



HAITI

High-Priority Country Plan

GLOBAL WATER STRATEGY | 2022–2027

Haiti was re-designated as a High-Priority Country in FY 2022 under the new U.S. government Global Water Strategy (GWS or “Strategy”). USAID/Haiti’s investments over the next five years will increase access to safely managed water services for 1 million people, addressing 20 percent of the current need; provide basic sanitation to 100,000 people, addressing 3 percent of the current need; and improve planning, decision making, institutional collaboration, and implementation on water resources management. Acknowledging that USAID alone cannot address all of the water-related challenges in the country, USAID/Haiti will leverage Haitian actors, including local authorities, civil society, women and other marginalized groups, the private sector, the diaspora community, other donor and development partners, and international financial institutions.

CONTEXT

Characterized by a high population density and a disjointed, rugged limestone topography, Haiti is plagued by arid, overexploited landscapes in many regions. Sixty percent of the population is living under the national poverty line of \$1.23 per day. Pervasive poverty, insecurity, and governance limitations in natural resource management render the country vulnerable to water insecurity and, consequently, economic, environmental, and health hazards. Underserved communities and marginalized groups, particularly women, girls, and displaced populations, are disproportionately harmed by constrained financing and poor service delivery, and often lack the forums to mobilize for improvements, which can perpetuate poverty and inequality. Increasing temperatures, the potential for flooding, droughts, and saltwater intrusion from sea-level rise due to climate change exacerbate these vulnerabilities. Cholera reemerged in September 2022, largely due to curtailed community water access and aggravated by prolonged gang activity that impeded the delivery of necessary services and development aid. The country’s growing population, lack of services for settlements occupied by displaced people, gang insurgency, and civil unrest contribute to increased risks of water insecurity and waterborne diseases, as well as low productivity. The ad hoc and ubiquitous nature of informal settlements means that water service providers are constantly playing catch-up to meet water and sanitation service needs, often in areas with polluted, limited, or no water access points. The lack of service access predictably generates conflict over water. These factors underscore the country’s growing fragility and have affected economic growth, which has declined steadily over the last four years.¹

Despite concerted efforts led by decentralized water and sanitation institutions, development partners, and donors, Haiti ranks 163rd out of 190 countries on the United Nations Development Program 2021 Human Development Index (HDI). Of its population of 11.8 million, 33.3 percent live without access to basic water services, 73 percent lack basic sanitation facilities, 18 percent defecate in the open, and only 22 percent have a place at home to wash their hands with soap and water.² Poor water, sanitation, and hygiene conditions are the fifth leading cause of mortality and morbidity,³ which contribute to undernutrition and diarrheal diseases, and act as barriers to education for girls and economic opportunity for women and men.

USAID/Haiti has identified the following key sector opportunities that can be leveraged and challenges that need to be addressed to advance drinking water, sanitation, and water resources management outcomes.

OPPORTUNITIES

A decentralized and autonomous governance system for water and sanitation. The National Drinking Water and Sanitation Directorate (Direction Nationale de l'Eau Potable et de l'Assainissement, or DINEPA) remains in place with strong leadership. Its provisional decentralization enables the water authority, and its further decentralized regional and communal utilities, to operate autonomously. DINEPA's system of governance creates the opportunity for USAID to strategically target investments at the largely independent subnational operations tier of the water authority, helping utilities to realize their 2009 provisional decentralization, plan and finance service expansions, and sustain climate-resilient systems and services by strengthening their technical and financial capabilities with a view toward self-reliance.

Strong Sector Donor Coordination

DINEPA has strengthened sector coordination and collaboration and has mobilized commitment from donors through a multisectoral donor group, Groupe Sectoriel de l'Eau Potable et de l'Assainissement (GSEPA). This coordination has been successfully leveraged to coordinate and respond to achievements toward meeting national Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6) sector targets, **as well as recurrent humanitarian crises**. Crises that displace families inevitably require humanitarian water and sanitation provision. Improved coordination with humanitarian actors prior to, during, and after crises will help target assistance to avoid providing “free services” and impeding market actors in the water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) sector. USAID has been investing in more agile, sustainable service delivery in fragile settings.

A strong focus on gathering sector data for informed decision-making. DINEPA has also improved accountability through systematic reporting and sharing of water connectivity and revenue generation data from the subnational micro-utilities known as Centres Techniques d'Exploitation (CTEs) and the Offices Régionaux de l'Eau Potable et de l'Assainissement (OREPAs) using a transparent, localized, and data-driven tool: the [national integrated information system for water and sanitation](#), SIEPA (*Système national d'Information sur l'Eau Potable et l'Assainissement*). The Directorate's National Water and Sanitation Strategy (2023–2032) provides a vision and roadmap for USAID to fill the Agency's well-established, strategic niche of facilitating a market of sector actors who operate on a climate-smart and financially sustainable basis.

A master plan of action to meet universal water and sanitation goals by 2032. DINEPA has demonstrated its commitment to achieving SDG 6 by 2032 through developing a ten-year plan to achieve universal coverage, and a three-year interim plan that sets specific priorities to reach 2 million people by 2025.

Growing awareness of the critical links between improved water resource management and climate change adaptation. In 2021, the Government of Haiti (GoH) enacted a law that created the National Institute of Water Resources (Institut National des Ressources Hydriques, or INARHy) to develop and enforce national water management and governance policies and regulations. The nascent stage of the institution creates the opportunity for the U.S. government and other partners to invest in technical assistance and data-driven climate information tools to help INARHy enhance planning and anticipate changing conditions. This includes more actively engaging a wider range of stakeholders, including women and other marginalized groups, who have traditionally been left out of water resources decision-making.

Other donors investing heavily in infrastructure, enabling USAID to focus on strengthening systems and services. The World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and Development (AECID) have made substantial infrastructure investments in Haiti. In May 2023, the World Bank approved an \$80 million grant for its rural water and sanitation project in Haiti, while IDB continues to implement its \$125 million grant, primarily for water and sanitation infrastructure in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas. AECID, one of the largest sector donors, has been investing heavily in water infrastructure since 2012. USAID has been able to leverage these investments by multilateral and bilateral donors while honing its very critical niche in strengthening the capacity of water service providers to improve their governance, business operations, water resources management, revenue generation, and modernization of water management information systems.

CHALLENGES

Inadequate finance for water and sanitation. A combination of weak local investment, low domestic revenue generation, and a culture of non-payment for public services has perpetuated low revenues and lack of credit readiness among WASH service institutions. Currently, sector financing is heavily dependent on donors. DINEPA

and the newly created INARHy depend on donors to fund both operations and capital investment projects. This results in limited capacity at the national and subnational levels and a low stake in the infrastructure investments needed to increase water and sanitation service coverage. Household willingness to pay for WASH improvements is low, especially for sanitation.⁴ A significant number of Haitians live on “captured” or rented land, so the impetus to invest in durable infrastructure is low. Land tenure and low willingness to invest in household water connections, safe latrines, and excreta management services are linked to the protracted crises the country has experienced, including the 2010 earthquake, which rendered more than 2 million people homeless and displaced more than 100,000 people.

Climate change. As a small island country in the middle of the Caribbean, Haiti is plagued by climate variability, yet financial constraints affect the country’s ability to respond to the growing effects of climate change. High variability in rainfall leads to frequent and prolonged droughts and floods. Annual rainfall and temperature anomalies from 1981 to 2021 reveal a clear sequence of drier-than-average years from 2013 to 2021 (including the four driest years on record: 2015, 2021, 2013, and 2014), in parallel with hotter-than-average annual mean temperatures (including the three hottest years on record: 2015, 2020, and 2019).⁵ These anomalous patterns have continued through seven of the last nine years and as a result water levels in man-made storage systems and groundwater levels are depleted and the soil is too dry for crops or vegetation to grow optimally. Rising sea levels are also expected to cause coastal erosion due to climate change. According to NASA, the sea level is expected to increase by 0.3 to 1 meter (1 to 4 feet) by 2050.⁶ A rise in sea level could impact Caribbean coastal communities if they are less than 3 meters (10 feet) above current sea levels. Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic) is one of the three Caribbean islands that are most susceptible to this threat. Populations living along the coast will need to resettle elsewhere, with predictable internal migration to urban informal settlements.

Weak ecosystem management. Haiti’s depleted tree cover exacerbates the consequences of storms and hurricanes. Recurring droughts followed by severe storms cause frequent flooding. In 2016, Haitians saw the end of the extreme El Niño drought, the worst in 35 years, only for drought to reemerge by 2018 in parts of the country’s Northeast, North, and West. The dearth of reliable rainfall in Haiti is not only detrimental to farmers whose crops are destroyed, but also to ordinary Haitians who depend on water catchment systems for their daily water needs. Urbanization and poor land use management have compounded the pressure on water resources in the country.

NATIONAL PRIORITIES

DINEPA’s commitment to achieving SDG 6 by 2032 is demonstrated in its ten-year strategic plan (2022–2032) and three-year interim plan, which set eight specific priorities to reach 2 million people by 2025:

1. An economic model that promotes financial sustainability;
2. WASH services oriented toward stimulating municipal authority ownership of its management, as well as the involvement and commitment of key actors and the population;
3. Reduction of inequalities in service delivery;
4. Effective ownership of the sector by the State, with clear assignment of mandates to each actor;
5. Catalyzing investment and infrastructure development in the sector until universal coverage is achieved;
6. Project management fully ensured by OREPA to ensure water service provision;
7. Resilient and intelligent solutions that integrate climate change and gender and social inclusion considerations; and
8. Monitoring and evaluation, key instruments to guarantee access to services and financial autonomy.

In March 2021, the GoH passed a new law that (1) established INARHy to ensure the execution of national water management and governance policy in Haiti; and (2) dictated new regulations related to water governance for waterways (lakes, ponds and lagoons), rivers, ravines and their banks up to the line reached by waterways during floods.

USAID APPROACH AND RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Link to the Global Water Strategy

The goal of the U.S. Global Water Strategy 2022–2027 is to “improve health, prosperity, stability, and resilience through sustainable and equitable water resources management and access to safe drinking water, and sanitation services, and hygiene practices.” In support of the GWS, USAID/Haiti is investing an estimated \$60 million over the next five years to advance equitable, climate resilient water and sanitation services before, during, and after crises.

This new portfolio will build on USAID’s prior successes under the USAID Water and Sanitation Project, which forged a niche for USAID/Haiti in capacity-building and operationalization of subnational institutions and market actors in the water and sanitation sector. Work centers around USAID/Haiti’s Resilience Focus Zones (RFZs) in the North, South, and Central Plateau of Haiti, as well as areas designated by GoH as hot zones for water-related crises such as cholera and COVID-19.

USAID/Haiti’s water and sanitation portfolio includes:

- *USAID Eau: Water Security and Systems Strengthening* to increase access to climate-resilient, affordable drinking water, with a focus on enabling institutions and markets through improved sector governance, financing, and water resource management.
- *USAID SaniFin: Financing Climate Resilient Sanitation Systems and Services* (Addendum to the DiP-WASH APS) to increase access to sanitation products and services, with a focus on increasing access to finance.
- *Aquifer Mapping for USAID/Haiti’s RFZs in the north and the south* to contribute to a better understanding of water availability, withdrawals, and recharge, and to address rising water stress.
- *WASH Services Census* to create transparency and improve access to and use of relevant data for decision-making.
- *Community Driven Development: Resilience Challenge Fund Activity—Water Resilience for a Drought-Responsive Northeast Haiti* to build the capacity of the State University of Haiti’s Center for Water Resilience to analyze early warning systems data and use them to predict and prepare for the expected negative impacts of climate change on water availability and services, facilitating adaptive water resources management and mitigation measures.
- *Health Services Delivery—Cholera Response* includes a contribution from the Water Directive to elevate WASH-focused key messages and best practices in social and behavior change campaigns for cholera prevention.

USAID/Haiti’s investments will contribute to the four strategic objectives of the GWS.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE I

Strengthen Water and Sanitation Sector Governance, Financing, Institutions, and Markets

USAID/Haiti will invest in improvements in water and sanitation governance, finance, institutions, and market systems. These investments will reinforce government stakeholders’ ability to sustain adequate levels of human resources, implement appropriate regulations and policies, and improve private actors’ ability to sustainably operate at appropriate economies of scale to maintain and expand services to households and institutions.

Intermediate Results (IRs):

IR 1.1 Develop, strengthen, and implement inclusive laws, policies, and regulations: USAID Eau will work with DINEPA and the decentralized CTEs and OREPAs to prioritize, operationalize, and enforce policies within their purview to improve drinking water service quality and reliability, and with INHARY on national water resources management.

IR 1.2 Effectively mobilize and target public and private financing: USAID SaniFin will work to strengthen market actors in the sanitation service sector; including informal pit emptiers (*Bayakous*) and formal sanitation companies; establish links with fecal sludge management facilities; register small purveyors as legal businesses; and expand market actors' customer base, increasing access to credit through financial service providers in target localities. The Activity will specifically focus on the professionalization, creditworthiness, and health and safety of sanitation workers.

IR 1.3 Improve the capacity and performance of regional, national, and subnational institutions: USAID Eau will continue to leverage the Water Utility Turnaround Framework⁷ to enhance the capacity of the National Directorate, DINEPA, the four regional OREPs, and a minimum of 22 subnational CTEs/Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Committees (CAEPAs) on operational management, financing, maintenance, and customer service to expand sustainable water service access, while fostering inclusion of women and young professionals in the workforce. Increased capacity and a diverse workforce will drive greater investor confidence and yield increased sector financing.

IR 1.4 Advance transparency, accountability, equity, and efficiency through participatory, data-driven decision-making: USAID Eau will continue to support the scale-up of data management and analytical tools for improved decision-making. USAID will continue to support the enhancement and use of DINEPA's SIEPA, expanding its infrastructure to incorporate broader data on water and sanitation systems and services for improved decision-making to facilitate the delivery of climate-resilient services and self-reliant utility management. Specific areas of focus will include: i) revenue tracking via the SIEPA; ii) participatory planning and strategy formulation for own-source financing of water infrastructure improvements; and iii) mapping the coverage of CTEs and functioning water systems with the goal of strengthening sector coordination and donor collaboration around service and infrastructure gaps and opportunities.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

Increase Equitable Access to Safe, Sustainable, and Climate-Resilient Drinking Water and Sanitation Services and the Adoption of Key Behaviors

USAID/Haiti will support local approaches that increase reliable access to safe drinking water, including hygiene products (soap and menstrual health hygiene products) at the household level, which are critical for stopping the spread of waterborne diseases, especially during a global pandemic and epidemics (e.g., COVID-19 and cholera).

IR 2.1 Increase area-wide access to safe, equitable, and affordable sanitation services: USAID SaniFin will seek partnerships and meaningful collaboration with private sector actors and the diaspora communities to devise innovative ideas for commercial and micro-lending financing mechanisms for service providers and households, to broaden the reach of financing to underserved communities.

IR 2.2 Increase access to equitable, safe, reliable, and affordable drinking water services: USAID Eau will help address technical, operational, and creditworthiness limitations of CTEs and water small to medium-sized enterprises, Haiti's primary water service providers, to mobilize service expansions. The activity will also leverage other donors' large-scale infrastructure investments by facilitating a four-year household water connection and metering campaign. Tailored technical assistance to CTEs on utility operations and maintenance (O&M); data collection (and use for decision-making), management, assessment, and analysis; and transactional support will help these micro-utilities attain the next highest service delivery metrics on the Utility Turnaround Framework scale.

IR 2.3 Improve performance and climate resilience of water and sanitation service providers: USAID Eau will work with CTEs to identify efficient technologies and management operations that may include, as feasible, rehabilitation or construction to replace fossil fuel-powered systems with solar options. These performance improvement efforts will focus on both technical options (water loss reduction, energy efficiency improvements, etc.) and management system improvements (digital billing/collection systems, staff efficiencies, accounting systems, etc.).

USAID SaniFin will forge financing partnerships with sanitation market actors. The activity will also support locally led solutions through private universities or vocational and technical schools through small-grant challenges and research initiatives. The enterprises and educational institutions will develop, modify, and market sanitation products and services, including safe practices for pit emptiers that are appropriate for rural, urban, and peri-urban settings.

The products and services to be developed must address safety and dignity for use by women, children, persons with disabilities, and older people.

IR 2.4 Increase adoption of key hygiene practices: Investment of Water Directive funding in the Health Services Delivery—Cholera Response Activity will intensify WASH behavior change efforts in communities and institutions. Increased financing to operate and expand services under USAID Eau and USAID SaniFin will also stimulate demand and contribute to the adoption of hygiene practices.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3

Improve Climate-Resilient Conservation and Management of Freshwater Resources and of Associated Ecosystems

To underpin a reliable water, sanitation, and hygiene sector, USAID/Haiti will bolster local approaches to elevate water resources management, leveraging and/or integrating efforts such as rigorous curtailment of non-revenue water, source protection from polluting sources, improved zoning, water accounting, land-use practices, and sanitation management. Due to the confluence of climate change, unplanned urbanization, internal migration to ad hoc settlements, and natural resource degradation, Haiti is experiencing unprecedented pressure on groundwater resources.

IR 3.1 Allocate and use water resources more equitably and efficiently: USAID Eau and Community Driven Development will work with DINEPA and INARHy to build their capacity to set and enforce regulations that support sustainable, equitable, and efficient water service delivery and improved water resource management. These activities will build local institutional capacity to mitigate undue pressure on water resources due to unplanned urbanization (overdraws, natural resources degradation, pollution) and climate change (recurring drought, flooding), enabling increased water availability and better allocation for domestic, agricultural, and commercial uses.

IR 3.2 Enhance reliability and quality of water resources through watershed management, including protection, restoration, and nature-based solutions: USAID Eau: Water Security and Systems Strengthening and Community Driven Development will work with watershed actors in the RFZ to jointly assess and strengthen the sustainability of built and natural assets, mitigate climate risks to future water needs, and co-create and disseminate integrated solutions for managing water resources. USAID/Haiti will support integrated watershed management approaches such as water budgeting, in situ moisture conservation, and nature-based solutions such as revegetation, percolation ponds, and rainwater harvesting ponds around recharge zones.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4

Anticipate and Reduce Conflict and Fragility Related to Water

Due to gang insurgencies, security in Haiti has deteriorated, with a spike in heinous acts promoting fear and socioeconomic uncertainties. Compounding this state of fragility is the country's vulnerability to water scarcity due to recurring fuel shortages, hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, rising temperatures, and droughts. With the increasing droughts in some parts of the country, water conflict is anticipated over shared waterways.

IR 4.1 Strengthen capacity to predict, prepare for, and adapt to shocks impacting water and sanitation systems in fragile settings: Community Driven Development will continue to build the capacity of the new Center for Water Resilience at the State University of Haiti, Limonade, in conjunction with Auburn University, to capture and analyze annual climate data, and disseminate adaptive and mitigating measures to counter the negative impact of drought on farming communities. The project is working with farmers to prevent potential conflict by engaging them in community-driven water-sharing activities.

IR 4.4 Strengthen coherence across humanitarian, development, and peace approaches to water and sanitation programming: USAID/Haiti is an active member of the water and sanitation sector group (Groupe

Sectoriel de l'Eau, l'Assainissement, or GSEPA), which is composed of bilateral and multilateral donors (the World Bank, USAID, IDB, the European Union [EU], AECID, and the United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF]), their implementing partners, and other key actors in the sector. USAID/Haiti will use this platform to proactively engage with humanitarian actors and explore opportunities through central mechanisms (such as USAID Fragile Waters) to ensure that development assistance builds resilience and averts the need for long-term humanitarian assistance in the face of shocks.

PRINCIPLES

USAID/Haiti's approach maintains a strong focus on **resilience; leveraging data; research and innovation; working through local, national, and global systems; and centering the needs of marginalized and underserved people and communities.**

Meaningful and appropriate integration of these principles will require the following efforts, which have been built into Activity designs and consultation approaches with stakeholders:

- Systematic planning, **research**, monitoring, evaluation, **learning**, and reporting, to generate **data**-driven evidence on the effectiveness of interventions and to inform programming and advocacy;
- Cross-cutting operational support through budgeting and technical assistance to address harmful practices; prevent sexual exploitation and abuse; and coordinate participation and engagement from organizations for and led by women and girls, other gender minorities, persons with disabilities, and other **marginalized groups**;
- Cross-sectoral coordination, communication, and advocacy to support shock-resilient programming, climate **resilience** and humanitarian-development-peace nexus strengthening; and
- Leveraging **global, national, and local systems** to mobilize public and private sector resources to **innovate** solutions and influence decision-making.

MISSION RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The approach outlined in this plan aligns with the Development Objectives (DOs) of USAID/Haiti's Strategic Framework for 2020–2022, which has been extended through 2024.

DO1: Haiti is more resilient to shocks and stressors. Investments under USAID Community Driven Development will promote water security by analyzing annual (early warning) climate information and building local capacity to predict and prepare for the expected negative impacts of climate change on water availability and management by applying adaptation and mitigation water management measures. The activity will help coordinate institutional systems to work in concert with key local stakeholders to safeguard and sustainably manage water resources in the Northeast RFZ, enabling communities in the zone to be more resilient to shocks and stresses.

USAID Eau: will improve operational capacity for management, while financial investments and replacing fossil fuel-based water systems with solar-powered systems will build CTEs' resilience and ability to deliver services during and after crises. Access to improved sanitation services, facilitated under USAID SaniFin, will reduce children and families' vulnerability to cholera.

DO2: More inclusive, locally driven economic growth and social development advanced. Investments in governance and finance, which underpin all of USAID/Haiti's investment areas, will yield productive partnerships that support dynamic, locally-led Haitian organizations, including those led by women and other marginalized groups, universities, and vocational training centers.

DO3: Governance that is more responsive to citizens' needs. Investments in data collection, analysis, and capacity-building to predict climate risk under the Aquifer Mapping and WASH Services Census assessments will enhance the capacity of DINEPA, INARHy, the CTEs, and OREPA to plan, manage, and respond to demands for improved, affordable, and equitable services.

KEY RISKS AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Climate change, armed conflict, and health pandemics (COVID-19 and cholera) are key programmatic risks; uncertain allocation of resources (financial and human resources) from USAID and the GoH is an operational risk to successful achievement of USAID/Haiti's water and sanitation goals in the next five years.

Climate Change. Climate change forecasts predict sea-level rise, increasing temperatures, and more frequent and severe droughts (Northern Provinces) and hurricanes (Southern Provinces) for Haiti. With its coastline spanning 1,771 kilometers and a highly dense population of almost 12 million, many of whom live along and derive livelihoods from the coast, sea-level rise will have a negative impact on the availability and quality of potable water. This will have crippling effects on coastal communities, which will be displaced due to flooding and lower recharge or saltwater intrusion into groundwater sources. To reduce Haiti's vulnerability to these hazards, USAID/Haiti has prioritized and is addressing water security risks associated with climate change through climate-resilient adaptation and mitigation programming, and by integrating preparedness and contingency planning into water management for sustainable systems and services.

Gang Insurgency. The risks associated with gang violence, including hijacking fuel supplies for generators that pump water, roadblocks hampering water and sanitation service delivery, gender-based violence, and kidnapping of public service staff are priorities for risk programming, preparedness, and contingency planning. In addition, heavy reliance on fossil fuels were revealed to be detrimental to both the utility costs and continuity of water services in the face of this violence.

USAID/Haiti will support utilities to convert to localized solar water pumps, to operate through community-based development assets, and to prioritize adaptive management and inclusive and participatory approaches. Such approaches will help ensure that various stakeholders participate in identifying and implementing solutions that could mitigate the risks associated with delivering services in conflict-prone environments.

Health pandemics such as COVID-19 and cholera. After more than three years without a reported case of cholera in Haiti, on October 2, 2022, national authorities reported two confirmed cases in the greater Port-au-Prince area. By February 24, 2023, the Haitian Ministry of Health reported a total of 33,185 suspected cases across ten departments of the country, including 2,398 confirmed cases, 29,288 hospitalized suspected cases, and 594 registered deaths.⁸ USAID/Haiti is mitigating risks arising from cholera and COVID-19 by addressing CTEs' capacity to provide water services at all times and leveraging partnerships among the private sector and households to invest in sanitation services and systems.

Human capital flight. The departure of talented Haitian nationals from USAID/Haiti and the low level of international staff interest in being posted in Haiti is a significant risk for USAID and potential partners. USAID/Haiti can mitigate this risk by ensuring opportunities are afforded for training and recognition of its local Haitian national staff, and that flexibility is afforded to partners in implementing accountability and compliance while enhancing transparency.

BUDGET

This plan is based on prior-year resources available for programming, the FY 2022 estimated allocation of \$9.8 million and the FY 2023 President's Budget Request of \$10.6 million.

EXPECTED RESULTS

From 2022 to 2028, USAID's investments are estimated to help:



1 million Haitians gain access to basic or safely managed water services;



100,000 Haitians gain access to basic or safely managed sanitation services;



Strengthen **42 water and sanitation institutions;**



Mobilize more than **\$1 million** for water and sanitation.

Endnotes

- 1 World Bank. [Haiti Overview](#), 2023.
- 2 UNICEF and WHO Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP). [Haiti: Households Data](#), 2023.
- 3 Institute for Health Metrics Evaluation (IHME). [Haiti](#), 2023.
- 4 USAID. [Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Sector Status and Trends Assessment in Haiti](#), 2014.
- 5 World Food Program. [Haiti 2023 Dry Conditions Analysis](#), 2023..
- 6 Climate Change: Vital Signs of the Planet, NASA, [The Effects of Climate Change](#).
- 7 World Bank. [Water Utility Turnaround Framework: A Guide for Improving Performance](#), 2018.
- 8 PAHO. [Epidemiological Update - Cholera](#), February 28, 2023.