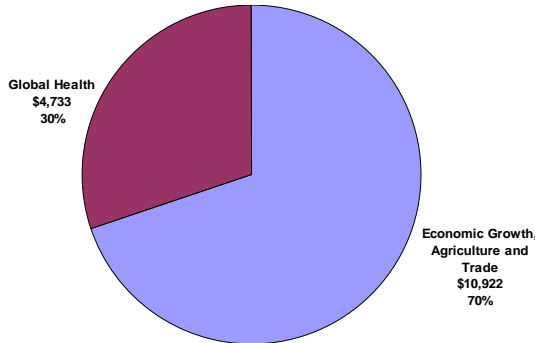
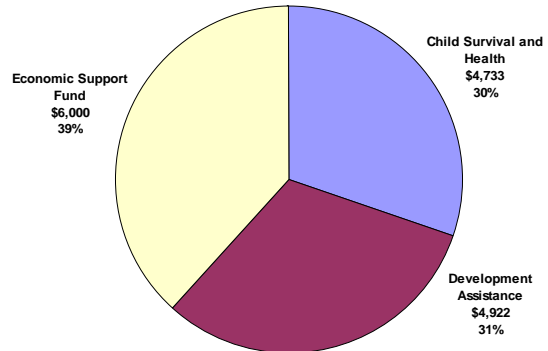


# Caribbean Regional Program

**FY 2006 Assistance by Sector**



**FY 2006 Assistance by Account**



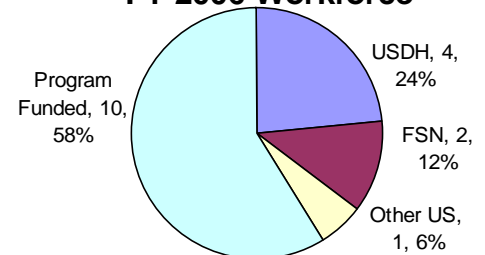
## Objectives and Budget

Objective	SO Number	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Improved Business Environment-Int'l Standards	538-004	2,839		
Improved Environmental Management	538-005	883		
Increased Efficiency of Legal Systems	538-006	1,002		
Enhanced Caribbean Response to the HIV/AIDS crisis	538-008	2,013		
Open Trade	538-009	2,949	8,755	10,922
HIV/AIDS	538-010	3,016	4,695	4,733
Disaster Rehabilitation and Preparedness	538-011		42,287	
Transfer -- ESF		2,584	5,952	
<b>Total (in thousands of dollars)</b>		<b>15,286</b>	<b>61,689</b>	<b>15,655</b>

## Administrative Expenses and Workforce

Administrative Expenses	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Mission Allocation	572	586	601
USDH Salaries & Benefits		536	548
Program Funds	495,353	495,353	495,353
<b>Total (in thousands of dollars)</b>	<b>495,925</b>	<b>496,475</b>	<b>496,502</b>

**FY 2006 Workforce**



**Mission Director:** Karen Turner

## Caribbean Regional Program

**The Development Challenge:** The Caribbean Region consists of 23 relatively small independent islands, dependent territories, and sovereign states. Their small size, isolation from markets, susceptibility to natural disasters, and general ecological vulnerability make the Caribbean a special case for development. A loss of trade preferences for key crops such as bananas and sugar and limited economic diversification are contributing to decreased economic growth throughout the eastern Caribbean region. Tourism and remittances are now the largest sources of growth in the region. In 2003, Trinidad and Tobago and Grenada led the region in economic growth with rates of 6.7% and 5.7%, respectively. Growth in the other islands ranged between 1% and 2% and economic activity in Guyana contracted in 2003. The decreased growth in the region, coupled with limited confidence among the island nations that they can compete successfully in an open trade environment, is contributing to slowness in recognizing and seizing the opportunities that an open trade environment can provide. Instead, a preference for retaining "special and differential status" is impeding the ability of the countries to outline a clear course of action to achieve a more competitive posture for effective participation in the global marketplace.

On the social side, more than 440,000 people are living with HIV in the Caribbean, including 53,000 who were newly infected in 2004. The Caribbean region has the second highest regional HIV prevalence rate in the world, second only to sub-Saharan Africa. Women in the 15-24 age group are being infected at a significantly faster rate than men in the same age range and AIDS has become the leading cause of death for both men and women aged 15-24. The spread of HIV/AIDS is being aided by stigma and discrimination which keep the disease underground and discourage persons from being tested and seeking treatment. Significant mobility of the region's peoples suggests that a truly regional approach to combating HIV/AIDS, coupled with selective national level interventions, is essential for success. Limited surveillance data at the national and regional levels impede targeting of assistance that would ensure the greatest impact in slowing the spread of HIV/AIDS. Unless the region's response to HIV/AIDS becomes better coordinated and targeted, HIV/AIDS will become an ever increasing threat to the region's population and sustainable development goals.

Other problems are no less significant. Reduced economic growth as a result of diminished competitiveness of traditional sectors is contributing to increasing fiscal deficits in the region and unsustainable debt burdens. Governments are less able to make the social investments to thwart upward trends in crime and violence and unemployment and vulnerability to drug trafficking and related corruption. Tourism is the backbone for the region's economic vitality; yet its success threatens the region's precious natural resources which attract tourists to the region in the first place.

By virtue of their geographic location, small size and topography, the countries of the region are inherently susceptible to a wide range of natural disasters (some on an annual basis), including hurricanes, flooding, landslides, and earthquakes. In September 2004, Hurricane Ivan devastated Grenada and caused millions of dollars of damage to Jamaica, the Bahamas and the Cayman Islands. Later, Dominica and Trinidad were shaken by sizeable earthquakes. Although the region has always been vulnerable to these natural hazards, the catastrophic effect of Hurricane Ivan in the region was a sharp reminder of the importance of increased attention to disaster risk reduction and mitigation as an integral component of economic planning and development plans.

The Caribbean region is taking a number of steps to overcome some of the challenges noted above. This includes supporting the creation of a Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME) starting in 2005 as an essential factor into achieving the economies of scale that will enable the countries of the region to compete more effectively in the global marketplace. Most of the countries in the region have deep-rooted democratic institutions and score among the upper half of all countries on most measures of good governance. Nevertheless, maintaining good

governance is an increasing challenge, especially in the areas of accountability, corruption, and rule of law. Crime, exacerbated by diminished growth and unemployment, especially among young people, is a serious and growing problem throughout the region.

U.S. strategic goals in the Caribbean derive from its geographic proximity to the United States; homeland security concerns; and the threat from transnational crime and drugs in the region. The small countries of the region are important partners for trade, health, and education issues, as well as for promoting democracy in the hemisphere. They are also working closely with the United States to address issues related to drug trafficking, migrant smuggling, and financial crime, in order to mutually enhance security throughout the region.

**The USAID Program:** USAID's Caribbean Regional Program (CRP) is designed to help the region become globally competitive both in trade and in quality of life such that its citizens can find sufficient opportunities in their home country and/or region to mitigate the significant migration trend of many of the best skilled in these societies. USAID focuses its limited resources on two of the most urgent challenges facing the islands: the need to become competitive and participate more effectively in an open trade environment and to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS throughout the region.

The program's first objective, Region Positioned to Succeed in an Open Trade Environment, includes activities that will help targeted business sectors in the region meet the requirements for successful participation in the global marketplace. In addition it also aims to help reduce constraints to small business growth and development, identify and leverage market opportunities, as well as strengthen the legal and environmental frameworks to support open trade and sustained growth. The program's second objective, Enhanced Regional Response to the Caribbean HIV/AIDS Epidemic, will help improve the availability and use of accurate reliable information on the disease; increase the numbers of health care providers and public health professionals with specialty training in HIV; and increase access to and availability of critical HIV/AIDS services. As a result of the devastation in the region caused by Hurricane Ivan, especially in Grenada, a Special Objective entitled "More Secure Lives and Livelihoods for People in Grenada and other Caribbean Islands Affected by Hurricanes" was created and funded with supplemental \$42 million disaster assistance resources. This 12-month program will help the region recover, rebuild, and resume the path to sustainable development.

**Other Program Elements:** In addition to the resources requested in the program data sheets, the Caribbean region benefits from an initiative funded by USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance for activities to promote sustainable development through reduced risk and losses from natural hazards in the Caribbean. The Caribbean Regional Program also benefits from the Centers for Excellence in Teacher Training Presidential Initiative, which is funded by the Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean's Office of Regional Sustainable Development. The USAID Mission in Jamaica manages the Caribbean Center for Excellence in Teacher Training, which is strengthening the teaching of reading skills for grades 1-3 in six countries throughout the Caribbean, e.g., St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, Belize, and Jamaica, and contributes generally to the mission's efforts to strengthen the human resource base for the region's trade competitiveness.

**Other Donors:** Several bilateral donors are implementing programs that complement USAID's programs in the region. The Canadian Agency for International Development has a region-wide program which focuses on competitiveness, trade policy, financial sector reform, institutional strengthening, disaster management, and HIV/AIDS. The British Department for International Development has programs in the region to help reduce poverty, fight HIV/AIDS, and meet the challenges of globalization. The European Union (EU) provides significant resources for agricultural adjustment and development as well as other private sector development. Japan, France, China and Kuwait, among others, also provide bilateral economic assistance to the region.

Several UN agencies are also providing assistance to the region, primarily in health and combating HIV/AIDS, constitutional reform, and disaster management. The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and the World Bank are the principal financial institutions engaged in the region. Through their various loan and grant programs, both organizations finance roads, transportation, education, disaster management, and poverty reduction. The Inter-American Development Bank also has programs in a few of the larger countries, but reaches the smaller ones through the CDB.

## Caribbean Regional Program PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	4,233	4,029	4,695	4,733
Development Assistance	8,775	6,281	5,779	4,922
Economic Support Fund	2,500	4,976	8,928	6,000
ESF - Wartime Supplemental	500	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	42,287	0
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>16,008</b>	<b>15,286</b>	<b>61,689</b>	<b>15,655</b>

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

538-004 Improved Business Environment-Int'l Standards				
DA	5,283	1,979	0	0
ESF	1,000	860	0	0
538-005 Improved Environmental Management				
DA	2,509	883	0	0
538-006 Increased Efficiency of Legal Systems				
DA	983	470	0	0
ESF	0	532	0	0
538-008 Enhanced Caribbean Response to the HIV/AIDS crisis				
CSH	4,233	2,013	0	0
ESF	1,500	0	0	0
ESF - Wartime Supplemental	500	0	0	0
538-009 Open Trade				
DA	0	2,949	5,779	4,922
ESF	0	0	2,976	6,000
538-010 HIV/AIDS				
CSH	0	2,016	4,695	4,733
ESF	0	1,000	0	0
538-011 Disaster Rehabilitation and Preparedness				
IDA	0	0	42,287	0
TRANSFER				
ESF	0	2,584	5,952	0

Mission Director,  
Karen Turner

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Caribbean Regional Program
<b>Program Title:</b>	Open Trade
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	538-009
<b>Status:</b>	New in FY 2005
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$5,779,000 DA; \$2,976,000 ESF
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$4,922,000 DA; \$6,000,000 ESF
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2005
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2009

**Summary:** USAID's new strategy will help position the Caribbean region to succeed in an open trade environment, accelerate and sustain economic growth, and thus measurably improve the quality of life for the people of the region. The geographic scope of this regional program is the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) member states, with special focus on the six countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). USAID will assist the countries to integrate the region into a single market economy and to become more competitive actors in regional and global markets. In order to ensure that the economies of the island nations are ready to compete globally, USAID activities will help reduce policy and other constraints to business development and growth, help business sectors leverage market opportunities, and develop strategies to increase the region's competitiveness. Loans by private financial institutions supported by loan guarantees through the Development Credit Authority (DCA) mechanism will stimulate the creation of new enterprises and expansion of existing businesses. USAID's strategy will also ensure that the natural resources used to support economic activities in the region are soundly managed and protected and that disaster risk reduction and mitigation concepts are explicitly integrated into the region's economic planning and implementation.

This program consists of three major components which will help to position the Caribbean region to succeed in an open trade environment. Underlying USAID's program are the basic tenets that activities must effectively address sustainability issues, foster private sector-led growth, be responsive to market forces, and include risk reduction measures to mitigate potential catastrophic damage to the region's capital investments.

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

**FY 2005 Program:** Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$3,000,000 DA, \$375,000 ESF). USAID will provide expert technical assistance and specialized training to countries and to the CARICOM Secretariat to help bring the Caribbean Single Market Economy (CSME) into operational reality and to increase national and regional capacities to participate effectively in trade negotiations, particularly those related to the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). Activities under this component will help build public awareness and support for a regional single market economy and greater openness to free trade. In addition, USAID assistance will facilitate the completion of legal and taxation frameworks for the CSME. USAID will fund technical assistance to modernize critical commercial laws that are most relevant to fostering trade and enhancing competitiveness and are identified as priorities by the private sector. Contractors and grantees to be determined through competition.

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$1,279,000 DA, \$2,600,000 ESF) This component will foster a vigorous private sector role in identifying and resolving constraints to business, developing a more competitive business environment in the region and improving the response of firms to regional and global market demands. The USAID program will provide business development expertise to help identify opportunities in new business sectors that will increase the

diversification of exports, enable more competitive industries to emerge, and improve business services. The program will address constraints to the development of the labor market. Businesses will be able to expand and new private investment will also increase through loans made possible by loan guarantees under a Development Credit Authority (DCA) mechanism with regional banks. USAID intends to transfer \$500,000 in DA to DCA in FY 2005. Contractors and grantees to be determined through competition.

Improve Economy Policy and Governance (\$1,506,000 DA). USAID's program will identify and address trade-related environmental issues, as well as disaster risk reduction measures that negatively impact the region's sustainable capacity for trade. For example, the program will effect changes in the relationship between government and the construction and insurance industries to help facilitate legal enforcement of building codes that could dramatically reduce hurricane damage to physical structures. The extreme severity of hurricane damage in the region in 2004 makes this an opportune time to address the issue. Consequently, USAID will marshal forces with CARICOM and its member states, technocrats, insurance and banking representatives to ensure that disaster risk reduction becomes a national and regional priority with a specific agenda for implementation. Contractors and grantees to be determined through competition.

**FY 2006 Program:** Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$3,000,000 DA, \$375,000 ESF). USAID will continue to provide technical assistance and specialized training to the region in this critical year when the major trade agreements including the FTAA, the World Trade Organization, and the Economic Partnerships Agreements with the European Union should be entering into force or the negotiations far advanced. In addition, 2006 will be a benchmark year for the CSME as the region seeks to have a common market in place and then to move ahead on a critical path to a common economy by 2007/2008. USAID also will provide additional technical assistance and specialized training to make CARICOM's legislative drafting facility self-sufficient. Contractors and grantees to be determined.

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$1,279,000 DA, \$2,601,000 ESF). The USAID program will continue to emphasize diversification and development of clusters and industries rather than assisting individual firms. Business development activities will focus on preparing the region to maximize the economic benefits from hosting the Cricket World Cup in 2007. USAID-funded activities will also contribute to the upgrading of labor skills in the region by strengthening the private sector's role in delivering workforce training skills. USAID programs will ensure that the private sector will have available relevant economic and trade data to make informed business and investment decisions. A limited number of policy studies will identify remaining constraints to the movement of persons, capital, goods and other factors of production across the region. Contractors and grantees to be determined.

Improve Economy Policy and Governance (\$1,500,000 DA) The program will continue to support the strengthening of regional trade in environment issues as well continue with initiatives focusing on ensuring that the island states are able to better withstand natural disasters. Activities related to ensuring that disaster risk reduction measures are legislated and enforced will be pursued. Contractors and grantees to be determined.

**Performance and Results:** This program will begin in 2005. By the end of the strategy, the Caribbean region will have transitioned to a single market economy and will be successfully competing in an open trade environment. Positive economic growth trends will have accelerated in the region and the majority of the population will experience measurable improvements in their quality of life. These positive trends will be sustained by a favorable environment for business and private-sector led growth. The island nations' vulnerabilities to economic, environmental and physical risks will be reduced as disaster risk reduction and mitigation take a prominent place in national and regional economic planning and implementation.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

### Caribbean Regional Program

	DA	ESF
538-009 Open Trade		
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>		
Obligations	2,243	0
Expenditures	0	0
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>		
Obligations	2,243	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	2,243	0
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>		
Obligations	5,779	2,976
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>		
Obligations	5,779	2,976
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>		
Obligations	4,922	6,000
Future Obligations	32,479	9,000
Est. Total Cost	45,423	17,976



## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Caribbean Regional Program
<b>Program Title:</b>	HIV/AIDS
<b>Pillar:</b>	Global Health
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	538-010
<b>Status:</b>	New in FY 2004
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$4,695,000 CSH
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$4,733,000 CSH
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2004
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2009

**Summary:** USAID's program will build on previous interventions to achieve measurable impact on increasing risk reduction practices to prevent transmission of HIV/AIDS and to expand access to and use of HIV prevention, treatment and care services. The geographic focus is primarily the nine sovereign island nations not served directly by one of the four USAID bilateral missions in Haiti, Guyana, Dominican Republic, and Jamaica. Due to the high degree of mobility and inter-island migration within the Caribbean region, USAID will carry out its regional HIV program in coordination with USAID bilateral countries with particular emphasis on highly mobile populations. This will ensure broad and comprehensive USAID programming in HIV/AIDS throughout the Caribbean's sovereign nations. Given the relatively low prevalence of HIV in the general population on many islands but double digit rates among vulnerable populations, a special focus of the new strategy will be to target activities to most at-risk and vulnerable populations, including people living with HIV/AIDS. In addition, due to the highly stigmatized environment surrounding HIV in the Caribbean, a cross cutting theme of the new strategy will focus on reducing stigma and discrimination. USAID continues to plan activities in close collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control, including working on a joint U.S. Government strategy.

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

**FY 2005 Program:** Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$4,686,000 CSH). Technical assistance will be provided to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) or other informal networks to target prevention and behavior change interventions focused on most-at-risk-populations in select countries.

Activities will include community-based and national scale prevention efforts focused primarily on most-at-risk populations within each island nation. A special emphasis will be placed on identifying high-risk settings or "hot spots", including highly mobile transient points. Integrated within these activities will be referral mechanisms to prevention, care, treatment, and support services. The emphasis will be on achieving results in terms of behavior change and, ultimately, reductions in HIV infection.

USAID activities aimed at boosting use of prevention and treatment services will include increasing the number of trained counselors providing counseling and testing services, training clinical health care providers in the prevention of mother-to-child transmission services, and the care and treatment of HIV-infected patients, including the use of anti-retroviral medications. A regional network of training centers, called the Caribbean HIV/AIDS Regional Training (CHART) Initiative, has been established to increase capacity throughout the region in a cost-efficient manner. These centers will be used as the framework for all training activities under the new strategy. All training will include the cross-cutting theme of reducing stigma and discrimination. If funding allows, focused technical assistance will be provided at a sub-regional and national level to ensure logistics and delivery systems are functioning to facilitate availability of adequate supply of drugs (particularly anti-retrovirals and drugs for opportunistic infections) and health

commodities and supplies (particularly HIV test kits).

USAID will also focus activities on enhancing the enabling environment for an HIV/AIDS regional response. The Caribbean region is unique in that regional organizations, structures and policy dialogue forums are actively functioning to coordinate and target all HIV resources coming into the region, to develop and reform laws and policies, and to program regional activities. Under the new strategy, activities to enhance the current environment for HIV programming across the region will include support to improve both regional and national level HIV surveillance and monitoring and evaluation systems, establish new laws and reform existing laws related to HIV/AIDS, and a multi-media regional campaign on stigma and discrimination. This support will be provided to the already established regional organizations focusing in these areas. The Caribbean region recently submitted and received approval for a regional application to the Global Fund on AIDS, TB and Malaria, and specific support will be provided to ensure these funds are targeted towards the most appropriate regional interventions and that high performance is achieved.

Implementation of these activities will be through USAID's partner, the International HIV/AIDS Alliance (IHAA), the University of North Carolina, and the University of Washington.

**FY 2006 Program:** Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$4,733,000 CSH). USAID will continue to strengthen NGO capacity in the eastern Caribbean through provision of technical assistance to NGOs or other informal networks to target prevention and behavior change interventions in most-at-risk-populations. Participatory assessment and mobilization of key populations in four additional countries will be followed by programs designed and tailored for each country. Grants will be given to groups that target prevention interventions to high risk groups and the involvement of people living with HIV/AIDS. Technical assistance workshops will be conducted to assist NGOs to develop advocacy plans in support of making health services for sexually transmitted infections and voluntary counseling and testing more friendly to marginalized populations. Distribution of condoms as well as condom social marketing activities will continue.

USAID's program to increase the use of prevention and treatment services will continue to strengthen National Training Centers as well as the Regional Coordinating Unit of the Caribbean HIV/AIDS Regional Training (CHART) initiative. A cadre of locally-based trainers in each center will begin to be developed in order to ensure the transfer of knowledge to local providers. A cross-cutting theme will be the reduction of stigma and discrimination especially among health-care workers. An overall business plan for the entire CHART initiative will be finalized by the end of 2006.

To further enhance the enabling environment for an HIV/AIDS regional response, USAID will continue to work with the Centers for Disease Control and other local and regional partners on establishing and consolidating the "Three Ones" (one coordinating body, one monitoring and evaluation plan, and one strategic framework) in the Caribbean region. Country-level technical assistance in monitoring and evaluation will continue with the aim of standardizing national systems across the region. USAID will continue to work with the Caribbean Regional Epidemiology Center (CAREC) as well as national AIDS programs on strengthening surveillance capacity.

Implementers are the same as above.

**Performance and Results:** This is a new program with no performance data to report yet. By the end of the strategy period, the region will have achieved an increase in risk reduction behaviors among most at risk and vulnerable populations; greater access to and use of voluntary counseling and testing services, prevention of mother-to-child transmission services, anti-retroviral treatment for HIV, and treatment for opportunistic infections related to HIV; and increased access to and use of community-based support services for those living with HIV/AIDS and their families, particularly vulnerable children and orphans. In addition, national level

surveillance and monitoring and evaluation systems will have been strengthened and countries will be reporting accurately on the globally agreed to HIV/AIDS indicators requested annually by UNAIDS. Through law reform and regional stigma campaigns, discrimination will have been reduced particularly in the workplace and clinical care setting.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

### Caribbean Regional Program

538-010 HIV/AIDS	CSH	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>		
Obligations	2,016	1,000
Expenditures	0	0
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>		
Obligations	2,016	1,000
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	2,016	1,000
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>		
Obligations	4,695	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>		
Obligations	4,695	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>		
Obligations	4,733	0
Future Obligations	6,056	0
Est. Total Cost	17,500	1,000

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Caribbean Regional Program
<b>Program Title:</b>	Disaster Rehabilitation and Preparedness
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	538-011
<b>Status:</b>	New in FY 2005
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$42,287,000 IDA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$0
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2005
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2005

**Summary:** The 2004 hurricane season was a particularly active one for the Caribbean region, culminating in Hurricane Ivan, which left in its wake immense destruction on a number of islands, including Grenada, which was unprepared for its strength and subsequent devastation. The storm directly affected 100% of the population and damaged over 90% of homes. Estimated damages on the island were nearly twice the national gross domestic product (GDP). Grenada's capacity to respond to the disaster and finance its recovery was virtually non-existent. In October 2004, the U.S. Congress approved \$100 million of International Disaster Assistance (IDA) supplemental funding for hurricane recovery efforts in the Caribbean. The programs that have been developed to utilize these funds will restore people's livelihoods and shelter while reducing vulnerabilities to similar events in the future. Although the primary focus is on Grenada, bilateral assistance is being provided to the Bahamas, Tobago, and a regional risk mitigation initiative is being carried out with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

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

**FY 2005 Program:** Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor during Periods of Stress (\$32,337,382 IDA) USAID's Hurricane Reconstruction and Recovery Program on the island of Grenada aims to restore people's livelihood and shelter while reducing vulnerabilities to similar events in the future. It focuses on three key areas: community revitalization, business and agriculture rehabilitation, and school rehabilitation and resupply.

USAID's community revitalization effort uses an approach that maximizes local ownership of and participation in the program as well as facilitates community-based income opportunities. Activities include housing repairs, new housing construction, repair of tourist sites and attractions, repair of community centers, and repair of water and sanitation works. The self-help housing repair and new housing construction activities will restore houses to pre-hurricane or better conditions and are in compliance with local building codes and hurricane resistance standards.

The business and agriculture rehabilitation initiative works to restore the livelihoods of those affected by the hurricane. USAID's programs are rapidly rehabilitating the agricultural, agri-business, fishery, and tourism sectors. The program provides vocational skills training and apprenticeships to hurricane affected persons to help them obtain much needed employment. USAID also provides technical assistance and access to credit to small and medium-sized businesses to revitalize local economic activity.

The school rehabilitation and resupply activity focuses on the repair, rehabilitation, and resupply of a more than 12 public schools, including 9 schools that participate in the Centers for Excellence in Teacher Training (CETT) initiative.

USAID's implementing partners for these activities include the Planning and Development Collaborative International (PADCO), the CARANA Corporation, local non-governmental

organizations, grassroots community groups, and various ministries and offices within the Government of Grenada.

**Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$8,000,000 IDA):** Hurricane Ivan's winds and rain destroyed much of the productive capacity of the Grenadian economy, eliminating much of the Government of Grenada's (GOG) tax and revenue base. USAID funding helps the GOG to maintain key governmental operations in view of the significant revenue shortfall by assisting the government to pay various utility bills so that they can carry-out day-to-day business and provide key social services. USAID will also provide support to the GOG's Agency for Reconstruction and Development to ensure that it has the technical and managerial expertise needed to successfully fulfill its mandate to coordinate and oversee Grenada's recovery effort. Legal and financial advisory services are also being supported to help the GOG develop a debt restructuring plan. Partners include the GOG's Agency for Reconstruction and Development, Wingerts Consulting, the Ministry of Finance, a Grenadian audit and accounting firm, and others.

**Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$1,950,000 IDA):** Throughout the region, the housing sector was the most severely affected by the many storms of 2004, with aggregate losses in the hundreds of millions of dollars and thousands made homeless or left with homes in shambles. In Tobago, USAID supports efforts to stabilize vulnerable hillsides in order to mitigate further damage and destruction of houses and other community infrastructure, including roads, especially in underserved communities. In the Bahamas, USAID supports housing construction and community revitalization efforts. USAID's assistance to CARICOM is helping to spur risk reduction efforts as an integral part of disaster mitigation and sustainable development planning across the broader Caribbean. USAID's partners include PADCO, the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States Secretariat, the Caribbean Community Secretariat, and the Governments of Trinidad and Tobago and the Bahamas.

**FY 2006 Program:** No funds will be obligated in FY2006.

**Performance and Results:** This program began in early FY 2005 and will end on December 31, 2005. By the end of the program, more than 1675 damaged houses will have been repaired and an estimated 150 new houses will have been built, with approximately 5,750 people benefiting from new or repaired housing. More than 1,000 people will have received skills training in order to re-enter the work force. An estimated 200 small and medium-sized businesses will have received assistance and resumed operations. Grenadian children will have access to rehabilitated and well supplied classrooms. With disaster preparedness and mitigation firmly on the regional agenda, the region's vulnerability to catastrophic damage from hurricanes and other natural disaster, especially within the housing sector, will be significantly reduced.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

### Caribbean Regional Program

538-011 Disaster Rehabilitation and Preparedness	IDA
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>	
Obligations	42,287
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>	
Obligations	42,287
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>	
Obligations	0
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	42,287