



Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca

Faculty of Political, Administrative & Communication Sciences

Department of Political Science

Rural Families & Public Policy vs. the Global Development Agenda in a
Developing Country - Case study Cerca-la-source, Haiti

THESIS

Master's degree in the Management of Political Organizations

Scientific supervisor:

Lec. Uni. Dr. Jigla George

Dr. Borz Gabriela

Examiner:

Joseph Andy-Frestner

2024

ACRONYMS

BCA	Banque de Crédit Agricole
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAOSTAT	Food and Agriculture Organization Statistical Database
FY	Fiscal Year
GAO	Government Accountability Office
HASCO	Haitian American Sugar Company
HTG	Haitian Gourde
IAI	International Alliance of Inhabitants
IHSI	Haitian Institute of Statistics and Informatics
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean
LPC	London Premier Centre
MARNDR	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Rural Development
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
MSPP	Ministry of Public Health and Population
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPR	National Public Radio
SAP	Structural Adjustment Program
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
Teleco	Telecommunications Company (Telecommunications d'Haiti)
UAA	Utilized Agricultural Area
UN	United Nations
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
US	United States
USD	United States Dollar
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
ZL	Zanmi Lasante (Friends for Health)

ABSTRACT

This study examines the intricate dynamics between foreign interventions, the pervasive presence of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and the formulation of public policies in Haiti, specifically focusing on rural areas such as Cerca-la-Source. Through an original survey of 1047 participants from Cerca-la-source, we explore how external influences have inadvertently weakened the Haitian government's faculty to develop and implement effective public policies to combat poverty and how NGOs' hegemony often results in fragmented and misaligned development efforts that fail to meet at least the basic SDGs. Using a logistic regression model, this research highlights the factors influencing access to these SDGs, such as foreign interventions, NGO hegemony, and low government support for agriculture, health, education, and infrastructure. The results underscore the urgent need for a paradigm shift towards inclusive, locally driven policies that empower rural families and align with broader sustainable development goals. This research contributes to the discourse on development policy by providing evidence-based insights and recommendations for fostering a more effective and cohesive approach to rural development in Haiti.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS.....	2
ABSTRACT.....	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	5
1.1 Approach.....	5
1.2 Justification.....	6
1.3 Research Question.....	7
1.4 Chapter Outline.....	7
2. THE CONTEXT OF HAITI'S POVERTY TRAP SINCE THE NATION-BUILDING PROCESS.....	8
2.1. Background of Imperial Power, Particularly France & The US.....	8
2.2. How did the trade liberalization affect rural families in Haiti.....	11
2.3. Consequences Lead to Poverty Trap.....	15
3. THE STATE AND NGOS.....	16
3.1 The Haitian State's relentless lack of commitment to designing public policies focused on rural families.....	16
3.2 The result of the work of NGOs.....	19
4. CERCA-LA-SOURCE CASE STUDY.....	21
4.1 Overview.....	21
4.2 Empirical Research Overview.....	24
4.3 Hypotheses and Measurement.....	25
4.3.1 Variables.....	27
4.4 Data and Research Design.....	28
4.5 Results and Interpretation.....	29
5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	36
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	39

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Approach

The intersection of family and public policy in the context of the global development agenda is not just a complex area of study but a crucial one. Family policies significantly shape societal dynamics, individual well-being, and overall development outcomes. This understanding is vital for designing effective interventions and actions to promote sustainable development and improve the lives of individuals and communities.

Previous research on policy design suggests that family-centered policies are essential for societal well-being and development (Merz et al. 2009; Hengstebeck et al. 2016). These policies often begin with an analysis of the subjective well-being of the population and proceed through a rigorous process of problem definition, evidence gathering, alternative creation, rule setting, and decision-making (LPC 2022). Effective public policies incentivize households to allocate resources to meet a country's economic needs, thereby affecting economic parameters and improving people's lives (McDonald Way 2018; Friedrich & Mason 1941).

The global development agenda, exemplified by a vision such as the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), aims to address the world's most pressing challenges by 2030. This comprehensive framework includes 17 goals aimed at eradicating poverty, ensuring quality education, achieving gender equality, fostering sustained economic progress, and constructing robust infrastructure systems, among others (UN, 2015). Central to this agenda is basic SDGs such as no poverty, zero hunger (SDG 2), good health and well-being (Goal 3), quality education (SDG 4), and clean drinking water (SDG 6). These interconnected goals emphasize the importance of inclusive and equitable policies that benefit all segments of society, particularly the most vulnerable (Sachs, Schmidt-Traub, Mazzucato, & Messner, 2019).

In developing countries like Haiti, achieving sustainability involves significant external interference, which, although intended to aid, often exacerbates poverty due to misaligned interventions (Santander, 2023). These external interferences come from various international actors, including foreign governments, international organizations, and NGOs, which often impose their agendas and priorities without a deep understanding of the local context. This can lead to lousy coordination among various development initiatives, resulting in fragmented attempts that do not tackle poverty effectively (Browne, et al., 2023). Furthermore, the dependency on foreign aid can undermine local institutions and governance structures, making it difficult for the country to develop its own sustainable solutions (Moyo, 2009; Whiteside, 2010). For example, the influx of international aid following natural disasters can overshadow

and displace local efforts, creating a cycle of dependency rather than fostering resilience and self-sufficiency (Farmer, 2011). Additionally, prioritizing donor-driven projects over locally identified needs can lead to resource misallocation and reduced effectiveness of interventions (Easterly, 2007). As a result, the intended benefits of foreign aid often do not reach the most vulnerable populations, and the overall impact on poverty reduction and sustainable development remains limited.

1.2 Justification

In Cerca-la-source, the situation is dire. A municipality with over 56,532 inhabitants (IHSI, 2015), with no access to electricity, scarce drinking water due to lack of maintenance of previous works, a deplorable health system, and a declining agricultural sector; also, in the rainy season families face the most intense headaches as the main road connecting the municipality to the larger towns is inaccessible, not to mention the Lociane river which when it rises, takes the lives of many farmers and traders due to the lack of a bridge. This is not just a problem but a crisis that demands immediate attention and action.

Despite the challenges, Cerca-la-source presents a compelling case study as a rural area to explore the complex relationship between family and public policy in the context of global development agendas in a developing country. With the prospect of eradicating hunger in rural areas, it is vital to ensure urgent supplies so that communities can continue to produce food for their families. Encouraging farming families to develop their agriculture and livestock increases their self-sufficiency and strengthens their resilience to possible future crises (FAO, 2024). Cerca-la-source is also very profitable for growing vegetables, such as onions and peppers (hot and sweet), in terms of competitiveness, growth potential, and development impact. Thus, opportunities exist for the State and the private sector to invest in production facilities. Haiti imports 22.3 million onions annually from the United States, Canada, and the DR., implying a potential for import substitution¹. Other crops include coffee, congo peas, maize, lime, and sugar cane; livestock farming and honey production are also important sectors. The Centre department, where Cerca-la-source is located, has the largest Utilized Agricultural Area (UAA) in the country, the largest UAA for legumes (beans and peas), the largest UAA for groundnuts, the second largest UAA for cereals, and the third largest UAA for livestock (MARNDR & CNSA, 2013)

¹ See USAID report Feed the Future Haiti's Resilience and Advancing the Agricultural Sector (HRASA) COMMODITY SELECTION AND BASELINE STUDY https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00ZJJC.pdf

However, these opportunities for the agricultural sector seem insignificant in reducing the country's poverty and improving families' livelihoods. From what critics point out, not because they are unimportant, but rather because the problem lies elsewhere and is rooted in the intervention of foreign powers since the nation's founding, making Haiti a dependent country, whether it is an economical, military, or humanitarian situation, all forms of foreign intervention have in their way contributed to the creation of a state dependent on foreign aid and unable to meet the basic needs of its people (Edmonds, 2013; Pierre-Louis, 2011). Then, governments become ineffective, complicating the proper functioning of the state and the design of public policies to achieve results for the well-being of families.

1.3 Research Question

*In this context, the **research question** is: Which factors influence the SDGs' access in Cerca-la-source?*

To answer this question, this dissertation systematically explores the interplay between external interventions, family-centered public policies, and the sustainable development goals (SDGs) in rural Haiti as follows.

1.4 Chapter Outline

Examine the context of Haiti's poverty trap, i.e., the persistent lack of family well-being due to external policy interventions since the nation-building process, particularly in France and the US. Trade liberalization and privatization of public enterprises as part of neoliberal policies have led to the dismemberment of the Haitian state, plunging the country into poverty, with rural families being the most affected.

The following analyzes the Haitian state's relentless lack of commitment to designing public policies focused on rural families, probably due to a lack of resources to guarantee families' basic needs. Meanwhile, critics argue that NGOs received millions of dollars for the country's reconstruction after the 2010 earthquake and continue to function as supposed providers of social services, which is work that the state should do.

The empirical analyses are based on evidence collection through a survey of 1047 people on agriculture as the basis for food security, education, drinking water, health system, energy, decent work, and infrastructure to highlight the challenges that families in Cerca-la-source face to access these SDGs. The model considers the dependent variables (the SDGs) and the independent variables (factors that influence SDG's access). This study aims to shed light on the problem and concludes by offering recommendations-based strategies to address the unique needs of families in Cerca-la-Source and similar contexts.

2. THE CONTEXT OF HAITI'S POVERTY TRAP SINCE THE NATION-BUILDING PROCESS

2.1 Background of Imperial Power, Particularly France and the US

Haiti, one of the original signatories to the UN Charter and the site of the organization's first development planning effort in 1949, has faced headwinds and numerous challenges, including poverty, limited access to education and health, and high unemployment rates, to achieve its goals as a nation on the global agenda (Sollis, 2015). Therefore, family-centered public policies must be considered. However, it is almost impossible to analyze the current poverty situation in Haiti without a historical overview, as this allows us to understand the impact of the barriers put in place by other imperial powers, notably France and the US, to recognize Haiti as a nation, and this has affected the country in its nation-building process (Gaffield, 2015). In other words, these barriers manifested themselves when the government was forced to borrow, putting itself in debt and limiting the state to have public goods for nation building. The importance of government provision of public goods in the nation-building process, as they are mandatory for the efficient functioning of the state and determine the welfare of the family, satisfying their needs Wimmer (2018), which is what the global development agenda aims at. Thus, providing public goods is a matter of political relevance (Bardy et al., 2021). Through these assets (public goods) or their operation, continuity is given to family policies so that they can be maintained over time. For example, with good roads, farmers find it easier to transport their products from one place to another and open markets, with an equipped education center, it is easier to teach, and children from neighboring areas get to school faster using these roads. Haiti could not have these assets at its founding as a nation because of the exorbitant fine France imposed on it to recognize the Caribbean country's 1804 independence. The Haitian government has been unable to build schools, hospitals, and roads because all national money has been used to pay off this debt (Edmonds, 2013). Between 1825 and 1947, Haiti bore the burden of 122 long years, paying France twice for its freedom for independence to be recognized: the first time with blood and the second time with money. The amount of the debt was 150,000,000 francs. In 2006, this amount was equivalent to \$21 billion (Schuller, 2006) which, of course, dragged the country into deep poverty.

On the other hand, the United States has been participating in maintaining inequity in Haiti. This manifests itself in interventions of various forms, years of state-building directed from abroad to make Haiti one of the most aid-dependent countries on the planet, with a public sector replaced by Multilateral Agencies and NGOs (Johnston, 2024).

In 1915, the United States officially began its first occupation of Haiti under the pretext of preventing European powers from recolonizing the country. During this occupation, 80% of the government's revenue went to service the debt to France (Farmer, 2003), which the country paid off with other debts, keeping it in an endless spiral.

Following the occupation of Haiti by the United States in 1934, the country went through a period of political and economic restructuring. One of the most significant aspects of this restructuring was consolidating a more stable political system, which allowed the transition to an autonomous Haitian government. However, some challenges and controversies arose during this process, such as a lack of resources, and to this day, there are still many challenges and controversies; this occupation followed a long history of US interference in Haiti, dating back to the country's founding, which affected Haiti in ways that have continued to the present day (Bellegarde-Smith, Dupuy, Fatton, Renda, & St Jacques, 2016).

The American presence was again evident in the country during the Duvalier dictatorship, which spanned the governments of François Duvalier (Papa Doc) and his son Jean-Claude Duvalier (Baby Doc). A regime characterized by political repression, corruption, and human rights violations (Costello, 1996). The United States maintained relations with the Duvalier government partly because of its geopolitical interests in the region and its fight against communist influence during the Cold War (Gerlus, 1995). On this basis, the U.S. provided the Duvalier government with an investment-friendly climate by adopting minimum taxes, violently banning trade unions, maintaining starvation wages, and removing any restrictions on the movement of capital (Hallward, 2007). US collaboration with Duvalier's authoritarian regimes helped perpetuate their power and consolidate a repressive system in Haiti instead of helping to build democracy. This relationship had negative consequences for the Haitian population, who suffered not only human rights violations but also poor living conditions during this period and beyond.

Despite the bitter pill of the Duvalier era, which ended with the exile of President Duvalier Jr., the country seemed to have found new hope, a new horizon in 1990, when the population turned out *en masse* to vote. Democratically elected Jean Bertrand Aristide, a former priest who seemed capable of restructuring the country for the better, restoring peace, and designing public policies starting with agriculture and the health sector (Bernier, 2018). Aristide sought to raise tariffs to protect local farmers, guarantee them a market, raise the daily wage to \$5 a day, fund public works, and implement health and education programs to stimulate the development of the national economy (Hallward, 2007). Not as long as he was ousted in a *coup d'état* on 29 September 1991 and exiled, and from October 1991 to September 1994, a

military junta ruled Haiti. On 15 October 1994, Aristide was restored to power in Haiti by the United States of America (Girard, 2005)

In 1996, René Preval succeeded Aristide, who fully embraced neoliberal policies, privatizing public enterprises and directly affecting families. This issue will be discussed in the last part of this chapter. In 2001, Aristide returned to power with another overwhelming electoral majority. Aristide immediately launched a "reparations and restitution" campaign, demanding that France return to Haiti the money it had forced it to pay to recognize its independence (Kurzban, 2023), and thus continue the same public policies designed in his first term research shows that the first Haitian government so dedicated to improving the education and health system, Aristide initiated a universal schooling program, dedicating 20% of Haiti's starvation budget to education, launching a school lunch program, and building the country's first free public medical school with the help of Taiwanese and Cubans (Hallward, 2007). However, his second term was soon disastrously marred by economic stagnation, lack of funding, and the explosion of political violence over the claim to the restitution mentioned above as a research state. In 2004, a chaotic uprising of faction leaders initiated in the province cornered him in Port-au-Prince; threatened by rebels but also pressured by the United States and France, the president went into forced exile in South Africa.

Because of the political turmoil following Aristide's exile, the United States led a multinational intervention in Haiti, better known as MINUSTAH, under the pretext of restoring stability and democracy (Replacement of U.S.-Led Force in Haiti with UN Peacekeeping Mission, 2004), disguised as humanitarian aid and peacekeeping. However, the military occupation and US-imposed policies have not addressed the structural causes of poverty and crisis in Haiti. Instead of helping, it has destroyed the lives of many families, starting with the severe cholera epidemic that swept the country after the devastating earthquake in 2010, killing thousands of people (Ferreira, 2020), which was later confirmed that the virus being a severe threat to the Haitian population, especially in rural areas as they do not have access to drinking water, was introduced by the military force sent by the UN, namely MINUSTAH (Orata, Boucher, & Keim, 2014), the agency that, for Haitians, represented the structures of domination and dependency that the United States has reproduced and reinforced over Haiti (Edmonds, 2013). There have also been numerous complaints of rape of women reported by civil society. In addition, they stole cattle from peasants; our ears and eyes may have witnessed it, but they had guns.

These acts of foreign policy interference, in one way or another, have deliberately contributed to and complicated the country's situation in its struggle for sustainable

development, not to mention corruption as the primary "core" manifestation of underdevelopment, which is closely linked to foreign intervention to perpetuate political instability, causing the poverty trap under which the Caribbean nation, the first independent black republic, is subjugated. This produces inequality, with a small group of elites controlling the economy and gaining more power during the Duvalier era, with monopoly rights in critical industries and exclusive import licenses for crucial consumer products (Singh & Barton-Dock, 2015)

2.2 How did the trade liberalization affect rural families in Haiti?

In 1986, a symbolic year marking the end of the Duvalier era, the country underwent an economic transformation marked by trade liberalization, a term commonly used to refer to neoliberal policies. The reduction of import quotas became evident in this process of financial restructuring. The public authorities have decided to remove import restrictions and drastically reduce tariffs on essential food imports under pressure from international institutions and a particular national group (Kermel-Torres & Roca, 1991; Fréguin & Devienne, 2006). During this period, for example, tariffs on rice were reduced from 50% in the 1970s to 3%, on beans from 50% to 0%, and on maize from 50% to 15% (IRAM, 1998) (Fréguin & Devienne, 2006). Although not only these products have been subject to tariff reductions, but also others, including sugar.

Haiti has been a favorable land for sugar cane cultivation since colonial times due to the country's tropical climate, as the sugar industry has always been one of the most promising means of production for farmers and their families. This industry has also suffered the consequences of trade liberalization, which has affected local factories due to the introduction of imported sugar on the national market with reduced tariff quotas compared to the costly sugar produced in Haiti. Research has argued, in terms of sugar policies, that government intervention in developed countries has caused significant losses in low-income sugar-exporting countries, as exporters have seen a drop in world prices and possibly a reduction in production and employment opportunities (Devadoss & Kropf, 1996), was already happening in Haiti. Moreover, more than what was grown by peasant families and local factories would have been needed to compete with the imported products on the domestic market and export them.

According to the *graph 1* below, which we made from FAO data on sugar cane production/harvested area per hectare from 1986 to 2022, we can see the decline of sugar cane production in 1988, 2 years later, it decreased, and only 47,000 hectares were planted compared

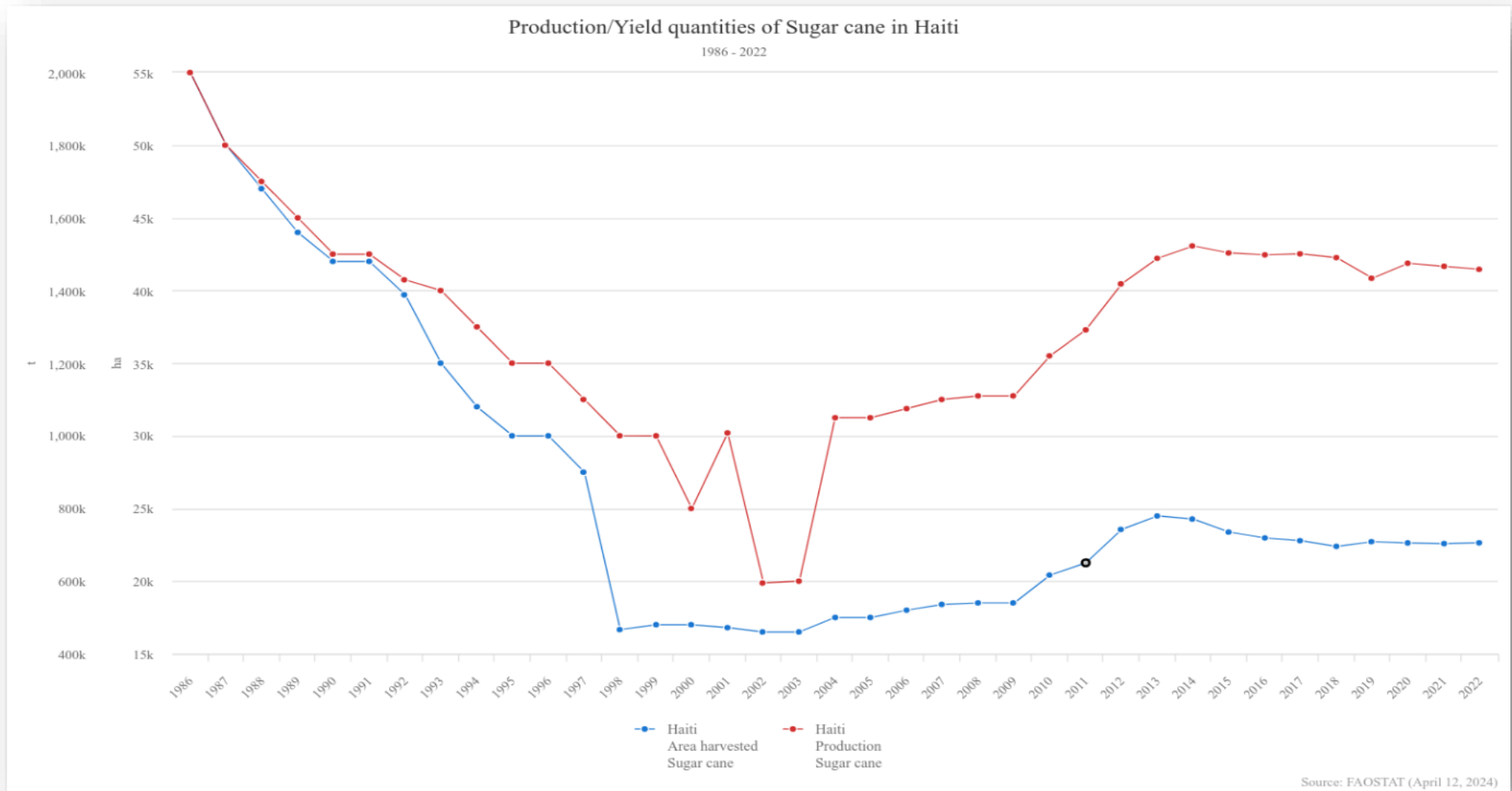
to 55,000 in 1986, a decade later 30,000 hectares were planted. In 2000, it declined to 17,000 hectares. This graph demonstrates the absence of public policies aimed at the optimal development of this means of production since the period mentioned above. Thus, increased competition from imported sugar has dominated the market and caused a change in the production patterns of rural families in Haiti. Many farmers and small producers had to adapt to the new market conditions and look for other alternatives, which led to the closure of several sugar factories, such as the Darbonne factory in 1986, other factories in 1991, HASCO in 1992, and Dessalines des Cayes in 1996 (McGuigan, 2006). Moreover, the U.S. policy that forced Haiti to drop tariffs on subsidized rice imports as part of trade liberalization has destroyed Haitian rice crops, devastating rural families economically (Weisbrot, Johnston, & Ray, 2010). Here, we would like to point out that examples of public policies that have been successful in other developed countries are often chosen for direct application in developing countries despite all the deferred contexts. Frequently, the consequences are catastrophic, and the rice policies implemented in Haiti by former US President Clinton in the past serve as an example. Former President Bill Clinton admitted in 2010 that he ruined rice production in Haiti:

“Since 1981, the United States has been following a policy that dictates rich countries should sell food to poor countries, thus relieving them of the burden of producing their food and allowing them to transition directly into the industrial era. However, this policy is now being reevaluated after realizing its shortcomings. While it may have initially seemed beneficial, especially for farmers in Arkansas, it has ultimately proven to be a mistake that I, too, was involved in. I take full responsibility for my actions and their consequences, such as the loss of rice production capacity in Haiti. It is a mistake that I must live with every day, and I am not blaming anyone else for it” (Clinton, 2010)

Those rice policies of the past, a combination of food aid and cheap imports, have led to a lack of investment in Haitian agriculture, as the population needs help getting the food grown by their farmers because of the high price. Haitian critics describe that rice grown there can only be eaten on special occasions. “2013, about 80% of all rice consumed was imported from the United States” (Furche, 2013), Haiti's most important staple food. According to experts, events such as the above have consequences and have only exacerbated hunger and poverty in Haiti. They refer to the claim that until 1986, Haiti was largely self-sufficient in food production (Schwartz, 2008; Gros, 2010; Mintz, 2010). The SAP economic plan (neoliberalism) that the international community has implemented has brought Haiti into depth (poverty, income inequality, unemployment, etc.) without taking into account the real needs, the welfare of the population, as well as the direct consequences on the livelihoods of low-income families, especially those directly affected by unemployment for the privatization of the remaining state industries as the second package of trade liberalization Steckley (2015).

This privatization began with the government of René Preval after the country emerged from an embargo to which it was subjected by the Organization of American States from October 1991 to October 1994 (Zebich-Knos, 1992; Hippel, 1995), a period during which state (Reid et al. (2007) the incidence of infant mortality and severe malnutrition was also higher than in the pre-and post-embargo periods. Former President René Preval, following neoliberal policies, privatized the state-owned flour mill and cement company during his first term (1996-2001) and the privatization of the state-owned communications company Teleco during his second term in 2007. The consequences of these policies did not stop there; instead, they opened the door to leaving the country under the influence of foreign aid and non-governmental organizations, which will be discussed in Chapter Three.

Graph 1-Declining sugarcane production quantities/yields in Haiti 1986-2022 ²



² See Food and Agriculture Organization Statistical Database (FAOSTAT)

2.3 Consequences Lead to Poverty Trap

Haiti's MDG target attainment status (% trend indicators) is 9.6%, attributed to only two goals achieved, Goal 12 and Goal 13, with a score of 52.6, ranking 152 out of 166). According to the World Bank, Haiti has been ranked the poorest country in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region, with a GDP per capita of USD 1694.1 in 2023. Nearly 6 out of 10 Haitians (58.7%) live on less than \$3.70 daily. Haiti's Gini coefficient index is 41.1 and was last measured in 2022. The country also scores very low on the United Nations Human Development Index, published in March 2024, 158 out of 193 (World Bank, 2024). An Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) study states that approximately 4.97 million people face food insecurity between March and June 2024. Of these, 1.64 million people (17% of the population surveyed) are classified as IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), which is mainly concentrated in 7 rural areas and Port-au-Prince (IPC, 2024).

Poverty in education is more a consequence of low income, which makes it difficult for rural families to afford education. However, most of these families eat only once a day, not to spend on clothes to save for private school tuition, because they are sure that education is the primary basis for development. They choose private schools for their children because of poor school performance in a public school and because of inadequate infrastructure: often public school buildings do not have enough desks or chairs; pupils do not have access to electricity; access to decent toilets; no water supply nearby; because of the same lack of public policies for continuous improvement of education - (Example from Cerca-la-source, in chapter 4).

The government's health budget has decreased significantly, from 16.6% in 2004 to 4.4% in 2017 (World Bank, 2017). Despite the challenges outlined above, the research states that the unemployment rate in 2022 was 14.84%, down 0.18% from 2021, which was 15.02% and 0.7% lower than in 2020. However, this increase does not include agricultural employers; according to Statista data from 2022, the lowest share in Haiti, at 45.52%, is relative to agricultural employment in 2013 (STATISTA, 2024). While agriculture is developed mainly in rural areas, the unemployment rate has remained unchanged.

From debt to debt, plus foreign policies - low tariffs on low-cost imports that dismantled the national means of production, leading to zero economic growth and so-called aid, it seemed inevitable that poverty was unavoidable. According to the latest available data, the country's total public debt at the end of the fiscal year 2022 amounted to \$4.9 trillion, equivalent to nearly 23.3% of the country's GDP (IMF, 2023). However, in February 2024, despite the economic situation, the country repaid \$500 million to Venezuela by reducing its external debt (Reuters,

2024). Undoubtedly, the Haitian state budget remains limited to investing in essential public services such as education, health, infrastructure, and development programs, causing a decline in public policies in these sectors, negatively affecting the welfare of families, and hindering sustainable development. Perhaps the state does not engage in public policy analysis because of this lack of resources and because it is obliged to complement the agenda NGOs promote. This is also linked to the idea that however many such policies are accepted by a government, they are not continued by the elected government in the future, either because of political instability or because of a weak political culture, especially in rural areas, which are always the most disadvantaged and have always been considered a disgrace and the cradle of inequality, which should be the impetus for designing public policies and improving the livelihoods of families, but, on the contrary, is the leading cause for keeping them in oblivion.

3. THE STATE AND NGOs

3.1. The Haitian State's relentless lack of commitment to designing public policies focused on rural families.

The interference of the aforementioned foreign policies is also characterized by a form of imposed... “governance that manifests itself in the transfer of sovereignty from the Haitian State to the international community” (Lamour, 2019); to respond to domestic needs based on international aid from international organizations and Foreign NGOs. Indeed, “The volatility of official foreign aid to the Haitian government during the second half of the 20th century decimated an already weak public sector. Today, the Haitian government has few resources and little revenue” (Ramachandran & Vijaya, 2015). This explains the state's lack of commitment to meet the population's needs, severely affecting Haiti's rural families.

International NGOs often have more excellent resources and capacity than the Haitian government. Due to fear of corruption, foreign donors prefer to avoid the Haitian government and channel their aid through NGOs...For example, in fiscal year 2007-2008, USAID allocated \$300 million to Haiti, managed by foreign NGOs. These projects often received more funding than the Haitian Ministry of Planning – much more than the national budget for this fiscal year, 79,194,917,545 billion gourdes - Ministry of Economy and Finance in 2008. (See Table 1)

Based on the FY 2007-2008 exchange value of US\$1 = 35.15 HTG, the total amount of the national budget was equivalent to about US\$22.5 million, or only 7.5% of the total amount allocated by USAID to Non-Governmental Organizations –. As a result, the Haitian government has limited opportunities to strengthen its human and institutional capacity to deliver services. Reliance on NGOs for aid distribution has perpetuated a cycle of low capacity,

corruption, and lack of accountability in Haitian government institutions (Kristoff & Panarelli, 2010). Therefore, the critique that foreign donors do not contribute directly to the State because of corruption is unfounded; we stress that such critique is to try to avoid the real root of the problem, which is the interference of foreign policies in political decision-making in Haiti, especially from the United States, which has allowed the development of corrupt practices that benefit external interests rather than resolving the Haitian people needs. This is not to say that corruption is not at an elevated level, but rather that these interferences have weakened the capacity of the State to combat corruption effectively.

Table 1.		
Responsive Budget FY 2007-2008		USAID Allocated Aid
Operation	Total amount	Total amount
Reactive Finance Laws for Fiscal Year 2007-2008	79,193,917545 HTG (±22,5 million)	USD 300 million
<i>Source: Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances- Direction Générale du Budget/Own work</i>		

If we follow the example after the earthquake in Haiti, many donations were made, handled by the United States, via USAID. Several NGOs received a lot of money, such as the Red Cross, a point that will be discussed at the end of this chapter.

The U.S. government provided significant financial aid, but most did not directly benefit the Haitian government and the people. Instead, much aid reimburses U.S. entities for participating in the disaster response. The US government also allocated funds to various aid departments and agencies (CRS, 2010) and only one percent went to the Haitian government, research state. Years later, after the earthquake, the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) reported that the \$918 million appropriated by Congress for Haiti reconstruction found that although there were different plans for the money, only 20%, amounting to \$184 million, had been obligated. \$120 million was transferred to the Haiti Reconstruction Fund. Moreover, two years after the earthquake, less than one percent of the \$412 million in U.S. funds designated explicitly for infrastructure reconstruction activities in Haiti had been used by USAID and the U.S. State Department. As of November 2011, only 12% of these funds had been obligated, according to a U.S. GAO report (Quigley & Ramanauskas, 2012; GAO, 2011).

Furthermore, Haitian companies are considered the least benefited primarily in the reconstruction process; Jake Johnston, in his analysis, where does the money go? Eight years

of USAID funding in Haiti argues that the top 10 prime awardees contract with USAID, nine were US-based organizations, and 1 is a UN entity; it is clear that the vast majority of USAID funds do not go beyond the prime contractor, and of the funds that go to subcontractors, a total of \$175 million, but less than a third go to Haitian companies, or about \$50 million (Johnston, 2018).

The correlation between the lack of funds from the Haitian State and the influx of billions of dollars to Foreign NGOs after the earthquake in 2010 is stark. While NGOs could provide the so-called immediate humanitarian aid and support to those affected by the disaster, the absence of a robust public sector could have improved these efforts' long-term development and sustainability. The Haitian government needs to provide adequate services to the people. However, the lack of budget prevents public institutions from being able to move resources to invest, assist, or subsidize different sectors of production.

For example, MARNDR, in the Agricultural Development Policy Report 2010 -2025, affirms that the weakness of the state institution and the virtual absence of the traditional financial sector have created a favorable environment for the operation of a diversity of microfinance institutions in rural areas. There are several types of microfinance institutions, including NGOs. This demonstrates the need for more funding from formal credit institutions to accelerate production in rural areas. Banks need more involvement in rural areas due to the risks associated with agricultural production. The BCA, a state institution that grants credit in rural areas, is now heavily decapitalized due to low repayment rates and cannot play its role MARNDR (2011).

Meanwhile, the latest financial report for the year 2022, published by the UNDG Haiti Reconstruction Fund in May 2023, reveals that approximately \$165,914,059 million was distributed to international partner organizations such as FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, and UNOPS to continue the 2010 earthquake reconstruction project 12 years later (UNDG, 2023). (See Table 2)

While the UNDG's mission is to support the Haitian government by financing recovery and development projects to accelerate the short-term progress toward achieving the SDGs, it is still unclear how the government is being engaged, being the leading actor to designing public policies that will allow any work developed to be sustained in the long term. The financial part is crucial and can be managed under credit or microcredit for rural areas. However, as highlighted above, a persistent lack of credit hinders development, keeping the country in a constant economic recession.

Table 2. "Net Funded Amount and Reported Expenditures by Participating Organization, as of 31" ("CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT - United Nations Development Programme") ("CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT - United Nations Development Programme")

December 2022 (in US Dollars)						
Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2021	Current Year Jan-Dec-2022	Cumulative	Delivery Rate %
FAO	5,450,439	5,399,145	5,399,145		5,399,145	100.00
ILO	5,255,755	5,251,375	5,251,375	• --	5,251,375	100.00
IOM	18,360,592	18,360,592	18,360,592		18,360,592	100.00
UNDP	99,709,427	99,263,003	90,597,098	5,677,822	96,274,920	96.99
UNEP	5,105,775	5,105,775	5,105,775		5,105,775	100.00
UNFPA	85,600	85,600	85,600		85,600	100.00
UNHABITAT	12,780,640	12,780,640	12,782,990	(254,428)	12,528,562	98.03
UNOPS	19,165,831	19,159,657	19,159,657		19,159,657	100.00
Grand Total	165,914,059	165,405,787	156,742,232	5,423,394	162,165,626	98.04

Source: *UNDG Haiti Reconstruction Fund/UN MPTF Office*

"Nations fail today because their extractive economic institutions do not motivate people to save, invest, and innovate" (Acemoglu & Robinson, 2012). Detailing this idea, successful societies generate productivity, and behind this is how the country is organized: the rules, the incentive systems, and the opportunities generated within it. All of these depend on institutions, that is, the state. Suppose the emerging institutions are extractive, e.g., they do not define and defend property rights, and countries fail. This creates inequalities, enriching the few and impoverishing the many, including the state. However, the situation in Haiti seems to demonstrate an even more complex scenario by transferring to international Non-Governmental Organizations responsibilities, such as providing public services, which should be handled by public institutions, under public policies that provide a level playing field in which families can trade and hire, thus having full access to education, economic opportunities and incentives to use their talents and skills.

With proper investment in public services and infrastructure, the impact of the aid provided by NGOs is unlimited and temporary. To truly address the needs of rural families in Haiti and support their long-term development, the Haitian State needs to prioritize the design and implementation of effective public policies prioritizing the well-being of all its citizens. However, this will require a new political restructuring that is different from the unstoppable one under which the country has been subjugated for a long time.

3.2. The result of the work of NGOs.

NGOs receive millions of dollars (Birrell, 2012) to provide humanitarian aid or develop sustainable development projects. For decades, they have been present in the country but are not present throughout the territory, says Jean Lavalasse in an interview for International Alliance Inhabitants (IAI); as far as Haiti is concerned, NGOs have chosen their targets. When

an NGO arrives in the country, it sets up in strategic and hot spots, so they have a political role, even a buffer role. Moreover, to a certain extent, they have impeded the fight, the very momentum of the mental transformation of the Haitian people, and thus their well-being. (Lavalasse, 2010). Moderating Lavalasse's thinking, NGOs are well structured to carry out a personal interest, as the interests of Haitian families are in the background; perhaps that is why it has been so challenging to channel such organizations in Haiti and to see the result of their work by a government agenda. In other words, despite the millions of dollars received for projects, poverty remains latent and on the rise, which has sparked critique at the national and international level, such as Beeton's thinking that NGOs use the funds to promote their organizational economies (Beeton, 2012). The following points demonstrate the weak impact or results of NGOs' work.

NGOs need more monitoring and evaluation of projects to identify their operations' results and tangible impact in rural communities. This relates to the statement above that NGOs are absent throughout the territory. This distance between NGO staff and recipients makes communication difficult. It presents some causes, such as significant gaps in rural coverage, as cell phone towers were concentrated in the cities, especially in Port-au-Prince. The lack of electricity makes it difficult for rural leaders to receive calls, as phones must be charged almost daily (Schuller, 2012). However, to date, at least, the problem of coverage seems nearly solved, but not that of electricity, to which must be added the lack of accessibility due to the seriousness of the state of the roads.

Furthermore, this lack of communication between NGOs and the community affects the projects implemented by these organizations since they have been designed and executed without considering the needs and opinions of the local communities. This has led to projects that could be more sustainable in the long term, as they need the support and participation of the people for whom they are intended. Therefore, we advance that it is necessary to question and review the way international NGOs work... which since 1954 were established in the country after the passage of Hurricane Hazel and in 1981 were assigned by the US directly to receive international aid (Schwartz T. T., 2013), supposedly to improve the lives of the Haitian people. However, they still lack the most basic needs. These organizations have long been involved in Haiti, which is and was, even before the 2010 earthquake, one of the largest recipients of development aid per capita; we should demand that they tell what they have achieved (not just what they have done) and to what extent they have succeeded in strengthening the sustainability of the partners (Ashoff, 2013). If their work were primarily aimed at improving household livelihoods, they would be working under policies that are

directed to tackle the root causes of poverty in Haiti, rethinking sustainable development strategies to ensure that they are benefiting rural communities where poverty is highest, and then the saying from my village that "NGOs are like politicians, you see them handing out bags of food whenever there is an opportunity to ask for more donations" would be different.

Another example of the weak performance of NGOs in rural areas is the case of the Red Cross. The American Red Cross had raised \$486 million in donations for Haiti. A report released in January 2012 indicated that \$330 million had been spent or allocated to relief and recovery efforts, although the specific details of these expenditures still need to be clarified (American Red Cross, 2012). Two thousand twelve evaluations of some of the group's health and water projects, covering US \$1.5 million, concluded that the charity needed to track its spending, monitor the projects, or even know whether they were triumphant. There needed to be more doubt about the accuracy of the Red Cross's public claims about how many Haitians the group has helped. Part of the problem was mismanagement by the organization's Washington (Elliott, 2015). Another report by ProPublica and NPR highlighted the demagoguery of the Red Cross, which, after having collected almost US\$500 million, only built six houses in Campeche (Elliott & Sullivan, 2015; Hwang, 2016), while the director general of the American Red Cross, at the time, earned an annual salary of over US\$500,000 (Rucker, 2008). Perhaps, the most damning part is that almost all the employees hired by the Red Cross were non-Haitians and at very high salaries paid despite often not even speaking local Creole or French (Baptiste, 2015)

We want to emphasize the following. Our inquiry is not to demand that international NGOs or entities lead development in Haiti or take charge of the state, but rather that they change their development and foreign policies towards Haiti because the results show that they have failed. Greater cohesion and communication between the government, international organizations, and the local community are imperative. However, the country must decide for itself and stop being dependent on international aid, which does not benefit the people.

4. CERCA-LA-SOURCE CASE STUDY

4.1. Overview

Cerca-la-Source, a town in Haiti's Centre department, was founded in 1898. It has a solid Catholic community centered around the St. Francis of Assisi Church, which hosts religious feasts, holidays, retreats, conferences, and educational seminars. Historically, the

town's roots trace back to September 4, 1885, when a military post was established. Initially known as Clairèt or Clérère, it became Cerca-la-Source upon achieving municipal status in 1918 (Thomas, 1988). The town's geographical coordinates are 19°10'0"N 71°47'0"W, encompassing 345 square kilometers. It is rural (60%), with suburban (39%) and urban (1%) areas. The region is defined by its plateau and the convergence of the *Victorine* and *Lociane* rivers, which feed into the *Artibonite* River basin. Bordered by Dominican towns to the east and various Haitian cities to the south and west, Cerca-la-Source is divided into communal sections, including *Acajou Brûlé* No. 1, *Acajou Brûlé* No. 2, *Lamielle*, and the central town area where administrative services, the *zanmi lasante* health Centre, schools and colleges and the economic development of the commune are provided, with a population of approximately 56,532 residents. The climate is mild, except for the fresher conditions in La Mielle (IHSI, 2015). In Cerca-la-source, “gold indices have also been noted in mining resources” (UNCCD, 2015). *See map*

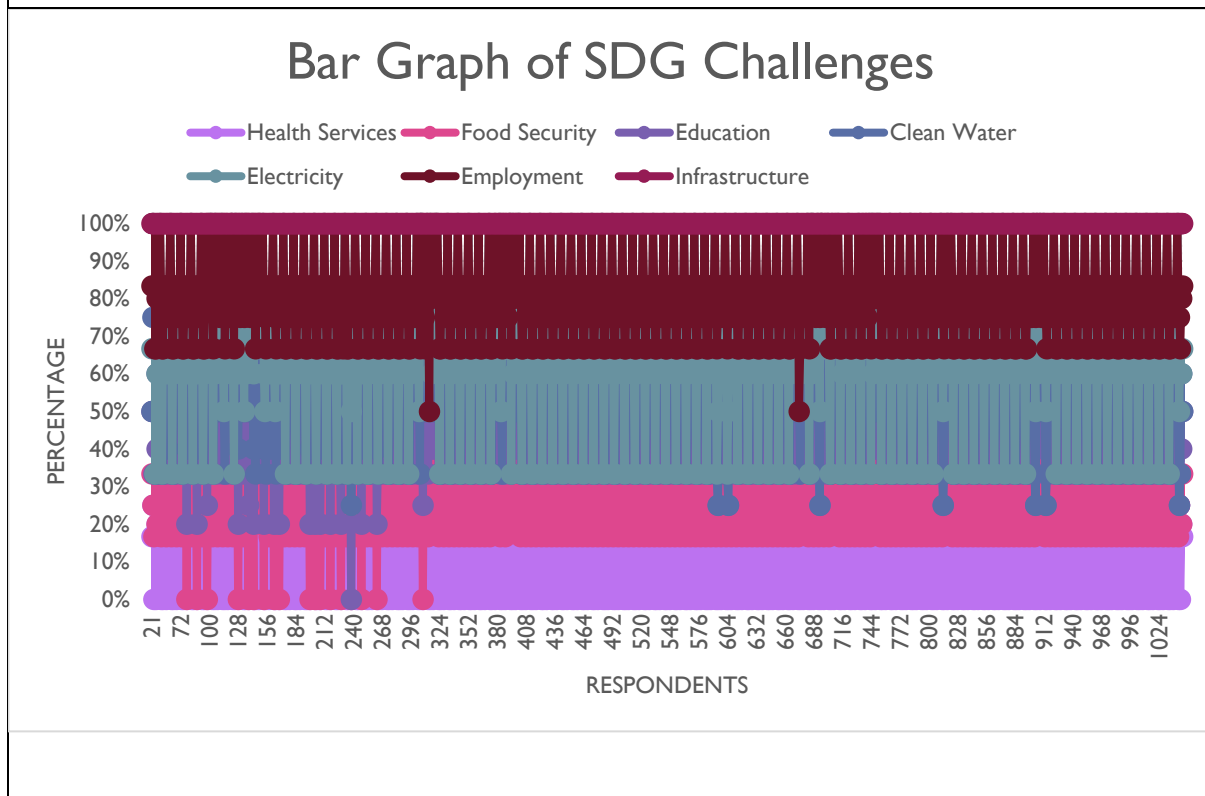


Source: Mark Daniel-Fandom

4.2. Empirical Research Overview

Based on the responses to the survey, the research participants indicated that rural families in Cerca-La-source face significant challenges related to the basic SDGs covered by this study, such as food insecurity, health services, education, clean water, electricity, employment, and infrastructure. Seven hundred respondents (around 66.86%) reported limited access to agricultural resources, highlighting food insecurity as a primary concern. This aligns with broader issues in the zone where agricultural productivity is often low due to factors such as lack of government support, access to credit, and inadequate infrastructure cited as barriers to improving food security and increasing the local market. For Health Services, Thirty-Nine of the respondents (80.13%) indicated difficulties in accessing healthcare services, with issues such as insufficient funding for health facilities, a shortage of medical personnel, and NGO hegemony identified as significant challenges. Nine Hundred Thirty-Two of the respondents, in percent (89.02%), reported that they face challenges to quality education, with factors like low government support for public schools as a barrier to improving educational opportunities. Seven hundred thirty-two respondents (69.91%) reported difficulties in accessing clean drinking water, with factors like lack of follow-up on projects announced by NGOs identified as obstacles to ensuring a clean water supply. Eight hundred forty-two respondents (80.52%) stated that they face challenges in accessing reliable electricity, with factors such as low government support and living the responsibility to NGOs cited as barriers to improving energy access. Nine hundred thirty respondents (88.83%) indicated that they face challenges to employment opportunities, with factors such as no access to credit cited as a barrier to improving business and creating work opportunities. One thousand respondents, in percent (95.51%), reported challenges in infrastructure (related to the above SDGs), with factors like low government investment in infrastructure cited as barriers. *See Graph*

Graph 2



4.3 Hypotheses and Measurement of Variables

Based on the theoretical analysis, the following hypotheses are proposed to evidence the relationship between the SDG challenges rural families face in Cerca-la-source and the factors that influence these SDGs.

The link between dependence on foreign interventions, NGO hegemony, and access to SDG2-3-4-6-7-8-SDG9 As we highlighted in chapters two and three, **H1**-(dependency on foreign interventions and NGO Hegemony), notably from the US and France, has significantly influenced Haiti’s policy-making and development trajectory. Historical impositions such as France’s indemnity demand and subsequent US occupation have debilitated Haiti’s economic sovereignty and governance capacity. These external interferences have fragmented aid and led to the imposition of foreign agendas that often misalign with local needs, creating a cycle of dependency and ineffective public policies. NGOs, while filling gaps left by the state, have contributed to a fragmented approach to development, often prioritizing their agendas over cohesive national strategies. Before the 2010 earthquake, Haiti boasted the highest level of privatization in the social services sector in America, with an impressive 80% of the nation’s essential services provided by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (Dupuy, 2010).

However, their assistance work rarely revolves around public family policies because they are not sustained over time. In other words, how present NGOs are in this work, accompanying people from start to finish, listening to people, and working in every corner of the community, as they say (Schuller, 2012). Instead, it is a circle that keeps the Caribbean country dependent on aid, rendering the state inoperative.

Hypothesis 1: Dependence on foreign interventions and the presence of NGOs in Haiti fragment aid and hinder effective public policies for rural family welfare.

The relationship between weak government support for agriculture, health, education, infrastructure, and access to the SDGs2-3--4-6-7-8-SDG9: H2-(Low substantial government support for agricultural development, coupled with poor infrastructure, limited access to credit, insufficient health funding, and a shortage of medical personnel) significantly undermines the economic resilience of rural communities such as Cerca-la-Source where agriculture is the first mean of livelihood. The first section, Acajou Brulé, is predominantly agricultural, with 95% of households relying on it for their livelihood. In the second and third sections, 99% of families depend on agriculture. Land use for agriculture is 50% in the first section, 30% in the second, and 70% in the third. Irrigated land accounts for 7% in the first section, 30% in the second, and 0% in the third. Livestock is vital, with over 5,000 animals in the first section, 2,500-5,000 in the second, and 500-1,000 in the third, though numbers are slightly declining. Principal crops include maize, beans, peas, peanuts, and cassava, with variations in each section. Roads are often impassable for six months a year, with animal travel to markets taking 30 minutes to 6 hours. Access to water and electricity is minimal: 10-25% of households in the first section have no drinking water, the second has only springs, and the third has 50-75% water access and 75% electricity via private solar panels. Infrastructure is limited, with the first section having schools and telephone coverage, the second only a primary school, and the third a health unit, school, and pharmacy. Economic activities include rice, maize, and bean production, vegetable and mango production, and declining poultry farming. Secondary activities like market gardening and charcoal production are rising. However, input availability and credit access are nonexistent, limiting development. Solidarity is high in agriculture and infrastructure but low in economic financing. Food security is partial and limited by low purchasing power (MARNDP, Enquête Communautaire - RGA Haiti 2008).

This inadequacy extends to insufficient funding for health facilities and a shortage of medical personnel, exacerbated by NGOs' dominant agenda, which often misallocates resources and creates parallel structures that must integrate with national systems. To point out, Cerca-la-source has five health establishments, four private and one mixed, but no public hospital. The 5 include three dispensaries, one for each communal section; a health center without beds and one with seven beds, for adults only, make up the mixed center operated by the NGO, *Zanmi Lasante* organization and the MSPP located in the small town called *Bouk* in Haitian Creole. This helps us to understand that people who live at a distance of 6 hours from the city center are more likely to die if they have a health complication since they do not have an adequate road for transportation. In terms of medical staff, there are five nurses, five doctors, 12 auxiliaries, and 25 midwives for a population of 10,000 (MSPP, 2011).

***Hypothesis 2:** Low government support for agricultural development, education programs, poor infrastructure, limited credit access, insufficient health funding, and a shortage of medical personnel, compounded by the dominant NGO agenda, undermine economic resilience and exacerbate health disparities in rural Haitian communities like Cerca-la-Source.*

4.3.1. Variables

Dependent Variables (Y)-represent the binary outcome variable denoting success or failure, with values of {0, 1}

Food Security: Binary (1 if the respondent faces challenges for having enough food to feed the family daily, 0 otherwise).

Health Services: Binary (1 if the respondent faces challenges accessing healthcare services when needed, 0 otherwise).

Education: Binary (1 if the respondent's children face challenges accessing quality education, 0 otherwise).

Clean Water: Binary (1 if the respondent has access to clean drinking water, 0 otherwise).

Electricity: Binary (1 if the respondent faces challenges accessing reliable electricity, 0 otherwise).

Decent Work: Binary (1 if the respondent faces challenges accessing employment opportunities, 0 otherwise).

Infrastructure: Binary (1 if the respondent faces challenges accessing well-maintained roads, 0 otherwise).

Independent Variables

X1: Foreign Interventions and NGO Hegemony: Binary (0 or 1 based on responses to questions about the influence of foreign interventions and NGOs on public policies).

X2: Low Government Support for Agriculture, Health, Education, and Infrastructure: Binary (0 or 1 based on responses to questions about government support in agriculture, health, and infrastructure).

This formula represents the logistic regression model³

$$\text{logit}(p) = \log\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1x_1 + \beta_2x_2$$

Where:

p is the probability of each SDG being 1

β_0 is the intercept of the model.

β_1 is the coefficient for X1

β_2 is the coefficient for the independent variable X2

4.4. Data & Research Design

The theoretical analysis is supported by data collection from several sources such as FAOSTAT, World Bank, IMF, STATISTA, IHSI, American Red Cross, and GAO reports on USAID funding for Haiti Earthquake reconstruction (Quigley & Ramanauskas, 2012; GAO, 2011) the latest financial report for the year 2022, published by the UNDG Haiti Reconstruction Fund (UNDG, 2023); including reports from national public institutions such as the *Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances* (Ministry of Economy and Finance in 2008), the report *Enquête Communautaire-RGA 2008* (MARNDR, Enquête Communautaire - RGA Haiti 2008), and the one on the Agricultural Development Policy 2010-2025 of the *Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles & du Développement Rural* (MARNDR) MARNDR (2011), and also the Report *la Carte Sanitaire du Département du Centre du Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population* (MSPP, 2011).

For the empirical phase, an original survey sampled 1,047 people in Cerca-la-source, including professionals from different sectors, such as teachers, doctors, nurses, pastors, priests, civil servants, and other families working in agriculture and livestock, and finally,

³ <https://bookdown.org/mpfoley1973/data-sci/logistic-regression.html>

young students, high school graduates, and university graduates. It should be noted that most graduates live outside the municipality but visit their families regularly, so they are aware of activities in the region.

4.5. Results and Interpretation

Food Security (SDG 2)

The logistic regression analysis investigates the impact of X1: Foreign Interventions and NGO Hegemony 1 and X2: Low Government Support for Agriculture-Health-Education and Infrastructure 1 on food security in Cerca-la-Source. The model is significant overall ($\text{Chi}^2(2) = 189.63, p < .001, n = 1047$), demonstrating that these predictors are meaningful in explaining food security outcomes. *See table 3*

Chi2	df	p	Predicted				
189.63	2	<.001	1	0	Correct		
			Observed	1	700	0	100%
				0	347	0	0%
			Total				66.86%

The positive coefficient ($b = 1.77$) for X1 suggests that an increase in foreign interventions and NGO hegemony significantly raises the probability of experiencing food insecurity by 5.9 times ($p < .001$). Similarly, the positive coefficient ($b = 1.85$) for X2 indicates that low government support substantially increases the likelihood of food insecurity by 6.33 times ($p < .001$). These results highlight that foreign interventions and insufficient government support negatively affect food security, underlining the need for balanced development efforts to bolster local capacities and infrastructures. *See Table 4.*

	Coefficient B	Standard error	z	p	Odds Ratio	95% conf. Interval
Constant	-3.69	0.32	11.7	<.001	0.02	0.01 - 0.05
X1:Foreign Interventions and NGO Hegemony 1	1.77	0.21	8.57	<.001	5.9	3.93 - 8.86
X2: Low Government Support for agriculture- health-education and Infrastructure 1	1.85	0.28	6.7	<.001	6.33	3.69 - 10.86

Health Services (SDG 3)

As for Health Services, the analysis shows that the model as a whole is significant (Chi2(2) = 47.61, $p < .001$, $n = 1047$). *See table 5*

Chi2	df	p	Predicted				
47.61	2	<.001	1	0	Correct		
			Observed	1	734	0	100%
				0	208	105	33.55%
			Total				80.13%

The coefficient for X1: Foreign Interventions and NGO Hegemony 1 ($b = 0.03$) indicates a slight, non-significant positive effect on the likelihood of poor health services ($p = .825$). Conversely, the negative coefficient for X2: Low Government Support ($b = -1.12$) is significant ($p < .001$), suggesting that increased government support decreases the probability of inadequate health services by approximately two-thirds. This variation might be attributed to the NGO-provided health services in Cerca-la-Source, such as those by Zanmi Lasante, where community perception may differ on whether these are hegemonic influences or beneficial interventions. *See table 6*

	Coefficient B	Standard error	z	p	Odds Ratio	95% conf. interval
Constant	-0.02	0.16	0.11	.914	0.98	0.72 - 1.34
X1:Foreign Interventions and NGO Hegemony 1	0.03	0.15	0.22	.825	1.03	0.77 - 1.4
X2: Low Government Support for agriculture- health-education and Infrastructure 1	-1.12	0.16	6.79	<.001	0.33	0.24 - 0.45

Education (SDG 4)

The model is highly significant ($\text{Chi}^2(2) = 424.03, p < .001, n = 1047$), showing that the predictors collectively provide a meaningful explanation of SDG 4. *See table 7*

Chi2	df	p	Predicted				
424.03	2	<.001	1	0	Correct		
			Observed	1	827	0	100%
				0	115	105	47.73%
			Total				89.02%

The model predicts the log-odds of the baseline outcome to be -3.54 when all predictors are zero, corresponding to an odds ratio of 0.03, which implies very low odds of the outcome occurring under these conditions. The constant's p-value of <.001 confirms its statistical significance at the 0.05 level. The coefficient for the variable X1: Foreign Interventions and NGO Hegemony 1 is $b = 7.08$, indicating a substantial positive effect on the probability of the dependent variable being "0," with an odds ratio of 1187.9, making this influence statistically significant ($p < .001$). Conversely, the coefficient for X2: Low Government Support for agriculture-health-education and Infrastructure 1 is $b = -5.04$, suggesting a strong negative effect on the probability of the SDG 4 being "0," with an odds ratio of 0.01, and this influence is also statistically significant ($p < .001$). The analysis shows that the lack of government support is a significant challenge to accessing quality education in Cerca-la-Source. When government programs and support for education are lacking, NGOs often step in to fill the gap, providing, for example, food and some furniture only during the beginning of the school

year. However, these interventions may not always align with the local needs and expectations, leading to suboptimal educational outcomes. This reliance on foreign entities for education can create a perception of inadequacy and dependency, further complicating the educational landscape. *See table 8*

	Coefficient B	Standard error	z	p	Odds Ratio	95% conf. interval
Constant	-3.54	0.59	6.04	<.001	0.03	0.01 - 0.09
X1:Foreign Interventions and NGO Hegemony 1	7.08	0.82	8.61	<.001	1187.9	236.92 - 5956.12
X2: Low Government Support for agriculture- health-education and Infrastructure 1	-5.04	0.59	8.47	<.001	0.01	0 - 0.02

Clean Water (SDG 6)

For SDG 6, the analysis shows that the model as a whole is significant ($\text{Chi}^2(2) = 131.89, p < .001, n = 1047$). *See table 9*

Chi2	Df	p	Predicted			
131.89	2	<.001	1	0	Correct	
			Observed	1	209	210 49.88%
				0	105	523 83.28%
			Total			69.91%

The positive coefficient for X1: Foreign Interventions and NGO Hegemony 1 ($b = 1.57$) indicates a significant increase in the probability of lacking clean water (odds ratio = 4.83, $p < .001$). The positive coefficient for X2 ($b = 0.15$) is insignificant ($p = .388$), suggesting a negligible impact on clean water availability. These findings imply that while foreign interventions play a role in water projects, they may not adequately address core issues. In contrast, government support shows a limited direct impact on water security, evidencing low support through public policies. *See table 10*

	Coefficient B	Standard error	Z	P	Odds Ratio	95% conf. interval
Constant	-0.79	0.17	4.74	<.001	0.46	0.33 - 0.63
X1:Foreign Interventions and NGO Hegemony 1	1.57	0.15	10.65	<.001	4.83	3.61 - 6.45
X2: Low Government Support for agriculture- health-education and Infrastructure 1	0.15	0.17	0.86	.388	1.16	0.83 - 1.62

Electricity (SDG 7)

As for SDG 7, the regression analysis shows that the model as a whole is significant (Chi2(2) = 240.83, $p < .001$, $n = 1047$). See table 11

Chi2	Df	P	Predicted	
240.83	2	<.001	1	0 Correct
			Observed	1
			843	0 100%
			0	204
				0 0%
			Total	80.52%

The coefficient for the variable X1: Foreign Interventions and NGO Hegemony 1 is $b = 23.97$, indicating a positive relationship with the probability of the SDG 7 being "0." This suggests that as X1 increases, the likelihood of the dependent variable being "0" increases dramatically. However, the p-value of .998 indicates that this effect is not statistically significant. The extraordinarily high odds ratio of 25616299882.42 means that the presence of X1 would theoretically increase the probability of the SDG 7 being 0 by over 25 billion times, though this finding lacks statistical significance. Similarly, the coefficient for the variable X2: Low Government Support for agriculture-health-education and Infrastructure 1 is $b = 23.64$, indicating a positive relationship. Despite the high odds ratio of 18416166367.89, the p-value of .998 suggests that this effect is not statistically significant either, rendering both findings statistically unreliable. The high values likely stem from local conditions where electricity

access is privately managed rather than state-provided, and foreign interventions focus more on health and water projects than on electricity infrastructure. *See table 12*

	Coefficient B	Standard error	z	p	Odds Ratio	95% conf. interval
Constant	-48.33	15093.81	0	.997	0	0 - Infinity
X1:Foreign Interventions and NGO Hegemony 1	23.97	9680.81	0	.998	25616299882.42	0 - Infinity
X2: Low Government Support for agriculture-health- education and Infrastructure 1	23.64	11580.69	0	.998	18416166367.89	0 - Infinity

Decent Work (SDG 8)

The model as a whole is significant ($\text{Chi}^2(2) = 632.11, p < .001, n = 1047$). *See table 13*

Chi2	df	P	Predicted				
632.11	2	<.001	1	0	Correct		
			Observed	1	722	2	99.72%
				0	115	208	64.4%
				Total			88.83%

The model predicts the log odds of the baseline outcome to be 4.12 when all predictors are set to zero. This corresponds to an odds ratio of 61.35, indicating substantially higher odds of the outcome occurring when all predictors are at their reference levels. The p-value of <.001 confirms that the constant is statistically significant at the conventional 0.05, highlighting the strong influence of the baseline condition on the dependent variable.

The positive coefficient for X1 ($b = 1.69$) indicates a significant increase in the probability of poor working conditions or difficulty in getting a job (odds ratio = 5.4, $p < 0.001$). In contrast, the negative coefficient of X2 ($b = -7.38$) suggests a significant decrease in the probability of improving conditions for decent work (odds ratio = 0, $p < 0.001$). This highlights the

detrimental effect of foreign interference on working conditions and the crucial role of government support in improving them. This relates to the criticism that international organizations, in their agenda in Haiti, hire little Haitian labor, which is best suited as it is the one who knows the terrain best and is familiar with the day-to-day challenges. *See table 14*

	Coefficient B	Standard error	z	p	Odds Ratio	95% conf. interval
Constant	4.12	0.71	5.76	<.001	61.35	15.12 - 248.96
X1:Foreign Interventions and NGO Hegemony 1	1.69	0.38	4.49	<.001	5.4	2.59 - 11.27
X2: Low Government Support for agriculture-health-education and Infrastructure 1	-7.38	0.77	9.53	<.001	0	0 - 0

Infrastructure (SDG 9)

Logistic regression analysis showed that the model as a whole is significant (Chi2(2) = 415.85, $p < .001$, $n = 1047$). *See table 15*

Chi2	df	P	Predicted				
415.85	2	<.001	1	0	Correct		
			Observed	1	895	0	100%
				0	47	105	69.08%
			Total				95.51%

The negative coefficient of X1 ($b = -2.9$) and X2 ($b = -3.44$) indicates that increasing both variables significantly reduces the probability of poor infrastructure (odds ratios = 0.06 and 0.03, respectively, $p < 0.001$ for both). These results highlight that foreign interference and government support are essential for improving infrastructure quality. However, by prioritizing the government agenda, i.e., foreign cooperation can be accepted to provide support in building roads, bridges, and other infrastructure while respecting the national agenda, foreign interference in this regard does not impede the design of public policies that address sustainability. *See table 16*

Table 16

	Coefficient B	Standard error	z	p	Odds Ratio	95% conf. interval
Constant	1.73	0.24	7.21	<.001	5.63	3.52 - 9
X1:Foreign Interventions and NGO Hegemony 1	-2.9	0.28	10.39	<.001	0.06	0.03 - 0.1
X2: Low Government Support for agriculture- health and Infrastructure 1	-3.44	0.27	12.7	<.001	0.03	0.02 - 0.05

5. CONCLUSION

This study has delved deeply into the intricate dynamics between foreign interventions, the presence of NGOs, and the formulation of public policies in Haiti, with a particular focus on the rural area of Cerca-la-Source. Through a structured examination, each chapter has contributed significant insights to our understanding of these complex issues, culminating in a comprehensive overview of the challenges and opportunities in rural Haitian development.

Chapter 1, the introduction established the critical need to understand the intersection of family and public policy within the global development agenda. It highlighted Cerca-la-Source as a representative case study due to its severe lack of essential services and infrastructure. We justified the focus on rural areas, emphasizing that the conditions in Cerca-la-Source are emblematic of the broader struggles rural communities face in Haiti. The chapter set the stage for a detailed exploration of how global and local policies impact the day-to-day lives of rural families.

Chapter 2 provided a historical context, tracing the roots of Haiti's enduring poverty trap to the colonial era and subsequent foreign interventions. This chapter critically examined the long-lasting impacts of imperial powers, particularly France and the United States, on Haiti's nation-building process. It demonstrated how trade liberalization, external debts, and exploitative economic policies had undermined Haiti's ability to provide public goods, exacerbating poverty and stunting development. This historical perspective is crucial for comprehending socio-economic conditions and the structural challenges that impede effective policy implementation.

Chapter 3 examined the Haitian state's role and NGOs in rural development. It revealed the state's persistent lack of commitment and resources to design and implement effective

public policies to improve rural families' lives. This chapter highlighted the paradoxical situation where the overwhelming presence of NGOs, despite their good intentions, often results in a fragmented and sometimes counterproductive approach to development. The chapter provided a critical analysis of how these organizations while addressing immediate needs, may inadvertently perpetuate dependency and hinder the development of a robust local governance framework.

In Chapter 4, the empirical research conducted in Cerca-la-Source provided a detailed examination of the current state of rural life and the impact of foreign interventions and NGO activities. Through a comprehensive survey of 1047 participants, the study utilized a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative interviews with quantitative data analysis to assess the multifaceted impact of external influences on rural families. Under a logistic regression model, the study quantifies the relationships between the factors influencing access to essential SDGs.

The results and interpretation section yielded significant findings. The data revealed that the lack of government support for agriculture, poor infrastructure, limited access to credit, insufficient health funding, and a shortage of medical personnel are critical barriers to rural families' economic resilience and overall well-being. These findings underscored the negative impact of fragmented NGO efforts and the misalignment between global development agendas and local needs. The analysis demonstrated that while NGOs try to provide support, their efforts often need to be more coordinated with government policies, leading to inefficiencies and missed opportunities for sustainable development.

This thesis highlights the critical challenges rural families face in Haiti due to external influences and ineffective local governance. The evidence points to the need for a cohesive, inclusive approach to development that empowers local communities and aligns with sustainable development goals. The comprehensive analysis presented in this study contributes to the broader discourse on development policy by providing a nuanced explanation of the interplay between rural realities and foreign interventions. The findings from Cerca-la-Source reveal a broader pattern applicable to other rural areas in Haiti. They illustrate the importance of developing locally driven policies that harness local knowledge and resources while ensuring alignment with broader development goals. This approach is essential for creating a sustainable development framework that is resilient to external shocks and capable of addressing the unique needs in the context of rural communities.

This research offers valuable insights. By highlighting the historical, political, and socio-economic factors that influence public policy and rural life, with detailed empirical

evidence that underscores the urgent need for the Haitian Government to be engaged in designing policy to meet family needs, we provide below some recommendations, which can be a foundation for future research and policy formulation.

Recommendations

1. Develop Comprehensive Sustainable Agriculture Programs (SDG 2 & SDG 8)

- ✓ **Policy:** Leverage Haitian diaspora contributions to build and improve irrigation systems and water distribution networks, promote access to agricultural credit, provide modern farming equipment, and support livestock programs.
- ✓ **Rationale:** Cerca-la-Source is rich in water resources with two rivers, and ongoing canal-building efforts by the diaspora are yielding positive results. The government can enhance these efforts to improve irrigation, increasing agricultural productivity and food security.
- ✓ **Example:** Establish a program that offers credit in cash, grains for planting, and tractors. Additionally, it provides livestock to farmers, where repayment can be made on animals, fostering a self-sustaining cycle of agricultural development.

2. Enhance Health Services and Financing (SDG 3)

- ✓ **Policy:** Allocate more resources (universal healthcare, medicaments) to health financing and increase the availability of medical personnel in rural areas.
- ✓ **Rationale:** Improved healthcare infrastructure and medical staff availability can reduce health-related expenses, freeing up resources for other needs such as food and education. This enhances overall productivity and economic stability.
- ✓ **Example:** Establish well-equipped healthcare centers with trained medical personnel in Cerca-la-Source, ensuring residents can access quality healthcare services.

3. Invest in Education and Training (SDG 4 & SDG 9)

- ✓ **Policy:** Increase funding for educational subsidies, remodel schools, and provide comprehensive teacher training programs.
- ✓ **Rationale:** Enhancing education quality through better facilities and trained teachers leads to a more knowledgeable workforce, driving economic growth and innovation.
- ✓ **Example:** Fund the remodeling of existing schools, build new ones, and implement teacher training programs to ensure high-quality education in Cerca-la-Source.

4. Improve Water Treatment and Management (SDG 6)

- ✓ **Policy:** Invest in water treatment facilities powered by clean energy, such as solar panels, and implement afforestation programs to support water management.

- ✓ **Rationale:** Adequate water treatment infrastructure is essential for clean drinking water. Using solar panels for energy ensures sustainability and environmental protection.
- ✓ **Example:** Construct a solar-powered water treatment facility in Cerca-la-Source, coupled with afforestation projects to maintain water quality and availability.

5. Expand Infrastructure and Energy Access (SDG 7, SDG 8 & SDG 9)

- ✓ **Policy:** Increase government investments in infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and educational facilities, and promote using clean energy sources such as solar panels. Emphasize tax collection to fund future projects.
- ✓ **Rationale:** Improved infrastructure facilitates market access, reduces food insecurity, and supports economic activities. Clean energy solutions like solar panels provide sustainable and reliable electricity access, which is crucial for development. Effective tax collection can provide a steady source of funding for future initiatives.
- ✓ **Example:** Initiate a comprehensive infrastructure development program that includes road and bridge repairs, the construction of new educational facilities, and the installation of solar panels for electricity generation. Strengthen tax collection mechanisms to ensure sustainable funding.

Bibliography

- (MARNDR), M. d. (2011). *Politique de développement agricole 2010-2025 par Port-au-Prince*: MARNDR. Obtained in May 05, 2024, from https://agriculture.gouv.ht/view/01/pdf/Politique_de_developpement_agricole-Version_finale_mars_2011.pdf
- Abeyssekera, I. (2024). Influence of Fiscal, Monetary, and Public Policies. Focused on Sustainable Development in Sri Lanka. *Sustainability*, 16(2), 580.
- Acemoglu, D., & Robinson, J. A. (2012) *Why Nations Fail*. New York: Random House.
- Aivalioti, I., & Pezirkianidis, C. (2020). Functions of Family Resilience on Parental Well-Being and Their Resilience Position. *The Psychology*, 11(11), 1705-1728. doi:10.4236/psych.2020.1111108
- American Red Cross. (2012, January). *Haiti Earthquake Response. Two-year Update, Jan 2012*. Obtained, from American Red Cross, May 05, 2024: https://redcross.org/content/dam/redcross/atg/PDF_s/Publications/Financial_Statements/Haiti_Earthquake_TwoYearReport.pdf
- Ashoff, G. (2013). Haiti: International aid risks replacing rather than strengthening partners, *The current column*, 1-3. Extracted May 05, 2024, from www.idos-research.de/en/the-current-column/article/haiti-international-aid-risks-replacing-rather-than-strengthening-partners/
- Baptiste, N. (2015, August 3). *Yale University*. from Yale Global Online, Obtained in May 05, 2024: <http://fpif.org/are-foreign-ngos-rebuilding-haiti-or-just-cashing-in/>
- Bardy; Rubens; Saner; Yiu, R. (2021). *Public Goods, Sustainable Development and the Contribution of Business*. Cambridge Scholars Publishing.
- Beeton, D. (2012). Soldiers Without a Cause: Why Thousands of UN Troops Still in Haiti? *NACLA*, 45(1), 6-11.
- Bellegarde-Smith, Dupuy, Fatton, Renda, & St Jacques, P. A. (2016). Haiti and Its Occupation by the United States in 1915. *The Journal of Haitian Studies*, 21(2), 10-43. doi:10.1353/jhs.2016.0017

- Bernier, B. (2018). The Democratizing & Fiscal Growth in Haiti: Practical Review of Caribbean Basin. *International Lawyer*, 27(2), 455-470. Retrieved from <https://scholar.smu.edu/2018.html>
- Charles, J. M. (2020). Disaster Aid. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and Development: Critical Analysis of the Post 2010-Disaster Aid In Haiti. doi:<https://doi.org/10.25148/etd.FIDC009179>
- Clermont, A., Clermont, A., Sufra, R., Pierre, J., Fox, E., Rouzier, V., . . . McNairy, M. (2022). Dietary Risk Factors for Cardiovascular Disease. Especially among Low-Income Haitian Adults: Findings is from a Population-Based Cohort. *Nutrients*, 14(4), 787.
- Clinton, F. p. (2010, April 01). "We Made a Devil's Bargain": Fmr. President Clinton Apologizes for Trade Policies. Something that Destroyed Haitian Rice Farming. (H. F. Committee, Interviewer)
- Cochran, Mayer, Carr, & Cayer, C. E. (2009). *American Public Policy: An Introduction*. Wadsworth: A Cengage Learning.
- Costello, P. (1996). HAITI: PROSPECTS FOR DEMOCRACY. *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, 15(1), 1-34. Retrieved from <http://jstor.org/stable/45052964>
- CRS, C. R. (2010). *FY2010 Supplemental for Wars, Disaster Assistance, Haiti Relief, and Other Programs*. Washington: CRS.
- Devadoss, & Kropf, S. J. (1996). The Impacts of trade liberalizations under the Uruguay round on the world sugar market. *An Agricultural Economics*, 15(2), 83-96. doi:[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0169-5150\(96\)01193-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0169-5150(96)01193-0)
- Dupuy, A. (2010). Beyond the Earthquake: Wake-Up Call for Haiti. *Latin American Perspectives*, 37(3), 195-204. Extracted from <http://jstor.org/stable/25700524>
- Edmonds, K. (2013). Above Good Motives: Technical Flaws of Non Governmental Organizations in Haiti. *Critical Sociology*, 39(3), 439-452. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0896920512437053>
- Elliott, J. (2015, July 21). *Confidential Documents: The Red Cross Itself May Not Know How Millions Donated for Haiti Were Spent*. Obtained in May 05, 2024, from ProPublica: <https://www.propublica.org/article/confidential-documents-red-cross-millions-donated-haiti>
- Elliott, J., & Sullivan, L. (2015, June 03). *How the Red Cross Raised Half a Billion Dollars for Haiti and Built Six Homes*. Obtained from ProPublica: <https://propublica.org/article/how-the-red-cross-raised-half-a-billion-dollars-for-haiti-and-built-6-homes>
- Estes, K. M. (2015). BOOK REVIEW: Why Nations Fail: Origins of Power, Prosperity, and Poverty and Poverty of Nations: A Sustainable Solution. *Christian Business Academy Review*, 33-36. obtained from <https://core.ac.uk/download/230153567.pdf>, <https://cbfa-cbar.org/index.php/cbar/article/view/17>
- FAO. (2024). *Haiti: Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2024*. Rome: FAO. doi:<https://doi.org/10.4060/cc9501en>
- Farmer, P. (2003). Haiti: Short and bitter lives. *Le Monde diplomatique*. Extracted from <https://mondediplo.com/2003/07/11farmer>
- Ferreira, A. (2020). The U.N.'s Inadequate Response to the Haiti Cholera Outbreak. *Harvard Political Review*. Obtained in April 20, 2024, extracted from www.harvardpolitics.com/united-nations-haiti/
- Fréguin, & Devienne, S. S. (2006). Libéralisation économique et marginalisation de la paysannerie en Haïti : le cas de l'arcahaie. *Revue Tiers Monde*, 3(187), 621-642. doi:<https://doi.org/10.3917/rtm.187.0621>
- Friedrich, & Mason, C. J. (1941). *Public Policy*. Cambridge, Mass: The Graduate School of Public Administration.
- Furche, C. (2013). *Rice Value Chain in Haiti: Policy Proposal*. Boston: Oxfam America. Obtained from oxfamamerica.org/explore/research-publications/the-rice-value-chain-in-haiti/
- Gaffield, J. (2015). *The Haitian Connections In the Atlantic World: A Recognition after Revolution* (Online ed.). Chapel Hill, NC: North Carolina Scholarship Online. doi:10.5149/northcarolina/9781469625621.001.0001
- GAO, U. S. (2011). *HAITI RECONSTRUCTION: US Efforts Have Begun, The Expanded Oversight Still to be Implemented; HAITI RECONSTRUCTION: Factors Contributing to Delays in USAID Infrastructure*

- Construction. Washington: GAO. Fetched on May 05, 2024, from www.gao.gov/assets/a318636.html; <https://gao.gov/products/gao-12-68>.
- Gerlus, J.-C. (1995). Effects of the Cold War on U.S.-Haiti's Relations. *Journal of Haitian Studies*, 1(1), 34-56. Sourced from jstor.org/stable/41715031
- Ghosal, V., & Ye, Y. (2015). Uncertainty and the employment dynamics of SMEs. *Small Bus Econ*, 529-558. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11187-014-9614-0>
- Girard, P. R. (2005). *Paradise Lost*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1057/9781403980311>
- Gros, J.-G. (2010). The Indigestible Recipe: Rice, Chicken Wings, and International Financial Institutes. *Journal of Black Studies*, 40(5), 974-986. doi: [doi:10.1177/0021934708321845](https://doi.org/10.1177/0021934708321845)
- Hallward, P. (2007). *Damming Flood: Haiti & the Politics of Containment*. New York, NY: Verso.
- Hallward, P. (2007). *Damming Flood: Haiti & the Politics of Containment*. New York, NY: Verso.
- Hallward, P. (2007). *Damming Flood: Haiti & the Politics of Containment*. New York, NY: Verso.
- Haynes, Halliday, L. J., Anderson, S., & Unwin, N. (2022). The Significant Value of Nutrition-Based Inputs on Healthy state. Including The Metabolic Health in Small Island And on Developing States: Systematic Review and Narrative Synthesis. *Nutrients*, 14(17), 3529. doi:<https://doi.org/10.3390/nu14173529>
- Hengstebeck, Helms, & Crosby, N. H. (2016). Family Policies. (C. Shehan, Ed.) *Research Gate*, 748-753. doi:[10.1002/9781119085621.wbefs118](https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119085621.wbefs118)
- Hwang, E. (2016, December 01). *A Foreign Aid in Haiti: Before and After*. Obtained in May 05, 2024, from Panoramas Scholarly Platform: <https://panoramas.secure.pitt.edu/economy-and-development/foreign-aid-haiti>
- IHSI. LES DENSITIES ET LES OBJECTIFS DE POPULATION POUR LES INDIVIDUS COMPTANT DES ADULTES DE PLUS DE 18 ANS SONT ESTIMES POUR 2015
- IMF. (2023). Haiti: Request for Disbursement Under the Credit Facility-Press Release; Staff Report; and report by the Executive Director for Haiti. *IMF eLibrary*, 2023(080), 59. doi:<https://doi.org/10.5089/9798400234156.002>
- IPC. (2024). *Haiti: Acute Food Security Situation Projection Update for March - June 2024*. El Salvador: IPC. Obtained from <https://ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156884/?iso3=HTI>
- IRAM. (1998). *La tarification des principaux produits agricoles en Haïti*. Port-au-Prince.
- Jayaram, K. (2010). The Terry F. Buss', together with the Adam Gardners', Haiti in the Balance: The Reason for Foreign Base Failure. What We Can Do About It. Washington, DC: Brookings Organizations, the Press, in 2008. The Photographs, and tables, including the chronologies, and appendix, index, in 272 pp.; the paperback valued at \$28.95, e-book \$28.95. *Latin American Politics and Society*. Obtained from doi:[10.1017/S1531426X00006920](https://doi.org/10.1017/S1531426X00006920)
- Jérôme, Emmanuel, Bodson, Roy, Y., Evens, Paul, & Paul-Martel. (2017). The issue of water in slum growth in Haiti: the visibility study of Canaan, *Aqua-LAC*, 9(1), 87-97.
- Johnston, J. (2018). WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO? THE EIGHT YEARS OF USAID FUNDING IN HAITI. *Center for Economic and Policy Research*. Obtained in May 05, 2024, from <https://cepr.net/where-does-the-money-go-eight-years-of-usaid-funding-in-haiti/>
- Johnston, J. (2024). *The Aid State: The Elite Panic, including the Disaster Capitalism, and Battle to Control Hait in United States*: St. Martin's Publishing Group.
- Kermel-Torres, & Roca, D. J.-P. (1991). Entre la nécessité quotidienne et la menace socio-économique : la question alimentaire haïtienne. *Cahiers des Sciences humaines*.
- Kristoff, M., & Panarelli, L. (2010, April 26). *United States Institute of Peace*. Obtained in May 04, 2024, from USIP: [usip.org/sites/default/files/PB%2023%20Haiti%20a%20Republic%20of%20NGOs.pdf](https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/PB%2023%20Haiti%20a%20Republic%20of%20NGOs.pdf)
- Krol, R. (2017). The Economic Policy Uncertainty And Small Business Decisions. *Cato Journal*, 37(1), 59-68.
- Kurzban, I. (2023). Haiti's Legal Claim for Restitution: Political Context for the Recovery of the Double-Debt. *University of Miami Inter-American Law Review*, 37-47. Obtained from <https://repository.law.miami.edu/umialr/vol55/iss1/4>
- Lamour, S. (2019). L'irresponsabilité, une compétence de dominant. *Revue internationale des études du développement*, 239(3), 7-29. doi:<https://doi.org/10.3917/ried.239.0007>

- Lavalasse, J. (2010, Feb 03). El papel de las ONG en Haití plantea muchas cuestiones. (M. Bellon, Interviewer) Fetched in May 05, 2024, from https://esp.habitants.org/noticias/haiti_solidaridad/articulos_y_llamamientos/el_papel_de_las_ong_en_haiti_plantea_muchas_cuestiones
- LPC. (2022, December 22). *Public Policy Analysis: A Comprehensive Overview*. Fetched from LPC: www.lpcentre.com/articles/public-policy-analysis-a-comprehensive-overview
- MARNDR. (2008). *Enquête Communautaire - RGA Haiti 2008*. Port-au-Prince: MARNDR. Obtained in 05 28, 2024, from MARNDR: https://agriculture.gouv.ht/statistiques_agricoles/EnqueteCommunautaire/documents/DEP06.html
- MARNDR, & CNSA. (2013). *valuation previsionnelle de la performance des recoltes de la campagne agricole de printemps 2013*. Port-au-Prince: MARNDR.
- McDonald Way, M. (2018). *Family Economics and Public Policy, 1800s–Present*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- McGuigan, C. (2006). *Agricultural liberalization in Haiti*. Christian Aid.
- Merz, Consedine, Schulze, & Schuengel, E.-M. N.-J. (2009). The Well-being of adult children and ageing parents: Associations with intergenerational support and relationship quality. *Ageing & Society*, 29(5), 783–802. doi: 10.1017/s0144686x09008514
- Mintz, S. (2010). *Three Ancient Colonies*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- MSPP. (2011). *RAPPORT DE LA CARTE SANITAIRE DU DEPARTEMENT DU CENTRE*. Port-au-Prince: MSPP.
- Orata, Boucher, & Keim, F. Y. (2014). Unexpected Cholera pandemic in Haiti in 2010: the method scientists resolved constant poverty. *PLOS Pathogens*, 10(4). doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1003967
- Pavilus, C. (2018). *The regular check of Rice Consumers' Choices and and the ability to Pay in Haiti*. Obtained from www.core.ac.uk/download/215463246.pdf
- Pierre-Louis, F. (2011). Earthquakes, Nongovernmental Organizations, and Governance in Haiti. *Journal of Black Studies*, 42(2), 182-202.
- Quigley, B., & Ramanauskas, A. (2012). Haiti: Where is the Money? *The Arkansas Journal of Social Change and Public Service*, 1. Obtained in May 04, 2024, from <https://ualr.edu/socialchange/2012/02/26/haiti-where-is-the>
- Ramachandran, W., & Vijaya, J. (2015). Haiti: Where Has All the Money Gone? *Journal of Haitian Studies*, 21(1), 26-65. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1353/jhs.2015.0003>.
- Ravi, S., Potter, C., Paina, L., & Merritt, M. (2023). Post-epidemic health system recovery: Comparative case study analysis of routine immunization. A program in Haiti and Liberia. *Plos One*, 18(10). doi:e0292793
- Rebaudet, S., Griffiths, K., Trazzilio, M., Lebeau, A. G., Abedi, A., Bulit, G., . . . Gaudart, J. (2017). The Cholera spatial-temporal patterns in Gonaives, Haiti: From contributing factors to specific considerations. *108*, 377-385. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.advwatres.2016.12.012>
- Reid, Psoter, Gebrian, & Wang, B. C. (2007). THE IMPACT OF EXTERNAL LAWS ON LACK OF NUTRIENTS AND INFANT DEATH IN HAITI VILLAGES. *International Journal of Health Services*, 37(3), 501-513. doi:DOI: 10.2190/MR65-2605-1285-0406
- Replacement of U.S.-Led Force in Haiti with the UN Peacekeeping Mission. (2004). *American Journal of International Law*, 98(3), 586-588. doi:doi:10.2307/3181652
- Reuters. (2024, February 23). Venezuela receives a \$500 million payment from Haiti -release. Caracas, Venezuela. Obtained from <https://reuters.com/world/americas/venezuela-receives-500-million-payment-haiti-release-2024-02-23/>
- Rucker, P. (2008, April 09). Corporate Leader Named Red Cross CEO. Washington, DC, USA. Obtained in May 05, 2024, from <https://washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2008/04/08/AR2008040801553.html>
- Santander, G. (2023). Un análisis de la Agenda 2030 desde la Teoría Política: oportunidades como herramienta de transformación. *Política y Sociedad*, 60(1), e78596. doi:10.5209/poso.78596
- Scherr, C. (2020). The Medicine Infected by Politics: The American Occupation of Haiti, 1915-1934. *Library Undergraduate Research Award*, 1-36. Obtained from <https://core.ac.uk/download/215444327.pdf>

- Schuller, M. (2006, May 20). *Break the Chains of Haiti's Debt*. Obtained in April 19, 2024, from Jubilee USA Network: <https://ijdh.org/pdf/headline1-11-07.pdf>
- Schuller, M. (2012). *The Act of Killing in Kindness: Haiti, External Support, and Non Governmental Organizations*. New Jersey: Rutgers University Press. Obtained from <http://jstor.org/stable/j.ctt5hjfmq.4>
- Schwartz, T. (2008). *The Agricultural Liberalisation in Haiti; Traves In The Haiti: The Real Account Of Christian Missions, less priveledged, Scam, Support for Meals, Including Drug Abuse*. Charleston, South Carolina: BookSurge Publishing.
- Schwartz, T. T. (2013, May 12). *The Story of Non Governmetnal Organizations & Disaster in Haiti*. Obtained in May 05, 2024, from Schwartz Research Group: <https://timothyschwartzhaiti.com/history-of-ngos-and-disaster-in-haiti/>
- Singh & Barton-Dock, R. M. (2015). *Haiti - Toward a New Narrative: A Systematic Country Diagnostic*. Washington, DC: World Bank Group.
- Sollis, P. (2015). *SDGs And Fragile States: The Case Of Haiti*. New York: The Future United Nations Development System.
- STATISTA. (2024). *Employment in the agricultural sector in Haiti from 2013 to 2022 was a share of total employment*. Haiti: P. Navarro Villa.
- Steckley, M. (2015). *Agrarian Change and Peasant Prospects in Hait*. doi:DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.1.1250.0883
- The origins and uses of regression analysis. (1997). *Springer*, 1-5. doi:https://doi.org/10.1007/978-0-585-25657-3_1
- Thomas, L. C. (1988). *Section rurale ou section communale subdivision géographique typiquement haïtienne*. Port-au-Prince: H. Deschamps.
- Ulrickson, M. (2024). Sacred Heart of Early Haiti. *The Catholic Historical Review*, 106(4), 595-624.
- UNCCD. (2015). *Programme Aligné d'Action National de Lutte contre la Désertification*. New York: UNCCD.
- UNDG. (2023). *The UNDG Haiti Reconstruction Fund for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022*. New York: MPTF. Obtained in May 05, 2024, from <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/hrf00>
- von Hippel, K. (1995). Democratization as Foreign Policy: A Case of Haiti. *The World Today*, 51(1), 11-14. Obtained from <http://jstor.org/stable/40396643>
- Wehde, W., Bark, T., Jenkins-Smith, H., Ripberger, J., & Copeland, G. in 2020, *Tentative Strategy of Researching for Political Scientific evidence, The First Edition of, Public Policy & Public Administration in Excel* by Johnson City, TN: In the Eastern Tennessee State School. Obtained in 05 25, 2024, from <https://dc.etsu.edu/etsu-oer/4>
- Weisbrot, Johnston, & Ray, M. J. (2010). Using Food Aid to Support. Not Harm, Haitian Agriculture. *The CEPR, Reports including the Issue explained*.
- Wimmer, A. (2018). Nation Building: Why Some Countries Come Together, While Others Fall Apart. *Survival*, 60(4), 151-164. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1080/00396338.2018.1495442>
- Wisner, S., & Concannon, B. (2023). Debt And Dependence: Foreign Interference In Haiti And The Importance Of Non-state Actor Accountability. *Northwestern Journal of International Human Rights*, 21(3), 185-239. Obtained from <https://scholarlycommons.law.northwestern.edu/njihr/vol21/iss3/1/>
- World Bank. (2017). *Appropriate expensis, and stadard care: A look at Haiti's Health financing*. Haiti: World Bank Group. Retrieved from <https://worldbank.org/en/country/haiti/publication/better-spending-better-care-a-look-at-haitis-health-financing>
- World Bank. (2024, 04 18). *The World Bank In Haiti*. Obtained from World Bank: <https://worldbank.org/en/country/haiti/overview>
- Zebich-Knos, M. (1992). NEW HAITI: THE MORE THINGS CHANGE, THE MORE THEY STAY THE SAME. *Journal of Third World Studies*, 9(2), 339-374. Obtained from jstor.org/stable/45197264

Questionnaire for Measuring Variables

This questionnaire aims to gather data on the challenges faced by rural families in Cerca-La-Source, Haiti, regarding various Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Please answer each question based on your personal experience or observation.

Section 1: Respondent Information

1. **Respondent ID:** (Automatically assigned)
2. **Age:** _____
3. **Gender:**
 - Male
 - Female
4. **Household Size:** _____

Section 2: Food Insecurity

1. **Do you have enough food to feed your family daily?**
 - Yes
 - No
2. **What are the main barriers to food security in your area? (Select all that apply)**
 - Lack of agricultural resources
 - Poor soil quality
 - Lack of access to credit
 - Inadequate infrastructure
 - Other: _____

Section 3: Health Services

3. **Do you have access to healthcare services when needed?**
 - Yes
 - No
4. **What are the main challenges in accessing healthcare services? (Select all that apply)**
 - Insufficient funding for health facilities
 - Shortage of medical personnel
 - NGO hegemony
 - Long distance to health facilities
 - Other: _____

Section 4: Education

5. **Do your children have access to quality education?**
 - Yes
 - No
6. **What are the principal problems of accessing quality education? (Select all that apply)**
 - Inadequate school infrastructure
 - Lack of government subsidy programs
 - Lack of qualified teachers
 - Long distance to schools

- Other: _____

Section 5: Clean Water

7. **Do you have access to clean drinking water?**
 - Yes
 - No
8. **What are the main challenges in accessing clean drinking water? (Select all that apply)**
 - Inadequate water treatment facilities
 - Lack of follow-up on projects announced by NGOs
 - Long distance to water sources
 - Other: _____

Section 6: Electricity

9. **Do you have access to reliable electricity?**
 - Yes
 - No
10. **What are the main barriers to accessing reliable electricity? (Select all that apply)**
 - Lack of political will
 - Excessive costs of electricity
 - Inadequate infrastructure
 - Other: _____

Section 7: Employment

11. **Do you have access to employment opportunities?**
 - Yes
 - No
12. **What are the challenges to accessing employment opportunities? (Select all that apply)**
 - Scarce availability of resources to start a business
 - Lack of access to credit
 - Lack of vocational training
 - Other: _____

Section 8: Infrastructure

13. **Do you have access to well-maintained roads?**
 - Yes
 - No
14. **What are the main barriers to accessing well-maintained roads? (Select all that apply)**
 - Poor road conditions
 - Limited government investment in infrastructure
 - Geographical challenges
 - Other: _____

Section 9: Influence of Foreign Interventions and NGOs

15. Do you think foreign interventions and NGOs significantly influence public policies in your area?

- Yes
- No

16. How do these influences affect local development? (Select all that apply)

- Fragmentation of aid
- Misalignment with local needs
- Creation of dependency on aid
- Ineffective public policies
- Other: _____

Section 10: Government Support and Infrastructure

17. Do you think your area has sufficient government support for agricultural development?

- Yes
- No

18. In your opinion, what are the principal problems related to government support and infrastructure? (Select all that apply)

- Poor infrastructure
- Limited access to credit
- Insufficient health funding
- Shortage of medical personnel
- Other: _____

Instructions for Completing the Questionnaire

- 1. Please answer all questions honestly based on your experiences and observations.**
- 2. For questions with multiple choices, select all that apply.**
- 3. If you select "Other," please provide additional details in the space provided.**
- 4. Your responses are confidential and will be used solely for research purposes to improve community development strategies.**

Thank you for your participation!