

Haiti

The Development Challenge: With annual per capita income of less than \$400 and an average life expectancy of 53, Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere. Eighty out of 1,000 Haitian children never see their first birthday, and nearly half the population cannot read. As much as 80 percent of the population lives in poverty. The problems are compounded by a heavily eroded natural resource base and the spread of HIV/AIDS, which now afflicts more than 5% of the population. There are already some 163,000 AIDS orphans in the country.

The challenge has been exacerbated by political and economic upheaval tied to flawed parliamentary elections held in the summer of 2000. The political stalemate has dragged on for more than two years now, with growing civil unrest and a severe deterioration in the country's economic and security situation. Investment has been discouraged by a lack of confidence in both the political process and the ability of the state to uphold the rule of law. Human rights abuses and intimidation of the press have become routine, and a climate of impunity reigns. Prolonged drought in the country's northwest has added to the misery, and resulted in additional pressure for illegal migration, including to the United States.

Deteriorating conditions have led a number of international donors and financial institutions to either reduce their programs sharply (European Union, Inter-American Development Bank, bilaterals) or close them down altogether (World Bank), leaving USAID as the largest single donor, particularly in health. In September 2002, the Organization of American States (OAS), via resolution 822, imposed a number of stringent governance improvement requirements, but at the same time called for normalization of relations between Haiti and the international financial institutions. However, there are still formidable technical requirements that the Government of Haiti (GOH) must meet before new loans can be approved, including the payment of accumulated arrears, of which more than \$20 million is owed to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) alone.

The country's direction now depends on whether the government can establish a climate for free and fair elections in 2003 and secure the participation of Haiti's opposition parties, many of which boycotted the election of President Aristide in November 2000. In the meantime, USAID will continue with the programs described below, which are designed to meet the population's essential humanitarian needs, generate employment in a difficult economic environment, and strengthen civil society's ability to resist growing authoritarianism and lawlessness. U.S. interests in Haiti are to decrease narcotics trafficking, strengthen democracy, provide humanitarian assistance, and stem the flow of illegal migrants.

The USAID Program: USAID's program in Haiti has shifted away from support to government programs and toward direct involvement at the grass roots using local non-governmental organizations. In the place of previous programs aimed at strengthening the country's police and judiciary, for example, newer programs channel resources to private health care providers, farmer groups and agricultural exporters, private entities in the micro-enterprise sector, and local democracy and human rights groups. However, USAID still maintains some assistance to public institutions in the health sector, and is currently expanding this cooperation in HIV/AIDS, providing training, technical assistance, and certain supplies such as medicines and contraceptives.

In economic growth, USAID is fostering the production and export of high-value fruit and tree crops, yielding significant increases in household income for small farmers. Last year, these programs resulted in revenue improvements averaging more than 10% for about 35,000 farmers for targeted crops. In urban areas, USAID helped establish a viable and increasingly self-sustainable micro-lending industry. USAID is building on that base, which now numbers more than 70,000 micro-borrowers in USAID-supported microfinance institutions, to spread coverage in Haiti's vibrant, informal economy.

In democracy, USAID is providing critical training and other assistance, including some commodities, to civil society organizations, the independent media, and political parties. In FY 2002, USAID imported more than \$500,000 in equipment for approximately 40 independent community radio outlets scattered throughout Haiti. The equipment will be used this year to broadcast civic education messages being

developed under the same activity. In addition, programs to strengthen political parties will soon be getting underway in earnest. USAID is building coalitions for judicial reform and human rights among Haiti's many business associations, religious organizations and labor unions. All of these activities are designed to help Haitian society withstand increasing authoritarianism and lawlessness and demand greater accountability and better performance by the Haitian Government.

In health, USAID is seeking to broaden the impact of its current network of 26 local NGO service providers, which are reaching nearly 2.5 million people. Through the development of public-private partnerships and with additional CSH resources, USAID will expand coverage for maternal health, child health, family planning, and HIV/AIDS prevention in the coming year to reach an even larger proportion of the Haitian population. This expansion would also help establish common standards and protocols for use in both the public and the private sector.

In primary education, USAID has just concluded an activity focused on increasing pass rates in math and Creole using a "cluster school" approach. A new phase of the program is being designed to focus on "distance learning" using radio broadcasts, including from the community radio stations supported under the independent media program described above.

The P.L. 480 Title II food program is another key element of USAID's support for humanitarian needs in Haiti. Some food is distributed outright, formerly through school feeding programs but now principally through maternal-child health facilities located mainly in remote areas. This has been an important shift in the program, one that has ensured that U.S. food aid is reaching the neediest and most vulnerable Haitians, i.e., rural children under five and nursing and/or pregnant mothers. The bulk of the Title II food commodities is sold to local millers and the proceeds used to finance projects in health care (including assistance to orphans), primary education, and food production. These programs are managed by USAID's P.L. 480 cooperating sponsors, CARE International, Catholic Relief Services, Save the Children, and World Vision.

Other Program Elements: In addition to the bilateral program, USAID assistance includes scholarships, child survival and health, HIV/AIDS prevention, and remittance programs. Haiti is one of three countries in the Caribbean region receiving support under USAID's Cooperative Association of States for Scholarship (CASS) program. Managed out of the Bureau of Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT), this program provides annual funding for 30-40 Haitian students (at approximately \$38,000 each for two years) to attend long-term training programs in a variety of academic disciplines at U.S. universities. Another \$2.5 million is provided by USAID's Bureau for Global Health to fund Child Survival and Health grants to improve access to and use of health services and promote social marketing of basic health products. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and USAID's Caribbean Regional AIDS Program also provide about \$1.5 million annually in complementary funding for HIV/AIDS prevention and care in Haiti. USAID/Washington recently awarded a \$100,000 grant to the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF) for a remittances program with a U.S.-based Diaspora umbrella outreach group, the National Organization for the Advancement of Haitians (NOAH). NOAH will receive remittances from U.S.-based Haitian "home town associations," which will then turn them over to PADF for the production of high value fruit trees on degraded hillsides in rural areas of Haiti. NOAH is providing a matching grant of \$50,000 for this program. This program complements a USAID/Haiti matching grant program, also with PADF, that leverages contributions from the Haitian Diaspora through cooperation with a private Haitian transfer company located in the United States.

Other Donors: External donor assistance to Haiti dropped another 17% percent last year to about \$142 million (vs. \$357 million in FY 1999 and \$160 million in FY 2001). The United States provided more than a third of this, followed by the United Nations agencies, Taiwan and Canada. The health sector receives most of the aid, with a particular focus on HIV/AIDS, followed by education and humanitarian assistance. A full program of assistance from the international financial institutions (IFIs) could be resumed, in the event that the GOH makes significant progress meeting the conditions of OAS Resolution 822, concludes a Staff-Monitored Program with the International Monetary Fund, and clears its arrears to the IDB, and subsequently to the World Bank. If these events take place, more than \$800 million in additional IFI assistance could flow between now and 2006.

Haiti
PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	638	14,000	21,826
Development Assistance	0	250	11,000	7,150
Economic Support Fund	46,894	30,000	0	0
PL 480 Title II	23,193	23,128	22,375	23,847
Total Program Funds	70,087	54,016	47,375	52,823

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

521-001 Economic Growth				
DA	0	0	6,500	1,750
ESF	9,704	6,464	0	0
521-002 Environment				
ESF	3,596	0	0	0
521-003 Health Systems				
CSH	0	638	14,000	21,826
DA	0	0	200	0
ESF	20,300	18,536	0	0
PL 480	10,837	0	0	0
521-004 Education				
DA	0	0	2,300	2,500
ESF	4,275	2,500	0	0
PL 480	12,356	0	0	0
521-005 Democracy and Governance				
DA	0	250	2,000	2,900
ESF	8,794	2,500	0	0
521-009 Hurricane Recovery				
ESF	125	0	0	0
TRANSFER				
ESF	100	0	0	0

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Haiti
Program Title:	Economic Growth
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	521-001
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$6,500,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,750,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1997
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: USAID's program to increase the income of Haiti's urban and rural poor includes: (1) Provision of private agricultural extension services in natural resource management, improvement in crop quality and yield, and development of new export and local marketing channels; (2) Increasing the availability of financial services for micro-entrepreneurs, training for microfinance institutions on industry best practices, and support for reform of microfinance legislation, policies and regulatory framework; (3) Improvement of financial services for microenterprises, and training for microfinance institutions; (4) Technical assistance to strengthen private sector marketing systems; and (5) Provision of guarantee loans to promote investment by small and medium entrepreneurs.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Agriculture/environment (\$4,500,000 DA). USAID's program will help to increase farm-level productivity and incomes while promoting the adoption of improved natural resource management practices; develop or improve marketing channels for Haitian farmers; conduct applied research on staple foods, cocoa, and planting techniques; and continue ongoing micro-lending support programs. Principal contractors are Development Alternatives, Inc. (prime), Pan American Development Foundation, FINTRACK, International Center for Tropical Agriculture, and the University of Florida (subs).

Trade and investment (\$2,000,000 DA). USAID's program will develop strong financial institutions to channel lending capital to Haitian micro-entrepreneurs. Partners include commercial banks, credit cooperatives, private companies and local and international NGOs. Financial institutions will benefit from USAID-sponsored training in the application of internationally accepted best practices for microfinance lending; technical assistance in the development of new product lines (e.g. savings, production loans, and health insurance); and operation of branches in under-served, especially rural, areas. USAID will offer loan portfolio guarantees to participating commercial banks to provide direct financial support to micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises. USAID will continue to finance a microfinance capitalization fund that has been highly successful in leveraging commercial bank loans for key microfinance institutions. In FY 2003, four to five commercial banks will actively lend to small and micro-entrepreneurs, more than 80% of them women. Principal contractors are Foundation for International Community Assistance, Development Alternatives, Inc., Haitian Development Finance Corporation, Aid to Artisans, and Florida Association of Voluntary Agencies for Caribbean Action, Inc.

P.L. 480 Title II. Through assistance from community-based agricultural field agents, food-for-work, and support to local financial institutions that provide training and small loans, mostly to rural women, cooperating sponsors under the P.L.480 Title II program, will increase the availability of locally-produced food and access to food overall by increasing the incomes of poor families.

FY 2004 Program:

Agriculture/environment (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID plans to build on ongoing activities to increase the productivity and incomes of small agricultural producers and broaden the availability of credit and other

financial services to heretofore excluded small and micro-entrepreneurs. At the proposed FY 2004 funding level, USAID intends to continue to support small farmers in the production and marketing of high revenue agricultural commodities, but would reduce its geographic reach (deciding between the northern and southeastern regions of present focus) and scale back crops targeted for continued support. USAID plans to drastically reduce technical assistance provided to grassroots producer organizations for developing direct commercial relationships with large-volume buyers (including U.S. exporters), opening new markets, and reducing export intermediaries, thus closing off prospects for increased income growth for small farmers. In addition, USAID plans to decrease technical assistance to microfinance institutions, with activities narrowed to supporting the operational sustainability of fewer microfinance institutions. USAID will end efforts to develop new products and expand access to credit for additional rural entrepreneurs. Principal contractors are Development Alternatives Inc.(prime), the Pan American Development Foundation, FINTRACK, International Center for Tropical Agriculture, and the University of Florida (subs).

Trade and investment (\$750,000 DA). Technical assistance to promising microfinance institutions may be reduced, with activities focused on operational sustainability of a small number of them. USAID plans to terminate credit access for additional rural micro-entrepreneurs.

Performance and Results: Haiti's economy rests largely on the shoulders of small and micro-enterprises (SMEs), which account for more than 80% of total employment. USAID's work building strong financial institutions to meet the credit demands of SMEs continues to surpass expectations. The number of outstanding loans increased by 71% last year, well above the target of 25%. Two of the seven key MFIs receiving USAID support now cover 100% of their operating expenses, and two others now exceed 90% (the other continue to receive USAID support for operating expenses). As in FY 2002, USAID's emphasis will continue to move from training in basic principles to direct business applications.

During FY 2002, the Aid to Artisans program developed long-term marketing opportunities with the San Diego Zoo, Eziba, the Lee Carter Company, Dwellings, Mark Phillips Collections, and Smith & Hawken. In FY 2003, the program seeks to double the number of such markets links. More than 60 small firms employing about 2,000 artisans participate in the Aid to Artisans program.

In agriculture, USAID focused quality technical assistance to nearly 35,000 farmers through a network of 85 grassroots organizations. Seventy of the farmer organizations have marketing contracts, mostly with exporters, generating nearly 6,500 seasonal jobs. Significant improvement in the quality of Haitian Bleu coffee was achieved, improving on the performance of the past five years. Fruit (mango and mandarin) tree production was expanded in the southern region to create the basis for a fruit industry. Four of the farmer organizations have achieved export sales of more than \$50,000.

Principal long-term outcomes of the agriculture program include sustainable increases in the productivity of staple crops in targeted areas; sustainable increases in the export of selected cash crops; and establishment of direct commercial relationships between producer organizations and large-volume buyers. Profitable operation of all five USAID-assisted microfinance institutions and financial independence for 19 credit and savings cooperatives constitute the principal long-term outcomes of the microfinance program.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Haiti

	DA	ESF
521-001 Economic Growth		
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	2,991	68,518
Expenditures	2,979	51,992
Unliquidated	12	16,526
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	0	6,972
Expenditures	7	15,365
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	2,991	75,490
Expenditures	2,986	67,357
Unliquidated	5	8,133
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	6,500	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	6,500	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	1,750	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	11,241	75,490

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Haiti
Program Title:	Health Systems
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	521-003
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$14,000,000 CSH; \$200,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$21,826,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1995
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2004

Summary: More than half of USAID's budget for Haiti is devoted to improving the health and well-being of women and children, reducing malnutrition, helping families make informed reproductive decisions, and slowing the spread of tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, and other sexually transmitted or infectious diseases. These objectives are reached by delivering a package of the following services: (1) Child immunization; (2) Detection and treatment of acute respiratory infections; (3) Immunizations for pregnant women; (4) Nutrition, food supplementation, and growth monitoring; (5) Family planning (both natural and artificial); (6) Maternal health care; (7) Prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS and other sexually-transmitted diseases; (8) Tuberculosis detection and treatment; (9) Reinforcement of policy norms and procedures; (10) Health information systems; and (11) Advocacy and networking.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Child survival (\$3,000,000 CSH). USAID will continue to provide technical assistance and operational support to approximately 28 local NGOs to improve provision of a minimum package of child survival and related primary care services to a population of approximately 2.5 million people. Efforts to extend support under the P.L. 480 Title II food aid program for pregnant and lactating mothers and infants 6-24 months old will receive increased emphasis. Principal contractors are Management Sciences for Health (MSH), CARE, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), World Vision, Save the Children and JHPIEGO (primes).

Reproductive health (\$6,000,000 CSH). Assistance will be provided to increase access to and use of modern family planning services and related maternal health care, including care during and following pregnancy, emergency obstetric care, and other labor and delivery assistance. USAID will strengthen counseling, supervision activities, and reproductive health behavior change communications, including messages to encourage delay in age of sexual debut, use of condoms for the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, and the use of pre-and post-natal care. In addition, USAID will support the procurement and delivery of required contraceptive commodities for the program. Natural family planning will also receive emphasis under the program. Principal contractors are Management Sciences for Health (MSH), The Futures Group, JHPIEGO, and John Snow, Inc..

Infectious diseases (\$5,000,000 CSH, \$200,000 DA). USAID will give special emphasis to reinforcing the capacity of all 10 of Haiti's department-level hospitals to carry out voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) for HIV/AIDS, and to developing programs to prevent mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of the virus. Community support groups for AIDS orphans and people living with AIDS, presently available in just one department, will gradually be extended to all 10. Assistance will facilitate more effective linkages between specialized NGOs that target orphans and vulnerable children, and other service delivery institutions. This will result in improved delivery of basic health services in orphanages and a more extensive network of community groups through which orphans can be placed with extended family members. Existing contracts with local NGOs will be extended, continuing support to improved supervision and implementation of the national tuberculosis control program. Principal contractors are Management

Sciences for Health (MSH), Family Health International (FHI), Population Services International (PSI), Center for Disease Control (CDC) and CARE (primes).

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

FY 2004 Program:

Child survival (\$5,650,000 CSH). USAID plans to expand coverage of NGO and public sector facilities offering the minimum package of child survival, reproductive and basic health care, including technical assistance to strengthen child health referral services at the department level. Support may be provided to increase the routine availability of vaccination services, reinforce the distribution of essential drugs, and strengthen health management information systems. P.L. 480 Title II resources may promote better utilization of food by improving access to quality nutrition and health services.

Reproductive health (\$6,500,000 CSH). USAID will continue efforts to increase the availability of modern family planning services, including natural family planning, and improve quality and access to emergency obstetric and clinical reproductive health care at departmental hospitals and specialized referral facilities. Assistance may also be provided to the newly created inter-faith council, and the local faith-based Catholic, Episcopal and Protestant organizations and church groups comprising this council, to promote more responsible reproductive behavior and to strengthen family values.

Infectious diseases (\$9,676,000 CSH). USAID plans to expand VCT support, programs to prevent vertical transmission (PMTCT), and TB prevention and control efforts. Assistance may also be provided to strengthen private and public sector partnerships as a means to improve the coverage, impact and sustainability of these programs. In addition, USAID plans to intensify efforts to reinforce Haiti's epidemiological surveillance and reporting systems.

Performance and Results: During FY 2002, USAID participated in a third national-level, multi-donor immunization campaign against polio and measles. As a result, three million children under ten received a third dose of polio vaccine, while 1.3 million children between six months and four years of age received a second dose of measles vaccine. Largely as a result of these efforts, there were no confirmed cases of polio or measles during the past year. About 57% of USAID P.L. 480 Title II food aid resources are aimed at nutrition and related maternal and child health concerns of food-insecure women and children between the ages of 6-59 months. The program has empowered an additional 122 partner health clinics, providing nutritional supplementation to 21,860 pregnant and lactating women and 22,750 children under the age of five, and enabled community health workers to track the nutritional status of an additional 81,459 children last year through mobile rally posts. The USAID program also recorded gains in pre- and post-natal counseling last year; statistics from USAID/Haiti's Health Systems 2004 NGO network show an increase in post-natal counseling from just 11% last year to 58% this year. Prenatal counseling also improved, from 46% in 2001 to 51% in 2002. USAID also maintained a level of 27% in the utilization of family planning services in target areas, well above the national contraceptive prevalence rate of 15.4%.

FY 2002 was also a landmark year for HIV/AIDS programming, with USAID providing critical support to the Ministry of Health in developing a national strategic plan and organizing other donors and NGOs to support it. The effort allowed Haiti to respond quickly to the request for proposals from the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, enabling approval of a five-year, \$66 million grant. This support, coupled with assistance to Haiti's National Tuberculosis program, will extend and strengthen DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment, Shortcourse). As a result, 39 new TB/DOTS institutions have been implemented throughout the country, representing a 40% increase in health institutions offering such services. Haiti currently has the highest incidence rate of HIV/AIDS in the hemisphere (estimated at between 4 and 7%). While by African standards this is not alarmingly high, it is important to recognize that the trend in Haiti is for younger and younger onset of the infection. USAID's program will target youth in order to stop this alarming trend and lower the incidence below 3%.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Haiti

521-003 Health Systems	CSH	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	11,799	6,370	105,672
Expenditures	11,799	6,335	79,973
Unliquidated	0	35	25,699
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	0	0	17,042
Expenditures	0	0	12,394
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	11,799	6,370	122,714
Expenditures	11,799	6,335	92,367
Unliquidated	0	35	30,347
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	14,000	200	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	14,000	200	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	21,826	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	47,625	6,570	122,714

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Haiti
Program Title:	Education
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	521-004
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$2,300,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$2,500,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1997
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2004

Summary: USAID's education program seeks to improve the quality of primary education through the following interventions: (1) Training for teachers and school directors in school and classroom management; (2) Distance education by radio in math and Creole reading; (3) Provision of equipment, supplies, and training for small "clusters" of cooperating primary schools; and (4) Institutional strengthening for local NGO partners and establishment of parent-teacher associations.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Educational quality (\$1,400,000 DA). The education program will support implementation of interactive radio instruction for 2nd, 3rd and 4th grade students in math and Creole and provision of school supplies and facilitation materials for these programs in the north and west regional departments. The program will also explore the possibility of extending beyond these subjects and these audiences to include other messages directed at over-aged and out-of-school youth and parents. USAID will develop training and learning materials that reinforce the broadcast information, focusing on changing behavior in ways that support other USAID programs such as health and governance. To maximize synergy across sectors, activities will be implemented in geographical locations where USAID has ongoing activities. Principal contractors are Education Development Center (EDC) (prime) and Fondation Haitienne de l'Enseignement Privé (FONHEP) (sub).

Food aid and community mobilization (\$900,000 DA). In line with USAID policy and the approved strategy for the new five year food aid program cycle, USAID has phased out assistance for school feeding as a stand-alone activity. All remaining food aid assistance in the education sector will be targeted at schools engaged in food-for-education activities. Performance-based contracts will be written, linked to efforts to provide quality of education services through better management of food resources, improved school administration and increased community involvement in school management. Assistance will also be provided to explore feasibility, and develop and implement initial plans for a functioning structure that will use a combination of satellite transmission, commercial radio, community radio, and/or cassettes and CDs to transmit educational messages to in-school and out-of-school audiences. The principal contractor is Save the Children (prime).

FY 2004 Program:

Educational quality (\$1,600,000 DA). USAID plans to continue assistance that will be provided to expand access to interactive radio instruction in math and Creole for primary schools in the north and west regional departments. The program will also accelerate design and implementation of programs for over-age and out-of-school youth and parents. Principal contractors will continue to be Education Development Center (prime) and Fondation Haitienne de l'Enseignement Privé (FONHEP) (sub).

Food aid and community mobilization (\$900,000 DA) USAID also intends to continue support to leverage improvements in school administration, instructional performance and community involvement under its food for education agreements with participating schools. USAID plans to expand coverage of satellite,

commercial and/or community radio broadcast for interactive radio instruction messages developed under the program. The principal contractor will continue to be Save the Children (prime).

Performance and Results: The aim of USAID's education program is to affect both quality and access in education. It has affected quality through the development of modules that improve classroom management and teaching effectiveness. It has improved the learning of math and reading skills. The expansion of distance learning will increase access and reach out-of-school age groups. Specifically, achievement levels for students in targeted schools rose dramatically in 2002. Pass rates on the Grade 6 school-leaving examination (Certificat d'Etudes Primaires, CEP) during the 2001-02 academic year were 83% and 80% for boys and girls, respectively, significantly above the 63% level recorded during 2000-01. Pass rates from 3rd to 4th and from 4th to 5th grades remained stable in all the clusters, at slightly above 71% for both levels. To further strengthen the capacity of schools and educational teams to assist in the transformation of the Haitian education system, a compendium of all professional modules developed under the activity was assembled. These modules were then distributed (more than 750 copies) to all field partners and interested organizations working in the education sector in Haiti. More than 180 of the 360 school directors in targeted schools received training in use of the materials to prepare them for their future role as trainers of staff in their schools or newly organized clusters. Finally, while food aid levels were reduced significantly during 2002, well over 124,000 primary school children received assistance in 2002, only slightly fewer than the 125,350 originally planned.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Haiti

521-004 Education	CSH	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	1,390	1,093	22,233
Expenditures	1,390	1,093	16,049
Unliquidated	0	0	6,184
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	0	0	2,490
Expenditures	0	0	4,786
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	1,390	1,093	24,723
Expenditures	1,390	1,093	20,835
Unliquidated	0	0	3,888
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	2,300	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	0	2,300	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	0	2,500	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	1,390	5,893	24,723

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Haiti
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	521-005
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$2,000,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$2,900,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2002
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2004

Summary: Despite the climate of impunity, pro-democracy advocates chose to brave the consequences though they sometimes pay with their lives. Citizens and civil society organizations continue to decry government abuses and insist on participating in the democratic process despite the ever-decreasing space to do so effectively. Corruption has become the norm, with GOH ministries providing few basic services. In order to address these problems, in FY 2002 USAID launched new programs to help Haitian civil society resist the growing trend toward authoritarian rule by: (1) Strengthening the independent media; (2) Working with reform-minded organizations pushing a judicial reform agenda and human rights; and (3) Developing new political leadership. USAID/Haiti has also taken up activities to stop the spread of corruption in the public and private sectors and address the sensitive issues of trafficking in persons, including child domestics.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Independent media (\$625,000 DA). USAID will continue to support the independent media and broaden the independent community radio network initiated during the first year of programming. This same network will be one of the principal avenues for communicating with the otherwise isolated rural population on issues of primary importance, including civic education and other social marketing messages for health, education, and agriculture. The principal contractor is Creative Associates International (prime).

Legal system (\$500,000 DA). Support to groups advancing a judicial reform agenda and human rights will continue into its second year and, with lessons learned from Dominican counterparts, this movement will advance its reform agenda to the national level. The legal system reform group has developed sound contacts with Haitians in the Diaspora, who are eager to lend their support to push its agenda forward. Support for human rights organizations also will be increased, funds permitting. The principal contractor is International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) (prime).

Political party assistance (\$875,000 DA). This project will work with political parties to strengthen their constituencies, both inside and outside of Port-au-Prince; formalize party structures; and formulate issue-driven platforms. The principal contractors are National Democratic Institute (NDI), International Republican Institute (IRI) (primes), and Fondation Heritage, CNO, and CID Gallup (subs).

FY 2004 Program:

Because USAID's Democracy & Governance program depends on the political environment in Haiti, which is very fluid and unpredictable, as well as the availability of funds, USAID's ability to plan for the new cycle is constrained. USAID can only presume what the FY 2004 requirements will be; it may be an election year, and USAID may be called upon to give election assistance. As the political situation and funds permit, USAID plans to continue work in the critical areas of civil society strengthening, assistance to political parties, legal reform, anti-corruption activities, and child trafficking. Possible major program areas for FY 2004 include: Legal System (\$700,000 DA), Independent Media (\$900,000 DA), and Political

Party Assistance (\$1,300,000 DA). Now is a critical juncture in Haiti's democracy, and the country is crying out for competent democratic leadership.

Performance and Results: To date, USAID's support to civil society has empowered and perhaps emboldened groups to engage with government on national interests. The number of cases in which an organized dialogue on policy issues was carried out by civil society organizations with the public institutions nearly doubled last fiscal year. The bulk of the increase is due to an upsurge in politically-charged events such as the unresolved political impasse, increase in human rights abuses, and government corruption.

As elections loom, some of the civil society groups who have benefited to date from capacity building training will be put to the test. Specifically, the election observation committee (CNO), which mobilized 22,000 volunteers for the May 2000 elections and selected and trained an elite corps of observers, will be required to perform again.

In a recently conducted political opinion poll, more people expressed confidence in the role and responsiveness of the media than in any other institution in Haiti, with more than 70% stating that they believed the press "worked for the nation." As USAID's community radio network expands its outreach in year two of activities, USAID projects an estimated 40% increase in its listenership. USAID's objectives in strengthening these stations' capabilities are to mitigate the social, geographic, and educational gaps that exist between groups based in the capital city and their counterparts in rural areas.

Program impact will be measured in terms of the number and quality of advocacy actions by civil society and acceptance of election results by political parties. With continued support to civil society organizations, USAID can anticipate even greater contribution of these organizations to the democratic process. The long-term goal of USAID's Democracy & Governance program is to cultivate democratic practices, culture, and institutions in order to shift Haiti away from its tradition of autocratic dictatorship and promote a more stable, democratic government.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Haiti

	DA	ESF
521-005 Democracy and Governance		
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	32,353	68,328
Expenditures	32,353	58,146
Unliquidated	0	10,182
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	249	2,252
Expenditures	0	6,409
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	32,602	70,580
Expenditures	32,353	64,555
Unliquidated	249	6,025
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	2,000	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	2,000	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	2,900	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	37,502	70,580