

Dominican Republic

The Development Challenge: The Dominican Republic currently faces enormous challenges - hardship not seen in this country since the early 1990s. Serious economic and political crises - including three failed banks, a government fiscal crisis; a currency that has lost half of its value; high inflation rates; a serious shortage of electricity generation leading to sporadic, localized blackouts throughout the country; a divisive 2004 presidential campaign; and government corruption and cronyism - are collectively resonating through Dominican society and directly affecting vital government services, especially health, education and justice. These dilemmas make USAID's work more difficult and important than ever in this country, a close U.S. ally for geographic, political, and economic reasons. The biggest challenges in the year ahead will be to help the Dominican Republic regain macroeconomic balance, maintain social services, and strengthen key government and democratic institutions.

The collapse of the country's third-largest bank, Banco Intercontinental (Baninter), was followed by problems with two smaller banks, Banco Mercantil and Bancredito. The Central Bank intervened to secure depositors' money, which led in turn to a huge increase in the quasi-fiscal debt, sustained depreciation of the Dominican peso, sharp increases in the cost of living, and stagnation of salaries while jobs were being lost. After years of vigorous growth, the Dominican government is currently forecasting a negative 1.3% gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate for 2003 with inflation forecast at close to 40%. In 2004, the economy is forecast to contract by 1%, and inflation is forecast to be 14%. Although the government secured a two-year, \$600 million standby agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in August 2003, its unannounced purchase of two previously privatized but failing electricity distribution companies increased the debt burden beyond IMF agreed-upon limits and the IMF stopped the program after the first disbursement. The IMF is reassessing its agreement with the Government of the Dominican Republic, and a new agreement is expected to gain approval in early 2004. Although tourism, free trade zones, export sectors, and remittances are experiencing healthy growth in response to the upsurge in the U.S. economy, the internal economy, imports, and investments have fallen dramatically and capital flight is evident.

The USAID-funded 2002 Demographic and Health Survey shows an 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 for residents of former sugar cane worker villages is 5.0%. Government expenditures for HIV/AIDS prevention have been limited and largely dependent on external support from international agencies. More than 96% of mothers deliver their newborns with a trained attendant but, paradoxically, maternal mortality continues to be high (estimated at 178 deaths per 100,000 live births) due to poor quality care. Infant mortality is 31 per 1000 births, and vaccination rates continue to be low (the fully vaccinated coverage rate in 2002 was 34.9%). Inequities in access to quality health services remain an important issue, and the government is undertaking a fundamental health sector reform intended to guarantee a basic package of primary care services through health insurance plans. The quality of basic education is poor, particularly for children in rural areas, and public investment in education remains relatively low. Additionally, the sustained influx of illegal and transient Haitians adds to the country's poverty burden and further strains the already inadequate health and education services.

Overall lack of transparency and confidence in public sector institutions, high levels of corruption, lack of respect for the rule of law, and high transaction costs limit the economy's competitiveness. The Dominican Republic is being carefully monitored for human rights violations and trafficking in persons. The May 2004 presidential campaign has begun, and the country will be closely scrutinized for the fairness and transparency with which it is able to conduct the election and transfer power to the winning candidate.

Sustained economic growth and continued social and political progress in the country depend on increasing the country's competitiveness in world markets, resolving the electricity sector crisis, protecting the fragile island environment, addressing the health and education needs of the country's poor, bringing widespread corruption under control, strengthening rule of law, and reinforcing key government and democratic institutions. The Dominican Republic serves as a source of employment and public services

for large numbers of Haitians, while the porous border creates a challenge in controlling illegal activities like drug, arms, and alien smuggling.

U.S. national interests include ensuring economic prosperity and security in this strategic partner with strong economic, trade, diplomatic and cultural ties to the United States, as well as important links to other Caribbean and Latin American countries. The United States is interested in seeing the Dominican Republic become an active partner in a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), attain robust democratic institutions where rule of law and respect for human rights dominate, develop efficient and reliable systems for transparent governance, collaborate fully in the war against international terrorism and U.S. efforts to safeguard homeland security, maintain regional stability, deter illegal immigration, curb international crime, fight the spread of HIV/AIDS and other diseases, and safeguard U.S. citizens.

The USAID Program: USAID's objectives are designed to: 1) increase and sustain economic opportunities for all Dominicans, especially the poor; 2) strengthen participatory democracy; and 3) improve the health of vulnerable populations. The economic opportunities portfolio concentrates on institutional changes, policy reforms, and public-private partnerships that will help expand job creation, foster private-sector led growth, increase trade and investment, achieve a sustainable energy sector, expand electrical service in rural areas, improve environmental protection, and enhance the quality of basic education. Through technical assistance to key government institutions coupled with support to sustain dynamic participation of civic action groups, USAID's democracy program fosters continued progress through development and enforcement of the rule of law and advancement of political and electoral reforms and anticorruption systems. In addition to working with the Government of the Dominican Republic to carry out an ambitious health sector reform program, health activities are concentrated on HIV/AIDS prevention and care services, tuberculosis detection and treatment, vaccination coverage for children under age five, community managed clean water systems, and reproductive health services. All USAID programs work with partners from the public and private sectors, nongovernmental organizations, and citizen coalitions.

Other Program Elements: In addition to the bilateral program, the Central America Regional Program (G-CAP) and the Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean's Office of Regional Sustainable Development (LAC/RSD) each manage two programs in the Dominican Republic. G-CAP's regional trade and investment program trains officials in trade, labor, and energy policies to prepare for the Dominican Republic's integration into free trade agreements. G-CAP's rural diversification program will improve coffee quality and marketing. LAC/RSD manages a program to strengthen regional mechanisms to promote human rights, fortify government accountability, promote decentralization and local governance, and provide outreach to civil society on trade and economic issues. LAC/RSD also manages the Cooperative Association of States for Scholarships (CASS) program, which funds scholarships for socioeconomically disadvantaged students who demonstrate leadership potential. These students study in the United States in programs tailored specifically to meet the development needs of the students' respective countries. The Center of Excellence for Teacher Training (CETT) Presidential Initiative, a program designed to improve teacher training and address high rates of school underachievement and illiteracy in disadvantaged areas, is managed by the USAID mission in Jamaica. The USAID mission in the Dominican Republic also manages initiatives to reduce trafficking in persons as well as a Haiti/Dominican Republic bi-national program to reduce tensions and foster joint development efforts along the Haiti/Dominican Republic border.

Other Donors: Donor coordination in the Dominican Republic is good and roundtables take place regularly to exchange information on issues, funding, and activities. Development assistance to the Dominican Republic in calendar year 2002 totaled \$318 million. After the United States, the largest bilateral donors and their principal areas of focus are Venezuela (petroleum), Japan (agriculture, education, water, urban infrastructure, and health), and Spain (governance, education, environment, health, infrastructure, tourism, and private sector development). Other top bilateral donors include Taiwan, Brazil, Germany, and France. Multilateral donors include the Inter-American Development Bank (the largest donor overall at \$112 million), the World Bank, the European Union, and multiple United Nations agencies.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Dominican Republic
Program Title:	Economic Growth
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	517-008
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$7,618,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$5,584,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2002
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2007

Summary: The USAID program to increase economic opportunities will: 1) improve conditions for a more competitive economy; 2) strengthen environmental protection policies; and 3) improve basic education through community and private sector participation. USAID will fund technical assistance and grant support to initiate reforms of key economic policies, especially those that affect economic opportunities for poor Dominicans, and improve the country's ability to compete in global markets. USAID will strengthen and support public-private partnerships in sectors such as tourism and agriculture (exotic fruit and vegetable production and specialty coffee) to improve the Dominican Republic's international competitiveness. Technical assistance will help improve trade policy formulation, prepare for new trade agreements, and implement existing trade obligations. USAID will grant funds to support rural electrification that will provide economic opportunities for thousands of Dominicans. USAID-funded technical assistance will continue key environmental policy reforms that help protect the environment and safeguard natural resource-based economic opportunities. Finally, USAID will support technical assistance to improve the quality of basic education through increased community and private sector participation to enable better-educated children to become productive members of society.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Competitiveness policies (\$3,900,000 DA). USAID will fund technical assistance to advance reform of key economic policies that affect trade and investment, especially those that spur regional and product-specific competitiveness initiatives, develop niche markets for specialty agricultural exports, encourage small business development, and strengthen trade institutions. Technical assistance for trade capacity building will assist the Dominican Republic in preparing for bilateral and Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) negotiations and implementation. USAID will continue its assistance to promote energy sector reforms to provide sustainable electrical service and improve fiscal management, including increased reliance on the secondary securities market as an instrument for government financing and capital mobilization. In order to provide more stable and affordable electricity to communities, USAID-funded technical assistance will continue to expand and develop new energy partnerships for rural and peri-urban electrification. Principal contractors and grantees are Chemonics, Boston Institute for Developing Economies, and the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

Environmental resources preservation and protection (\$1,500,000 DA). USAID-funded technical assistance and training will promote formation of new public-private partnerships to protect the environment through co-management of protected areas and encourage adoption of clean production techniques. Technical assistance and training will also support continued development of environmental norms and standards and strengthen the public institutions charged with environmental management and protection at the national and local levels. Principal contractors and grantees are International Resources Group and the Nature Conservancy.

Private sector and community involvement in basic education (\$1,800,000 DA). USAID will continue to expand the number of private sector organizations working with communities in the adopt-a-school

program, which provides technical assistance to private companies and civil society organizations interested in improving the quality of basic education through school sponsorship and community involvement. An evaluation of USAID-funded "innovation" school sites will judge the impact of activities on the quality of education, evaluate merits and shortcomings, demonstrate concrete procedures for conducting evaluations, and train a small cadre of education evaluation professionals in the Dominican Republic. USAID support to the Global Food for Education Initiative and grants to nongovernmental organizations will help link communities with schools in education improvement efforts. Primary contractors and grantees are State University of New York, Falconbridge Foundation, and the World Bank Institute.

FY 2005 Program:

Competitiveness policies (\$2,979,000 DA). USAID plans to continue its assistance to improve tourism competitiveness, expand markets for niche market agricultural exports (a sector traditionally served by small and medium businesses that employ the Dominican poor), encourage small business development, and strengthen trade institutions. As assistance to prepare the Dominican Republic for docking with the Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) and FTAA negotiations phases out, USAID plans to focus on assisting public and private sector entities to implement the new agreements. USAID expects to continue technical assistance to improve internal debt management, including increased reliance on secondary markets as a means of government financing and capital mobilization. USAID plans to continue to fund technical assistance to further expand and develop new energy partnerships for rural electrification. Principal contractors and grantees would remain the same.

Environmental resources preservation and protection (\$1,500,000 DA). USAID plans to continue funding technical assistance and training programs to further strengthen environmental institutions and management, develop environmental norms and standards, and strengthen the public institutions charged with environmental management and protection at the national and local levels. Principal contractors and grantees would remain the same.

Private sector and community involvement in basic education (\$1,800,000 DA). USAID plans to continue the adopt-a-school program by expanding the number private sector/community alliances, principally in urban areas. USAID also plans to help develop and implement use of education quality indicators (e.g., changes in enrollment, attendance, and retention) to improve educational management. Principal contractors and grantees would remain the same.

Performance and Results: In FY 2003, USAID established three new collaborative competitiveness initiatives, bringing the total number to nine. Competitiveness initiatives are strategic business alliances in discrete geographic and sectoral areas that lead to more productive investments; for example, three initiatives bring together hotels and local business owners in three of the Dominican Republic's most modern tourist destinations. Also in FY 2003, six public schools were adopted through the school sponsorship program, three partnerships were established for rural electrification projects, and USAID established several municipal environmental units and provided environmental training for local government officials. Municipal environmental units are established in collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment and in accordance with the 2000 Environmental Law to assist municipalities in adopting ordinances that suitably adapt national environmental standards to local needs and problem diagnosis.

Expected end-of-program results include key economic policy reforms that lead to sustainable economic growth, especially in sectors that employ the Dominican poor; a better informed and proactive business community more competitively engaged in the global economy; enhanced national export capability and an increase in trade opportunities; electricity in rural and peri-urban areas that is affordable, reliable and community-managed; more economic opportunities in economically disadvantaged and isolated areas; national parks that are better protected and managed with community participation; national and municipal institutions and officials that are better prepared to formulate and implement environmental policy; students in selected schools who are prepared to compete in a global economy and participate in democratic processes; and increased civil society and community participation in competitiveness, trade, environment and education reform activities. USAID anticipates that these efforts will help sustain economic growth and reduce poverty by the end of the strategy period in 2007.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Dominican Republic
Program Title:	Consolidating Democracy and Improving Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	517-009
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$3,364,000 DA; \$3,000,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$2,739,000 DA; \$3,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2002
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2007

Summary: USAID's program to strengthen democracy in the Dominican Republic includes support for the following: a more representative and effective electoral system; a more democratic political party system with effective civil society involvement; strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights; and enhanced public sector anti-corruption systems.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Electoral system reform (\$590,000 DA). Through grants to civil society organizations, USAID will support activities that: promote more issue-oriented campaigns; implement public voter information and education programs; promote electoral reform through regional roundtables, conferences, and preparation of a proposal for changes to the Central Electoral Board; and enhance civil society capacity to improve and monitor administration of the 2004 national elections. Principal grantee is Participación Ciudadana.

Representative and accountable government (\$1,410,000 DA). Through grants to civil society organizations, USAID will help facilitate reform of political parties, including their legal frameworks and leadership selection processes. USAID will fund activities that: advance creation and/or strengthening of municipal and national citizens coalitions that monitor performance of elected officials; promote educational programs that contribute to formation of a more representative and accountable political leadership; and lead to equal gender representation among elected officials. Principal grantee is Participación Ciudadana.

Justice system personnel and institutions (\$1,400,000 DA, \$1,355,000 ESF). To ensure effective implementation of the Criminal Procedures Code (CPC), scheduled to take effect in September 2004, USAID will fund technical assistance and training for judges, prosecutors, and public defense lawyers. In addition, USAID will fund grants to civil society organizations to advocate for constitutional, human rights, and judicial institutional policy reform, as well as the transparent selection of a national ombudsman. Principal contractor is DPK Consulting and principal grantee is Foundation for Institutional and Justice (FINJUS).

Public sector anticorruption systems (\$1,645,000 ESF). USAID will fund technical assistance, training, and financial support to civil society organizations, including the recently formed anticorruption coalition, to monitor the Government of Dominican Republic's progress in implementing the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (IACC). USAID will advocate for passage of an anticorruption legislative agenda and monitor the judicial proceedings of the Banco Intercontinental (Baninter) and other bank fraud cases to advocate for fair and transparent processes. USAID will fund technical assistance and training courses for the judiciary, as well as oversight, investigative, and control agencies to strengthen their institutional and managerial capacity to perform investigations and prosecute fraud and corruption. This assistance validates and advances implementation of the Dominican Republic National Anti-Corruption Plan. The principal contractor is DPK Consulting and principal grantees are FINJUS and Participación Ciudadana.

FY 2005 Program:

Electoral system reform (\$593,000 DA). Following the 2004 presidential election, USAID plans to fund civil society programs that advocate for electoral reform. Principal grantee would remain the same.

Representative and accountable government (\$1,428,000 DA). To make political parties more democratic, USAID plans to support civil society public information, education, and advocacy efforts for constitutional and political party reform. Planned activities will also help foster changes in the public attitude regarding the respective roles of political parties, government, and citizens, and support education and advocacy programs to achieve balanced gender representation in elected positions. Principal grantee would remain the same.

Justice system personnel and institutions (\$1,479,000 DA, \$2,355,000 ESF). USAID plans to continue technical assistance to justice sector actors to ensure successful implementation of the CPC and improve the effectiveness of justice sector institutions. USAID-funded training will strengthen the capacity of the Public Ministry and improve court management procedures and administrative systems. To support further development of alternative dispute resolution systems and educate citizens on gaining better access to justice and respect for rule of law, USAID plans to support civil society efforts to assess and advocate for rule of law, justice sector, and police reforms. Principal contractor and grantee would remain the same.

Public sector anticorruption systems (\$1,645,000 ESF). USAID expects to continue technical assistance, training, and support for government and civil society organizations implementing the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (IACC) and the National Anti-Corruption Plan. Planned activities include assisting government agencies responsible for oversight, investigative, and control functions to strengthen their institutional and managerial capacity, as well as support civil society organizations to monitor corruption cases and government compliance with the IACC. In addition, USAID plans to support civil society efforts to advocate for an anticorruption legislative agenda. Principal contractor and grantees would remain the same.

Performance and Results: In FY 2003, USAID helped the Government of the Dominican Republic establish a public defenders program and select and train 14 public defenders to provide access to justice for poor and disenfranchised populations. USAID provided technical assistance to the Public Ministry and the National Congress to approve the legal framework for a career civil service for prosecutors and begin its implementation. USAID helped civil society establish an active anticorruption coalition and to select more than 6,000 presidential election poll watchers who will be trained before the May 2004 presidential election.

By program completion, the electoral and political party systems will be more representative and effective, strengthened by civil society participation. The judiciary will be more independent and professional, the judicial process will be more efficient and effective, and citizens, especially the poor and disenfranchised, will have greater access to justice. The judiciary will more capably and transparently handle complex fraud and corruption cases. Government ministries and regulatory or oversight entities will have a greater capacity to combat corruption, and civil society will be actively involved in oversight and advocacy for good governance.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Dominican Republic
Program Title:	Improved Health Services and Systems
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	517-010
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$13,850,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$12,504,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2002
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2007

Summary: The health program increases access to and utilization of improved quality health services in the Dominican Republic. Funding will support: HIV/AIDS prevention and care services; tuberculosis/directly observed therapy (DOTS) services; reproductive health and family planning services; the national vaccination program; rural community management of potable water systems; health care decentralization; and health sector reform.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation (\$6,160,000 CSH). USAID will fund a comprehensive set of HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation programs including: consolidation of 74 voluntary HIV/AIDS counseling and testing centers; programs to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS (MTCT); expansion of treatment, care, and support services for persons living with HIV/AIDS; and activities to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on orphans and vulnerable children and their families. USAID will support HIV/AIDS prevention through the "ABC" approach (abstinence, be faithful and condom usage) and fund a condom social marketing program. USAID will fund training and technical assistance for more than 60 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to improve the quality and availability of services for persons living with HIV/AIDS. USAID will expand the DOTS (tuberculosis treatment) strategy nationwide and integrate tuberculosis services into HIV/AIDS voluntary counseling and testing centers, MTCT prevention programs, and community- and home-based care facilities. Principal contractors are Family Health International (FHI), Abt Associates (Abt) (sub), and ALEPH (sub).

Reproductive health services (\$2,100,000 CSH). USAID will continue to provide financial and technical assistance to three local family planning NGOs (Profamilia, MUDE, and ADOPLAFAM) to enable them to provide quality reproductive health services to poor and vulnerable population groups while becoming financially viable institutions. USAID will also fund an external evaluation of this activity to determine future directions. In the public sector, USAID will fund technical assistance to improve the quality of maternal health and birthing services in the two major maternity hospitals and five municipal "feeder" hospitals in Santo Domingo, as well as two regional hospitals. Assistance will improve medical students' obstetric/maternal health rotation to strengthen these skills in future physicians. Principal contractors are FHI (prime), Abt (sub), and ALEPH (sub).

Child survival services (\$500,000 CSH). USAID will continue to focus on two important areas of the government's National Vaccination Program, which seeks to fully vaccinate children under the age of five from the most common childhood diseases: 1) strengthening the geographic coverage and incidence of routine vaccinations (including the cold chain, by supplying approximately 40 refrigerators in rural clinics); and 2) community mobilization. Community mobilization supports sustainability by involving the community in announcing, promoting and encouraging its members to take children to the vaccination post, usually a public health clinic or hospital. In water and sanitation, USAID will continue working with the National Water Authority to strengthen the total community participation model, which focuses on mobilizing community involvement to achieve sustainability for rural water and sanitation programs.

USAID supports the development of a network of water committees as advocates for this model, and will continue to train technical personnel from NGO partners on behavior change who can act as community consultants on how to use clean water and latrines effectively - such as washing hands, cleaning children's hands, and washing and cleaning food. Additionally, USAID will provide financial assistance for a water and sanitation revolving fund for educational materials. Principal contractors are FHI (prime), Abt (sub), ALEPH (sub), and Environmental Health Project (prime).

Health sector reform (\$3,200,000 CSH). During FY 2004, the 17 demonstration projects laying the foundation for health sector reform - including 49 primary care clinics, 14 public hospitals, five provincial health directorates and the new social security institutions - will be in full implementation. These demonstration projects help identify, develop, and implement appropriate solutions to the management problems facing health care institutions in the eastern part of the DR. Use of these management tools will enable health care institutions use limited resources more efficiently, thus improving access to and quality of services. USAID will support the start-up of the family health insurance system by assisting with enrollment of approximately 150,000 poor Dominicans, who will then be entitled to a basic package of quality health services. USAID will provide technical assistance and computerized programs to help identify eligible families. Additionally, two new cohorts for the graduate program in social security health services management will begin; these and 30 additional participants in the program will form a critical mass to help lead the health sector reform process. USAID will also fund an evaluation of the impact of its health sector reform strategy. The principal contractor is Abt Associates.

FY 2005 Program:

HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation (\$6,160,000 CSH). USAID expects to further strengthen and expand HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment services and improve tuberculosis detection and cure rates. FHI will remain the prime contractor.

Reproductive health services (\$2,100,000 CSH). USAID plans to continue to support improvement of maternal health services in the nine participating hospitals as described above. Support to the NGOs (described above) is contingent upon recommendations of the external evaluation. FHI will remain the prime contractor. All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City policy.

Child survival services (\$500,000 CSH). USAID expects to continue programs that strengthen routine coverage and supervision of the vaccination program as well as the data collection process. USAID plans to continue to support the total community participation model in new rural water systems as well as activities that promote behavior changes to improve hygiene. FHI will remain the prime contractor.

Health sector reform (\$3,200,000 CSH). An evaluation of the impact of USAID's health sector reform strategy will help define follow-on activities. A new implementation mechanism will be identified early in FY 2005 and contracts may be recompeted.

Performance and Results: USAID-supported programs continue to help improve health indicators. According to the 2002 Demographic and Health Survey, infant mortality dropped from 47 deaths per 1000 births (in 1996) to 31; maternal mortality fell from an estimated 229 deaths per 100,000 live births (1996) to 178; the total fertility rate is now 3.0 children per woman (from 3.2 in 1996); and the contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods) is 65.8% (up from 59.2% in 1996). The HIV seroprevalence rate is estimated at 1.0% of the adult population.

With continued progress, USAID expects that by FY 2007, tuberculosis detection and cure rates should reach 85% and 75% respectively; 80% of HIV-infected pregnant women will participate in the MTCT prevention program; the vaccinate rate for the diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus immunization series will reach 80%; and 80% of the poor population in the eastern region will have access to health care services. As a result, USAID expects that (as measured by the 2007 Demographic and Health Survey), the HIV prevalence rate will remain stable at 1%; infant mortality will remain at 31 (or may drop slightly); the total fertility rate will drop to 2.9; and maternal mortality will be significantly reduced.

Dominican Republic PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	9,532	12,508	12,700	11,354
Development Assistance	6,450	8,631	10,982	8,324
Economic Support Fund	2,300	3,000	2,982	3,000
Total Program Funds	18,282	24,139	26,664	22,678

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
517-002 Basic Health Care				
CSH	1,932	0	0	0
517-003 Democracy Consolidation and Better Governance				
DA	700	0	0	0
517-007 Policy Reform				
DA	575	0	0	0
ESF	600	0	0	0
517-008 Economic Growth				
DA	2,375	6,369	7,618	5,584
517-009 Consolidating Democracy and Improving Governance				
DA	2,800	2,262	3,364	2,740
ESF	1,700	3,000	2,982	3,000
517-010 Improved Health Services and Systems				
CSH	7,600	12,508	12,700	11,354

Mission Director,
Elena Brineman