

Factors which affect quality of life in Haiti as seen by country directors, staff and government employees affiliated with INGOs

Mario P. Augustave and Jose Antonio Sanchez Valdez
Faculty of Business and Legal Sciences
Doctorate in Business Administration
Montemorelos University

Problem

The empirical model in which resources, governance, physical security and regulatory framework are predictors to the quality of life in Haiti perceived by international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs) employees and staff representative subset of employees and staff of some INGOs in Haiti, staff in the Ministère de Planification et des affaires externes (UCAINGO) and recipients of aids from INGOs in Haiti.

Methodology

The research was empirical quantitative, descriptive, exploratory and transversal. The study of population was made up of 451 employees and staff of four major INGOs in Haiti, staff in the Ministère de planification et des affaires externes (UCAINGO) and beneficiaries of aids in Haiti. An instrument was administered and 153 people from the population were described. The substantive statistical process was based on regression analysis, performed in SPSS 20.0.

The constructs for the four instruments were done through factorial analysis techniques (with explained variance levels of over 58 %, which are acceptable) and the reliability, measured with the Cronbach alpha coefficient for each instrument, was acceptable (with the lowest explained variance levels of .860). For the analysis of this hypothesis, the statistical technique of multiple linear regression was used.

Results

The model was validated with the sample of the employees and staff of four major INGOs in Haiti, staff in the Ministère de Planification et des Affaires Externes (UCAINGO) and beneficiaries of aids in Haiti. Resources, governance, physical security, organizational framework are good predictors of quality of life, according to the perception of the employees of four major INGOs in Haiti, staff in the Ministère de planification et des affaires externes (UCAINGO) and beneficiaries of aids in Haiti. When evaluating the influence of independent constructs through the standardized beta coefficients, it was found that the best predictor is resource, followed by governance, physical security and regulatory framework.

Conclusion

The results of the investigation lead to the following recommendations:

1. The INGOs not only bring the resources that are compatible to their environment, but also those with skills to train the local how to use the tools and provide for themselves.
2. Functional capacity and tangible resources such as human, financial, equipment and technological knowledge for them to be responsible for the operations and maintenance are of the projects.
3. Donors become more involve in assuring sustainability of the projects of the organization that they support.
4. Instead of competing, INGO discourage such practice instead pull together for the common good of the people they seek to help.
5. The Haitian government audit INGOs, and the auditing information of INGOs are available to local leaders and accessible to the community.
6. INGO provides clear information on financial administration, source of funding, the control of the Haitian government and how funds are spent.
7. Beside bringing food and goods with them, INGOs become involve in sharing knowledge which will help with food security which is a very important need in Haiti.
8. In addition to teaching the youth how to read and write, in their school, the INGOs teach children how to survive in their own environment. education, economic and employment security, remains the most important need of my community.
9. INGOs encourage government and Individual good governance and the practice that individual rights must be exercised in all realms — civil, political, physical, mental, reproductive and religious rights.
10. The INGO community should do more to promote and create an environment where right to live in a safe environment, including a safe domestic environment by their employees.
11. Construction and maintenance of physical infrastructure are planned with local government free of corruption and according to local laws and practices of the locality.

12. Transparency should be strongly promoted and demonstrated by INGOs in Haiti.

13. Educational assistance provided by INGOs in Haiti are comparable with international standard.

14. Local people are trained and equipped by INGOs to hold leading and important positions in the organization.

15. INGOs assist local communities' access to wealth and economic opportunities.

16. INGOs would take time involve the community in any project and assure their local people are trained and equipped by INGOs to hold leading and important positions in the organization.