

Haiti

The Development Challenge: Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere. The country's socio-economic profile resembles those of the most destitute nations in the world. Life expectancy is 53. Literacy ranges between 48%-52%. Average annual per-capita income hovers around \$400. Income distribution leaves 76% of the population living below the poverty line. Formal employment accounts for barely 200-250,000 jobs in a non-farm labor force of some 2,000,000. Rural Haitians seek non-existent jobs in the urban areas. The country's population of eight million could double by 2040. Desperate Haitians take to the high seas or flee into the Dominican Republic hoping to secure a better life. Annual remittances of \$900 million appear to be a significant factor in surviving otherwise intolerable conditions.

Haiti's economy stagnated in FY 2003. GDP increased by only 0.7%, a decline of 1.3% per capita. Exports increased by 6% and imports by 10%. Inflation was 42% in 2003. Foreign direct investment was 1% of GDP in 2003 and net international reserves are \$42 million, barely enough to cover two weeks' imports. One bright spot is exports (mainly apparel and textile), which have increased significantly to the United States, Haiti's largest trading partner.

The political impasse caused by fraudulent parliamentary elections in 2000 is entering its fourth year. The executive has consolidated power at the expense of the judicial and legislative branches. 2003 witnessed an increase in human rights violations, suppression of dissent and concerted efforts to intimidate the independent media. There are mounting protests throughout the country and calls for President Aristide to resign. Private investment has almost ceased, due to a lack of confidence both in the political process and the ability of the state to uphold the rule of law. At the same time, international financial institutions that had reduced or terminated their programs have begun to re-engage with the Government of Haiti (GOH). Since the Government cleared its arrears to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in July, the IDB has activated almost \$196 million in suspended loans, and approved another \$200 million in new loans. Furthermore, there has been progress toward completion of a twelve-month IMF Staff Monitored Program (SMP).

The USAID Program: U.S. foreign policy objectives in Haiti -- to decrease narcotics trafficking, strengthen democracy, provide humanitarian assistance and stem the flow of illegal migrants -- will be more fully achieved if and when the GOH complies with the terms of OAS Resolution 822, and free and fair elections subsequently occur. In the meantime, USAID will continue programs designed to meet essential needs, fight the scourge of HIV/AIDS, generate employment, and strengthen civil society's ability to resist authoritarianism. USAID will support self-help efforts and income generation, education, improvement in health and nutrition and, with the initiation of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), a significant scaling-up of HIV/AIDS activities.

In health, USAID has built a network of some 29 local nongovernment organization (NGO) service providers to reach approximately one-third of Haiti's population (2.6 million people) with basic primary care and child survival services. This extensive network will continue to increase access to a broad range of health services and a mix of modern family planning methods, including an expanded, very effective, natural family planning program and maternal health care. This NGO network is enabling the rapid scale-up of HIV/AIDS activities by combining USAID implementation experience and lessons learned with the Center for Disease Control's (CDC) expertise in laboratory services and applied research. Integration of health service delivery with PEPFAR activities ensures that the overall network will be strengthened and increases the potential for sustainability. USAID will also increase focus on service delivery to the peri-urban areas of Port-au-Prince where there is a high incidence of infectious diseases. In addition, USAID is pursuing new partnerships with faith-based and other volunteer health organizations interested in assisting Haiti. A USAID-sponsored Health Summit held in 2003 demonstrated that such partnerships had the potential to greatly expand health service delivery.

In the economic growth area, USAID continues to consolidate past gains in the production and export of high-value fruit and tree crops which are yielding significant increases in small-farmer income as well as protecting the hillside environment. Last year these programs increased the revenues for more than

35,000 farmers of targeted crops, increasing farm gate prices by as much as 44% in the case of mangos. In addition, USAID is assisting Haitian artisans to regain their predominant position in the Caribbean for marketing and exporting handicrafts. USAID will continue to expand a micro-lending industry that is now serving nearly 80,000 borrowers, more than 80% of whom are women.

USAID's assistance in education is focused on improving the quality of primary education through upgrading the skills of teachers and school directors, providing materials and equipment and strengthening NGOs, community schools and parent/teacher associations. To improve performance in reading and math in grades 2, 3 and 4, USAID has employed interactive radio instruction. In FY 2004 USAID will begin a program for out-of-school youth, estimated at more than 50% of the population aged 15-20, to help them obtain basic education and job skills training.

In democracy USAID is strengthening the independent media and expanding a community radio network that broadcasts civic awareness and other education programs. The project building coalitions for judicial reform has been expanded to incorporate human rights promotion objectives and the program for developing political parties has gained momentum after a slow start. USAID will continue activities designed to help Haitian society withstand authoritarianism, and to demand accountability and better performance by their government. In addition, in FY 2003 we began anti-corruption activities by helping to establish a local affiliate of Transparency International, and a project to combat trafficking of children.

USAID also administers a large P. L. 480 Title II food program which is critical to meeting humanitarian needs and reducing food insecurity in the economically hardest-hit areas of the country. Food is distributed through maternal child health facilities to children under five, nursing and/or pregnant mothers and children enrolled in primary schools. In addition to direct food distribution, the program monetizes a portion of the food commodities and uses the proceeds to finance projects in health care, primary education, agriculture, and provide a safety net for orphans, the elderly and physically disabled. These programs are managed by CARE International, Catholic Relief Services, Save the Children and World Vision. USAID intends to further integrate the Title II program into the overall portfolio to better align food assistance resources with overall program goals and to track the contribution of Title II to development-oriented results as well as those that are more humanitarian in nature.

Other Program Elements: Centrally funded programs include the Cooperative Association of States for Scholarships (CASS) which will send 18 students in FY 2004 to the U.S. to study in fields that complement USAID's objectives. HIV/AIDS activities previously funded through central mechanisms will be expanded under under PEPFAR. USAID/Washington provided support for a Cross-Border Initiative in FY 2003, designed to reduce socio-economic tensions among the communities along the border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic, resulting from the out-migration of Haitians as they try to escape the economic hardships in Haiti. This program will be continued in FY 2004 and FY 2005.

Other Donors: The United States Government was the largest donor in FY 2003, providing over one-third of all humanitarian and development assistance to Haiti. The United Nations, Taiwan and Canada are other major contributors. Payment of IDB arrears freed nearly \$400 million in loans and new credits. If the GOH adheres to the SMP and clears its World Bank arrears, Haiti will be eligible for an IMF credit of \$162 million. The World Bank could then reengage with programs in health, education, and poverty mitigation in FY 2005. The European Union currently has an approximate pipeline of \$300 million that would be available to Haiti if the terms of OAS Resolution 822 were satisfied.

Haiti 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	638	19,207	19,626	16,525
Development Assistance	250	13,999	8,119	7,963
Economic Support Fund	30,000	0	0	0
PL 480 Title II	23,128	36,580	24,693	27,000
Total Program Funds	54,016	69,786	52,438	51,488

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

521-001 Economic Growth				
DA	0	7,749	1,719	2,879
ESF	6,464	0	0	0
PL 480	0	36,580	24,693	27,000
521-003 Health Systems				
CSH	638	19,207	19,626	16,525
ESF	18,536	0	0	0
521-004 Education				
DA	0	4,000	3,500	2,737
ESF	2,500	0	0	0
521-005 Democracy and Governance				
DA	250	2,250	2,900	2,347
ESF	2,500	0	0	0

Mission Director,
David Adams

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Haiti
Program Title:	Economic Growth
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	521-001
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,719,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$3,500,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1997
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2005

Summary: USAID's program to increase sustainable income to the poor includes technical assistance: to increase agricultural productivity through improved crop quality and yield; to improve market access for farmers and artisans through the development of new export and local marketing channels; and combined with training, to expand access to credit and financial services for micro-entrepreneurs and microfinance institutions (MFIs).

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Agriculture/ Environment (\$1,000,000 DA). The program will increase the income of hillside farmers by improving production, post-harvest processing and market access for target crops. USAID will restrict activities to the production and marketing of targeted crops (mangos, cacao, coffee, peppers, pumpkins and yams). USAID's support for the development of commercial relationships between grassroots producer organizations and large-volume buyers (including U.S. importers), will continue, albeit on a smaller scale. Natural Resource Management activities will be more closely aligned with the production of target crops. The scope and geographic coverage of all activities will be streamlined. Principal contractors: Development Alternatives, Inc. and the Pan American Development Foundation.

Trade and Investment (\$750,000 DA). USAID's program will continue to develop strong financial institutions to channel lending capital to Haitian micro-entrepreneurs. Partners, including commercial banks, credit cooperatives, private companies and local and international NGOs, 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. Innovative approaches will be explored for continuing loan portfolio guarantees to participating commercial banks which provide direct financial support to micro-small-and medium-sized enterprises. A microfinance capitalization fund that has been highly successful in leveraging commercial bank loans for key microfinance institutions, may be continued on a limited scale. Technical assistance to promising MFIs will be targeted for operational sustainability of fewer MFIs. In FY 2004, five to six commercial banks are expected to be actively lending to small and micro-entrepreneurs, of whom more than 80% traditionally are women. Principal contractors include: 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 (FAVACA).

Through assistance from community-based agricultural field agents, food-for-work, and support to local financial institutions that provide training and small loans especially to rural women, the P. L. 480 Title II program will increase the overall availability and access of food by increasing the incomes of targeted poor families. The program will also rehabilitate rural roads through food-for-work activities to enhance market access. Program activities are managed by CARE International, Catholic Relief Services, Save the Children and World Vision.

FY 2005 Program:

Programs will 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. Implementers will be the same as those listed for FY 2004.

Agriculture/Environment (\$1,900,000 DA). At the proposed FY 2005 funding level USAID intends to support small hillside farmers with a continuation of a market-led approach and a focus on higher-value crops. The increased food crop productivity and market access will raise farmers' incomes and enhance food security. Principal Grantee: The Pan American Development Foundation.

Trade and Investment (\$1,600,000 DA). The program will continue its successful efforts to develop strong and sustainable MFIs to service Haitian micro-entrepreneurs. Technical assistance and training will assist these MFIs to apply internationally-accepted best practices in microfinance lending. USAID intends to reactivate its loan portfolio guarantee program to participating commercial banks to enable them to provide direct financial support to micro-small and medium-sized enterprises. USAID also anticipates reactivating its microfinance capitalization fund in order to successfully leverage commercial bank loans for key microfinance institutions. Finally, credit for new rural micro-entrepreneurs will be continued on a limited scale. Principal contractors may include: 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 (FAVACA).

The P. L. 480 Title II program will continue to increase food access for vulnerable small-holder farm families in targeted food insecure areas through training, credit, and extension services. Rehabilitation of rural roads through food-for-work activities will continue to enhance market access. Program activities will be managed by CARE International, Catholic Relief Services, Save the Children and World Vision.

Performance and Results: Economic Growth is USAID/Haiti's most successful area of impact. Important results include a 20.4% revenue increase among target small farmers (FY2002/2003), and the surpassing of annual export sales targets (\$984,000) by \$100,000 (FY2003). Long-term USAID investment in the coffee sector has resulted in a high-quality premium coffee brand, owned directly and exclusively by small hillside farmers who receive almost U.S.\$3.00 per pound (considerably more than world commodity prices of \$0.47 per pound). USAID/Haiti micro-finance institutions (MFIs) and small-medium enterprises (SMEs) continue to exceed expectations. Outstanding MFI loans increased by 26% last year, four of the eight principal Mission-supported MFIs fully met cost recovery, and two other MFIs approach 80% cost recovery. P. L. 480 Title II (FY 2003): over 3,000 small scale-farmers adopted improved agricultural techniques during this period and over 2 million tree seedlings were produced and distributed to farmers. In FY 2003, USAID/Haiti sponsored artisans ("Aid to Artisans" or ATA) signed export contracts with several major international firms including: Pier I Imports, and TJ MAXX. ATA supported sales increased more than 75% last year and sales are projected to increase another 25% in FY 2004. Through June 30, 2003, the cumulative number of artisan associations or enterprises involved in SHAPE program activities is 197, involving more than 3,023 Haitian artisans.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Haiti

	DA	ESF	PL 480
521-001 Economic Growth			
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	2,986	91,162	0
Expenditures	2,986	76,247	0
Unliquidated	0	14,915	0
Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	7,690	-47	0
Expenditures	1,030	12,383	0
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	10,676	91,115	0
Expenditures	4,016	88,630	0
Unliquidated	6,660	2,485	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	1,719	0	24,693
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	1,719	0	24,693
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	2,879	0	27,000
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	15,274	91,115	51,693

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Haiti
Program Title:	Education
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	521-004
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$2,500,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$3,000,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1997
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2005

Summary: The goal of the USAID's education program in Haiti is to improve the quality of primary education through training of teachers and school directors; interactive radio instruction in math and Creole reading (grades 2-4); sponsorship of cluster schools (material, equipment and training); institutional strengthening of local NGOs; promotion of parental and community support for schools, and community school strengthening.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Quality of Primary Education (\$1,550,000 DA). USAID will continue its cluster school activities initiated under the ED2004 project. Equipment, materials and training in pedagogy, classroom management, and school leadership will be provided to teachers and school directors in 150 schools in Haiti's North and West departments. Students in these schools will receive interactive radio instruction (IRI) in mathematics and Creole reading. USAID will also train parent committees in these areas in school performance monitoring and fundraising. The in-school IRI program will be extended to out-of-school youth (street children and domestics).

USAID will expand the IRI program to 225 additional schools during FY 2004. Two geographic departments will receive the program via community radio stations sponsored under USAID's independent media program. USAID will conduct training and institutional development activities for 21 additional community schools during the fiscal year, and support new school health and nutrition and small income generating activities for targeted schools. A qualitative impact evaluation of the ED2004 and cluster school program will be conducted. Principal grantees include the Education Development Center (EDC); Fondation Haitienne pour l'Enseignement Privé (FOHNEP); Save the Children/US; and the American Institutes for Research.

USAID will provide matching funds for the rehabilitation of school infrastructure, not only to improve the school environment but also to provide communities shelter facilities in the event of natural disaster. This program is designed to leverage migrants' remittances and public-private alliances (PPAs) for school rehabilitation. Seven additional schools will be rehabilitated this year. Results from the remittances and corporate social responsibility initiative for school rehabilitation will be assessed to determine future levels of support to this public-private alliance. The principal grantee is the Pan-American Development Foundation.

Out-of-School Youth (\$750,000 DA). USAID will develop an IRI program for out-of-school youth (aged 12-18) and overage learners. This program will emphasize literacy, numeracy, life skills and workforce behaviors, and enable children to progress more quickly through the primary cycle. Basic education and livelihood skills training, targeting 15-20 year olds will be continued. A small number of youth-serving organizations will be awarded institutional strengthening grants to support youth-workforce development efforts. Principal implementing grantees are: EDC and FOHNEP.

Food Aid and Community Mobilization (\$200,000 DA). School feeding will be phased-out of the current P.L. 480 Title II program; however, cooperating sponsors will instead increase education services, promote PTA/community involvement in school programming, and the integration of health, hygiene, and nutrition into primary school activities. Principal implementers are CARE International, Catholic Relief Services, Save the Children and World Vision.

FY 2005 Program:

Quality of Primary Education (\$2,050,000 DA. USAID intends to assess the success to date as well as lessons learned, to be incorporated into the design of a new education program in FY 2005. USAID will continue its support of the school cluster, community schools, and in-school interactive radio instruction program. USAID will look for ways to innovate in the implementation of the IRI program to learn how it can be most effectively implemented in the most difficult school settings. Principal implementers are to be determined.

Out-of-School Youth (\$750,000 DA). The out-of-school IRI program will continue to develop learning modules and the materials developed in FY 2004 will be tested and prepared for wider implementation. The youth and livelihood program will continue into its second year of implementation with a possible expansion in the number of youth-serving organizations receiving grant support. Principal implementers are to be determined.

Food Aid and Community Mobilization (\$200,000 DA). USAID expects to continue its limited support to schools remaining in the food-assisted education program, especially where the schools can receive the IRI program. Principal implementers may include CARE International, Catholic Relief Services, Save the Children, and World Vision.

Performance and Results: USAID's education program underwent a re-orientation during FY 2002. The prior flagship program, closed in October 2002, worked in 450 primary schools nationwide, and showed very positive results, including better-than-average pass rates on the primary school leaving examination (80% as compared to the national average of 42%) and increased learning achievement as reflected in improved promotion rates for the students benefiting from interactive radio instruction (at least 70% pass). During the 2002/2003 academic year, a smaller set of new schools was selected to continue the approach but in only two geographic departments. While this new set of schools did not achieve the same results as the former set in the first year, they are well on their way to achieving them once the innovations are absorbed more fully by school personnel. Promotion rates for the new school very rapidly approached the near 70% average achieved in the former set. The impacts of improved community support to education achieved through the community schools program were dramatic, as evidenced by a marked decrease in dropouts (from 26% to 5%) and a large increase in community-driven school improvement activities (100% increase).

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Haiti

521-004 Education	CSH	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	1,390	1,093	24,723
Expenditures	1,390	1,093	20,835
Unliquidated	0	0	3,888
Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	0	3,834	0
Expenditures	0	1	1,998
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	1,390	4,927	24,723
Expenditures	1,390	1,094	22,833
Unliquidated	0	3,833	1,890
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	0	3,500	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	0	3,500	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	0	2,737	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	1,390	11,164	24,723

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Haiti
Program Title:	Health Systems
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	521-003
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$21,826,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$19,800,000 CSH; \$500,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1995
Year of Final Obligation:	FY2005

Summary: USAID recognizes the importance of improving the health and wellbeing 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 in Haiti. These objectives are reached by delivering a minimum health package comprising the following services: child immunization; respiratory infection detection and treatment; immunizations for pregnant women; nutrition, food supplementation and growth monitoring; family planning (natural and artificial); maternal health care; HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment (including mother-to-child transmission prevention) and other sexually transmitted diseases; tuberculosis detection and treatment; reinforcement of policy norms and procedures; health information systems; and advocacy.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Child Survival: (\$4,400,000 CSH). USAID will provide technical assistance and operational support to 28 local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to improve provision of a minimum health package of child survival and related primary care services. Approximately one third of the Haitian population (2.6 million people) will benefit from this intervention. USAID will also increase support to the Ministry of Health (MOH) micronutrient supplement program, and expand vitamin A supplement coverage for children under five to 70%. USAID FY 2004 support in this area will help vaccinate over 54,000 children in Haiti. Principal contractors/grantees include Management Sciences for Health (MSH), and International Science & Technology Institute (ISTI).

Reproductive Health (\$6,500,000 CSH). USAID will increase access to and the use of modern family planning services, including natural family planning and related maternal health care. USAID will build local capacity for quality reproductive health services in six health departments, focusing on emergency treatment for complications of miscarriage or faulty medical procedures and related health services. USAID will also build the capacity of 20 institutions nationwide to deliver clinical family planning methods. Natural family planning counseling will be emphasized in the USAID-supported network of 29 partner NGOs. Principal implementers/grantees are Johns Hopkins Program (JHIEGO), the Futures Group, MSH, Population Services International (PSI).

Infectious Diseases (\$9,676,000 CSH). USAID will establish 20 new voluntary counseling and testing (VCT)/mother-to-child HIV transmission (MTCT) prevention centers. Nationwide, USAID will reinforce community care and support mechanisms for people living with/affected by HIV/AIDS (PLWA), and strengthen its collaboration with faith based organizations in abstinence and fidelity campaigning. Community support and prevention will be linked to VCT/MTCT services, thereby providing a continuum of support from prevention to treatment. USAID will extend local NGO contacts for tuberculosis programming, and establish 10 new treatment sites for increased tuberculosis (TB) treatment in high-infection urban slum areas. Principal contractors/grantees are Tuberculosis Coalition for Technical Assistance (TBCTA), MSH, and CARE.

P.L. 480 distribution commodities will be provided to food-insecure children under five, and pregnant and lactating women through maternal child health outreach programs. USAID P.L. 480 cooperating sponsors will also provide food assistance to people living with AIDS (PLWAS), especially seropositive mothers receiving care under the prevention of mother-to-child transmission program. Program activities are managed by: CARE International, Catholic Relief Services, Save the Children and World Vision.

FY 2005 Program:

Child Survival (\$5,400,000 CSH). USAID will expand coverage of NGO and public sector facilities offering the minimum health service package, and increase support for micronutrient campaigning in Haiti. USAID will organize national, comprehensive "child health weeks" to increase provision of micronutrient supplements, and improve access to basic child health care. USAID's FY 2005 micronutrient support is expected to reach 75% of Haitian children. Principal contractors/grantees may include Management Sciences for Health (MSH), and International Science & Technology Institute (ISTI).

Reproductive Health (\$6,500,000 CSH). USAID will continue promoting modern family planning services (including natural family planning), and improve the access to and quality of reproductive health care at departmental hospitals and specialized facilities. USAID will build emergency treatment capacity in all 10 Haitian departmental hospitals for complications due to miscarriage and related reproductive health services. Principal implementers/grantees may include Johns Hopkins Program (JHIEGO), the Futures Group, MSH, Population Services International (PSI).

Infectious Disease (\$9,676,000 CSH). USAID will reinforce 70 new VCT/MTCT centers, and support the entire prevention-to-treatment continuum (including palliative/community care, and support for orphans and PLWAS). Faith based organizations will continue to be a major partner in prevention and support efforts nationwide. Support will be continued for health surveillance information activities. USAID will continue support to the National Tuberculosis Program, establishing 10 sites and increasing treatment success rates to 82%. Principal contractors/grantees may include Tuberculosis Coalition for Technical Assistance (TBCTA), MSH, and CARE.

P.L.480 funded food security and nutrition activities is projected to continue at the same level. Program activities will be managed by CARE International, Catholic Relief Services, Save the Children and World Vision.

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

Performance and Results: USAID increased vaccination coverage in target areas (FY2003) to 87%, more than twice the national average of 34%. During FY2003, approximately 50,000 children under 5 received PL480 Title II food supplements and nutritional education. HIV/AIDS (FY2003): Haiti was designated a focus country under the President's International Mother and Child HIV Prevention Initiative. In collaboration with CDC, USAID helped establish 22 new VCT/PMTCT centers, serving all 10 Haitian Departmental Health Districts. To date, over 300 Haitian health professionals have been trained in VCT/PMTCT, and 2500 traditional birth attendants trained in PMTCT referral and community support. Faith based institutions are a key USAID partner in the fight against HIV/AIDS. USAID held a national conference for major religious leaders to increase the engagement of faith based organizations in abstinence campaigning, community care and support for PLWAS. Tuberculosis: USAID dramatically improved access to TB treatment centers, almost doubling the number of institutions from 93 (FY2002) to 168 (FY2003). The quality of TB treatment has also improved, with the treatment success rate climbing from 78% to 80% in the past year. USAID is the sole donor for the National Tuberculosis Program.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Haiti

	CSH	DA	ESF
521-003 Health Systems			
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	11,799	6,370	122,714
Expenditures	11,799	6,335	92,367
Unliquidated	0	35	30,347
Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	13,605	-35	-51
Expenditures	4,902	0	8,140
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	25,404	6,335	122,663
Expenditures	16,701	6,335	100,507
Unliquidated	8,703	0	22,156
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	19,626	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	19,626	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	16,525	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	61,555	6,335	122,663

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Haiti
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	521-005
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$2,900,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$3,000,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2002
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2005

Summary: USAID continues to promote democracy in Haiti by strengthening the capabilities of civil society advocacy organizations, the independent media, judicial reform and human rights organizations to resist authoritarian tendencies and fight corruption. In addition to empowering various elements of Haitian civil society, USAID is working to raise awareness through advocacy, and to improve the situation of children in domesticity (restavek) and victims of torture.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Civil Society organizations positively influence policies (\$1,500,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance, equipment and training to build the capacity of the 36-station community radio network established under the independent media program, to improve the understanding of journalists of democracy and civil rights, and to strengthen their ability to advocate for freedom of the press. Continued support to media and civil society organizations will enable them to serve as community “watchdogs” for democracy. USAID will continue to support grassroots organizations to develop civic and self-help projects. These programs will serve as a model for new citizen-state relationships. To raise awareness about the devastating effects of corruption in Haiti, USAID will continue to support the anti-corruption and public awareness of NGOs engaged in this sector through through workshops, training, and conferences. Principal Contractors: Creative Associates Inc., and the National Democratic Institute.

Judicial Reform and Human Rights (\$1,400,000 DA). USAID will continue its rule of law and human rights activities. A USAID-funded, newly established human rights hotline provides the political space for victims to disclose human rights abuses resulting in greater transparency or misconduct by government actors. In addition to attacking the pervasive issue of impunity in Haiti, this information also informs the international community and local human rights organizations. USAID will build upon partnerships with multilateral, international and civil society organizations and local communities to combat Trafficking in Persons, especially the deplorable condition of children in domesticity (restavek) in Haiti. This effort is part of the Cross-border Initiative in partnership with the Dominican Republic for the improvement of the conditions of Haitian children victimized in the Dominican Republic. USAID will provide support to victims of organized violence and other victims of human rights abuses through a grant to an umbrella organization developing a solid network of direct assistance to victims. Activities will focus on rehabilitation, education campaigns, training, research and documentation of abuses. Principal Grantees: International Foundation for Electoral Systems, and Panamerican Development Foundation.

FY 2005 Program:

Civil Society (\$1,500,000 DA). USAID will continue to promote an independent media and support civil society efforts to stem authoritarian rule. In the event of an election, support activities such as voter education, quick counts, political party strengthening and assistance for candidate debates would be among the programs supported by USAID. Principal Implementer: To be determined.

Judicial Reform and Human Rights (\$1,500,000 DA). USAID will continue to promote a judicial reform and human rights agenda, support anti-corruption activities and promote increased community participation and self-help activities this area. Principal Implementer: To be determined.

Performance and Results: USAID democracy building efforts continue to build momentum for change within Haitian civil society. Although overshadowed by the debilitating political stalemate between Haiti's ruling LAVALAS political party and its opponents, Haitian civil society has made remarkable progress with USAID support for independent media and community radio, judicial reform, and grassroots democratic organization. Although repressed (sometimes violently) by the government, independent media actors and individual journalists exercised their right to free speech on more than 70 occasions. Since FY2002, a striking number of coalitions, associations and federations have emerged as advocates for change in Haitian social and political affairs. The USAID/Haiti independent media program has established a national network of 36 community radio stations, and - coupled with civic education and advocacy training for journalists - built a stronger, more unified community of journalist advocates for democracy and free press. Human rights and judicial reform organizations have firmly denounced Executive Branch abuses of the judiciary, and established a public human rights hotline to better document abuse and reduce the problem of impunity.

By program completion, civil society organizations will have been strengthened, better informed and organized to engage with the government to advocate and positively influence policies at the local and national level. Political parties will be strengthened, thus laying the groundwork for more credible elections. Finally, constituency building for judicial reform and human rights will result in a mitigation of the effects and a reduction in child domesticity, and in general citizens treated more in accordance with the rule of law.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Haiti

	DA	ESF
521-005 Democracy and Governance		
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	32,602	70,580
Expenditures	32,353	64,555
Unliquidated	249	6,025
Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	3,059	-6
Expenditures	426	4,702
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	35,661	70,574
Expenditures	32,779	69,257
Unliquidated	2,882	1,317
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	2,900	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	2,900	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	2,347	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	40,908	70,574