

Financing Education in Haiti: Trends and Opportunities

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Key Messages

1. Building human capital is central to long-term, sustainable development
2. International community key to investing in building up that capital
3. Conditions are now in place for scaling up initiatives

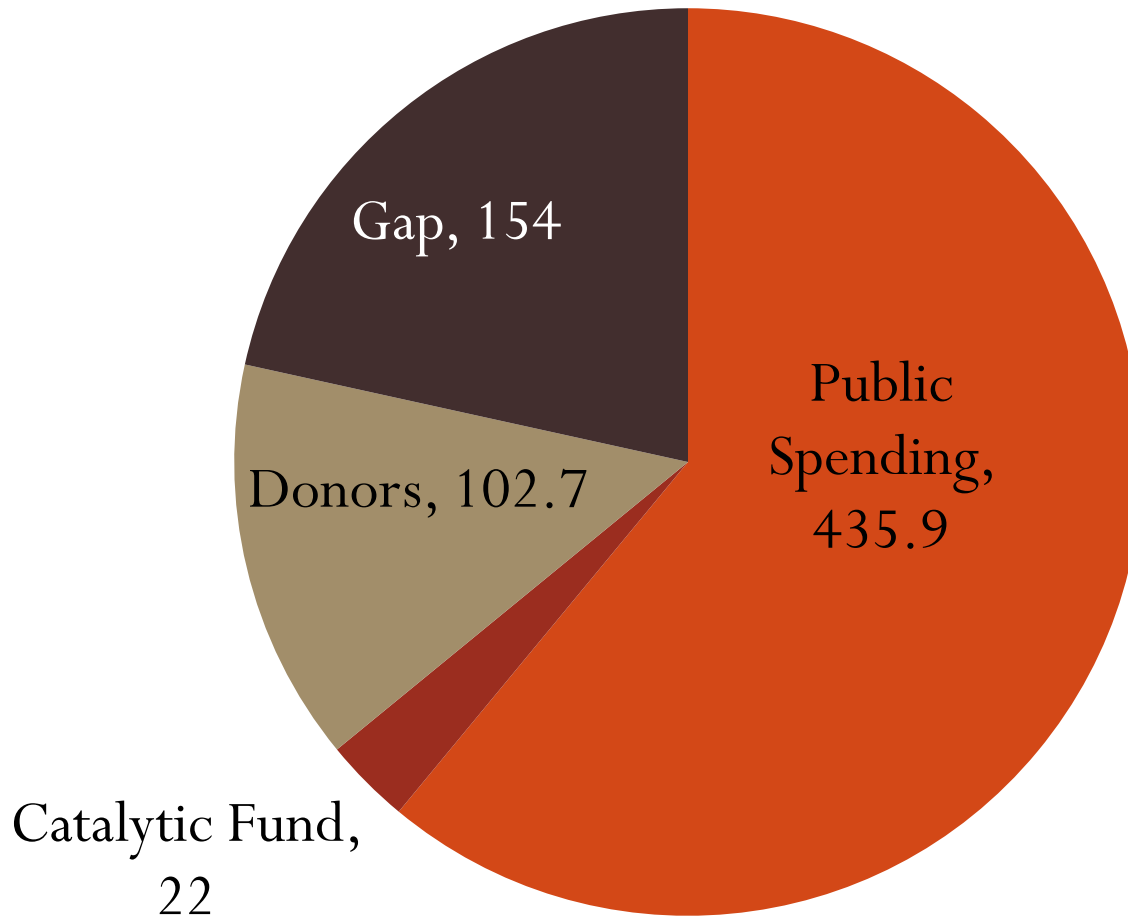
Building human capital is central to long-term, sustainable development

- **HOPE II shows promise:** Many sectors, especially agriculture and textiles, show promise for Haiti's long-term development
- **Human capital is a pre-condition for growth:** An export-led growth strategy requires a labor force that is healthy and (at least minimally) educated

International community key to investing in building up that capital

- **Decreasing budgetary resources:** Recurrent expenditures next year for 2010 are expected to fall to 10.4% of GDP (from 11.4% in 2009)
- **Negative per capita growth:** Although overall GDP growth for 2009 was 1.2%, this represents a negative per capita growth rate
- **Remittances are down:** The impact of the global financial crisis impacted migrant workers disproportionately, reducing resources available for transfers.
- **Financing Gap is large and growing**

Sources of Financing for the Education Action Plan 2009-2012 (US\$ million)



Conditions are now in place for scaling up initiatives

- **Stable government:** Since 2004, the country has made tremendous progress in restoring political and social stability
- **Clear policies articulated, costed and endorsed:** In April of 2008, Haiti's SNA/EPT adopted and endorsed by global community of donors (leading to Catalytic Fund grant)
- **Programmatic activities in place, pilots tested:** USAID, Canada, the World Bank, and others have supported the government in piloting programs now ready to be scaled up
- **Financing mechanism established:** Multi-donor trust fund, reducing transaction costs on both the donors and the government



