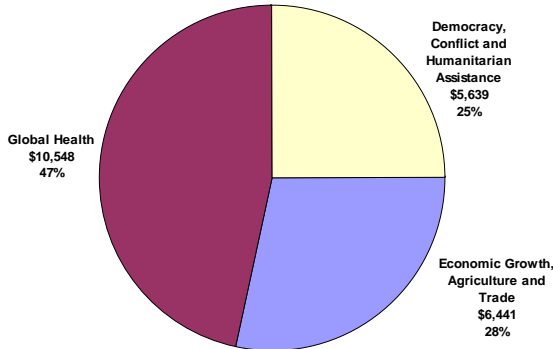
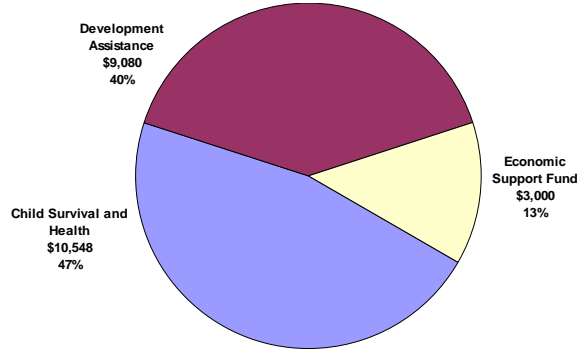


# Dominican Republic

**FY 2006 Assistance by Sector**



**FY 2006 Assistance by Account**



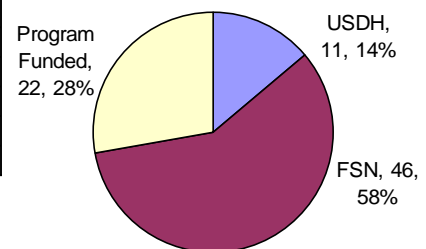
## Objectives and Budget

| Objective                              | SO Number | FY 2004       | FY 2005       | FY 2006       |
|--|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Economic Prosperity and Security       | 517-008   | 7,951         | 4,904         | 6,441         |
| Democracy, Governance and Human Rights | 517-009   | 7,144         | 5,439         | 5,639         |
| Family and Workforce Health            | 517-010   | 13,166        | 12,849        | 10,548        |
| <b>Total (in thousands of dollars)</b> |           | <b>28,261</b> | <b>23,192</b> | <b>22,628</b> |

## Administrative Expenses and Workforce

| Administrative Expenses                | FY 2004      | FY 2005      | FY 2006      |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Mission Allocation                     | 2,776        | 3,332        | 3,395        |
| USDH Salaries & Benefits               | 1,579        | 1,455        | 1,487        |
| Program Funds                          | 1,675        | 1,756        | 1,756        |
| <b>Total (in thousands of dollars)</b> | <b>6,030</b> | <b>6,543</b> | <b>6,638</b> |

**FY 2006 Workforce**



Mission Director: Elena Brineman

## Dominican Republic

**The Development Challenge:** Newly elected President Leonel Fernandez leads a government with few resources in a country with a history of pervasive corruption. The government inherited a financially collapsed electricity sector and the task of quickly renegotiating a derailed International Monetary Fund (IMF) agreement before a skeptical international community. Before Fernandez assumed power, many Dominicans had lost confidence in their government and experienced significant erosion in incomes; the percentage falling below the poverty level had grown substantially since 2002. USAID's program in the Dominican Republic is designed to assist the country to achieve transformational change that accelerates the country's recovery. USAID programs will strengthen its democratic institutions and rule of law; achieve sustainable economic growth; improve security and combat international crime and drugs, and; improve health and education for the country's citizens.

Soon after taking office, the new administration began taking corrective actions which had an immediate salutary effect on the economy. With continued tight monetary policy and the reopening of IMF negotiations, the peso quickly appreciated and the exchange rate began to stabilize. The country is beginning to recover from the economic crisis that affected it during 2003 and 2004. The year was characterized by severe exchange and interest rate fluctuations. Inflation, after averaging over 100% on an annual basis over the first two months, reduced to an annualized rate of 29%. The country returned to positive growth in the second quarter, due to strong growth in tourism and free trade zone exports, increased remittances, and high pre-election government expenditures. The signing of the Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) with the United States and five Central American countries strengthens prospects for increased investment, growth, and exports.

The Government of the Dominican Republic has been plagued by a myriad of problems over the past year. Beginning in mid-2003, internal and external debt became a major issue. The former administration's 100% guarantee of deposits in three collapsed banks created an obligation that nearly tripled the debt ratio, an increase of about \$11 billion. The former administration sought a standby program from the IMF, but because it was repeatedly unable to meet its financial goals, IMF disbursements were limited to approximately \$120 million between October 2003 and February 2004. Because of the lack of an IMF program, almost all other lending from international financial institutions was suspended throughout 2004. The electricity sector lurched from crisis to crisis - price controls, high theft of electricity, and low collections contributed to widespread and sporadic rolling blackouts. Additionally, because of its continuation of subsidies and other policies the government was forced to spend \$40 to \$50 million monthly to fund the generation and distribution of electricity. USAID, in coordination with the World Bank, worked with the Government to design a National Electricity Sector Revitalization Program to stabilize the electricity sector by the end of 2005 by reducing subsidies and losses, and increasing rates.

The USAID-financed Survey of Democratic Attitudes and Practices found that Dominicans believe that corruption is increasing, as is disenchantment with the functioning of democracy, political parties, rule of law, the justice system, and other national institutions. Only one of three large bank fraud cases has been submitted to the courts. Dominicans are skeptical about whether justice will be served. The survey results highlight the need to strengthen democracy and rule of law in the country in order to restore the confidence of Dominicans in their governmental institutions.

The 2002 Demographic and Health Survey found a HIV/AIDS seroprevalence rate of 1.0% in the adult population, with certain age groups and regions higher than the national average. For example, the rate among residents of bateyes(communities of sugarcane laborers) is 5%. The total fertility rate was 3.0, below the average for Latin America and the Caribbean. However, maternal mortality continues to be high, estimated at 178 deaths per 100,000 live births. The Dominican Republic's health sector reform program, intended to guarantee a basic package of primary care services through health insurance plans, was designed to address the important issue of unequal access to quality care. However, progress has been slow and funding insufficient. The quality of basic education is poor, particularly in rural and marginal urban areas; public investment in education remains relatively low. Additionally, the influx of illegal and transient Haitians adds to the country's poverty burden and further strains the already

inadequate health and education services.

USAID's goal is to help the Dominican Republic respond to these challenges in order to place the country back onto a recovery path and to strengthen its institutions - especially those that uphold democracy, the rule of law, and global integration - so that it can enjoy sustainable growth in a democratic setting and become an even stronger bilateral and regional partner of the United States in terms of trade, fighting global crime and terrorism, and cultural exchanges. The U.S. national interests in the Dominican Republic are: to help build economic prosperity and security; combat international crime and drugs; strengthen democracy and human rights; assist in U.S. homeland security, and; improve global health. Some of these goals can best be met by taking an integrated approach through program activities aimed at both the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

**The USAID Program:** USAID's objectives are to concentrate on increasing and sustaining economic opportunities for all Dominicans, especially the poor; strengthening participatory democracy; and improving the health of vulnerable populations. The economic opportunities portfolio concentrates on institutional changes, policy reform, and public-private partnerships to create jobs, increase trade and investment, achieve a sustainable energy sector and expand electric service, protect the environment, and improve basic education. USAID's democracy program supports the development and enforcement of the rule of law, political and electoral reform, and anticorruption systems. The health portfolio works with the Dominican government to carry out an ambitious health sector reform program, and supports a large HIV/AIDS prevention and services program, as well as tuberculosis detection and treatment, vaccination of children, facilitation of community-managed clean water systems, and maternal mortality reduction.

**Other Program Elements:** Other USAID activities include: the Presidential Initiative "Centers for Excellence in Teacher Training"; a regional quality coffee project; a regional Parks-in-Peril program; an energy regulatory and power sector technical assistance program for policy reform and improved energy efficiency; disaster mitigation activities with the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance; labor related trade policy initiatives with the Program in Support of Central American Participation in the Free Trade Area of the Americas; regional municipal and civil society anticorruption activities; a scholarship program with Georgetown University; and activities under three centrally funded public/private alliances - rural electrification cooperatives, basic education activities, and Entra 21, connecting local labor markets with young people interested in information technology careers.

**Other Donors:** Donor coordination is good. There is a regular exchange of information on issues, funding, and activities. Development assistance to the Dominican Republic in 2003 totaled \$356.6 million, with Japan and the United States being the first and second largest bilateral development partners respectively. Bilateral donors and major areas of focus are: Japan (agriculture, education, water, urban infrastructure, and health); Venezuela (petroleum-related financing); Spain (governance, education, environment, health, infrastructure, tourism, and private-sector development); Taiwan (information technology, agriculture, and scholarships); Brazil (hydroelectric, transportation, and potable water supply); Germany (natural resources management, reproductive health, and renewable energy); Canada (agriculture and health) and France (health, agriculture, education, and rule of law). Multilateral donors include the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, the European Union and multiple United Nations agencies. The IMF also disbursed a total of \$121 million in 2003 and 2004 to the DR.

## Dominican Republic PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

| Accounts                                | FY 2003<br>Actual | FY 2004<br>Actual | FY 2005<br>Current | FY 2006<br>Request |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Child Survival and Health Programs Fund | 12,508            | 13,166            | 12,849             | 10,548             |
| Development Assistance                  | 8,631             | 11,413            | 7,367              | 9,080              |
| Economic Support Fund                   | 3,000             | 3,682             | 2,976              | 3,000              |
| <b>Total Program Funds</b>              | <b>24,139</b>     | <b>28,261</b>     | <b>23,192</b>      | <b>22,628</b>      |

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

|  |        |        |        |        |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 517-008 Economic Prosperity and Security       |        |        |        |        |
| DA   | 6,369  | 7,951  | 4,904  | 6,441  |
| 517-009 Democracy, Governance and Human Rights |        |        |        |        |
| DA   | 2,262  | 3,462  | 2,463  | 2,639  |
| ESF  | 3,000  | 3,682  | 2,976  | 3,000  |
| 517-010 Family and Workforce Health            |        |        |        |        |
| CSH  | 12,508 | 13,166 | 12,849 | 10,548 |

Mission Director,  
Elena Brineman

## Data Sheet

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>USAID Mission:</b>                      | Dominican Republic                     |
| <b>Program Title:</b>                      | Economic Prosperity and Security       |
| <b>Pillar:</b>                             | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| <b>Strategic Objective:</b>                | 517-008                                |
| <b>Status:</b>                             | Continuing                             |
| <b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>         | \$4,904,000 DA                         |
| <b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>             | \$0                                    |
| <b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>        | \$6,441,000 DA                         |
| <b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>         | 2002                                   |
| <b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b> | 2007                                   |

**Summary:** USAID's program promotes economic prosperity and security, and improves the environment and basic education. USAID assistance will support policy reform in the energy and financial sectors, especially reforms affecting economic opportunities for poor Dominicans. Activities will promote private sector growth by strengthening public-private partnerships in tourism and agriculture, which will improve the Dominican Republic's global competitiveness. USAID will also provide technical assistance to improve trade policies. USAID grants support rural electrification projects providing basic economic infrastructure for poor Dominicans. USAID will continue technical assistance to strengthen environmental institutions and support key environmental policy reforms. These activities will reduce, prevent and mitigate pollution and lead to sustainable management of natural resources. USAID activities will improve the quality of basic education through increased community and private sector participation that will enable better educated citizens to become productive members of society.

### **Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**

**FY 2005 Program:** Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$455,000 DA). USAID is providing technical assistance to the electricity sector to implement changes in order to meet the financial targets specified in the current IMF program. USAID will assist the Government to develop alternatives to eliminate up to \$100 million in losses as a result of providing electricity to low income citizens. USAID will work to expand and develop new energy partnerships for rural and peri-urban electrification and energy efficiency. Principal contractors and grantees: Advance Engineering Associates International; National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$1,853,000 DA). USAID will help the textile sector adjust to increased competition from Asia arising from elimination of quotas and will assist in the identification and/or expansion of new export industries. Specifically USAID assistance will be devoted to developing niche markets for specialty exports, encouraging small business development and strengthening trade institutions. USAID will continue to assist in the development of new clusters and grow old ones in agribusiness and tourism. This expansion will increase Dominican access to foreign markets and foreign income. Principal contractors are: Chemonics International and Nathan Associates.

Strengthen Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$220,000 DA). USAID will continue its assistance to improve fiscal management, including increased reliance on the secondary securities market as an instrument for government financing and capital mobilization. Principal contractor is: Boston Institute of Development Economics.

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity (\$792,000 DA). USAID will support the strengthening of public institutions charged with environmental management and protection. Technical assistance and training will promote the formation of new public/private partnerships to protect the environment. Principal contractor and grantee are: International Resources Group and The Nature Conservancy.

Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$1,584,000 DA). USAID will continue to fund the expansion of private sector organizations working with communities in the adopt-a-school program. Funds will be used

to expand the educational testing program to measure the quality of education, and use this information to support curriculum reform. USAID support to the McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program and grants to NGOs will help link communities with schools in education improvement efforts. Primary contractors and grantees are: State University of New York and the World Bank Institute.

**FY 2006 Program:** Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$500,000 DA). Technical assistance will expand and develop new energy partnerships for rural electrification and support the implementation of overall energy sector policies after completion of the stabilization plan.

Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$2,932,000 DA). USAID will fund technical assistance for trade capacity building to assist the public and private sectors in export promotion. USAID expects to continue assistance to improve tourism competitiveness, expand the agricultural and industrial export markets and encourage small business development.

Strengthen Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$300,000 DA). USAID plans to provide its final phase of technical assistance to improve internal debt management, including increased reliance on the secondary market as a means of government financing, and capital mobilization.

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity (\$1,500,000 DA). Technical assistance and training will continue to strengthen governmental and nongovernmental institutions charged with environmental management and protection nationwide.

Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$2,720,000 DA). USAID plans to continue the adopt-a-school program by expanding the number of private sector and community alliances, primarily in urban areas. USAID will also continue to implement the education quality program aimed at improving educational management

**Performance and Results:** USAID funding of a strategy for eliminating the electric sector's negative cash flow by December 2005 played an important role in successful IMF negotiations. The Government's acceptance of USAID's recommendations for addressing a propane gas subsidy reduced its cost by \$60 million annually. USAID assistance to the Government of the Dominican Republic helped prepare the country for successful negotiation of the CAFTA-DR free trade agreement. All reviews for claims to an expropriation bond issue were completed, adding transparency to the process and resulting in savings of over \$200 million to the Dominican Government. Three new tourism and agriculture clusters were added. Over 800 passengers per month are arriving via the Charlotte-La Romana air connection which USAID assisted in establishing last year. Cruise ship dockings increased 19%. Implementation of the National Rural Electrification Plan continued with five new partnerships. USAID assistance in environment resulted in the development and implementation of regulations for forestry and ground water. Ten municipal environmental ordinances were drafted, four of which have been approved. The Monitoring and Evaluation for Educational Quality activity is providing information on weak performance by elementary students. The results from this program will support curriculum reform, and teacher training. This success will encourage greater allocation of resources to the educational system.

USAID anticipates that these efforts will help sustain economic growth and reduce poverty by the end of the strategy in 2007. Expected results include: economic policy reforms that will lead to sustained economic growth; a more proactive business sector better equipped to compete in a global market; enhanced national export capability and an increase in trade opportunities; a viable electric sector; affordable electricity for rural and peri-urban areas that is reliable and managed by the community; more economic opportunities in economically disadvantaged and isolated areas; national parks better protected and managed with community participation; national and municipal institutions and officials better prepared to formulate and implement environmental policy; students who are better prepared to compete in a global economy and participate in democratic processes; and increased citizen participation in trade, environment and education reform activities.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Dominican Republic

| 517-008 Economic Prosperity and Security | DA     | ESF |
|--|--------|-----|
| <b>Through September 30, 2003</b>        |        |     |
| Obligations                              | 9,298  | 0   |
| Expenditures                             | 3,423  | 0   |
| Unliquidated                             | 5,875  | 0   |
| <b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>                  |        |     |
| Obligations                              | 7,618  | 200 |
| Expenditures                             | 6,119  | 0   |
| <b>Through September 30, 2004</b>        |        |     |
| Obligations                              | 16,916 | 200 |
| Expenditures                             | 9,542  | 0   |
| Unliquidated                             | 7,374  | 200 |
| <b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>      |        |     |
| Obligations                              | 0      | 0   |
| <b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>      |        |     |
| Obligations                              | 4,904  | 0   |
| <b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>    |        |     |
| Obligations                              | 4,904  | 0   |
| <b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>     |        |     |
| Obligations                              | 6,441  | 0   |
| Future Obligations                       | 539    | 0   |
| Est. Total Cost                          | 28,800 | 200 |

## Data Sheet

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>USAID Mission:</b>                      | Dominican Republic                              |
| <b>Program Title:</b>                      | Democracy, Governance and Human Rights          |
| <b>Pillar:</b>                             | Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance |
| <b>Strategic Objective:</b>                | 517-009   |
| <b>Status:</b>                             | Continuing                                      |
| <b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>         | \$2,463,000 DA; \$2,976,000 ESF                 |
| <b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>             | \$0   |
| <b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>        | \$2,639,000 DA; \$3,000,000 ESF                 |
| <b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>         | 2002  |
| <b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b> | 2007  |

**Summary:** USAID's democracy and governance program in the Dominican Republic encourages elected officials to represent their constituents more effectively, improves government service delivery, advances transparent and ethical decision making, and promotes modernization of the criminal justice system with more equitable and effective case resolution. In order to take advantage of a new political environment, USAID conducted a mid-term strategy assessment. The overall direction of the objective remains unchanged, with some realignment of sub-activities and resource allocation. The discussion below reflects these changes.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Promote and Support Free and Fair Elections (\$663,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance to the Central Electoral Board and support advocacy efforts for campaign finance reform and creation of party primaries. USAID will support monitoring of preparations for the 2006 congressional elections. Activities targeting institutional sustainability of the leading local NGO engaged in electoral reform will continue. Primary grantee is Participation Ciudadana (local NGO).

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties (\$640,000 DA). A new activity targeting promotion of democratic values and practices among future political leaders and oversight and dissemination of information on the performance of elected congressional representatives will begin. Grantees will be determined through competitive bidding.

Promote and Support Anticorruption Reforms (\$1,500,000 ESF). USAID will assist executive branch institutions to respond to recently enacted Freedom of Information Act legislation by putting in place internal controls and whistle-blowing measures to detect and prevent corruption. Targeted campaigns to raise awareness about the costs of corruption to citizens, their responsibility to denounce unethical behavior, and expand understanding of various legal reforms that are critical to stem the tide of corruption will be implemented. New activities will be designed and implemented to decrease corruption at the "point of service delivery," such as, in hospitals, electricity distribution, the public pension system, and environmental management. Principal contractors and grantees are DPK Consulting, Inc. (prime), and local NGOs.

Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice (\$1,200,000 DA; \$1,476,000 ESF). Technical assistance to strengthen capabilities of the Public Prosecutor's Office, Office of the Public Defender, and Court system to insure adequate implementation of the new Criminal Procedures Code (CPC) will continue. Training related to CPC implementation will continue, supporting the transition to an accusatorial criminal justice procedure. USAID financing of merit-based selection and training of new public defenders and prosecutors will continue, as well as legal aid for the indigent and advocacy for full implementation of a career system for the justice sector. To increase access to justice, development of a nationwide alternative dispute resolution model, a legal literacy program, and activities to increase transparency and ethical behavior in the justice sector will begin. Principal contractors and grantees are DPK Consulting, Inc. (prime) and local NGOs.

**FY 2006 Program:** Promote and Support Free and Fair Elections (\$700,000 DA). USAID plans to



continue support for transparent and effective electoral administration and institutional sustainability of Participación Ciudadana. In addition USAID will fund international monitors for the May 2006 congressional elections. Primary grantee is Participación Ciudadana (local NGO).

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties (\$439,000 DA). Training of future political leaders is expected to continue, adjusted based on a program assessment of this applied research activity to strengthen democratic culture and values among future political leaders. Implementer will be determined through competitive bidding.

Promote and Support Anticorruption Reforms (\$1,500,000 ESF). Pilot projects to reduce corruption in targeted government service offices will continue and be adjusted based on program assessments and indicator data analysis. Support for advocacy and implementation of a package of legal reforms as part of the Presidential anticorruption action plan is expected, as well as a public information campaign to increase citizen understanding of the value and impact of this legislation. Technical assistance and training to detect and prevent corruption in the executive branch will continue. Principal contractors and grantees are not expected to change.

Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice (\$1,500,000 DA; \$1,500,000 ESF). Support for implementation of the Criminal Procedures Code will continue as well as institutional strengthening of the Public Prosecutor's Office, Court System, Public Defense, and National Judicial School. Assistance to sector leaders will continue to develop a model for alternative dispute resolution and a system of constitutional justice in order to provide the average citizen increased access to effective and fair dispute resolution.

**Performance and Results:** In FY 2004 USAID activities increased voter confidence in elections administration through civil society identification of information security problems in the Elections Board (which was followed up by an audit of the information technology system), as well as the conduct of a parallel vote tabulation and domestic monitoring effort that increased transparency of the election and acceptance of election results. USAID helped the government expand the number of public defenders by 66% and more than double the number of poor people receiving free legal defense. Six fundamental new laws were enacted due to successful USAID financed advocacy, improving the legal environment for anti-corruption reform and the administration of justice. USAID is the lead donor in anticorruption reform, and is responsible for putting this issue on the public agenda and successfully encouraging presidential candidates and elected officials to develop sound anticorruption platforms and action plans to reduce corruption.

By program completion, the electoral board will be capable of holding transparent elections and campaign finance legislation will be implemented. Participación Ciudadana will no longer depend on USAID as its sole source of support. Future leaders will be exposed to an alternative to patronage politics and they will have a greater appreciation for democratic values and practices. The transition to an accusatorial justice system will be well established through the successful implementation of the new Criminal Procedures Code. Criminal case processing will be faster, will include public defense services, and outcomes will be more just with less impunity. Sustained citizen demand for anticorruption reform will be evident, with enough pressure on elected officials to force institutional reforms to detect and prevent corruption. Sanction of corrupt public officials will occur. Pilot institutions will demonstrate success in reducing corruption and increasing user satisfaction with service delivery.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Dominican Republic

| 517-009 Democracy, Governance and Human Rights | DA     | ESF    |
|--|--------|--------|
| <b>Through September 30, 2003</b>              |        |        |
| Obligations                                    | 5,063  | 4,999  |
| Expenditures                                   | 1,724  | 1,150  |
| Unliquidated                                   | 3,339  | 3,849  |
| <b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>                        |        |        |
| Obligations                                    | 3,364  | 3,482  |
| Expenditures                                   | 1,970  | 2,444  |
| <b>Through September 30, 2004</b>              |        |        |
| Obligations                                    | 8,427  | 8,481  |
| Expenditures                                   | 3,694  | 3,594  |
| Unliquidated                                   | 4,733  | 4,887  |
| <b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>            |        |        |
| Obligations                                    | 0      | 0      |
| <b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>            |        |        |
| Obligations                                    | 2,463  | 2,976  |
| <b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>          |        |        |
| Obligations                                    | 2,463  | 2,976  |
| <b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>           |        |        |
| Obligations                                    | 2,639  | 3,000  |
| Future Obligations                             | 1,037  | 977    |
| Est. Total Cost                                | 14,566 | 15,434 |

## Data Sheet

|  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| <b>USAID Mission:</b>                      | Dominican Republic          |
| <b>Program Title:</b>                      | Family and Workforce Health |
| <b>Pillar:</b>                             | Global Health               |
| <b>Strategic Objective:</b>                | 517-010                     |
| <b>Status:</b>                             | Continuing                  |
| <b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>         | \$12,849,000 CSH            |
| <b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>             | \$0                         |
| <b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>        | \$10,548,000 CSH            |
| <b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>         | 2002                        |
| <b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b> | 2007                        |

**Summary:** USAID's program aims to improve access to quality health services in the Dominican Republic. It will support: HIV/AIDS treatment, care and prevention services; Tuberculosis (TB)/Directly Observable Treatment, Short-course (DOTS) services; reinforce maternal health and family planning services in selected public sector facilities; improve the sustainability of reproductive health nongovernmental organizations (NGOs); bolster the national vaccination program and the community management of rural potable water systems; strengthen the management capacity of health services in selected provinces; improve the capacity of the Dominican government to implement an effective and transparent health care decentralization strategy; and enhance the health policy environment for health sector reform.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$5,300,000 CSH). USAID will support HIV/AIDS prevention through NGOs that work with at-risk populations. USAID will help to strengthen the network of voluntary counseling and testing centers (VCT) and prevention of mother to child transmission programs and will work with the government and NGOs to develop a public-private sector network of HIV/AIDS treatment and care facilities and expand programs to train NGOs and persons and families living with HIV/AIDS to reduce the impact on orphans and vulnerable children. USAID will publicize a national mass media campaign against stigma and discrimination. USAID will continue to support the condom social marketing program and work with other donors to strengthen the information system for improved data quality. The principal contractors are Family Health International, Abt Associates, ALEPH and Population Services International.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$1,298,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support expansion of the Dominican TB prevention and treatment program in coordination with other donors and the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (GFATM). Contractors are Pan American Health Organization, the Tuberculosis Coalition, and Management Science for Health.

Support Family Planning Programs (\$820,000 CSH). USAID will support three family planning NGOs with financial and technical assistance. USAID will also support a government committee to identify solutions to problems of contraceptive method security. Principal contractors are Asociacion Pro-bienseatar de la Familia, Mujeres en Desarrollo, and Asociacion Dominincana de Planificacion Familiar.

Improve Child Survival Health and Nutrition (\$500,000 CSH). USAID will continue to provide support to the Government's National Vaccination Program and continue to support the development of the National Rural Water Network nationally. Principal contractor is FHI.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$1,300,000 CSH). USAID will assist public clinics and hospitals to reduce maternal mortality and expand activities to one additional municipal hospital, one maternity hospital, and one regional hospital. Principal contractor is FHI.

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$2,136,000 CSH). USAID will provide technical assistance to hospitals and primary care service networks in Region V (Southeastern provinces). The Government has indicated its intention to launch the family health insurance program where USAID's activities are focused. Principal contractor, currently in its final year, is Abt Associates.

**FY 2006 Program:** Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$5,300,000 CSH). By 2006, resources from the GFATM grant would be providing anti-retroviral drugs to USAID-supported treatment programs, permitting rapid expansion of the number of HIV patients treated. USAID plans to begin the contracting process for the 2007 Demographic Health Survey. The contractors would remain the same.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$1,143,000 CSH). USAID would continue to support the TB treatment and prevention activities underway. The Social Security Institution and prisons would be added to the program and, in collaboration with the GFATM, a center to treat patients having a multi-drug resistant strain of TB would be opened.

Support Family Planning Program (\$820,000 CSH). USAID would develop a revised assistance program to Reproductive Health NGOs, based on a 2004 external evaluation. USAID plans to work with the national committee for contraceptive security to initiate a strategy to maintain a continuous supply of methods. The contractors would remain the same.

Improve Child Survival Health and Nutrition (\$530,000 CHS). USAID would continue to provide support to the National Vaccination Program in Region V and strengthen the National Rural Water Network.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$1,300,000 CSH). USAID would expand assistance to reducing maternal mortality to eight participating hospitals. The contractors would be the same.

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$2,292,000 CSH). USAID would support the implementation of the family health insurance program. The contract would be competitively bid and determined.

**Performance and Results:** USAID met most targets for HIV/AIDS, reproductive health, and child survival activities. With USAID support the country began to distribute anti-retroviral drugs. Over 700 persons are now on ARV therapy. The voluntary counseling and testing program was offered at 116 centers and over 55,300 persons received services, (84% above target), and 1675 orphans and vulnerable children received support. 122 facilities offered prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) services, exceeding the target of 75, but because of the presidential election campaign, and strikes by doctors, surveillance activities were carried out in only 55 of 122 sites. Government data show that 812 women, well below the projected 1800, were diagnosed with HIV; and only 390 women, of a targeted 1720, were treated for PMTCT. The TB detection rate in our focus provinces reached 86% and the cure rate 79.9%, both exceeding the target of 60%. DPT3 vaccination coverage reached 78%, above the target of 75.5%. USAID is funding a survey to identify poor persons to be enrolled in the subsidized national family health insurance system.

By program completion in 2007, USAID expects that health data systems will improve. USAID will have evaluated the results in reducing the transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS on target populations. When the USAID-supported HIV/AIDS treatment centers are fully operational and anti-retroviral drugs are available, 5000 persons will be treated; 3700 women per year will be in the PMTCT program. Under an expanded tuberculosis program, the detection and cure rates will reach a national average of 80% and 86% respectively. NGO and government contraceptive security will have improved, and the Government will assume responsibility for ensuring its sustainability. Continued support to six feeder hospitals and two maternity hospitals will result in improved service delivery and a decline in maternal mortality. Fifty-six facilities will provide reproductive health services to adolescents. USAID will have helped the country to increase its fully vaccinated rate and maintain DPT3 vaccination coverage at 85%. If the government launches the family health insurance program, with continued USAID assistance, over 250,000 Dominicans will have benefited by the end of 2007. The Dominican government will also replicate successful USAID health sector reform activities in other regions of the country.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Dominican Republic

|                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| 517-010 Family and Workforce Health   | CSH    |
| <b>Through September 30, 2003</b>     |        |
| Obligations                           | 19,494 |
| Expenditures                          | 5,451  |
| Unliquidated                          | 14,043 |
| <b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>               |        |
| Obligations                           | 12,700 |
| Expenditures                          | 11,600 |
| <b>Through September 30, 2004</b>     |        |
| Obligations                           | 32,194 |
| Expenditures                          | 17,051 |
| Unliquidated                          | 15,143 |
| <b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>   |        |
| Obligations                           | 0      |
| <b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>   |        |
| Obligations                           | 12,849 |
| <b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b> |        |
| Obligations                           | 12,849 |
| <b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>  |        |
| Obligations                           | 10,548 |
| Future Obligations                    | 13,289 |
| Est. Total Cost                       | 68,880 |