as of September 30, 2020.

USAID’s total obligations for each activity implemented by Haiti-based entities were generally smaller than its total obligations for each activity implemented by other categories of implementing partners.²⁶ As table 3 shows, the median total obligated for activities implemented by non-Haiti-based entities ranged from \$1.8 million to \$2.9 million, while the median total obligated for activities implemented by Haiti-based entities was about \$350,000.

²⁵We report data on the primary implementing partners that received funding from USAID to implement reconstruction and development activities in Haiti in fiscal years 2010 through 2020. According to USAID guidance, a primary implementing partner may enter into a subaward that provides funds to another organization, including an organization based outside the United States, a government entity in a partner country, or a multilateral organization, if certain conditions are met.

²⁶The ranges of USAID’s total obligations for each activity implemented by each category of implementing partners varied widely. For example, total obligations for activities implemented by Haiti-based entities ranged from \$541 to \$17 million, and total obligations for activities implemented by U.S.-based entities ranged from \$1 to \$112 million.

Table 3: Median Total Obligations for USAID Reconstruction and Development Activities in Haiti, Fiscal Years 2010–2020, by Category of Implementing Partner

In dollars

| Category of implementing partner | Median total obligations ^a |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Entities based in a country other than U.S. or Haiti | 2,944,066 |
| Multilateral organizations | 2,816,615 |
| U.S.-based entities | 1,833,333 |
| Haiti-based entities | 349,975 |
| Median obligation amount for all entities | 999,007 |

Source: GAO analysis of U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) data. | GAO-21-263

Note: The data shown are the latest available as of September 30, 2020.

^aFor the purposes of this report, obligations are orders placed, contracts awarded, and similar transactions during a given period that will require payments during the same or a future period. USAID categorizes such transactions as subobligations, because it considers these funds to have been obligated through a bilateral agreement with Haiti to deliver assistance.

USAID has a goal of strengthening the capacity of local implementing partners to manage activities in Haiti in order to increase the effectiveness and sustainability of its activities and reduce the need for foreign assistance over time.²⁷ However, according to USAID documents, USAID has experienced challenges in working with Haiti-based implementing partners.²⁸ For example, USAID reported that small-scale Haitian organizations often lack the financial tracking mechanisms and human resources needed to manage the size and scope of USAID activities while complying with U.S. government funding regulations. USAID also reported that Haitian organizations are often unaware of opportunities to implement USAID activities, because they do not know

²⁷We have reported on the importance of the Haitian government and of local organizations and community members in Haiti in supporting, maintaining, and managing USAID activities to help ensure their sustainability. See [GAO-13-558](#) and [GAO-15-517](#). In addition, journalists and subject matter experts have raised concerns about the limited amounts of funding USAID has provided to Haitian organizations for the implementation of reconstruction and development activities and about the need to build Haitian organizations' capacity to manage and sustain these activities.

²⁸U.S. Agency for International Development, *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet. Local Solutions: Building Up Haitian Organizations* (January 2016); *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet. Local Solutions: Building Up Haitian Organizations* (March 2017).

where to seek information about such opportunities and are unfamiliar with U.S. government requirements.

To address challenges related to working with Haiti-based implementing partners, the USAID mission in Haiti has reported undertaking efforts to provide management, administrative, and financial capacity-building services to its current and potential implementing partners and to help ensure that USAID solicitations reach the local population.²⁹ For example, USAID reported funding an activity from 2015 through 2020 that was designed to increase the number of Haitian organizations capable of effectively managing resources and to build their institutional capacities through financial and management trainings, information sharing, and online management tools, among other things.³⁰ In addition, USAID reported that it had held outreach events to inform Haitian groups about how to do business with USAID and about available opportunities. These outreach events targeted more than 200 organizations in Port-au-Prince and other regions of Haiti, according to a USAID document.³¹

Agency Comments

We provided a draft of this report to State and USAID for review and comment. We received written comments from USAID that are reproduced in appendix X. State informed us that it had no comments.

We are sending copies of this report to the appropriate congressional committees, the Secretary of State, the Acting Administrator of USAID,

²⁹Since 2010, USAID has undertaken agency-wide initiatives to provide funding directly to partner-country organizations. In 2010, USAID established the Local Solutions initiative to increase the emphasis on providing funding directly to partner-country government entities and local for-profit and nonprofit organizations rather than implementing programs through U.S.-based and multilateral organizations. See GAO, *Foreign Aid: USAID Has Increased Funding to Partner-Country Organizations but Could Better Track Progress*, [GAO-14-355](#) (Washington, D.C.: April 16, 2014); *Foreign Aid: USAID Has Taken Steps to Safeguard Government-to-Government Funding but Could Further Strengthen Accountability*, [GAO-15-377](#) (Washington, D.C.: June 4, 2015). In 2019, USAID established the New Partnerships Initiative to diversify its partner base by directing awards and subawards to new and underutilized organizations to enable local engagement. This initiative also seeks to leverage private and non-U.S. government funding to promote local engagement and reform the agency's procurement process to facilitate the participation of new and local partners.

³⁰U.S. Agency for International Development, *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet: Konbit* (February 2016).

³¹U.S. Agency for International Development, *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet. Local Solutions: Building Up Haitian Organizations* (January 2016).

and other interested parties. In addition, the report is available at no charge on the GAO website at <https://www.gao.gov>.

If you or your staff have any questions about this report, please contact me at (202) 512-4409 or lovel@gao.gov. Contact points for our Offices of Congressional Relations and Public Affairs may be found on the last page of this report. GAO staff who made key contributions to this report are listed in appendix XI.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Latesha Love". The signature is written in a cursive style, with the first letter of "Latesha" being a large, stylized capital "L".

Latesha Love
Acting Director, International Affairs and Trade

Appendix I: Objectives, Scope, and Methodology

This report examines (1) the amounts of funding that the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) allocated, obligated, and disbursed for reconstruction and development in Haiti from funds appropriated in fiscal years 2010 through 2020 and (2) the reconstruction and development activities that USAID funded in Haiti in those fiscal years.

To determine the status of USAID funding for reconstruction and development in Haiti since the 2010 earthquake, we analyzed USAID data on allocations, obligations, and disbursements as of September 30, 2020. Specifically, we collected data on funding allocated to USAID from the Economic Support Fund from the fiscal year 2010 Supplemental Appropriations Act for reconstruction in Haiti after the earthquake.¹ We also collected data on funding that USAID allocated from various accounts from annual appropriations in fiscal years 2010 through 2020² for reconstruction and development in Haiti.³ We then analyzed total allocation, obligation,⁴ and disbursement amounts by appropriation, by assistance sector, and by USAID operating unit.

To identify the reconstruction and development activities that USAID funded in Haiti in fiscal years 2010 through 2020, we reviewed strategy

¹Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010, Pub. L. No. 111-212, 124 Stat. 2302, 2323 (July 29, 2010).

²After the earthquake, USAID reallocated \$4.3 million to reconstruction in Haiti from the fiscal year 2009 appropriation. We did not include this funding in our analysis.

³USAID reconstruction and development funding examined in this report comes from the following accounts: ESF, Global Health and Child Survival Fund, Development Assistance Fund, Commodity Credit Corporation Fund, HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund, Transition Initiatives, Development Credit Authority, Democracy Fund, Development Credit Authority Financing, Civilian Stabilization Initiative, and Global HIV/AIDS Initiative. Because our review focused on longer-term reconstruction and development, we did not review USAID funding and activities related to short-term humanitarian assistance in Haiti, including funding and activities managed by USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, all funding from the International Disaster Assistance, Trust Fund, and Famine Assistance accounts, and most funding from the Commodity Credit Corporation Fund account. In addition, we did not review funding from, and activities funded through, the Gifts and Donations account and in-kind donations.

⁴USAID generally treats as obligations the bilateral agreements it makes with other countries to deliver assistance. USAID therefore considers all funding for reconstruction and development in Haiti to have been legally obligated on the signing of a bilateral agreement with the government of Haiti. For the purposes of this report, obligations are orders placed, contracts awarded, and similar transactions during a given period that will require payments during the same or future period. USAID categorizes such transactions as subobligations.

documents and collected and analyzed USAID data and information on the activities that the agency funded during this time frame.⁵ We reviewed the January 2011 *Post-Earthquake USG Haiti Strategy: Toward Renewal and Economic Opportunity* and the *USAID/Haiti Strategic Framework: 2018-2020* to identify the assistance sectors and the types of USAID activities that contributed to reconstruction and development efforts in Haiti in fiscal years 2010 through 2020. We also reviewed USAID documents, including fact sheets, and available evaluation reports for these activities to identify and describe the activities that USAID funded in each assistance sector as defined in the strategies. In addition, we obtained data and information from USAID about each of the reconstruction and development activities that it funded in fiscal years 2010 through 2020, including the assistance sector, activity title, activity description, activity start and end dates, and the total obligation and disbursement amounts as of September 30, 2020.⁶ We analyzed USAID's data and information to determine the numbers of activities that USAID funded in total and in each assistance sector in fiscal years 2010 through 2020.⁷

Because of limited access to mission facilities in Haiti due to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 pandemic, USAID officials were not able to provide certain data and information about the agencies' activities in Haiti that were available only in hard-copy form, according to officials. Specifically, USAID officials were not able to provide activity titles, activity descriptions, or activity start or end dates for 28 of the 440 reconstruction and development activities that USAID funded in the eight assistance sectors in fiscal years 2010 through 2020. Appendixes II through IX identify as appropriate those instances where USAID officials were not

⁵According to USAID guidance, *activity* typically refers to a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement with an implementing partner, with another U.S. government department or agency, or with a partner-country government.

⁶The reconstruction and development activities that we report are those that USAID funded in Haiti in fiscal years 2010 through 2020, regardless of the fiscal year appropriations from which USAID funded the activities. These activities included those that USAID funded before fiscal year 2010 but continued to fund in fiscal year 2010 and subsequent fiscal years.

⁷We excluded from our analysis USAID activities that consisted solely of administration or of monitoring and evaluation, because they did not provide technical assistance related to a reconstruction and development assistance sector. However, we included the funding for these activities in our analysis of the status of USAID funds appropriated in fiscal years 2010 through 2020.

able to provide data and information about reconstruction and development activities.

We also collected information from USAID officials about the implementing partner organizations that implemented reconstruction and development activities in Haiti during fiscal years 2010 through 2020 and about the countries where these organizations were headquartered. We categorized these organizations according to their location; that is, as U.S.-based entities, Haiti-based entities, entities based in a country other than the United States or Haiti, or multilateral organizations. We analyzed the information to identify the numbers of implementing partner organizations, in total and by category, that implemented reconstruction and development activities in Haiti as well as the numbers of activities that the organizations in each category implemented. In addition, we analyzed the total obligation amounts as of September 30, 2020, for each activity implemented by implementing partners in each category in fiscal years 2010 through 2020.

For both of our objectives, we interviewed USAID and State officials in Washington, D.C., about the agencies' activities in Haiti and the relevant strategies. In addition, we interviewed USAID officials in Washington, D.C., and at the mission in Haiti about USAID's reporting of data and information on funding, activities, implementing partners, and assistance sectors.

In addition, for both objectives, we assessed the reliability of the data and information that USAID reported. We requested and reviewed information from USAID officials regarding the underlying data systems and methods used to generate the data and ensure the data's accuracy and reliability. In addition, we compared USAID-reported data with data from other sources, including data on USAID funding and activities in Haiti that we obtained from the agency's Foreign Aid Explorer website⁸ as well as similar data that we collected for prior and ongoing work on USAID funding and activities in Haiti.⁹ We also conducted logic checks and analysis to identify observable issues, including potentially missing, duplicate, or illogical data. When we found potential duplicate data and

⁸Foreign Aid Explorer, U.S. Agency for International Development, accessed Aug. 12, 2020, <https://explorer.usaid.gov>.

⁹See GAO, *Haiti Reconstruction: USAID Has Achieved Mixed Results and Should Enhance Sustainability Planning*, [GAO-15-517](#) (Washington, D.C.: June 3, 2015); *Foreign Assistance: USAID Should Analyze Data on the Timeliness of Expenditures*, [GAO-21-51](#) (Washington, D.C.: Dec. 2, 2020).

discrepancies, we contacted relevant agency officials in Washington, D.C., and at the mission in Haiti and obtained information necessary to resolve these data issues. As a result of these steps, we determined that the data were sufficiently reliable for the purposes of reporting USAID's allocations, obligations, and disbursements for reconstruction and development in Haiti from funds appropriated in fiscal years 2010 through 2020 as well as the activities that USAID funded during this period.¹⁰

We conducted this performance audit from January 2020 to April 2021 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

¹⁰The USAID data that we collected for this report for fiscal years 2010 through 2013 show higher total obligations than the USAID data that we collected for [GAO-15-517](#) for the same period. However, the data for this report also show several instances of unexpectedly lower obligations that USAID officials were unable to explain. For example, the data for this report show obligations from the fiscal years 2010 and 2011 appropriations that were, respectively, approximately \$48 million and \$46 million lower than the obligations for those fiscal years shown in the data for [GAO-15-517](#). USAID officials told us that these discrepancies may be due to deobligations or reprogrammed funding but that a full reconciliation was not possible. Nevertheless, additional analysis of the data's reliability, as well as USAID's ability to reconcile other discrepancies, led us to conclude that the funding data we collected for this report were sufficiently reliable for the purposes of reporting the amounts of funding that USAID allocated, obligated, and disbursed for reconstruction and development activities in Haiti in fiscal years 2010 through 2020.

Appendix II: USAID Activities in Haiti's Health and Disabilities Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funded 135 activities in Haiti's health and disabilities sector in fiscal years 2010 through 2020. These activities focused on strengthening health service delivery; increasing access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services; strengthening health systems; and supporting health infrastructure, according to documents USAID provided and agency officials.¹

Activities to Strengthen Health Service Delivery

To strengthen health service delivery in Haiti, USAID funded activities under the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) to support HIV prevention, care, and treatment programs as well as activities to support maternal and child health and primary health care centers. For example:

- With support from PEPFAR, USAID funded activities to improve access to basic health services, prevent HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, reduce maternal mortality rates, and raise child survival rates, according to a USAID document.² As of August 2019, approximately 106,000 individuals in Haiti were receiving antiretroviral treatment with PEPFAR support.³
- USAID funded the Healthy Mothers, Healthy Children activity to lower the rates of maternal and child mortality and worked with a network of community health workers, traditional birth attendants, and community leaders to conduct outreach activities such as mobile health clinics, according to an evaluation report.⁴ Each of these clinics brought a multidisciplinary team consisting of a doctor, a nurse, auxiliaries, a lab technician, and a pharmacist to areas of the district that lacked easy access to health facilities. The activity also trained community health workers and traditional birth attendants. On completing the training, the community health workers received a first-aid kit with basic medical supplies and returned to their communities with basic knowledge of maternal and child health and primary health care

¹This report identifies the reconstruction and development activities that USAID funded in fiscal years 2010 through 2020 and includes some information about activity goals. A forthcoming report will examine the status of selected activities and the extent to which they achieved their intended goals.

²U.S. Agency for International Development, *Haiti Country Profile* (March 2017).

³U.S. Agency for International Development, *Haiti Country Profile* (January 2020).

⁴Global Health Action, *Final Evaluation Report: Healthy Mothers, Healthy Children: A Child Survival Initiative in Petit-Goave, Haiti* (Decatur, Ga.: Dec. 24, 2010).

protocols approved by the Ministry of Health, according to the evaluation report.

Figure 7 shows a USAID-funded health service delivery activity in Haiti.

Figure 7: USAID-Funded Health Service Delivery Activity in Haiti



Source: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). | GAO-21-263

Activities to Increase Access to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Services

USAID funded activities aimed at increasing access to clean water, improving sanitation services, and promoting safe hygiene practices, according to USAID documents. For example:

- USAID's flagship water and sanitation activity aimed to increase the availability and sustainable management of safe water and sanitation for underserved and at-risk communities.⁵ The activity was intended to build the capability of local utilities to provide sustainable services by addressing the loss of water revenue; expanding the customer base to unserved areas; and professionalizing and modernizing operations, billing, and collections.

⁵U.S. Agency for International Development, *Haiti Country Profile* (January 2020).

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- In another activity, the implementing partner worked in various communities to improve access to safe drinking water; renovate bathroom facilities; and educate staff, students, parents, and community members about water sanitation and hygiene practices.⁶

Activities to Strengthen Health Systems

To strengthen health systems in Haiti, USAID funded activities intended to improve health financing and governance, health information systems, and health human resources.⁷ For example, according to a USAID document, the agency supported the deployment of a financial management system for the Ministry of Health to automate financial functions and help enhance the control of revenues and expenditures.⁸ The document states that with assistance from USAID, the ministry published three annual National Health Account reports to monitor trends in health spending for the public and private sectors to improve the planning and allocation of resources and increase overall accountability.

Activities to Support Health Infrastructure

To support Haiti's health infrastructure, USAID funded activities to reconstruct the country's primary public and teaching hospital and the National Campus of Health Sciences. USAID also funded the renovation and equipping of other health facilities. For example:

- USAID funded an activity, in partnership with the governments of Haiti and France, to help reconstruct the State University Hospital of Haiti in Port-au-Prince, which was damaged in the January 2010 earthquake, according to documents USAID provided.⁹ The documents state that the renovated emergency room opened in late 2012 and the renovated maternity ward opened in March 2013.

⁶U.S. Agency for International Development, *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet. Local Solutions: Building Up Haitian Organizations* (January 2016).

⁷U.S. Agency for International Development, *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet. Health* (January 2020); *Haiti Country Profile* (March 2017).

⁸U.S. Agency for International Development, *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet. Health* (March 2017).

⁹Department of State, *Fast Facts on the U.S. Government's Work in Haiti. Global Health* (January 2014); U.S. Agency for International Development, *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet. Health Infrastructure* (March 2017).

- USAID supported the reconstruction of the National Campus of Health Sciences to provide a public medical teaching facility in collaboration with the State University Hospital of Haiti.¹⁰
- USAID funded the construction, renovation, and purchase of equipment for medical institutions and hospitals in Haiti.¹¹ These activities included the construction and equipping of a residence facility with a training room and medical library at St. Boniface Hospital and the renovation of surgical suites, an emergency room, and an inpatient ward of the Albert Schweitzer Hospital.

Table 4 lists activities that USAID funded in Haiti's health and disabilities sector in fiscal years 2010 through 2020.

Table 4: USAID Reconstruction and Development Activities in Haiti's Health and Disabilities Assistance Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020

Amount in Dollars

| Activity title or purpose | Category of implementing partner | Activity start | Activity end | Total obligation amount for activity ^a | Total disbursement amount for activity |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---|--|
| Health for the Development and Stability of Haiti | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2012 | 79,975,721 | 79,975,721 |
| Maternal and child health, reproductive health, and HIV services to the Haitian population; support for the Ministry of Health | U.S.-based partner | 2014 | 2019 | 69,992,711 | 69,992,711 |
| Haiti Recovery Initiative II | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2013 | 65,681,018 | 65,681,018 |
| Health service delivery | U.S.-based partner | 2017 | 2021 | 65,654,974 | 56,492,245 |
| Integrated HIV/AIDS Community Care Program in Haiti | U.S.-based partner | 2009 | 2013 | 39,300,029 | 39,300,029 |
| Services de Santé de Qualité pour Haïti | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2016 | 35,706,640 | 35,706,640 |
| Water, sanitation, and hygiene project | U.S.-based partner | 2017 | 2022 | 33,364,727 | 19,764,877 |
| HIV/AIDS health project | U.S.-based partner | 2015 | 2023 | 27,739,433 | 27,003,955 |
| Health for the Development and Stability of Haiti II | U.S.-based partner | 2012 | 2014 | 24,982,536 | 24,982,536 |

¹⁰U.S. Agency for International Development, *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet. Health Infrastructure* (March 2017).

¹¹U.S. Agency for International Development, *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet. Health Infrastructure* (March 2017); Department of State, *Fast Facts on the U.S. Government's Work in Haiti. Global Health* (December 2014).

**Appendix II: USAID Activities in Haiti's Health
and Disabilities Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020**

| Activity title or purpose | Category of implementing partner | Activity start | Activity end | Total obligation amount for activity^a | Total disbursement amount for activity |
|--|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Reconstruction of the National Campus of Health and Sciences | U.S.-based partner | 2014 | 2018 | 21,715,875 | 21,715,875 |
| Leadership Management and Governance | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2017 | 21,316,157 | 21,316,157 |
| Services de Santé de Qualité pour Haïti | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2015 | 20,421,626 | 20,421,626 |
| Byenèt ak Sante Timoun Activity – Support to orphaned and vulnerable children | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2019 | 19,986,149 | 19,986,149 |
| Haiti health infrastructure architectural and engineering services | U.S.-based partner | 2012 | 2018 | 18,868,427 | 18,868,427 |
| Linkages across the Continuum of HIV Service for Key Populations Affected by HIV | U.S.-based partner | 2014 | 2021 | 18,535,725 | 18,375,834 |
| Strengthening and Expanding Social Marketing in Haiti | U.S.-based partner | 2009 | 2014 | 16,549,795 | 16,549,795 |
| Leadership Management Science | U.S.-based partner | 2010 | 2015 | 15,121,289 | 15,121,289 |
| Construction of the general hospital | Partner based in other country ^b | 2014 | 2015 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| Global health supply chain procurement and supply management | U.S.-based partner | 2015 | 2023 | 14,362,716 | 13,114,911 |
| Aksyon Kominote nan Santé pou Ogmante Nitrisyon | Haiti-based partner | 2016 | 2021 | 12,844,001 | 9,259,393 |
| Nutrition Surveillance Program | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2016 | 12,000,000 | 12,000,000 |
| Health private sector flagship project | U.S.-based partner | 2015 | 2021 | 11,410,550 | 11,165,979 |
| Impact Youth | U.S.-based partner | 2018 | 2022 | 10,500,000 | 7,582,118 |
| Haiti cholera activities | Multilateral organization | 2019 | 2022 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Health information system support | U.S.-based partner | 2017 | 2022 | 9,235,374 | 8,917,597 |
| Health information system support | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2017 | 9,009,190 | 9,009,190 |
| Prevention of Sexual Transmission of HIV/AIDS in Haiti | U.S.-based partner | 2010 | 2015 | 8,946,668 | 8,946,668 |
| Education Quality Improvement Program | Partner based in other country ^b | 2015 | 2021 | 7,800,000 | 7,800,000 |
| Procurement and supply management | U.S.-based partner | 2016 | 2023 | 7,700,000 | 5,745,622 |

**Appendix II: USAID Activities in Haiti's Health
and Disabilities Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020**

| Activity title or purpose | Category of implementing partner | Activity start | Activity end | Total obligation amount for activity^a | Total disbursement amount for activity |
|---|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Advancing Partners and Communities Project | U.S.-based partner | 2012 | 2019 | 7,634,535 | 7,564,535 |
| Health project | U.S.-based partner | 2005 | 2010 | 7,031,239 | 7,031,239 |
| Health information system support | U.S.-based partner | 2010 | 2016 | 6,325,097 | 6,325,097 |
| — | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2020 | 5,950,000 | 5,950,000 |
| Health Leadership Project | U.S.-based partner | 2019 | 2024 | 4,904,662 | 2,828,402 |
| Vérification Resultats pour la Santé – Central South | Haiti-based partner | 2014 | 2019 | 4,838,781 | 4,838,781 |
| Renovation, rehabilitation, and repair of seven health clinics | U.S.-based partner | 2018 | 2022 | 4,819,095 | 1,108,296 |
| Vérification Resultats pour la Santé – North | Haiti-based partner | 2014 | 2019 | 4,764,858 | 4,764,858 |
| Construction of pediatrics ward at Justinien University Hospital | U.S.-based partner | 2015 | 2017 | 4,753,544 | 4,753,544 |
| Maternal and child health grant | Multilateral organization | 2007 | 2021 | 4,707,928 | 4,107,928 |
| 4 Children – Support to orphans and vulnerable children affected by HIV | U.S.-based partner | 2017 | 2021 | 4,591,188 | 4,591,188 |
| New procurement for HIV/AIDS prevention project | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2015 | 4,545,937 | 4,545,937 |
| Health Assistance for Prisoners | U.S.-based partner | 2018 | 2023 | 4,347,114 | 2,962,084 |
| Demographic health survey | U.S.-based partner | 2008 | 2014 | 4,054,000 | 4,054,000 |
| Technical support | U.S.-based partner | 2014 | 2018 | 3,755,602 | 3,747,408 |
| Differentiated HIV Services Delivery Project for Priority Population | Haiti-based partner | 2019 | 2022 | 3,751,440 | 1,363,031 |
| Health for Prisoners | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2015 | 3,706,255 | 3,706,255 |
| Construction of the general hospital | Partner based in other country ^b | 2018 | 2019 | 3,525,431 | 3,525,431 |
| Ranfose Abitid Nitrisyon pou Fè Ogmante Sante | U.S.-based partner | 2017 | 2021 | 3,404,081 | 3,404,081 |
| Health support services – epidemic control among priority population | Haiti-based partner | 2020 | 2023 | 3,328,560 | 1,394,560 |
| Architectural and engineering technical support services | U.S.-based partner | 2018 | 2023 | 3,237,000 | 2, 620,379 |
| USAID Deliver Project task order | U.S.-based partner | 2010 | 2017 | 3,220,000 | 3,200,000 |
| Small renovation of health clinics project | Partner based in other country ^b | 2016 | 2016 | 3,218,572 | 3,218,572 |

**Appendix II: USAID Activities in Haiti's Health
and Disabilities Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020**

| Activity title or purpose | Category of implementing partner | Activity start | Activity end | Total obligation amount for activity^a | Total disbursement amount for activity |
|--|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Project Hope Disabilities Component I | U.S.-based partner | 2012 | 2015 | 3,059,734 | 3,059,734 |
| Small infrastructure work | Partner based in other country ^b | 2015 | 2016 | 2,944,066 | 2,944,066 |
| Study of orphans and vulnerable children | U.S.-based partner | 2008 | 2015 | 2,682,193 | 2,682,193 |
| Management fees related to the construction of the general hospital | Haiti-based partner | 2012 | 2016 | 2,607,275 | 2,607,275 |
| St. Boniface Spinal Cord Injury Program | U.S.-based partner | 2014 | 2020 | 2,500,000 | 2,166,667 |
| Health field support | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2019 | 2,303,580 | 2,303,580 |
| Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Persons with Disabilities in Haiti | Partner based in other country ^b | 2011 | 2016 | 2,208,832 | 2,208,832 |
| Disabilities Component IV Activity | U.S.-based partner | 2012 | 2015 | 2,102,627 | 2,102,627 |
| Health Support for Migrants at Borders | Haiti-based partner | 2014 | 2017 | 1,990,496 | 1,990,496 |
| Advancing Partners and Communities | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2018 | 1,957,739 | 1,957,739 |
| Reparation Pou Amelyore Ekipman Medikal | U.S.-based partner | 2016 | 2021 | 1,833,333 | 1,240,909 |
| Strengthening of the Legal Framework for Disabilities in Haiti | Multilateral organization | 2011 | 2015 | 1,693,083 | 1,693,083 |
| Vérification des Resultats pour la Santé II | Haiti-based partner | 2019 | 2022 | 1,625,667 | 536,378 |
| Supply chain management services | U.S.-based partner | 2009 | 2017 | 1,600,000 | 1,600,000 |
| HIV community support | U.S.-based partner | 2010 | 2015 | 1,427,824 | 1,427,824 |
| Infant and Young Child Nutrition Project | U.S.-based partner | 2006 | 2012 | 1,415,824 | 1,415,824 |
| Health project technical services | U.S.-based partner | 2006 | 2015 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Food and nutrition technical assistance | U.S.-based partner | 2012 | 2018 | 962,500 | 962,500 |
| Measure Evaluation Phase IV field support | U.S.-based partner | 2014 | 2019 | 950,000 | 950,000 |
| Communication support to HIV health program | Haiti-based partner | 2020 | 2021 | 870,000 | 354,142 |
| Haitian Nursing School | U.S.-based partner | 2010 | 2014 | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| Global health supply chain | U.S.-based partner | 2017 | 2022 | 800,000 | 800,000 |

**Appendix II: USAID Activities in Haiti's Health
and Disabilities Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020**

| Activity title or purpose | Category of implementing partner | Activity start | Activity end | Total obligation amount for activity^a | Total disbursement amount for activity |
|--|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Results-based financing for health and other basic services | Haiti-based partner | 2015 | 2018 | 715,000 | 715,000 |
| Renovation of emergency room and inpatient ward | U.S.-based partner | 2012 | 2018 | 700,000 | 700,000 |
| Field support | U.S.-based partner | 2016 | 2024 | 700,000 | 335,000 |
| Haitian Nursing School | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2014 | 699,163 | 699,163 |
| EkoLakay: A Social Business Solution to Haiti's Sanitation Crisis | U.S.-based partner | 2018 | 2022 | 699,000 | 324,150 |
| Construction of essential infrastructure for quality surgical care and medical training at St. Boniface Hospital | U.S.-based partner | 2015 | 2019 | 650,000 | 650,000 |
| Health project technical services | U.S.-based partner | 2006 | 2012 | 650,000 | 650,000 |
| Support for and Empowerment of Vulnerable Women in High-Risk Environment | Haiti-based partner | 2011 | 2013 | 598,156 | 598,156 |
| Construction and equipping of education center | U.S.-based partner | 2014 | 2018 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| St. Boniface Spinal Cord Injury Program | U.S.-based partner | 2014 | 2020 | 500,000 | 311,075 |
| Spinal Cord Injury Program | U.S.-based partner | 2014 | 2020 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| St. Boniface Haiti Foundation Center for Infectious Disease and Emergency Care Construction Project | U.S.-based partner | 2014 | 2018 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Water, sanitation, and hygiene activity | Haiti-based partner | 2015 | 2018 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Water, sanitation, and hygiene activity | Haiti-based partner | 2015 | 2017 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Leadership Management and Governance | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2018 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Procurement of surgical equipment | U.S.-based partner | 2018 | 2022 | 500,000 | 118,133 |
| Water, sanitation, and hygiene activity | Haiti-based partner | 2015 | 2017 | 499,859 | 499,859 |
| Support to survivors of gender-based violence | Haiti-based partner | 2014 | 2015 | 497,167 | 497,167 |
| Improving Sanitation Facilities Project | U.S.-based partner | 2015 | 2018 | 483,412 | 483,412 |

**Appendix II: USAID Activities in Haiti's Health
and Disabilities Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020**

| Activity title or purpose | Category of implementing partner | Activity start | Activity end | Total obligation amount for activity^a | Total disbursement amount for activity |
|--|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Commodities That Make a Long-Term Change In Care | U.S.-based partner | 2015 | 2018 | 465,996 | 465,996 |
| Rehabilitation and Integration of Disabled People | Haiti-based partner | 2015 | 2017 | 465,519 | 465,519 |
| Communication support to HIV health program | Haiti-based partner | 2020 | 2021 | 450,000 | 110,110 |
| Construction of a national referral center for diabetes and cardiovascular disease care in Haiti | U.S.-based partner | 2018 | 2022 | 450,000 | 0 |
| Support to Mirebalais University Hospital oncology department | Haiti-based partner | 2015 | 2018 | 435,000 | 435,000 |
| Integrated Community Health | Haiti-based partner | 2016 | 2020 | 430,455 | 421,012 |
| Applying Science to Strengthen and Improve Systems | U.S.-based partner | 2009 | 2014 | 410,047 | 410,047 |
| International Child Care Haiti | U.S.-based partner | 2010 | 2014 | 400,000 | 400,000 |
| Integrated Community Health | Haiti-based partner | 2016 | 2020 | 400,000 | 389,399 |
| Medishare Project | U.S.-based partner | 2010 | 2010 | 389,753 | 389,753 |
| Services de Santé de Qualité pour Haïti | U.S.-based partner | 2012 | 2020 | 354,928 | 354,928 |
| Health project | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2016 | 350,000 | 350,000 |
| Upgrade and expand existing facilities, construction of power station and medical depot, and procurement of commodities at St. Boniface Hospital | U.S.-based partner | 2010 | 2014 | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| Health project technical assistance | U.S.-based partner | 2006 | 2013 | 253,679 | 253,679 |
| Food and nutrition technical assistance | U.S.-based partner | 2008 | 2013 | 230,000 | 230,000 |
| Renovation of Edeze Gousse | Haiti-based partner | 2014 | 2014 | 149,859 | 149,859 |
| — | Haiti-based partner | 2012 | 2013 | 149,403 | 149,403 |
| Training | Haiti-based partner | 2014 | 2014 | 147,855 | 147,855 |
| Purchase of ready-to-use therapeutic food | U.S.-based partner | 2015 | 2016 | 139,000 | 139,000 |
| Renovation of Lycée Nationale de Mirebalais | Haiti-based partner | 2012 | 2014 | 138,124 | 138,124 |
| Capacity Plus | U.S.-based partner | 2009 | 2015 | 137,145 | 137,145 |
| Purchase of ready-to-use therapeutic food | U.S.-based partner | 2015 | 2015 | 135,985 | 135,985 |
| Health project | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2021 | 131,672 | 131,672 |

**Appendix II: USAID Activities in Haiti's Health
and Disabilities Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020**

| Activity title or purpose | Category of implementing partner | Activity start | Activity end | Total obligation amount for activity^a | Total disbursement amount for activity |
|--|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Technical support | U.S.-based partner | 2010 | 2017 | 123,488 | 123,488 |
| Renovation of Haiti's University and Educational Hospital | Haiti-based partner | 2012 | 2013 | 117,377 | 117,377 |
| Training | U.S.-based partner | 2016 | 2021 | 108,433 | 46,581 |
| Technical support | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2018 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Development Innovation Ventures | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2014 | 99,987 | 99,987 |
| Justinian Hospital ventilation system and maintenance training | U.S.-based partner | 2020 | 2022 | 95,444 | 0 |
| Renovation of Darius Denis | Haiti-based partner | 2014 | 2015 | 90,343 | 90,343 |
| Renovation of Lycée Sem | Haiti-based partner | 2014 | 2014 | 88,539 | 88,539 |
| — | Haiti-based partner | 2013 | 2013 | 86,127 | 86,127 |
| Renovation of Lycée Phillipe Guerrier | Haiti-based partner | 2014 | 2014 | 80,591 | 80,591 |
| U.S. personal services contractor | U.S.-based partner | 2016 | 2019 | 59,963 | 59,963 |
| Purchase of ready to use therapeutic food | U.S.-based partner | 2014 | 2015 | 39,640 | 39,640 |
| Renovation of Lycée Celie l'Amour de Jacmel | Haiti-based partner | 2014 | 2014 | 38,250 | 38,250 |
| Purchase of ready to use therapeutic food | U.S.-based partner | 2016 | 2016 | 36,460 | 36,460 |
| Water and sanitation advisor to USAID/Haiti mission | U.S.-based partner | 2016 | 2019 | 30,828 | 30,828 |
| Health project technical assistance | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2016 | 25,553 | 25,553 |
| Technical support | U.S.-based partner | 2010 | 2017 | 13,795 | 13,795 |
| Health private sector flagship project | U.S.-based partner | 2009 | 2016 | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| Purchase and installation of surge protector at Justinian Hospital | U.S.-based partner | 2018 | 2018 | 6,625 | 6,625 |

Legend: — = Information not available from USAID.

Source: GAO analysis of data and information provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). | GAO-21-263

Notes: The data and information shown are the latest available as of September 30, 2020.

Obligation and disbursement amounts shown include total amounts of funding for each activity that USAID funded in fiscal years 2010 through 2020. These amounts may include funds appropriated before fiscal year 2010.

^aFor the purposes of this report, obligations are orders placed, contracts awarded, and similar transactions during a given period that will require payments during the same or a future period. USAID categorizes such transactions as subobligations, because it considers these funds to have been obligated through a bilateral agreement with Haiti to deliver assistance.

**Appendix II: USAID Activities in Haiti's Health
and Disabilities Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020**

^bThe implementing partner was based in a country other than the United States or Haiti.

Appendix III: USAID Activities in Haiti's Economic and Food Security Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funded 125 activities in Haiti's economic and food security sector in fiscal years 2010 through 2020. These activities comprised 80 focused on economic security, 37 focused on food security, and eight focused on both economic and food security.¹ The activities aimed to improve access to food and nutrition, agricultural development, natural resource management, and agricultural market access, according to documents USAID provided and agency officials. In addition, documents USAID provided stated that these activities aimed to support worker and management training; business development services; and expansion of access to capital, particularly for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSME).²

Activities to Improve Access to Food and Nutrition

To improve access to food and nutrition in Haiti, USAID funded activities to combat food insecurity among the poorest communities in partnership with the Haitian government. For example:

- USAID funded the Kore Lavi activity to support the Haitian government's social protection efforts to prevent hunger and malnutrition by building demand for, and improving access to, locally produced foods among vulnerable households, according to a USAID document.³ The activity used a national system of food vouchers for locally grown food and provided training in maternal and child nutrition to communities. USAID reported that the activity provided access to local and nutritious foods to more than 18,000 households, enabling nearly 64,000 children to escape the long-term ramifications of hunger and malnutrition.
- USAID funded school feeding activities to provide nutritious snacks and hot lunches to low-income students in several communities in Haiti, according to USAID officials. The officials told us that one school feeding activity provided a daily snack and hot meal to about

¹According to USAID officials, they were unable to disaggregate the data for these eight activities at the activity level.

²This report identifies the reconstruction and development activities that USAID funded in fiscal years 2010 through 2020 and includes some information about activity goals. A forthcoming report will examine the status of selected activities and the extent to which they achieved their intended goals.

³U.S. Agency for International Development, *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet. Agriculture and Food Security* (March 2017).

2,300 students in 10 schools and another activity provided daily meals to approximately 4,200 students in 19 schools.

Activities to Support Agricultural Development

To support agricultural development in Haiti, USAID funded activities intended to increase agricultural productivity, according to documents the agency provided. For example, USAID funded the Feed the Future West activity to provide farmers with access to agricultural inputs, such as seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides, according to an evaluation report.⁴ The report states that the activity also provided access to rural development centers, which hosted soil and water labs that allowed farmers to learn the nutrient content of their soil in order to match fertilizer formulas to crop types and needs. In addition, the report states that the activity provided equipment, including tractors, conical weeders, silos, humidity gauges, tarps and jute bags, threshers, and mills to reduce post-harvest losses of grains. Moreover, the activity supported the construction of canals and training of water users' associations to maintain these canals, according to the report.

Figure 8 shows an agricultural development activity funded by USAID in Haiti.

⁴Social Impact, Inc. *Performance Evaluation: USAID/Haiti Feed the Future West/Watershed Initiative for National Natural Environmental Resources* (Arlington, Va.: November 2015).

Figure 8: USAID-Funded Agricultural Development Activity in Haiti



Source: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). | GAO-21-263

Activities to Support Natural Resource Management

To support Haiti's natural resource management, USAID funded activities to reverse damage caused by unsustainable farming practices and reduce the impact of farming in environmentally sensitive areas, according to USAID documents. For example, in January 2020, USAID reported that its Support to Agricultural Research Development activity had installed six solar-powered wireless weather stations to provide researchers, agronomists, and others with reliable meteorological data and trained Haitians to build, maintain, and use data from these weather stations.⁵ Additionally, USAID reported that the activity had supported the establishment of three rural research centers that collect agricultural and weather data.⁶ According to USAID, as of March 2017 these centers had trained more than 7,000 farmers in sustainable farming techniques and

⁵U.S. Agency for International Development, *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet. Environment and Natural Resources Management* (January 2020).

⁶U.S. Agency for International Development, *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet. Agriculture and Food Security* (March 2017).

had established greenhouses that reduced pressure on degraded hillsides.

Activities to Strengthen Agricultural Market Access

USAID funded activities to improve Haitian farmers' access to domestic and international markets. For example:

- USAID funded the Mango Traceability activity to help small-scale Haitian mango producers comply with U.S. regulations and reach U.S. markets, according to a USAID document.⁷
- The USAID-funded Feed the Future West activity rehabilitated a road to improve market access, according to an evaluation report.⁸ The report states that the activity worked with certified associations and established regional cooperatives to improve farmers' access to markets and to provide more efficient transportation of produce to markets, including hotels, supermarkets, and resorts (see fig. 9).

⁷U.S. Agency for International Development, *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet. Local Solutions: Building Up Haitian Organizations* (January 2016).

⁸Social Impact, Inc., *Performance Evaluation: USAID/Haiti Feed the Future West/Watershed Initiative for National Natural Environmental Resources* (Arlington, Va.: November 2015).

Figure 9: USAID-Funded Activity Intended to Support Farmers' Associations in Haiti



Source: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). | GAO-21-263

Activities to Support Worker and Management Training, Business Development Services, and Expansion of Access to Capital

To support worker and management training and business development services, USAID funded training and assistance for MSMEs in Haiti to help them expand and to address constraints to growth, according to documents USAID provided. For example, USAID funded the Local Enterprise and Value Chain Enhancement activity to provide training to workers and provide business development services to Haitian MSMEs in the apparel, agribusiness, and construction industries.⁹

In addition, to expand access to capital, USAID funded activities that aimed to improve access to capital by creating links between Haitian businesses and financial institutions and by increasing financial

⁹Social Impact, Inc., *Performance Evaluation of Smallholder Alliance for Sorghum in Haiti (SMASH) Activity* (Arlington, Va.: May 2020).

institutions' capacity to lend.¹⁰ For example, USAID funded the Haiti Integrated Financing for Value Chains and Enterprises activity, which sought to increase the availability of financial products and services to individual entrepreneurs and to MSMEs in targeted industries in semi-urban and rural areas of Haiti, according to an evaluation report.¹¹ The report states that the activity helped financial institutions design and deliver appropriate financial products to participating MSMEs and used a \$22.5 million fund to increase the financial products available to MSMEs and entrepreneurs. The activity also provided capacity-building training to the financial services industry and helped financial service providers incorporate risk management practices in their lending, to encourage them to expand into new markets and offer financial services, according to the report.

Table 5 lists USAID's activities in the economic and food security sector in fiscal years 2010 through 2020.

¹⁰U.S. Agency for International Development, *Haiti Country Profile* (January 2020); *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet. Economic Growth and Agricultural Development* (January 2016).

¹¹Mendez England and Associates, *Evaluation of the USAID/Haiti Integrated Financing for Value Chains and Enterprises (HIFIVE) Program* (Bethesda, Md.: Aug. 1, 2012).

**Appendix III: USAID Activities in Haiti's
Economic and Food Security Sector, Fiscal
Years 2010–2020**

Table 5: USAID Reconstruction and Development Activities in Haiti's Economic and Food Security Assistance Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020

Amount in Dollars

| Activity title or purpose | Category of implementing partner | Activity start | Activity end | Total obligation amount for activity^a | Total disbursement amount for activity |
|--|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Feed the Future West – Natural Resources and Biodiversity, and Agricultural Sector Capacity Building | U.S.-based partner | 2009 | 2015 | 111,928,514 | 111,669,294 |
| Konbit Ak Tet Ansanm Private Sector Competitiveness Activity | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2011 | 104,630,744 | 104,630,744 |
| Haiti Transition Initiative | Multilateral organization | 2004 | 2021 | 92,288,010 | 92,288,010 |
| Food Distribution Program | Multilateral organization | 2004 | 2012 | 92,288,010 | 92,288,010 |
| Kore Lavi – support for the Haitian government's efforts to prevent hunger and malnutrition | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2019 | 91,971,184 | 91,971,184 |
| Feed the Future North – agricultural development | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2020 | 85,775,004 | 85,245,060 |
| Haiti Integrated Financing for Value Chains and Enterprises | U.S.-based partner | 2009 | 2017 | 36,877,749 | 36,496,630 |
| Local Enterprise and Value Chain Enhancement | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2019 | 33,975,455 | 33,906,356 |
| USAID Reforestation Project | U.S.-based partner | 2017 | 2022 | 30,702,078 | 23,055,088 |
| Improved Nutritional, Health Status, and Productive and Profitable Livelihoods for Vulnerable Groups | U.S.-based partner | 2008 | 2013 | 26,247,533 | 26,247,533 |
| Feed the Future West – Chanje Lavi Plante | U.S.-based partner | 2015 | 2018 | 25,032,755 | 25,032,755 |
| Economic Development for a Sustainable Environment | U.S.-based partner | 2008 | 2012 | 20,655,999 | 20,655,999 |
| Improved Nutritional, Health Status, and Productive and Profitable Livelihoods for Vulnerable Groups | U.S.-based partner | 2008 | 2013 | 18,559,253 | 18,559,253 |
| Improved Nutritional, Health Status, and Productive and Profitable Livelihoods for Vulnerable Groups | U.S.-based partner | 2008 | 2013 | 17,910,180 | 17,910,180 |
| The Haitian Out-of-School Youth Livelihood Initiative | Haiti-based partner | 2003 | 2011 | 16,988,560 | 16,988,560 |

**Appendix III: USAID Activities in Haiti's
Economic and Food Security Sector, Fiscal
Years 2010–2020**

| Activity title or purpose | Category of implementing partner | Activity start | Activity end | Total obligation amount for activity^a | Total disbursement amount for activity |
|---|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Leveraging Effective Application of Direct Investments | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2017 | 16,966,996 | 16,966,996 |
| Capacity building of the Ministry of Agriculture to deliver key services to the agricultural sector | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2018 | 14,866,991 | 14,856,143 |
| Feed the Future West – watershed stabilization and agricultural development | U.S.-based partner | 2009 | 2015 | 14,500,000 | 14,500,000 |
| Support to agricultural research development | U.S.-based partner | 2015 | 2020 | 13,706,658 | 12,109,112 |
| Home Mortgage Ownership and Mortgage Expansion | U.S.-based partner | 2015 | 2021 | 10,299,683 | 8,882,609 |
| Haiti Stabilization Initiative | Multilateral organization | 2010 | 2012 | 7,474,880 | 7,474,880 |
| Customs support project | U.S.-based partner | 2016 | 2020 | 5,973,483 | 5,927,572 |
| Haiti Invest field support | U.S.-based partner | 2017 | 2022 | 5,784,260 | 1,910,881 |
| Agriculture project | U.S.-based partner | 2008 | 2013 | 5,200,000 | 5,200,000 |
| Accessible Finance | U.S.-based partner | 2017 | 2020 | 5,000,000 | 4,742,699 |
| Enterprise Strengthening Activity | U.S.-based partner | 2020 | 2024 | 5,000,000 | 0 |
| Follow-on Food Security Multi-Year Assistance Program | U.S.-based partner | 2012 | 2013 | 4,999,027 | 4,999,027 |
| Support for Multi-Year Assistance Program to address causes of food insecurity in Haiti | U.S.-based partner | 2012 | 2013 | 4,945,921 | 4,945,921 |
| Inclusive Finance | U.S.-based partner | 2017 | 2019 | 4,934,894 | 4,834,894 |
| Small grants facility activity | Multilateral organization | 2018 | 2023 | 4,897,859 | 3,986,668 |
| Food Security Multi-Year Assistance Program | U.S.-based partner | 2012 | 2013 | 3,593,199 | 3,593,199 |
| Food Security Multi-Year Assistance Program | U.S.-based partner | 2012 | 2016 | 3,239,985 | 3,239,985 |
| Trade and Investment Enabling Environment | U.S.-based partner | 2007 | 2010 | 3,210,285 | 3,210,285 |
| School feeding pilot program | U.S.-based partner | 2017 | 2019 | 3,167,810 | 3,149,294 |
| Haiti Hope – Strengthening the Mango Value Chain | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2015 | 2,999,951 | 2,999,951 |
| Access to finance grant | Multilateral organization | 2004 | 2019 | 2,558,955 | 2,558,955 |

**Appendix III: USAID Activities in Haiti's
Economic and Food Security Sector, Fiscal
Years 2010–2020**

| Activity title or purpose | Category of implementing partner | Activity start | Activity end | Total obligation amount for activity^a | Total disbursement amount for activity |
|---|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Follow-on food security activity – Improved Nutrition, Health Status, and Productive and Profitable Livelihoods for Vulnerable Groups | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2013 | 2,434,120 | 2,434,120 |
| Technical assistance for fiscal sustainability | U.S.-based partner | 2014 | 2017 | 2,245,351 | 2,245,351 |
| Higher Education for Development Partnership | U.S.-based partner | 2007 | 2011 | 2,095,504 | 2,095,504 |
| Increasing Efficiency of Public Investment | U.S.-based partner | 2014 | 2018 | 2,088,139 | 2,088,139 |
| Technical Assistance for Fiscal Sustainability | U.S.-based partner | 2014 | 2017 | 2,035,309 | 2,035,309 |
| Agriculture project | U.S.-based partner | 2010 | 2018 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Resilience Pilot Project Food Activity | Multilateral organization | 2019 | 2022 | 1,878,558 | 167,798 |
| Technical support to the National Disaster Management Risk System | Multilateral organization | 2009 | 2012 | 1,849,441 | 1,849,441 |
| Extension Household Surveys – Communities Facing Food Insecurity | Multilateral organization | 2017 | 2018 | 1,792,650 | 1,792,650 |
| Follow-on food security activity – Increased Resilience against Future Food Insecurity | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2013 | 1,785,872 | 1,785,872 |
| Voucher school feeding program | Haiti-based partner | 2015 | 2019 | 1,766,171 | 1,766,171 |
| Economic security baseline studies | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2016 | 1,716,781 | 1,626,225 |
| Smallholder Alliance for Sorghum in Haiti Program | Haiti-based partner | 2014 | 2019 | 1,712,760 | 1,674,492 |
| Farmer-to-Farmer | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2018 | 1,578,000 | 1,578,000 |
| Development Credit Authority – financial sector capacity building | Haiti-based partner | 2010 | 2016 | 1,537,298 | 1,537,298 |
| Yunus Social Business Haiti | Haiti-based partner | 2014 | 2018 | 1,478,932 | 1,478,932 |
| Development Credit Authority guarantee | Haiti-based partner | 2012 | 2019 | 1,434,605 | 1,434,605 |
| Multi-Year Assistance Program final evaluation | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2014 | 1,377,198 | 1,377,198 |
| Genomics Assisted Sorghum Breeding | U.S.-based partner | 2016 | 2019 | 1,081,985 | 1,081,985 |
| Stand Alone Roads Activity | U.S.-based partner | 2014 | 2016 | 1,024,470 | 1,024,470 |
| Sorghum in Haiti Quick Win | U.S.-based partner | 2019 | 2020 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |

**Appendix III: USAID Activities in Haiti's
Economic and Food Security Sector, Fiscal
Years 2010–2020**

| Activity title or purpose | Category of implementing partner | Activity start | Activity end | Total obligation amount for activity^a | Total disbursement amount for activity |
|--|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Financial sector capacity building | Haiti-based partner | 2008 | 2013 | 970,184 | 970,184 |
| Ethical Fashion Initiative Haiti | Partner based in other country ^b | 2014 | 2018 | 894,391 | 894,391 |
| Development Credit Authority – partial credit guarantee | Haiti-based partner | 2010 | 2016 | 828,500 | 828,500 |
| Green Charcoal for Haiti | Haiti-based partner | 2015 | 2017 | 798,000 | 798,000 |
| Increasing food production and rural commerce in Haiti using biochar | Haiti-based partner | 2013 | 2014 | 798,000 | 798,000 |
| Haiti Food Pyramid - My Plate Phase II | Haiti-based partner | 2016 | 2017 | 745,879 | 745,879 |
| Disaster risk management sectorial and thematic table | Multilateral organization | 2016 | 2019 | 653,768 | 653,768 |
| Agriculture support | Haiti-based partner | 2020 | 2024 | 650,000 | 0 |
| Rezo Nord - Build Change | U.S.-based partner | 2015 | 2018 | 649,577 | 649,577 |
| Local capacity development | Haiti-based partner | 2015 | 2018 | 646,314 | 646,314 |
| Field support | U.S.-based partner | 2009 | 2015 | 640,574 | 640,574 |
| Development Credit Authority guarantee | Haiti-based partner | 2016 | 2021 | 618,000 | 0 |
| Development Credit Authority guarantee | Haiti-based partner | 2016 | 2021 | 616,050 | 0 |
| Field support and technical assistance for Strengthening Revenue Mobilization Activity | U.S.-based partner | 2017 | 2022 | 534,649 | 534,649 |
| Field support for agro-forestry programs | U.S.-based partner | 2007 | 2018 | 503,500 | 503,500 |
| Field support for economic growth | U.S.-based partner | 2007 | 2018 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Architectural and engineering technical support services | U.S.-based partner | 2018 | 2023 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Opportunity for Haitian Youth | Haiti-based partner | 2015 | 2017 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Agricultural transition award | Haiti-based partner | 2019 | 2022 | 500,000 | 210,000 |
| Human and Institutional Capacity Development Project | U.S.-based partner | 2017 | 2018 | 499,863 | 499,863 |
| Mango Traceability Project | Haiti-based partner | 2015 | 2018 | 468,700 | 468,700 |
| Proforma – local capacity development | Haiti-based partner | 2015 | 2016 | 454,010 | 454,010 |
| Agricultural transition award | Haiti-based partner | 2019 | 2022 | 450,000 | 250,000 |
| Financial sector capacity building | Haiti-based partner | 2008 | 2013 | 446,988 | 446,988 |
| — | U.S.-based partner | 2009 | 2012 | 439,190 | 439,190 |

**Appendix III: USAID Activities in Haiti's
Economic and Food Security Sector, Fiscal
Years 2010–2020**

| Activity title or purpose | Category of implementing partner | Activity start | Activity end | Total obligation amount for activity^a | Total disbursement amount for activity |
|---|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Private sector landscape assessment | U.S.-based partner | 2014 | 2018 | 400,000 | 400,000 |
| Agricultural transition award | Haiti-based partner | 2019 | 2022 | 350,000 | 200,000 |
| Labadie Village Project | Haiti-based partner | 2008 | 2011 | 349,975 | 349,975 |
| Development Credit Authority – Action pour la Cooperation avec la Microentreprise | Haiti-based partner | 2015 | 2017 | 337,544 | 337,544 |
| Development Credit Authority – Action pour la Cooperation avec la Microentreprise | Haiti-based partner | 2015 | 2026 | 325,950 | 325,950 |
| Haiti Food Pyramid – My Plate Phase II support services | Haiti-based partner | 2009 | 2011 | 316,186 | 316,186 |
| Farmer-to-Farmer Special Program Support Project | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2019 | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| Trilateral Cooperation Program | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2016 | 287,222 | 287,222 |
| Development Credit Authority guarantee | Haiti-based partner | — | — | 244,834 | 244,834 |
| Evaluation Survey Services | U.S.-based partner | 2017 | 2022 | 228,457 | 228,457 |
| Development Credit Authority guarantee | Haiti-based partner | 2007 | 2013 | 184,376 | 184,376 |
| Development Credit Authority Le Levier | Haiti-based partner | 2009 | 2015 | 182,893 | 182,893 |
| Development Credit Authority Le Levier | Haiti-based partner | 2009 | 2016 | 167,963 | 167,963 |
| Haiti/Dominican Republic border study | U.S.-based partner | 2018 | 2019 | 149,665 | 149,665 |
| Development Credit Authority – financial sector capacity building | Haiti-based partner | 2007 | 2013 | 142,357 | 142,357 |
| — | Haiti-based partner | 2009 | 2011 | 126,106 | 126,106 |
| Technical support | U.S.-based partner | 2008 | 2016 | 125,724 | 125,724 |
| Farmer-to-Farmer special program support project | U.S.-based partner | — | — | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Port-au-Prince Jazz Festival | Haiti-based partner | 2019 | 2020 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Carbon Roots Milestone Award | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2014 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Training and advisory services on innovation methods | U.S.-based partner | 2015 | 2016 | 75,927 | 75,927 |
| Risk-Based Scorecard Pilot to improve small-business management practices | U.S.-based partner | 2014 | 2016 | 75,355 | 75,355 |
| Field support for the Promoting Excellence in Private Sector Engagement activity | U.S.-based partner | 2017 | 2022 | 64,305 | 45,913 |

**Appendix III: USAID Activities in Haiti's
Economic and Food Security Sector, Fiscal
Years 2010–2020**

| Activity title or purpose | Category of implementing partner | Activity start | Activity end | Total obligation amount for activity^a | Total disbursement amount for activity |
|--|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Agricultural sector capacity building | U.S.-based partner | 2008 | 2016 | 55,000 | 55,000 |
| Development Credit Authority guarantee | Haiti-based partner | 2009 | 2015 | 48,523 | 48,523 |
| Development Credit Authority guarantee | Haiti-based partner | 2009 | 2015 | 40,918 | 40,918 |
| Technical assistance to Carbon Roots Haiti activity – organizational capacity assessment | Haiti-based partner | 2015 | 2016 | 40,800 | 40,800 |
| Development Credit Authority guarantee | Haiti-based partner | 2009 | 2015 | 26,432 | 26,432 |
| Development Credit Authority – partial credit guarantee | Haiti-based partner | 2009 | 2015 | 25,346 | 25,346 |
| Le Levier claim | Haiti-based partner | 2009 | 2015 | 20,912 | 20,912 |
| Workshop for the Enterprise Strengthening activity | U.S.-based partner | 2018 | 2020 | 15,960 | 13,364 |
| Development Credit Authority guarantee | Haiti-based partner | 2009 | 2015 | 15,926 | 15,926 |
| Economic Growth Security Services | U.S.-based partner | — | — | 15,785 | 15,785 |
| Financial and accounting services | Haiti-based partner | 2011 | 2015 | 12,500 | 12,500 |
| — | Haiti-based partner | 2009 | 2015 | 7,134 | 7,134 |
| Workshop for the Enterprise Strengthening activity | Haiti-based partner | 2019 | 2019 | 6,480 | 6,480 |
| — | Haiti-based partner | — | — | 4,951 | 4,951 |
| Development Credit Authority guarantee | Haiti-based partner | 2009 | 2015 | 3,779 | 3,779 |
| Workshop for the Enterprise Strengthening activity | U.S.-based partner | 2014 | 2020 | 3,262 | 0 |
| Leveraging Effective Application of Direct Investments | Haiti-based partner | 2011 | 2011 | 2,418 | 2,418 |
| USAID research and innovation fellowships | U.S.-based partner | 2016 | 2016 | 1,187 | 1,187 |
| Development Credit Guarantee Le Levier | Haiti-based partner | 2009 | 2015 | 541 | 541 |
| Registration fees for annual conference | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2011 | 464 | 464 |

Legend: — = Information not available from USAID.

Source: GAO analysis of data and information provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). | GAO-21-263

Notes: The data and information shown are the latest available as of September 30, 2020.

**Appendix III: USAID Activities in Haiti's
Economic and Food Security Sector, Fiscal
Years 2010–2020**

Obligation and disbursement amounts shown include total amounts of funding for each activity that USAID funded in fiscal years 2010 through 2020. These total obligation and disbursement amounts may include funds appropriated before fiscal year 2010.

^aFor the purposes of this report, obligations are orders placed, contracts awarded, and similar transactions during a given period that will require payments during the same or a future period. USAID categorizes such transactions as subobligations, because it considers these funds to have been obligated through a bilateral agreement with Haiti to deliver assistance.

^bThe implementing partner was based in a country other than the United States or Haiti.

Appendix IV: USAID Activities in Haiti's Governance and Rule of Law Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funded 91 activities in Haiti's governance and rule of law sector in fiscal years 2010 through 2020. These activities sought to strengthen national and local governance, build the capacity of civil society organizations, support election processes, improve access to justice and legal assistance, strengthen the national parliament, and protect human rights and vulnerable populations, according to documents the agency provided.¹

Activities to Strengthen National and Local Governance

To strengthen Haiti's national and local governance, USAID funded activities to support the Haitian government and municipal governments by helping them reform the civil service; plan, collect, and manage revenues; and increase their capacity to deliver basic services. For example:

- USAID funded the Workforce Augmentation Program activity to help the Haitian government's Office of Management and Human Resources to strengthen its capacity to conduct public administration performance assessments, monitor and evaluate reform initiatives, update and deploy a computerized human resources management system, and create an online public sector job portal, according to an evaluation report.² The report notes that the activity placed 45 technical advisors in Haitian government institutions and supplied computers, internet connections, and logistics support.
- USAID funded the Integrated Financial Management System activity to promote transparency and government accountability, according to an evaluation report.³ The report states that the activity supported the development of a system that automated financial functions and enhanced the control of revenues and expenditures. The report also states that the activity supplied computer hardware and equipment to the Haitian government and several municipalities. In addition, the report states that the activity provided trainings on the financial systems and developed policy and procedural documents for managing aspects of the systems. In March 2017, USAID reported

¹This report identifies the reconstruction and development activities that USAID funded in fiscal years 2010 through 2020 and includes some information about activity goals. A forthcoming report will examine the status of selected activities and the extent to which they achieved their intended goals.

²Social Impact, Inc., *Performance Evaluation of Workforce Augmentation Program* (November 2018).

³Social Impact, Inc., *Evaluation Report: Final Performance Evaluation of the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) Activity* (Mar. 5, 2018).

that the activity had facilitated the exchange of high volumes of data efficiently and securely among 13 government institutions.

Activities to Build Civil Society Organizations' Capacity

To build Haitian civil society organizations' capacity, USAID funded the Promoting Proactive Transparency and Accountability activity to strengthen the commitment of Haiti's private sector, civil society organizations, and grassroots groups to oppose corruption and enable them to promote anticorruption reforms, according to an evaluation report.⁴ The report states that the activity established civil society watchdog groups and networks of private sector actors and youths to fight corruption and provided several workshops and trainings for these groups. The report also states that the activity contributed to the development of four draft bills pertaining to information access, whistleblower protections, lobbying, and financing of political parties.

Activities to Support Election Processes

To support Haiti's election processes, USAID funded activities to build the capacity of the Haitian electoral authorities to conduct credible, inclusive, and legitimate elections and help nonpartisan election observers to detect and deter electoral fraud and violence. The agency also funded activities to assist Haitian civil society organizations and political parties in increasing women's participation as voters, candidates, and poll workers. For example:

- USAID provided financial and technical support to recruit, train, and deploy nonpartisan election observers to report on voting and vote counting processes, according to a document USAID provided (see fig. 10).⁵

⁴BRIDES, *Promoting Proactive Transparency and Accountability Project (PPTAP) Final Evaluation* (Pétion-Ville, Haiti: July 2016).

⁵Department of State, *Fast Facts on the U.S. Government's Work in Haiti. Elections* (January 2011).

Figure 10: Election Observers Supported by USAID Funding in Haiti



Source: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). | GAO-21-263

- USAID funded activities to provide training for polling-station staff as well as assistance for planning, preparing, and implementing a nationwide civic and voter education campaign.⁶ With USAID support, the Citizen Observatory for the Institutionalization of Democracy in Haiti, a civil society coalition, deployed more than 1,500 domestic observers for multiple elections, and nearly 5.6 million individuals received civic and voter education training across the country, according to a USAID document.⁷

⁶Department of State, *Fast Facts on the U.S. Government's Work in Haiti. Elections* (January 2011).

⁷U.S. Agency for International Development, *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet. Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance* (March 2017).

Activities to Improve Access to Justice and Legal Assistance

To improve access to justice and legal assistance in Haiti, USAID funded activities to provide jurisdictions with assistance for managing legal cases and also funded activities to support the provision of legal assistance. For example:

- USAID funded an activity to help reconstruct and archive 32,000 case files at the Port-au-Prince Prosecutor's Office and Court of First Instance that were damaged or destroyed in the 2010 earthquake, according to a document the agency provided.⁸
- USAID funded the Justice Sector Strengthening Program activity to support the Haitian parliament's passage of legislation on legal assistance, according to a USAID document.⁹ The document states that the activity supported the Ministry of Justice's launching of the National Committee on Legal Assistance to implement the legislation. From October 2016 to September 2019, approximately 8,880 individuals benefitted from the legal assistance, according to the document.

Activity to Strengthen the National Parliament

To strengthen the legislative and oversight functions of Haiti's parliament, USAID funded the Parliament Strengthening activity, according to a document the agency provided.¹⁰ The document states that the activity provided expertise to standing committees to help the parliament draft, debate, and pass priority legislation, including bills to prevent money laundering, enable international adoptions, and combat human trafficking.

Activities to Protect Human Rights and Vulnerable Populations

To protect human rights and vulnerable populations in Haiti, USAID funded activities to improve physical security, provide services to victims of abuse, and empower vulnerable populations by working with the Haitian government and civil society organizations, according to a document USAID provided. For example:

- USAID funded the Protecting the Rights of Children, Women, and Youth activity to improve the safety and security of women, children,

⁸Department of State, *Fast Facts on the U.S. Government's Work in Haiti. Governance, Rule of Law, and Security* (December 2014).

⁹U.S. Agency for International Development, *Haiti Country Profile* (January 2020).

¹⁰Department of State, *Fast Facts on the U.S. Government's Work in Haiti. Governance, Rule of Law, and Security* (January 2014).

and youth by decreasing the incidence of human rights abuses and expanding access to treatment and care.¹¹

- USAID funded activities that contributed to the 2014 passage of two new laws by the Haitian Senate to combat human trafficking and promote responsible parenthood.¹² According to the document USAID provided, the activities also helped build the capacity of judicial personnel, civil society organizations, and Haitian government officials to understand and enforce the new laws.

Table 6 lists USAID's activities in Haiti's governance and rule of law sector in fiscal years 2010 through 2020.

Table 6: USAID Reconstruction and Development Activities in Haiti's Governance and Rule of Law Assistance Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020

Amount in Dollars

| Activity title or purpose | Category of implementing partner | Activity start | Activity end | Total obligation amount for activity ^a | Total disbursement amount for activity |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---|--|
| Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance – Democratic Support in Key Conflict Prone Zone in Haiti | Multilateral organization | 2004 | 2012 | 92,288,010 | 92,288,010 |
| Haiti Recovery Initiative | U.S.-based partner | 2010 | 2011 | 38,798,770 | 38,798,770 |
| Haiti Justice Sector Strengthening Program | U.S.-based partner | 2016 | 2022 | 24,573,383 | 21,427,969 |
| Improving Justice Service Delivery and Sector Reform in Haiti | U.S.-based partner | 2009 | 2016 | 22,253,425 | 22,253,425 |
| Support of local government activity | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2018 | 21,958,172 | 21,892,330 |
| Workforce Augmentation Program | U.S.-based partner | 2012 | 2018 | 18,304,522 | 18,290,677 |
| Workforce development – private sector competitiveness | U.S.-based partner | 2003 | 2010 | 18,138,135 | 18,138,135 |
| Election support | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2017 | 17,267,657 | 17,053,989 |
| Elections and Political Processes Support Activity | U.S.-based partner | 2017 | 2022 | 12,568,778 | 10,670,851 |
| Election support | Multilateral organization | 2015 | 2018 | 12,553,841 | 12,553,841 |

¹¹Department of State, *Fast Facts on the U.S. Government's Work in Haiti. Gender-Based Violence* (December 2014).

¹²Department of State, *Fast Facts on the U.S. Government's Work in Haiti. Gender-Based Violence* (December 2014).

**Appendix IV: USAID Activities in Haiti's
Governance and Rule of Law Sector, Fiscal
Years 2010–2020**

| Activity title or purpose | Category of implementing partner | Activity start | Activity end | Total obligation amount for activity^a | Total disbursement amount for activity |
|--|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Integrated Financial Management System Activity – Phase V | U.S.-based partner | 2014 | 2019 | 11,955,379 | 11,836,934 |
| Local government and decentralization | U.S.-based partner | 2005 | 2011 | 11,655,727 | 11,655,727 |
| Democracy project | U.S.-based partner | 2007 | 2010 | 9,466,566 | 9,466,566 |
| Multi-donor basket fund – political competition and consensus-building | Multilateral organization | 2012 | 2016 | 8,050,925 | 8,050,925 |
| Elections and political processes | U.S.-based partner | 2010 | 2011 | 7,925,256 | 7,925,256 |
| Parliamentary Strengthening Program | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2014 | 7,825,501 | 7,824,367 |
| Parliament support | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2011 | 7,800,218 | 7,800,218 |
| Community Driven Development Program | Multilateral organization | 2018 | 2021 | 7,500,000 | 6,410,284 |
| Konbit – Local Capacity for Haiti | Haiti-based partner | 2015 | 2020 | 7,495,166 | 7,207,097 |
| Transnational crime and human rights | U.S.-based partner | 2007 | 2011 | 7,293,733 | 7,293,733 |
| Improving Governance in Haiti Initiative | U.S.-based partner | 2019 | 2022 | 7,259,523 | 3,149,981 |
| Elections and political processes – political competition and consensus-building | Multilateral organization | 2010 | 2011 | 6,611,539 | 6,611,539 |
| Conflict mitigation and reconciliation | Multilateral organization | 2011 | 2014 | 4,464,560 | 4,464,560 |
| Protecting the Rights of Children, Women, and Youth | U.S.-based partner | 2012 | 2014 | 4,460,176 | 4,460,176 |
| Counter-trafficking in persons | Partner based in other country ^b | 2019 | 2023 | 4,000,000 | 851,661 |
| Protection Assistance and Solutions | U.S.-based partner | — | — | 3,943,512 | 3,943,512 |
| Political parties support | U.S.-based partner | 2007 | 2011 | 3,375,256 | 3,375,256 |
| Good governance – public sector executive function | Haiti-based partner | 2010 | 2011 | 2,994,932 | 2,994,932 |
| Alliance for the Protection of Children | U.S.-based partner | 2016 | 2018 | 2,222,920 | 2,222,920 |
| Protection, Assistance, and Solutions | Multilateral organization | 2011 | 2012 | 1,950,000 | 1,950,000 |

**Appendix IV: USAID Activities in Haiti's
Governance and Rule of Law Sector, Fiscal
Years 2010–2020**

| Activity title or purpose | Category of implementing partner | Activity start | Activity end | Total obligation amount for activity^a | Total disbursement amount for activity |
|--|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Elections and political processes – consortium for elections and political strength | U.S.-based partner | 2008 | 2010 | 1,847,733 | 1,847,733 |
| Good governance – local government and decentralization | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2012 | 1,765,594 | 1,765,594 |
| Support to international observation of Presidential, Parliamentary, and local government elections | Multilateral organization | 2016 | 2017 | 1,760,541 | 1,760,541 |
| Konbat Vyolans – support to civil society organization | Haiti-based partner | 2016 | 2019 | 1,600,000 | 1,600,000 |
| Promoting Proactive Transparency and Accountability Project – anticorruption reforms and good governance | Haiti-based partner | 2010 | 2016 | 1,572,091 | 1,572,091 |
| Elections and Political Processes – political competition and consensus-building | Multilateral organization | 2011 | 2011 | 1,453,619 | 1,453,619 |
| Positec Villamebeta | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2017 | 1,354,910 | 1,354,910 |
| Public Governance Review of Haiti | Multilateral organization | 2019 | 2021 | 1,300,000 | 598,047 |
| Recovery support from tropical storm in southern Haiti | U.S.-based partner | 2009 | 2010 | 1,173,095 | 1,173,095 |
| Konbat Vyolans – support to civil society organization | Haiti-based partner | 2016 | 2019 | 1,161,850 | 1,161,850 |
| Konbat Vyolans – support to civil society organization | Haiti-based partner | 2016 | 2019 | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Assistance to returning and deported Haitian migrants | Multilateral organization | 2016 | 2017 | 1,046,990 | 1,046,990 |
| Promoting Transparent, Credible, and Peaceful Elections | Multilateral organization | 2015 | 2016 | 998,013 | 998,013 |
| A Shared Community for All – disability support | Haiti-based partner | 2020 | 2022 | 993,610 | 0 |
| Conflict mitigation and reconciliation | U.S.-based partner | - | - | 850,000 | 850,000 |
| Assistance and recovery | U.S.-based partner | 2010 | 2011 | 693,354 | 693,354 |
| Increased Accountability in Haiti's Budget Process | Haiti-based partner | 2017 | 2019 | 689,947 | 689,947 |
| Rural Justice Center | U.S.-based partner | — | — | 630,174 | 630,174 |

**Appendix IV: USAID Activities in Haiti's
Governance and Rule of Law Sector, Fiscal
Years 2010–2020**

| Activity title or purpose | Category of implementing partner | Activity start | Activity end | Total obligation amount for activity^a | Total disbursement amount for activity |
|--|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Human Rights, Opportunities, Protection and Empowerment for Lesbians | Haiti-based partner | 2015 | 2017 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Improved Rule of Law and Responsive Governance | U.S.-based partner | 2007 | 2011 | 446,000 | 446,000 |
| Support for Office of Civilian Response | U.S.-based partner | 2009 | 2016 | 430,191 | 430,191 |
| Good governance program support | U.S.-based partner | 2008 | 2010 | 422,242 | 422,242 |
| Transparency project | Haiti-based partner | 2014 | 2016 | 374,201 | 374,201 |
| Improved Rule of Law and Responsive Governance | Multilateral organization | 2009 | 2011 | 334,494 | 334,494 |
| Construction of public market in Bas Limbe | Haiti-based partner | 2012 | 2013 | 272,937 | 272,937 |
| Program design and learning | U.S.-based partner | 2006 | 2016 | 238,621 | 238,621 |
| Post-earthquake technical proposal | U.S.-based partner | — | — | 238,420 | 238,420 |
| Civil society civic participation | Haiti-based partner | 2009 | 2012 | 236,849 | 236,849 |
| — | U.S.-based partner | 2007 | 2010 | 216,086 | 216,086 |
| Election observation | Multilateral organization | 2009 | 2010 | 173,952 | 173,952 |
| Electoral security assessment | U.S.-based partner | 2016 | 2016 | 149,880 | 149,880 |
| Assessment of the rule of law sector | U.S.-based partner | 2015 | 2015 | 147,439 | 147,439 |
| Elections and political processes | U.S.-based partner | 2012 | 2013 | 143,070 | 143,070 |
| Democracy, human rights, and governance – purchase of materials | Haiti-based partner | 2013 | 2013 | 136,950 | 136,950 |
| Tax mobilization support to Carrefour | Haiti-based partner | — | — | 136,640 | 136,640 |
| More Secure Lives of Haitians Affected by Tropical Storms | Multilateral organization | — | — | 119,684 | 119,684 |
| Medishare HIV/AIDS activity | Haiti-based partner | 2010 | 2010 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Election project | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2012 | 98,350 | 98,350 |
| Democracy indicator monitoring project | U.S.-based partner | 2016 | 2020 | 93,207 | 93,207 |
| Finalization of Civitax project | Haiti-based partner | 2012 | 2013 | 88,372 | 88,372 |
| Good governance – public sector executive function | U.S.-based partner | 2012 | 2013 | 80,892 | 80,892 |
| Election project | U.S.-based partner | 2009 | 2009 | 79,447 | 79,447 |
| Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings | Haiti-based partner | 2014 | 2014 | 76,952 | 76,952 |

**Appendix IV: USAID Activities in Haiti's
Governance and Rule of Law Sector, Fiscal
Years 2010–2020**

| Activity title or purpose | Category of implementing partner | Activity start | Activity end | Total obligation amount for activity^a | Total disbursement amount for activity |
|--|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Architectural and engineering technical support services | U.S.-based partner | 2018 | 2023 | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| Public sector executive function – Bas Limbe market supervision | Haiti-based partner | 2012 | 2012 | 52,870 | 52,870 |
| Grant for sexual violence victims | Haiti-based partner | 2010 | 2010 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Crisis surge support staff | U.S.-based partner | 2016 | 2018 | 45,110 | 45,110 |
| Elections and political processes – political competition and consensus-building | U.S.-based partner | 2010 | 2012 | 41,013 | 41,013 |
| Streamlined government | Multilateral organization | — | — | 28,007 | 28,007 |
| — | U.S.-based partner | 2017 | 2017 | 9,156 | 9,156 |
| Democracy, human rights, and governance – purchase of materials | Haiti-based partner | 2013 | 2013 | 8,518 | 8,518 |
| — | Haiti-based partner | 2012 | 2012 | 7,266 | 7,266 |
| Democracy, human rights, and governance – rental of vehicles | Haiti-based partner | 2013 | 2015 | 7,145 | 7,145 |
| Technical support | Partner based in other country ^b | 2010 | 2015 | 4,256 | 4,256 |
| — | Haiti-based partner | 2012 | 2012 | 3,450 | 3,450 |
| Good governance – support to audit firms | Haiti-based partner | — | — | 2,400 | 2,400 |
| Technical support | U.S.-based partner | 2009 | 2016 | 2,223 | 2,223 |
| Communication services | Haitian-based partner | 2011 | 2015 | 1,977 | 1,977 |
| Democracy, human rights, and governance – internet and telephone services | Haiti-based partner | 2012 | 2015 | 1,785 | 1,785 |
| Good governance – local government and decentralization | Haiti-based partner | 2012 | 2013 | 1,281 | 1,281 |
| — | Partner based in other country ^b | — | — | 207 | 207 |

Legend: — = Information not available from USAID.

Source: GAO analysis of data and information provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). | GAO-21-263

Notes: The data and information shown are the latest available as of September 30, 2020.

Obligation and disbursement amounts shown include total amounts of funding for each activity that USAID funded in fiscal years 2010 through 2020. These total obligation and disbursement amounts may include funds appropriated before fiscal year 2010.

^aFor the purposes of this report, obligations are orders placed, contracts awarded, and similar transactions during a given period that will require payments during the same or a future period.

**Appendix IV: USAID Activities in Haiti's
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USAID categorizes such transactions as subobligations, because it considers these funds to have been obligated through a bilateral agreement with Haiti to deliver assistance.

^bThe implementing partner was based in a country other than the United States or Haiti.

Appendix V: USAID Activities in Haiti's Shelter Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funded 29 activities in Haiti's shelter sector in fiscal years 2010 through 2020. These included activities to support housing construction and housing sector management, clarify land tenure, and strengthen property rights, according to documents the agency provided and USAID officials.¹

Activities to Support Housing Construction

To support housing construction, USAID funded the construction of houses and of housing infrastructure.

- USAID funded the construction of 906 houses at two sites—750 homes in Haiti's northern region, near the Caracol Industrial Park, and 156 homes at the Decreed Land Area 1.5 site, according to a document USAID provided.²
- USAID partnered with other donors to fund the construction of permanent housing settlements at two additional sites, Terrier Rouge and Ouanaminthe, according to USAID officials. The officials told us that the partner donors funded the construction of the 426 houses and that USAID financed the construction of infrastructure at the sites, including water and sanitation infrastructure, roads and walkways, street lighting, and storm drainage. Figure 11 shows a new housing site supported by USAID funding in Haiti.

¹This report identifies the reconstruction and development activities that USAID funded in fiscal years 2010 through 2020 and includes some information about activity goals. A forthcoming report will examine the status of selected activities and the extent to which they achieved their intended goals.

²Department of State, *Fast Facts on the U.S. Government's Work in Haiti. Shelter, Housing, and Settlements* (January 2015).

Figure 11: USAID-Funded Housing Site in Haiti



Source: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). | GAO-21-263

Activities to Support Housing Sector Management

To support the Haitian government's management of the country's housing sector, USAID funded activities to support the Haitian government entities responsible for managing the sector and addressing the needs of communities. For example, in December 2013, the U.S. government, through USAID, signed a memorandum of understanding with the government of Haiti to assist with urban planning for informal post-earthquake communities and to support owner-financed construction, according to a document USAID provided.³

The document USAID provided states that under this memorandum, USAID and the government of Haiti coordinated a jointly financed urban development pilot project in an informal settlement known as Canaan and Jerusalem. USAID assisted the government in preparing an urban development plan and community engagement strategy for Canaan and Jerusalem and supported drainage works and the creation of public

³Department of State, *Fast Facts on the U.S. Government's Work in Haiti. Shelter, Housing, and Settlements* (January 2015).

spaces, roads, and footpaths in the community, according to the document.

Activities to Clarify Land Tenure and Strengthen Property Rights

To clarify land tenure in Haiti, USAID funded an activity to, for example, map land tenure, home ownership, and demographic data for more than 10,000 plots in two neighborhoods of Port-au-Prince, according to a USAID document.⁴ The document states that unclear land tenure poses a challenge to formal housing development in the country and that a range of informal arrangements between renters and owners often governs land tenure, particularly in low-income areas.

In addition, to strengthen property rights in Haiti, USAID funded an activity that provided property law training to local residents and community leaders and distributed property law manuals.⁵ The agency also supported the Haiti Property Law Working Group and Haitian government reform efforts to help clarify and streamline Haiti's process for legal acquisition of property title.

Table 7 lists USAID's activities in Haiti's shelter sector in fiscal years 2010 through 2020.

⁴U.S. Agency for International Development, *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet. Housing and Settlements* (January 2016).

⁵U.S. Agency for International Development, *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet. Housing and Settlements* (March 2017).

**Appendix V: USAID Activities in Haiti's Shelter
Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020**

Table 7: USAID Reconstruction and Development Activities in Haiti's Shelter Assistance Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020

Amount in Dollars

| Activity title or purpose | Category of implementing partner | Activity start | Activity end | Total obligation amount for activity^a | Total disbursement amount for activity |
|--|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Construction of 750 homes at Caracol EKAM housing development | U.S.-based partner | 2012 | 2013 | 17,579,482 | 17,579,482 |
| Construction of retaining wall | Multilateral organization | 2010 | 2012 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| Caracol EKAM North housing development repairs and upgrades | U.S.-based partner | 2015 | 2018 | 13,618,267 | 13,618,267 |
| Caracol EKAM site development, water assessment, and construction management | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2013 | 13,260,233 | 13,184,733 |
| Quartier Morin, Ouanaminthe, Terrier Rouge housing development project | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2015 | 10,257,013 | 10,257,013 |
| Canaan upgrading and community development program | U.S.-based partner | 2015 | 2018 | 8,873,887 | 8,873,887 |
| Architectural, engineering, and construction management for the Caracol EKAM remediation work | U.S.-based partner | 2014 | 2018 | 7,392,876 | 7,347,244 |
| Construction of houses on the Decreed Land Area site | Haiti-based partner | 2012 | 2013 | 7,006,745 | 7,006,745 |
| Engineering design and construction management services for the Cap-Haïtien Development Corridor Shelter Program | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2015 | 6,284,621 | 6,284,621 |
| Build Back Safer Activity | Multilateral organization | 2018 | 2019 | 5,416,400 | 5,416,400 |
| Port-au-Prince Northern Extension Zone Community Revitalization Program | Multilateral organization | 2015 | 2018 | 5,306,875 | 5,306,875 |
| Construction management | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2015 | 5,283,115 | 5,283,115 |
| — | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2012 | 4,781,835 | 4,781,835 |
| Community development program for the Caracol EKAM housing development | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2017 | 4,649,015 | 4,649,015 |
| Removal of earthquake debris | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2011 | 3,518,949 | 3,518,949 |
| New settlement development project at Titanyen | Multilateral organization | 2015 | 2016 | 2,816,615 | 2,816,615 |

**Appendix V: USAID Activities in Haiti's Shelter
Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020**

| Activity title or purpose | Category of implementing partner | Activity start | Activity end | Total obligation amount for activity^a | Total disbursement amount for activity |
|---|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Urban Development Initiative Agreement | Multilateral organization | 2015 | 2018 | 2,677,088 | 2,303,707 |
| Urban Planning for Disaster Resilience | U.S.-based partner | 2016 | 2019 | 2,250,000 | 2,250,000 |
| — | Multilateral organization | 2011 | 2012 | 1,950,000 | 1,950,000 |
| Leveraging Land in Haiti | U.S.-based partner | 2019 | 2023 | 1,600,000 | 570,573 |
| Field support | U.S.-based partner | 2014 | 2017 | 1,499,998 | 1,499,998 |
| Architectural and engineering technical support services | U.S.-based partner | 2018 | 2023 | 1,429,081 | 515,320 |
| Provision of integrated services around New Settlements Global Development Alliance Program | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2016 | 1,017,980 | 1,017,980 |
| Port-au-Prince Metropolitan Housing Architectural and Engineering Program and Quality Control | U.S.-based partner | 2015 | 2018 | 969,818 | 969,818 |
| Safer Construction Global Development Alliance in Canaan and Jerusalem | U.S.-based partner | 2015 | 2016 | 904,443 | 904,443 |
| Land Administration and Management in Haiti | U.S.-based partner | 2014 | 2016 | 578,717 | 578,717 |
| Rubble removal | Haiti-based partner | 2010 | 2011 | 415,088 | 415,088 |
| Water, sanitation, and hygiene project | U.S.-based partner | 2017 | 2022 | 119,676 | 119,676 |
| Phone-based survey of internally displaced persons | Multilateral organization | 2012 | 2012 | 34,916 | 34,916 |

Legend: — = Information not available from USAID.

Source: GAO analysis of data and information provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). | GAO-21-263

Notes: The data and information shown are the latest available as of September 30, 2020.

Obligation and disbursement amounts shown include total amounts of funding for each activity that USAID funded in fiscal years 2010 through 2020. These total obligation and disbursement amounts may include funds appropriated before fiscal year 2010.

^aFor the purposes of this report, obligations are orders placed, contracts awarded, and similar transactions during a given period that will require payments during the same or a future period. USAID categorizes such transactions as subobligations, because it considers these funds to have been obligated through a bilateral agreement with Haiti to deliver assistance.

Appendix VI: USAID Activities in Haiti's Energy Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funded 25 activities in Haiti's energy sector in fiscal years 2010 through 2020. These activities included construction of a power plant, modernization of electrical infrastructure, and activities to support the development of alternative energy sources, according to documents the agency provided and USAID officials. In addition, USAID is supporting the Haiti government's energy sector reforms to allow private sector competition, according to USAID documents.¹

Construction of Power Plant

USAID funded the construction of a 10-megawatt power plant in northern Haiti to serve the tenants of the Caracol Industrial Park as well as the commercial and residential customers in the surrounding communities.² In January 2020, USAID reported that the power plant was providing electricity to approximately 14,000 residential and commercial customers.

Modernization of Electrical Infrastructure

USAID provided funding to assist the government of Haiti in modernizing the country's electrical infrastructure and to expand the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity in targeted economic corridors and in rural and underserved communities. For example:

- USAID supported the rehabilitation and upgrade of five critical electricity substations in Port-au-Prince to strengthen the capacity of the government-owned electrical utility, Electricité d'Haïti, to provide quality service to its customers, according to documents USAID provided.³ One of the documents stated that this effort had doubled the capacity of the substations and improved electricity service for more potential clients.
- USAID and other donor partners supported an activity to provide power to three rural communities on the southwest coast of Haiti, according to an evaluation report.⁴ In March 2017, USAID reported

¹This report identifies the reconstruction and development activities that USAID funded in fiscal years 2010 through 2020 and includes some information about activity goals. A forthcoming report will examine the status of selected activities and the extent to which they achieved their intended goals.

²U.S. Agency for International Development, *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet. Energy* (March 2017); *USAID in Haiti: 2010 Earthquake Overview* (January 2020).

³Department of State, *Fast Facts on the U.S. Government's Work in Haiti. Energy* (June 2013); *Fast Facts on the U.S. Government's Work in Haiti. Energy* (December 2014).

⁴Management Systems International, *Performance Evaluation of the Cooperative Development Program* (June 2017).

that 23 kilometers of power lines connected the three communities, serving approximately 53,000 people, and that 250 street lights had been installed to enhance public safety.

- USAID funded the provision of backup electrical power at health facilities, according to USAID documents.⁵ The documents state that the establishment of backup power at these health facilities had been critical to maintaining sensitive medical equipment, such as laboratory and information technology equipment, as well as refrigeration for drugs and vaccines.

Figure 12 shows an energy sector activity that provided electricity to rural households in Haiti.

Figure 12: USAID-Funded Energy Sector Activity to Provide Electricity to Rural Households in Haiti



Source: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). | GAO-21-263

⁵U.S. Agency for International Development, *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet. Energy* (March 2017); *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet. Health Infrastructure* (March 2017).

Activities to Support Development of Alternative Energy Sources

To support the development of alternative energy sources in Haiti, USAID funded activities to help Haitians switch to clean energy and lessen their dependence on fossil fuels.⁶ In particular, USAID funded an activity to help Haitian households transition from cooking with charcoal to cooking with cleaner, more efficient cook stoves. USAID reported in 2017 that its Improved Cooking Technology Program activity had helped households, street-food vendors, schools, and orphanages convert to using improved biomass and liquefied petroleum gas cook stoves. According to a document USAID provided, the activity resulted in the initiation of a large charcoal-free cooking zone at an industrial park in Port-au-Prince, supporting the replacement of all charcoal stoves with liquefied petroleum gas cook stoves manufactured in Haiti.⁷

Support for Energy Sector Reform

To support energy sector reforms, USAID provided the government of Haiti with technical and legal assistance to create an environment that attracts private sector interest in taking over the electrical utility's operations and maintenance responsibilities under concession grants, according to USAID documents.⁸ The documents state that USAID worked with the Haitian government to set up public–private concessions for the expansion and operation of eight additional regional electrical grids. According to the documents, the objective of the public–private concessions was to establish a financially viable electric utility that provided dependable, affordable electricity to customers.

Table 8 lists USAID's activities in Haiti's energy sector in fiscal years 2010 through 2020.

⁶U.S. Agency for International Development, *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet, Energy* (January 2016); *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet, Energy* (March 2017).

⁷Department of State, *Fast Facts on the U.S. Government's Work in Haiti Energy* (June 2013).

⁸U.S. Agency for International Development, *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet, Energy* (January 2016); *Haiti Country Profile* (January 2020).

Appendix VI: USAID Activities in Haiti's Energy Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020

Table 8: USAID Reconstruction and Development Activities in Haiti's Energy Assistance Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020

Amount in Dollars

| Activity title or purpose | Category of implementing partner | Activity start | Activity end | Total obligation amount for activity^a | Total disbursement amount for activity |
|---|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Pilot Project for Sustainable Electricity Distribution | U.S.-based partner | 2013 | 2020 | 36,339,328 | 35,876,641 |
| Cap-Haïtien Caracol Power Plant | Partner based in other country ^b | 2011 | 2013 | 17,501,868 | 17,501,868 |
| Rehabilitation of electrical sub-stations | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2013 | 14,910,475 | 14,910,475 |
| Transition management contract for private sector operator of the Caracol Power Utility | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2013 | 13,339,456 | 13,339,456 |
| Improved Cooking Technology Program | U.S.-based partner | 2012 | 2015 | 8,698,304 | 8,698,304 |
| Improved Health Facility Infrastructure Program | U.S.-based partner | 2009 | 2015 | 7,150,605 | 7,150,605 |
| Caracol Industrial Park Renewable Energy | Multilateral organization | 2020 | 2024 | 6,500,000 | 0 |
| Privatization of electrical grid of Cap-Haïtien, Les Cayes, and Miragoane | U.S.-based partner | 2017 | 2022 | 2,422,097 | 936,917 |
| Caracol Community Electrification Project | U.S.-based partner | 2012 | 2014 | 2,353,393 | 2,353,393 |
| Transmission and distribution materials and equipment | U.S.-based partner | 2014 | 2015 | 2,333,732 | 2,333,732 |
| Energy project laboratory technical support | U.S.-based partner | 2009 | 2019 | 1,827,000 | 1,827,000 |
| Pilot project for sustainable electricity distribution | U.S.-based partner | 2020 | 2022 | 1,800,295 | 873,501 |
| Energy sector reform and utility commercialization | U.S.-based partner | 2014 | 2021 | 1,484,695 | 1,484,695 |
| Supporting a Self-Reliant Energy Future in Haiti | U.S.-based partner | 2020 | 2024 | 990,000 | 19,210 |
| — | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2012 | 821,269 | 821,269 |
| Energy Utility Partnership Program | U.S.-based partner | 2007 | 2018 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Transmission and distribution materials and equipment | U.S.-based partner | 2014 | 2015 | 401,963 | 401,963 |
| Field support | U.S.-based partner | 2004 | 2012 | 390,207 | 390,207 |
| Build Back Safer Activity | Multilateral organization | 2018 | 2019 | 368,553 | 368,553 |

Appendix VI: USAID Activities in Haiti's Energy Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020

| Activity title or purpose | Category of implementing partner | Activity start | Activity end | Total obligation amount for activity^a | Total disbursement amount for activity |
|---|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Haiti health infrastructure program architecture and engineering services | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2013 | 252,684 | 252,684 |
| Electrification for Rural Haiti | Haiti-based partner | 2014 | 2015 | 145,792 | 145,792 |
| Legal consultant services for Cap-Haïtien port power projects | Partner based in other country ^b | 2016 | 2021 | 100,000 | 32,265 |
| Purchase of 545 cook stove units | Haiti-based partner | — | — | 54,500 | 54,500 |
| Purchase of cook stoves | Haiti-based partner | — | — | 22,000 | 22,000 |
| Architecture and engineering technical services | U.S.-based partner | 2018 | 2023 | 1 | 1 |

Legend: — = Information not available from USAID.

Source: GAO analysis of data and information provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). | GAO-21-263

Notes: The data and information shown are the latest available as of September 30, 2020.

Obligation and disbursement amounts shown include total amounts of funding for each activity that USAID funded in fiscal years 2010 through 2020. These total obligation and disbursement amounts may include funds appropriated before fiscal year 2010.

^aFor the purposes of this report, obligations are orders placed, contracts awarded, and similar transactions during a given period that will require payments during the same or a future period. USAID categorizes such transactions as subobligations, because it considers these funds to have been obligated through a bilateral agreement with Haiti to deliver assistance.

^bThe implementing partner was based in a country other than the United States or Haiti.

Appendix VII: USAID Activities in Haiti's Education Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funded 18 activities in Haiti's education sector in fiscal years 2010 through 2020. These activities focused on supporting reading instruction in early grades; improving the quality of education; and increasing access to education, particularly for students with disabilities, according to USAID documents and officials.¹

Activities to Support Reading Instruction in Early Grades

To support reading instruction in early grades in Haiti, USAID funded activities to assist in the development of curricula and related training. For example:

- USAID funded an activity to assist the Ministry of Education in developing curricula and instructional materials to improve reading and writing in Haitian Creole and French in grades one through four, according to a USAID document.² The document states that the activity led to the design, publication, and distribution of more than 468,000 books and workbooks; 23,800 teacher guides; and over 1,400 posters to first- and second-grade students at more than 1,000 primary schools from 2011 to 2020.
- USAID funded activities to support the training of administrators, teachers, and school staff to implement the curricula and techniques for reading instruction, according to a USAID document.³ USAID reported that it supported reading instruction in 416 schools across several regions, reaching more than 34,000 students, in the 2019-2020 academic year.

Activities to Improve Quality of Education

USAID funded activities to improve the quality of education in Haiti, according to documents USAID provided.⁴ For example, USAID funded an activity to provide technical assistance to build the Ministry of

¹This report identifies the reconstruction and development activities that USAID funded in fiscal years 2010 through 2020 and includes some information about activity goals. A forthcoming report will examine the status of selected activities and the extent to which they achieved their intended goals.

²U.S. Agency for International Development, *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet. Education* (January 2020).

³U.S. Agency for International Development, *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet. Education* (March 2017).

⁴U.S. Agency for International Development, *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet. Education* (January 2016); *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet. Education* (March 2017).

Education's capacity to plan, implement, and evaluate reading programs and assist in the licensing and accreditation of schools.⁵

Activities to Increase Access to Education

USAID funded activities to increase access to education, particularly for students with physical disabilities. For example:

- USAID funded an activity that supported collaboration with local nongovernmental organizations to increase access to quality education for children who are blind and visually impaired. According to a USAID document, this resulted in the integration of more than 200 students with visual impairments into mainstream classrooms.⁶
- After the 2010 earthquake, the mission funded the construction of classrooms and school repairs to enable access for disabled children, according to USAID officials (see fig. 13).

Figure 13: Classrooms Constructed with USAID Funding after the January 2010 Earthquake in Haiti



Source: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). | GAO-21-263

⁵Department of State, *Fast Facts on the U.S. Government's Work in Haiti. Education* (January 2014); *Fast Facts on the U.S. Government's Work in Haiti. Education* (December 2014).

⁶U.S. Agency for International Development, *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet. Education* (March 2017).

**Appendix VII: USAID Activities in Haiti's
Education Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020**

Table 9 lists USAID's activities in Haiti's education sector in fiscal years 2010 through 2020.

Table 9: USAID Reconstruction and Development Activities in Haiti's Education Assistance Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020

Amount in Dollars

| Activity title or purpose | Category of implementing partner | Activity start | Activity end | Total obligation amount for activity ^a | Total disbursement amount for activity |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---|--|
| Phare-Programme Haïtien d'Appui à la Réforme de l'Éducation | U.S.-based partner | 2008 | 2011 | 27,926,793 | 27,926,793 |
| Haiti Wins: Read, Write, Succeed! | Multilateral organization | 2007 | 2021 | 15,731,260 | 13,351,642 |
| The Tout Timoun Ap Li – All Children Reading | U.S.-based partner | 2012 | 2014 | 12,965,510 | 12,965,510 |
| Ann Ale | U.S.-based partner | 2015 | 2016 | 11,323,854 | 11,323,854 |
| Field support – Latin America and Caribbean Region Reads Capacity Program | U.S.-based partner | 2016 | 2022 | 8,571,892 | 8,571,892 |
| Printing and distribution for early reading project | Multilateral organization | 2017 | 2020 | 7,685,363 | 7,347,388 |
| Read Haiti: Scaling Early Grade Reading Improvements in Haiti | U.S.-based partner | 2016 | 2020 | 6,300,000 | 5,339,390 |
| Strong Beginnings: Leveraging the Home, School, and Church to Develop the Whole Child | U.S.-based partner | 2020 | 2024 | 4,092,500 | 75,156 |
| Reading for All | Haiti-based partner | 2015 | 2018 | 773,516 | 773,516 |
| Map Li Net Ale – purchase of instruction materials, grades I and II | Haitian-based partner | 2014 | 2014 | 613,274 | 613,274 |
| Transition reading program training and coaching | Haiti-based partner | 2015 | 2015 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Field support | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2024 | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| Global Health Program Cycle Improvement Project | U.S.-based partner | 2016 | 2021 | 152,133 | 152,133 |
| Coach-Led Learning Assessment Monitoring System | Haiti-based partner | 2017 | 2017 | 145,321 | 145,321 |
| Reading awareness campaign | Haiti-based partner | 2016 | 2017 | 119,559 | 119,559 |
| Blue Mango Activity – education activities | Haiti-based partner | 2013 | 2013 | 118,157 | 118,157 |
| Technical support | U.S.-based partner | 2015 | 2021 | 16,042 | 16,042 |
| Crisis surge support staff | U.S.-based partner | 2016 | 2017 | 2,823 | 2,823 |

Source: GAO analysis of data and information provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). | GAO-21-263

**Appendix VII: USAID Activities in Haiti's
Education Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020**

Notes: The data and information shown are the latest available as of September 30, 2020.

Obligation and disbursement amounts shown include total amounts of funding for each activity that USAID funded in fiscal years 2010 through 2020. These total obligation and disbursement amounts may include funds appropriated before fiscal year 2010.

^aFor the purposes of this report, obligations are orders placed, contracts awarded, and similar transactions during a given period that will require payments during the same or a future period. USAID categorizes such transactions as subobligations, because it considers these funds to have been obligated through a bilateral agreement with Haiti to deliver assistance.

Appendix VIII: USAID Activities in Haiti's Ports Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funded 11 activities in the ports sector in fiscal years 2010 through 2020. USAID funded upgrades to port infrastructure as well as activities that supported the strengthening of port regulation and improved customs processing, according to USAID documents and officials. In addition, USAID supported the government of Haiti's efforts to implement a public–private partnership for the operation and maintenance of the port.¹

Upgrades to Port Infrastructure

USAID funded infrastructure improvements to make the Cap-Haïtien port more functional and facilitate the movement of shipping containers, according to USAID officials (see fig. 14). USAID reported that the port infrastructure upgrades included the demolition of unused or derelict port structures, establishment of a larger container yard, paving of roads, and construction and renovation of office facilities for the National Port Authority, among other improvements. USAID also funded security upgrades at the port, including the installation of port lighting and improvements to the port's security wall and fire systems.

Figure 14: Cap-Haïtien Port in Haiti



Source: GAO. | GAO-21-263

¹This report identifies the reconstruction and development activities that USAID funded in fiscal years 2010 through 2020 and includes some information about activity goals. A forthcoming report will examine the status of selected activities and the extent to which they achieved their intended goals.

Activities to Improve Port Regulation and Customs Processing

To improve Haiti's port regulation and customs processing, USAID provided support to Haiti's National Port Authority and National Customs Agency to strengthen the Cap-Haïtien Port's administrative, management, and regulatory functions and to streamline customs processing.² For example, USAID provided broad advisory services to the National Port Authority to help it better regulate and manage port operations, including developing tools for port tariff regulation, contracts management, and licensing.³ In addition, USAID provided advisory services for the regulation of environmental, safety, and security matters.

Support for Public– Private Partnership for Port Operation and Maintenance

USAID supported the Haitian government's competitive bidding process to award a 20- to 25-year contract to a private entity for the operation and maintenance of the Cap-Haïtien Port, according to a USAID document.⁴ For example, according to the document, USAID provided funding to the lead transaction advisor to Haiti's National Port Authority and the Ministry of Economy and Finance on the competitive bidding process. The document noted that this public–private partnership would enable the Haitian government to improve and sustain the Cap-Haïtien Port's infrastructure, reduce port costs for users, and streamline customs processing.

Table 10 lists USAID's activities in Haiti's ports sector in fiscal years 2010 through 2020.

²U.S. Agency for International Development, *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet. Port Modernization* (January 2016).

³U.S. Agency for International Development, *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet. Port Modernization* (August 2019).

⁴U.S. Agency for International Development, *USAID/Haiti Fact Sheet. Port Modernization* (March 2017).

**Appendix VIII: USAID Activities in Haiti's Ports
Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020**

Table 10: USAID Reconstruction and Development Activities in Haiti's Ports Assistance Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020

Amount in Dollars

| Activity title or purpose | Category of implementing partner | Activity start | Activity end | Total obligation amount for activity^a | Total disbursement amount for activity |
|--|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Construction management consultant services for the Cap-Haïtien port civil works | U.S.-based partner | 2016 | 2021 | 5,405,281 | 1,815,223 |
| Northern ports feasibility study | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2013 | 4,154,182 | 4,154,182 |
| Cap-Haïtien Port Rehabilitation and Public-Private Partnership Project | Multilateral organization | 2015 | 2019 | 4,070,000 | 4,070,000 |
| Cap-Haïtien Port Rehabilitation and Public-Private Partnership Project | Multilateral organization | 2014 | 2019 | 3,851,202 | 3,851,202 |
| Cap-Haïtien Port Regulatory Strengthening Project | U.S.-based partner | 2016 | 2018 | 3,077,120 | 3,049,320 |
| Cap-Haïtien port architecture and engineering services and quality control | U.S.-based partner | 2015 | 2018 | 1,028,362 | 1,028,362 |
| Short-term technical support for port infrastructure | U.S.-based partner | 2014 | 2017 | 447,599 | 447,599 |
| Privatization of electrical grid of Cap-Haïtien, Les Cayes, and Miragoane | U.S.-based partner | 2017 | 2022 | 429,302 | 386,365 |
| Legal consultant services for Cap-Haïtien port project | Partner based in other country ^b | 2016 | 2021 | 403,540 | 229,600 |
| Cap-Haïtien port operational improvements | U.S.-based partner | 2014 | 2015 | 293,248 | 293,248 |
| Cap-Haïtien port perimeter wall and internal fencing repairs | Haitian-based partner | 2014 | 2014 | 86,887 | 86,887 |

Source: GAO analysis of data and information provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). | GAO-21-263

Notes: The data and information shown are the latest available as of September 30, 2020.

Obligation and disbursement amounts shown include total amounts of funding for each activity that USAID funded in fiscal years 2010 through 2020. These total obligation and disbursement amounts may include funds appropriated before fiscal year 2010.

^aFor the purposes of this report, obligations are orders placed, contracts awarded, and similar transactions during a given period that will require payments during the same or a future period. USAID categorizes such transactions as subobligations, because it considers these funds to have been obligated through a bilateral agreement with Haiti to deliver assistance.

^bThe implementing partner was based in a country other than the United States or Haiti.

Appendix IX: USAID Activities in Haiti's Transport and Technical Services Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funded six activities in Haiti in the transport and technical services sector in fiscal years 2010 through 2020 (see table 11). USAID reported that these activities included the construction of a bridge in Port-au-Prince as well as architectural and engineering technical services to assist the mission in Haiti in designing and managing its infrastructure portfolio across assistance sectors.

Table 11: USAID Reconstruction and Development Activities in Haiti's Transport and Technical Services Assistance Sector, Fiscal Years 2010–2020

Amount in Dollars

| Activity title or purpose | Category of implementing partner | Activity start | Activity end | Total obligation amount for activity ^a | Total disbursement amount for activity |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---|--|
| Transportation services | U.S.-based partner | 2010 | 2012 | 5,004,467 | 5,004,467 |
| Construction of Millet Bridge in Port-au-Prince | U.S.-based partner | 2011 | 2013 | 1,812,144 | 1,812,144 |
| Infrastructure project technical support and services | U.S.-based partner | 2009 | 2011 | 975,967 | 975,967 |
| Construction of Millet/Ford Bridge | Haiti-based partner | 2010 | 2011 | 499,840 | 499,840 |
| Technical services training | U.S.-based partner | 2012 | 2018 | 74,739 | 74,739 |
| Architecture and engineering technical support services | U.S.-based partner | 2018 | 2023 | 6,986 | 6,986 |

Source: GAO analysis of data and information provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). | GAO-21-263

Notes: The data and information shown are the latest available as of September 30, 2020.

Obligation and disbursement amounts shown include total amounts of funding for each activity that USAID funded in fiscal years 2010 through 2020. These total obligation and disbursement amounts may include funds appropriated before fiscal year 2010.

^aFor the purposes of this report, obligations are orders placed, contracts awarded, and similar transactions during a given period that will require payments during the same or a future period. USAID categorizes such transactions as subobligations, because it considers these funds to have been obligated through a bilateral agreement with Haiti to deliver assistance.

Appendix X: Comments from the U.S. Agency for International Development



Latesha Love
Acting Director, International Affairs and Trade
U.S. Government Accountability Office
441 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20226

Re: *Haiti: USAID Funding for Reconstruction and Development Activities since the 2010 Earthquake* (GAO 21-263)

Dear Ms. Love:

I am pleased to provide the formal response of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to the draft report produced by the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) titled, *Haiti: USAID Funding for Reconstruction and Development Activities since the 2010 Earthquake* (GAO 21-263).

This report contains no recommendations for USAID; however, we were pleased to participate in the GAO's evaluation of USAID reconstruction and development funding from fiscal years 2010 through 2020, and appreciate the GAO's recognition of the critical role that USAID has played in Haiti since the 2010 earthquake. USAID has been instrumental in supporting the post-earthquake reconstruction efforts in Haiti, as well as helping to address the long-term development challenges and additional shocks faced throughout the last decade. We remain committed to continuing maximum effectiveness of taxpayer dollars through the Agency's funding of development activities in Haiti.

I am transmitting this letter from USAID for inclusion in the GAO's final report. Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the draft report, and for the courtesies extended by your staff while conducting this engagement. We appreciate the opportunity to participate in the complete and thorough evaluation of U.S.-funded reconstruction and development efforts from fiscal years 2010 through 2020.

Sincerely,

Colleen R. Allen

Colleen Allen
Acting Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Management

Appendix XI: GAO Staff Acknowledgments

GAO Contact

Latesha Love, Acting Director, (202) 512-4409 or lovel@gao.gov

Staff Acknowledgments

In addition to the contact named above, Rob Ball (Assistant Director), Bradley Hunt (Analyst-in-Charge), Bridgette Savino, Ashley Alley, Martin De Alteriis, Neil Doherty, Suzanne Kaasa, and Reid Lowe made key contributions to this report.

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