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Assessment Media, Human Rights & Development Communications in Haiti

August 2015

MEDIA, HUMAN RIGHTS & DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATIONS IN HAITI:

**AN ASSESSMENT OF THE MEDIA, WITH PARTICULAR
ATTENTION TO THE HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNICATIONS ASPECT**

August 2015

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ACRONYMS

ADS	Automated Directives System
AJH	Association des Journalistes Haitiens
AKSE	Aksyon Kolektif pou Sekirite kont Ekspwatasyon(Collective Action for the Security of Children, Women, and Youth.)
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEP	Conseil Electoral Provisoire
CFPJ	Centre de Formation et de Perfectionnement des Journalistes
CLACs	Centres de Lecture et d'Animation Culturelle
CONATEL	Conseil National des Telecommunications
CRS	Community Radio Stations
DEC	Development Experience Clearinghouse
ENDK	Enformasyon Nou Dwe Konnen- Kreyol for 'News You Can Use'
FOI	Freedom of Information
FOKAL	Fondation Konesans Ak Libete
FY	Fiscal Year
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICFJ	International Center for Journalists
IFES	International Foundation for Electoral Processes
IMS	International Media Support
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
LFHH	La Fondation Héritage pour Haiti
LOKAL Plus	Limyè ak Oganizasyon pou Kolektivite yo Ale Lwen Plus
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives
RAMAK	Rasemblan Medya pou Aksyon Kominite or Media Gathering for Community Action
RNDHH	Reseau National de Defense des Droits Humains
SAKS	Sosyete Kominikasyon Sosyal
SOW	Statement of Work
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On February 17-28, 2015, a three person assessment team composed of Nettie Jannini (until recently civil society, human rights and media expert in USAID/Haiti); Mark Koenig (Senior Media Advisor, DCHA/DRG) and Nicole Widdersheim (Senior Human Rights Advisor, DCHA/DRG) conducted intensive field research for a media and human rights sector assessment of Haiti. The team traveled North (Cap Haitian, Fort Liberte and Ouanaminthe), South West (Jeremie and Abricot), Artibonite (Saint Marc) and Port-au-Prince. The team met with focus groups in most towns, conducted site visits of ten broadcasters (radio and/or television stations), consulted with pertinent experts, and successfully debriefed the USAID mission, Embassy Public Affairs, and the US Ambassador. Overall, the team consulted with over 150 persons during these ten days (See Appendix A), while also conducting an extensive review of available research and reports about USAID/Haiti media programs, past and present (See Appendix B).

The assessment team was tasked to assess the status of human rights and independent media in Haiti, review USAID/Haiti strategies and programs to promote both objectives (2000-present), and then make strategy and program recommendations for the years going forward. The team reviewed: Mission support for human rights including communications outreach; earlier Mission support for community radio (2001-2009); and strengthening of humanitarian communications capacities by OTI in the aftermath of the earthquake of January, 2010. After assessing current conditions and drawing from the best practices from earlier USAID-supported programs, the assessment team identified and recommends several promising, illustrative areas of assistance:

1. The team recommends a more broadly integrated approach to media strengthening and human rights. All USAID/Haiti development objectives can benefit greatly from more professional reporting, open flows of information, and interactive discourse with grassroots level audiences on topics related to their sectors (including DRG, Health, Education, Food Security, Humanitarian Support, Agriculture, Growth and Environment) (See separate analyses for each development sector in Section X).
2. USAID/Haiti investments in media strengthening and broad cross-sector development communications can achieve notably higher levels of efficiency and financial self-sustainability via technical assistance to: improve media management; strengthen and share media audience research across all development sectors; build out media industry networking to enhance two-way flows of local news reporting and content sharing with Port-au-Prince central media platforms; upgrade advertising industry best practices outside Port-au-Prince; networking to expand advertising markets outside Port-au-Prince to promote a more broadly national media advertising sector – thereby facilitating progress toward a more financially more sustainable Haitian media industry.
3. The assessment team recommends a diversified, multi-media approach for any prospective media strengthening program, including technical assistance for a mix of mainly radio plus new digital technologies.

- a. For remote rural areas, smaller towns and urban neighborhoods with special needs, community radio has proven an effective low cost way for disseminating DRG and development-related information, while facilitating democratic discourse at the grassroots level.
 - b. Private radio stations and networks that include attention to public service offer more sustainable opportunities for better reporting in larger city media markets, including prospects for greater financial self-sustainability.
 - c. Although more costly, television is popular among urban audiences. If resources are available, selective technical support might include much needed training to raise the technical skills for television news reporting and higher production standards.
 - d. All technical support for media (a-c) should incorporate training and mentoring support to raise the social and digital media skills of media professionals, who increasingly work in multi-media news room environments, including selective provision of equipment to facilitate learning and practical application.
 - e. As funding permits, important complementary support should be considered to strengthen: digital access and training centers such as CLACS and libraries; extending telecommunications infrastructure to currently unserved or under-served regions of Haiti; and digital media literacy training for youth.
4. Focus groups in six Haitian cities all concurred that Haitian citizens urgently need better local news reporting and coverage of social issues than is currently produced by the Haitian media. Focus groups saw expanded media contents in civic and general education, health, agriculture, economics, business reporting and environment as offering useful informational pathways for Haitians to more effectively engage in the democratic and social-economic development of their country.
 5. Media industry practitioners and observers lamented the low professional standards of many working journalists, arguing that strengthened professional training opportunities for journalists, editors and other technical production staff are vitally needed. Mid-career training, consulting and mentoring should be applied and practical, learning-by-doing, rather than theoretical classroom teaching or uncoordinated, one-off short-term training. Especially timely are learning needs how to work in multi-media news rooms and formats, reporting and editing for increasingly multi-media platforms (radio, texting, internet, streaming, television and/or print). Digital interactivity with information sources and audiences also represent skills that need to be mastered in the digital age.
 6. Although Haiti has a robust human rights normative framework, the country endures serious human rights challenges that inhibit basic human development. Few journalists understand the legal frameworks or proposed legal reforms that aim to improve basic protections for human rights. The assessment team learned that journalists typically read

press releases verbatim, without engaging in deeper analysis or informative commentary. USAID should strengthen reporting channels among service providers, law enforcement, legislators, human rights organizations, professional journalists, citizen reporters and media outlets to improve information sharing and dissemination. Closer links between journalists and human rights advocates, coupled with more in-depth media reporting, would empower the Haitian public to engage in better informed participation on the issues and the work being done to address human rights challenges.

7. Better integrated communications approaches to democratic governance, human rights and development can strengthen the Haitian political system to address a broad array of challenges – with better information and enhanced opportunities for public discussion. For example, reporting on human rights can be enriched not only by deeper reporting awareness of legal-normative frameworks, but also by probing cross-sector applications of human rights principles to specific development sectors: namely, how can more inclusive approaches to human rights improve public health systems, education, growth, gender equality, and other development challenges?

II. COUNTRY CONTEXT

a. Social and Political Context

As the poorest country in the Western hemisphere, Haiti struggles to address multiple challenges that include low socio-economic levels of development, political instability, periodic spikes in violence, vulnerabilities to hurricanes and other environmental challenges plus a massive earthquake that hit near Port au Prince on January 12, 2010.

Despite secular progress toward democratic governance since the downfall of the Duvalier regime in 1986, Haiti's political system and governing institutions remain weak. The country's political landscape features a fractious array of political parties that exhibit weak ideologies and policy platforms, personality based organizations, limited party loyalty and a tradition of "zero sum" politics that injects added stridency and personal attacks into elections, increasing the risk of violence. These traits have been exacerbated by the country's extreme economic inequality, poverty, the legacy of dictatorships and authoritarianism, and traditionally weak government structures. The devastating earthquake compounded this situation, further weakening political parties and limiting their ability to play their role in the democratic process and in promoting economic development, particularly in aggregating citizens' interests and concerns. And nine months after the earthquake, a deadly cholera epidemic struck and quickly spread throughout the country, killing more than 8,500 people through 2014.¹

Against this backdrop, Haitians went to the polls on November 28, 2010, to elect a new president, the full Chamber of Deputies, and a third of the Senate. Haitian and international observers reported that election day was marred by a lack of information on where citizens could vote, voter list irregularities, allegations of ballot box "stuffing," violence and intimidation. After a run-off election on April 4, 2011, the Provisionary Electoral Council (Conseil Electoral Provisoire, CEP) pronounced candidate Martelly the winner of the presidential election with 67.57 percent of the votes. Michel Martelly was sworn in as Haiti President on May 14, 2011.

Under the new elected president, however, limited economic growth failed to translate into improvements in the daily lives of most Haitians. Growing popular frustration about the lack of economic change threatened a return to social unrest and populist political leaders perceived as more responsive to the needs of citizens. Currently, the political system lacks the capacity and skills to effectively respond to citizen needs. Most political parties are largely based in Port-au-Prince with limited party unity, policy development or local input into decision making. Minimal community inputs, a weakly professional media environment, and limited policy development within Haitian political parties contributed to growing dissatisfaction with parties, politicians, and the political system.

¹ http://www.un.org/News/dh/infocus/haiti/Cholera_UN_Factsheet_24%20Feb_2014.pdf

As openly expressed to the assessment team during meetings with focus groups, discontented citizens may increasingly perceive their elected officials as unresponsive to their needs. This lack of representation of large sectors of Haitian society, including a dwindling middle-class, remains an ever present source of conflict and a significant impediment to long-term political stability. The widespread devastation caused by the earthquake and the perceived inability of Haitian leaders to translate billions of dollars in international aid into concrete actions to help the affected populations have only deepened the sense of citizen frustration and decreased confidence in the government.

The upcoming legislative, local and presidential elections hold the potential to increase political instability in the months ahead. The combination of citizen frustration related to the reconstruction process, the absence of jobs, increasing food insecurity, and political tensions around the elections have increased polarization across the country, provoking public demonstrations calling for President Martelly to step down.

After months of political wrangling among the government, parliament and opposition parties, the electoral impasse was resolved. The Conseil Electoral Provisoire announced on March 12 that elections are set for August 9, 2015 for Haiti's Chamber of Deputies and for two thirds of the Senate. Presidential election will follow on October 25, 2015 along with local and municipal elections. Many of the opposition parties have already registered and have embarked in the up-coming elections campaign.

b. The Haitian Human Rights Context and Normative Framework

Despite staging the only successful slave revolution in contemporary world history, defeating a European colonial power to establish an independent nation in 1804, Haiti has maintained a dismal human rights record ever since. While civil and political human rights in Haiti notably improved during the two decades since the downfall of the Duvalier dictatorship, many basic human rights such as personal security, freedom from servitude, meaningful participation in governance, access a basic standard of living or minimal healthcare and other rights continue to elude recent generations.

Title III of the 1987 Haitian Constitution, as amended in 2012, guarantees a broad range of fundamental human rights, including right to life, health, education, information, expression, security and personal liberty. Haiti has also ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) in November of 1990, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) in February of 2012 and the American Convention on Human Rights in August 1979, among numerous other human rights conventions, both national and regional.² By signing these conventions, Haiti has committed to protect and provide an expansive array of internationally recognized rights, at least to the best of its abilities. These commitments, domestically and internationally, set forth Haiti's normative human rights framework.

² U.N. Human Rights Council, Haiti National Report, July 19, 2011, A/HRC/WG.6/12/HTI/1.

However, commitments on paper do not match the harsh realities facing the majority of Haitian citizens. In some instances, USAID and other donors recognize that capacity to meet needs, like adequate minimum healthcare and housing, is lacking and have provided substantial financial and technical inputs in these sectors. Yet, failures to provide other rights like physical security for women and girls, access to information, universal participation in elections and access to justice arguably reflect a combination of lack of government will, weak adherence to the law and budgetary corruption. Like the treaties and conventions that Haiti has ratified, rights themselves are inter-dependent. Without access to basic physical protection and basic life-sustaining needs, pursuing other rights, like participating in the governing of ones' country, becomes impossible. USAID aims to assist Haiti in building a stable democracy that offers broader protections for human rights and growing economic prosperity. Advancing a rights-respecting environment in parallel with an improved media sector will keep this overarching goal on track.

In order to understand the current human rights challenges and where improvements in the media sector can benefit the situation, it is helpful to look an illustrative list of the some of the most basic human rights enshrined in Haiti's normative framework, the current status of these rights and their intersection with media:

The Right to Life and the Prohibition of Slavery

The first Haitian constitution of 1801 banned slavery. Since that time, the right to life and personal security pose particularly vexing and complex challenges in Haiti, especially for Haitian women and girls. Gender inequality, poverty and economic vulnerability, along with cultural factors, have put women and girls at heightened risk of sexual assault, severe violence, and the modern form of slavery often referred to as 'involuntary domestic servitude'. The lack of social, economic and cultural rights such as securing fair access to economic opportunities and basic food and healthcare are directly resulting in physical insecurity and other human rights violations. Combined with the lack of access to justice and legal remedy for such internationally recognized crimes as forced servitude, trafficking and rape, the list of human rights violations and omissions becomes extensive. For example, Restavèks are children who are sent away by their own families, who are too poor to send them to school or feed them adequately, under the promise of a home and access to education. In theory, for these children, the restavèk practice represents an important source of social mobility. However, in reality, the restavèk system is rife with abuse, particularly for girls who represent two-thirds of all restavèks. Forced, involuntary servitude is internationally recognized as a form of trafficking or modern slavery.³ Some experts estimate the current number of Haitians subjected to slavery at over 200,000, most of them children.⁴

Additionally, Haiti is a source, transit, and destination country for children and youth subjected to trafficking, specifically forced labor and forced prostitution. Although poorly documented, the practice

³ [http://www.state.gov/j/tip/what is modern slavery?](http://www.state.gov/j/tip/what%20is%20modern%20slavery/)

⁴ <http://www.globalslaveryindex.org/>

is widely known that thousands of Haitian children and youth are illegally smuggled into the Dominican Republic every year to work as child prostitutes or be forced in other degrading situations.

The Right to Access Legal Remedy

Due to weak civil and judicial institutions in Haiti, most Haitian citizens lack confidence in the ability of Haitian police and the court system to administer justice, nor do many Haitians have even a basic knowledge of laws and rights among citizen and state.⁵ For example, rape became a crime under Haitian law only in 2005, so a thorough understanding of how to report, investigate, prosecute this crime remains lacking. Furthermore, Haiti adopted an anti-trafficking law and strategy only in 2014, meaning that implementation of this law was recently launched, with modest, but notable progress so far apparent. Other crimes of theft, corruption and even murder go unreported and uninvestigated. Conversely, hundreds of persons remain in detained and uncharged in prison, without adequate legal representation. As described below in Section V titled, Normative-Legal Enabling Environment for Independent Media, Haiti's fragile and dysfunctional justice system cannot reliably protect journalists or free media either. The importance of access to information, knowledge of one's rights and the laws that govern the country are critical element to addressing these problems. As programming and inputs try to attempt the capacity of the justice and law enforcement system, citizens must demand these services and understand how utilize the system.

The Right to Freedom of Speech and Right to Information

Freedom of Information (FOI) can be defined as the right to access information held by public bodies. It is an integral part of the fundamental right of freedom of expression, as recognized by Resolution 59 of the UN General Assembly adopted in 1946, as well as by Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which states that the fundamental right of freedom of expression encompasses the freedom to "to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers". As well, FOI has also been enshrined as a corollary of freedom of expression in other major international instruments, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) and the American Convention on Human Rights (1969) both of which Haiti has ratified.

Presently, Haitians residing in rural and peri-urban areas outside of Port-au-Prince remain largely unable to exercise their rights to access information due to a daunting combination of factors, including: lack of communication infrastructure, dominance of purely political media outlets, limited-to-nonexistent non-political media establishments, unprofessionalism and poor journalism ethics, media mismanagement and low technical skills. Furthermore, useful information within public institutions and pertaining to public services is largely inaccessible to citizens and not regularly obtained by media outlets.

Citizens cannot participate in a democratic system if they lack access to information about how their government functions, how elections will be conducted, where to seek the minimal required documents, who are the candidates, what are the issues, etc. Citizens cannot participate in building and benefiting

⁵ <http://www.osac.gov/pages/contentreportdetails.aspx?cid=15745>

from a prosperous economy if they do not have access to basic information on trade, commodity prices, accessible markets, financial support options, and in the context of Haiti, agro-business information, weather forecasts, and latest agricultural technology. Knowledge is power and the disenfranchised and poorly informed Haitian citizen exemplifies this aphorism. An individual's personal capacity is fundamentally constrained when knowledge and basic information from all sectors and aspects of life is unknown, withheld or unobtainable. This is why the UN Declaration of Human Rights espouses the basic right to access information as primary human right.

The Right to Participate in Government

Without fully actualizing one's right to information, it becomes extremely difficult to participate in the governing of one's country. Entire sections of the Haitian countryside remain largely cut off from electricity, access to cell and communications networks and, in some instances, inaccessible even to radio broadcasts. These communities are effectively denied their right to participate in their government and hence, their own development. When radio broadcasts do reach isolated areas, often the messaging is focused on one political view or sends a mainly one-way transmission of information from Port-au-Prince to other departments. News is overly dominated by political parties and personalities, while issue-based, genuinely informative and in-depth stories are rare. Due to geographically limited access to basic telecommunications infrastructure, consistently low literacy rates and the paucity of 'issues-based' political dialogues and debate, the majority of Haiti's non-urban populations cannot actualize their basic participatory rights that should be inherent to any truly democratic nation.

The Right to an Adequate Standard of Living and Healthcare

In 2012, Haiti ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). With many of these same rights also enshrined in the Haitian Constitution, Haiti has constructed an ambitiously aspirational list of rights that aim to meet the material and development needs of citizens. The devastating earthquake in 2010 aggravated Haiti's lack of adequate housing and living standards into a still more acute crisis. Five years on, even outside the quake-affected zones, access to housing, water, education and healthcare remains gravely inadequate. In 2014, the UN Human Development Index ranked Haiti 168 out 187 countries.⁶ UNDP noted that the average Haitian has less than five total years of education. USAID/ Haiti reports indicate that only 36% of babies are born in a health facility and only 45% of Haitian children are vaccinated. Given such starkly low development indicators, many government and non-governmental programs have been established in Haiti. Yet, often people remain unaware of their existence. With regards to basic health information, such as cholera and HIV/AIDS prevention, the intersection between right to life, access to healthcare and right to information becomes clear and compelling.

The illustrative rights enumerated above fall within Haiti normative framework and are not exhaustive. Each right is critical to improving the life and development of the nation, so it comes as little surprise that USAID/Haiti's programming and country development goals find their foundations in many of the

⁶ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/HTI>

above rights. Notably, public awareness as well as institutional implementation of these human rights could be significantly augmented by capacity-building of the Haitian media to enable wider and deeper media attention to human rights issues. Possible synergies between human rights promotion and media strengthening activities are explored in greater depth throughout the remainder of this assessment.

III. USAID/HAITI PROGRAMS AND STRATEGIES (PARTICULARLY MEDIA AND HUMAN RIGHTS)

a. Review of USAID/Haiti Community Radio Programs /Legacies (2001-2009)

From October, 2001 through November, 2009, USAID supported an impressive expansion of community radio capacities throughout Haiti. During those years, community radios widened their audience reach from about 35% to over 65% of the population, while the volume of civic education and development-related contents carried by community radios more than doubled.

Known under its Creole acronym, RAMAK (Rassembleman Medya pou Aksyon Kominite or Media Gathering for Community Action), a network of 41 radio stations emerged as the largest community radio organization in Haiti, covering all ten regions of the country. Two successive USAID/Haiti-supported programs enabled RAMAK's formation and expansion: the Haiti Media Assistance and Civic Education Program implemented by Creative Associates International from 2001-2006, followed by the Civil Society Advocacy Communications and Media program that Internews implemented from 2007 – November, 2009.⁷ The USAID-supported programs provided broadcasting and electrical equipment to upgrade -- and in some cases help establish -- 41 partner community radio stations, significantly boosting their ability to reach the most isolated populations of Haiti. The programs also provided technical and management support, production of civic education broadcasts and training. In most cases, the 41 community radios that collaborated with RAMAK were established and operated as Community Based Organizations (CBOs), representing a wide range of sectors and interests, including youth.

Under the civic education components of RAMAK, three educational radio dramas were produced and aired not only on the community radio stations, but also carried by many private sector radio stations. The edutainment series reached large nationwide audiences with key themes on citizen rights, responsibilities, elections and opportunities for public participation. In parallel with the production and airing of the edutainment series, journalists from RAMAK stations received specialized trainings on democracy and governance themes, enabling them to improve such professional skills as interviewing, broadcasting and writing stories.

The inaugural 12-part educational soap series, Kadejak non Ans Mari, recounted the struggle of a young rape victim to exercise her legal rights in the Haitian judicial system. During its debut nationwide airing in July-December, 2003, Kadejak rapidly gained very high ratings as well as broad educational effects.

Available survey research and other data indicates:

- Over half the Haitian population (51% in one study) listened to at least one episode;⁸
- Listeners gained knowledge about citizen rights, judicial procedures and citizen responsibilities in a democracy. (Survey results found the number of people providing correct answers about civic

⁷ Internews implemented its RAMAK activities as a component under the larger Civil Society Advocacy in Haiti Program)

⁸ Smucker, Glen. Interpreting Polls: Community Radio and Civic Education, October, 2005.

education themes increased for 14 of 17 questions that were asked in both the baseline and endline surveys).

- Heightened awareness about rape may have contributed to the reduced incidence of this crime and/or heightened justice system follow-up in several communities; while citizens in some localities exercised their legal rights more vigorously.
- Due to popular demand, many radio stations continued to re-broadcast Kadejak for several years after its initial debut.

In 2005 in preparation for the complicated elections of 2006, RAMAK's second edutainment series, *Bel Pawol Kandida* (Candidate's Fine Words) broadly addressed the issues of elections procedures, voter responsibilities, candidate platforms, and holding elected officials accountable for their campaign promises once elected. Once again, approximately half of the Haitian population listened to at least some episodes, absorbing civic education lessons about transparency, the alternation of parties in a democracy, how to evaluate candidates and then hold them more accountable once elected. Many RAMAK radio stations additionally organized meet-the-candidates discussion or debate programs, while also improving the quality of their newscast reporting and talk show forums about local governance and social issues.⁹

Although USAID/Haiti support for RAMAK community radios ended more than five years ago, namely, in November, 2009, the assessment team explored the legacies and lessons learned from these earlier programs by visiting several RAMAK stations and by engaging focus groups to discern local citizen recall of RAMAK's main activities. The team conducted site visits of three radio stations that collaborated with RAMAK: Radio Tet-a-Tet in St. Marc; Gamma Radio in Fort Liberte; and Vwa Peyizan Abriko in Abricot, Grand Anse Department.

Radio Tet-a-Tet (RTT) FM102.9 in St. Marc offers an example of a well-managed private local broadcasting company that mixes commercial principles together with community service roles. RTT enjoys high local ratings in a sizeable urban media market. The town of St Marc and surrounding areas reached by RTT's broadcast footprint have over 350,000 residents. According to Dagmar survey research in November 2010, Radio Tet-a-Tet represented by far the market leader, enjoying a 30% audience share to exceed the combined audience of the next three rival stations in a competitive media market.¹⁰ The station's small marketing department relies on ratings data from ad agencies, which currently indicate that RTT remains the #1 rated broadcaster on St. Marc's media market. Tet-a-Tet's large audience enables the station to attract a mix of advertising from Port-au-Prince (60% of its advertising revenues) as well as locally (40% of ad revenues come from local firms, especially stores and restaurants).

⁹ For more detail, see: Haiti Media Assistance and Civic Education Program (RAMAK) Final Report, March 2006.

¹⁰ DAGMAR, Media Consumption Survey: Haiti Recovery Initiative, Presentation January, 2011. Ratings for the next three most popular stations included: *Radio Max* (8.9%); *Revolution Inter* (8.9%); and *Dinastie FM* (6%). The assessment team also met with the director of the later station, *Dinastie* (a VOA partner), during our visit to St. Marc. Currently, approximately 15 radio stations operate regularly in the St Marc area, plus another up to 35 smaller stations with irregular service. We hope to get more updated audience data nationally and in St Marc from DAGMAR from November, 2014

Tet-a-Tet radio launched 16 years ago, adding television service (Channel 13 Tele Amani-Y) since 2010. The radio newsroom employs an editor plus ten journalists (three of them women); while the television editor manages six journalists (including one woman). The two news rooms share information and work together in many stories. Although the news teams have received some training from Radio France International (RFI) and earlier from RAMAK, the station's news director expressed needs for more advanced training in such areas as specialized issue reporting and multi-media production. This media house operates a modest, irregularly updated website. The journalists are beginning to use social media such as Twitter and Facebook, but they could usefully upgrade their interactivity with audiences with more exposure to specialized digital training. While Tet-a-Tet is well launched on a pathway to become a fully multi-media communications platform, much work remains to be done to enable the fuller exploitation of new digital technologies by the stations' production teams.

Although organized as a commercial media house, Tet-a-Tet radio and TV Channel 13 managers recognize that their stations should also fulfill important public service roles, by providing local news, educational programming and public affairs oriented talk shows (such as "Let's Talk about Our Country," aired daily from 2-4PM). The talk shows invite specialists to discuss social, agricultural, sanitation, political or other social issues of the day. A specialized health program airs each Thursday, inviting a wide range of medical and dental specialists to address diverse health concerns.

Tet-a-Tet operates as an authorized relay partner with Radio Kiskeya in Port-au-Prince, allowing the station to draw from Kiskeya's program line-up, including well-respected newscasts, talk shows and other public-affairs-related programming. A Kiskeya correspondent works alongside the Tet-a-Tet newsroom, facilitating the two-way (local/national) sharing of news materials by submitting the most telling local stories from St. Marc and the Artibonite Department back into Kiskeya's capital-city and nationwide news streams.

Tet-a-Tet's successes result from effective management, good ratings in a sizable urban media market, attention to generating revenue streams, partnership with a strong Port-au-Prince radio partner (Kiskeya), the editorial autonomy of its newsrooms, and corporate social responsibility to provide information needed by its community. Yet even this relatively strong local media house confronts many challenges, including: high fuel costs to power the transmitter, needs to further increase ad revenues and the inevitable political pressures of operating a media platform in Haiti.

Established in 1995 and a RAMAK partner station since 2001, Radio Gamma exemplifies a small community radio station operating in the northeast town of Fort Liberte (town population 30,000 in 2003; population of the surrounding arrondissement is larger). In terms of news and public-affairs-related programs, Gamma offers one hour news journals twice daily, three short news bulletins, and talk shows that address such issues as civic education, human rights, environmental protection, relations with the Dominican Republic, and health issues including HIV-AIDS prevention. In order to encourage the accountability of local officials, representatives of the state often appear on the talk shows to answer listener questions. Station Manager Michel Judson confessed that the station only rarely covers economic or agricultural issues.

Gamma employs a staff of 14 men (with no women), including six journalists. Training opportunities for the journalists and other staff remain insufficient. Gamma has a blog site and Twitter link, but the station does not yet actively use the social media. Economic conditions and local advertising in Fort Liberte are very low, meaning that the station obtains most advertising revenues from Port au Prince. Major ad clients include cell phone companies, cigarettes and donor-supported media campaigns.

Six other radio stations in Fort Liberte also compete for audiences. Director Judson believes that Gamma remains the longest established and most respected community channel, but the station must continue to work diligently to retain its high local ratings. In 2014 Gamma became a partner with the Voice of America, which provides news journals and support to the station.

To explore the grassroots-level roles played by a RAMAK-affiliated community radio station in the context of smaller, more isolated town, the assessment team visited Vwa Peyizan Abricot. An ocean alcove walled by mountains on Haiti's far western coast, the commune of Abricot (population, 34,000) receives neither Internet nor even radio service from the rest of Haiti -- not even from the neighboring town of Jeremie. When this station's signal power and program quality were enhanced with RAMAK support in 2002-2003, Vwa Peyizan Abricot soon grew into a more vibrantly central hub of local news, information and public discussions in this otherwise insular commune.

Vwa Peyizan Abricot has ten citizen reporters or talk show hosts (animateurs), many of them young volunteers, but also includes a medical doctor plus two-three health sector specialists. Closely tied to its community and to local CSOs, the station staff responds earnestly to grassroots needs. During periods of full operation, the station offers a mix of local news in the morning and evenings, news from Jeremie at noon, morning educational shows for kids, religious inspirational shows, programs on environmental awareness and protection (a salient theme in this still lush corner of Haiti), music, sports, community talk shows about social issues of local communal concern, and live coverage of important local events. As many as 200 Abricot citizens call or text the station daily.

A special two-hour talk show on health issues is led twice weekly by the director of a local medical clinic, addressing such issues as sanitation, prophylactic avoidance and treatment of malaria, cholera, typhoid, parasitic and other diseases. "A much more effective approach to public health," he strongly affirms, "is education, not treatment" and the local radio station offers the most effective way to communicate with citizens in the commune.¹¹ For richer reporting about peoples' daily lives -- directly from areas of residence -- the show's reporters take advantage of the Abricot medical center's mobile clinic, which travels neighborhood to neighborhood to address peoples' health needs and local experiences.

As this commune's sole radio station, Vwa Peyizan Abricot has successfully played vital communications roles in peoples' lives during the past 15 years. Local citizens have contributed what they can by volunteering their time and making small material contributions to cover the station's normal

¹¹ Jean Amos, Director of Abricot health clinic and animateur on Vwa Peyizan Abricot, meeting 2/21/2015.

operational costs. Five years after RAMAK support ended, however, this small station now struggles with two large challenges: technical equipment and organizational governance. In December, 2014, the station's last transmitter broke down; and replacing this equipment will require additional resources yet to be identified.

Meanwhile, the station's founder and director, Toussaint Kechner, was recently appointed as the temporary/interim mayor of Abricot – raising conflict-of-interest issues with respect to the editorial autonomy of Vwa Peyizan Abricot and provoking larger questions about the station's overall governance structures. In our interview with Kechner, he indicated a strong desire to quickly finish his temporary term in the mayor's office, allowing him to return to the station and address its needs. Meanwhile, the station clearly needs a more resilient Board of Trustees that could assume effective temporary management responsibilities during the period of the director's absence.

The assessment's focus group in Abricot took place in a school classroom, where we learned the children's impressions about local radio, community life and youth issues. "The radio was important for everybody to know what's going on here," one boy explained. After the radio temporarily shut down in December, "no one now knows when meetings are taking place at the mayor's office. ... So we now feel left out." A teenage girl added that "the radio was the vector to everything happening in the commune," including even small daily concerns. For example, when this girl lost her wallet with her identification card, a radio announcement helped her to recover her wallet. More expansively, the kids noted the radio's programming dedicated to youth education and guidance how to protect the local natural environment.

To summarize some initial findings, the assessment team's review of legacies and lessons learned from USAID/Haiti's earlier support for RAMAK suggests the following:

- Drawing from Haitian traditions of oral story-telling, RAMAK's introduction of educational radio soap operas proved to be a popular and effective way for raising salient issues and for the civic education of large audiences. Focus group participants favorably recalled Kadejak and Bel Pawol and regarded educational drama series as effective platforms for promoting citizenship (citoyenneté) among large listening audiences.
- Community radio stations (CRS) developed importantly as local communications hubs for linking, informing and educating people at the grassroots level about community governance, human rights, and wide-ranging local development challenges.
- However, five years after the end of the USAID program, many (not all) radio stations of the RAMAK network are encountering two problems. Some stations are beginning to feel the pressure of equipment breakdowns. Wear and tear on them from Haiti's hot and dusty climate is diminishing their normal lifespan, and some of the operating stations consequently have diminished production and broadcast capacity.

- In addition, these radio stations remain isolated from one another. With greater connectivity between them – and/or via partnerships with other Haitian or international media networks -- local radio stations could offer more solidly educational broadcasting schedules for their audiences, while also forming genuine networks with the ability to share community reporting and programs across localities throughout Haiti.

Comments from USAID/Haiti and Responses from the Assessment Team:

The methodology applied in this assessment seems to be appropriate as it combines reviews of key papers (including USAID past projects), interviews with key stakeholders, site visits, and focus groups with end-users of Media in Haiti. However, questions about sustainability of media programming and its potential to add value to larger governance and development agenda still linger. The role of new media in a fast-changing world deserves also more in-depth consideration. Moreover, USAID needs to have a clearer view on “what went wrong” with the RAMAK project even though the scope of work not intended to be an assessment of RAMAK per se.

- Questions about the media’s larger roles in development and rapid technological change are addressed below. Regarding ostensibly “what went wrong” with (the sustainability of) RAMAK, we should note:
 - The RAMAK program did fundamentally expand civic education and improve the quality radio service for millions of Haitians during a period lasting over a decade, particularly to previously unserved or underserved poorer or remote regions (see more below, and in report).
 - By 2009, most stations were covering their operational costs, although weaker markets in remote areas raise tougher challenges for stations to raise the capital needed to replace equipment (*hence, the problems of many stations six years after the end of the USAID program*)
 - Moreover, in November-December, 2009, although the RAMAK program was being successfully and competently run by under a sub-grant to Internews, the program prematurely shut down due to accounting problems of the umbrella organization (PACT). This premature shutdown precluded a smoother assistance glide-path to prepare many RAMAK stations for longer-term sustainability.
 - Lesson Learned: USAID should always remain aware of the potential high costs of using umbrella organizations – since their collapse for whatever reason can cause harm to multiple sub-grantees or associate awards – which may be operating effectively.
 - Ironically, this shutdown occurred on the eve of the January 2010 earthquake: The Internews building survived intact, so the RAMAK program would have been well positioned to assist with emergency communications in the aftermath of the earthquake.
 - All of the above being said, USAID/Haiti should still take the following steps:
 - At some point, a consultant (Nettie, a radio technician and/or a prospective new implementer if a new program is started) should take a detailed inventory of the status of all 41 existing or former RAMAK stations to determine their operational status, needs, and prospects for re-start in the event they’re not currently broadcasting. A similar inventory represented the very first step of the RAMAK program when it began in 2001.

In the proposed new strategy, the assessment report recommends drawing in many more public-service-minded commercial stations and networks, greater network sharing of program materials, greater use of new digital and social media to enhance interactivity,

What were really the impacts of the USAID's previous 10-15 years of support? They list anecdotal information only.

- Of the 41 community radio stations that we supported, 12 are not functioning
- Significant *empirical data* (eg, research of Gallup and anthropologist Glen Smucker, based on scientific random sample audience research methodologies that supplemented by focus group and qualitative interviews) documented impressive national audience outreach – exceeding 50% of the national population in some instances -- by RAMAK soap operas. Meanwhile, according to scientific survey research by

DAGMAR, OTI-supported ENDK “News You Can Use” and other media content formats reached up to 75% of audiences in Port au Prince and other regions that were researched. Changes in knowledge, attitudes and behaviors of mass audiences were evidenced in widely cross-sector domains of DRG and development, including (but not limited to): civic education, voter education, rule of law, human rights, cholera and HIV-AIDS prevention, and disaster relief.

- Much more of these kinds of educational media program, and more objective apolitical news reporting, are much needed and desired by the Haitian population, as indicated by our focus groups.
- It is true that data on ad revenues remains scarce – so that’s an area of data collection that needs improvement. Better national systems of data gathering and analysis would be useful. Meanwhile, obtaining commercially sensitive data from media partners typically requires long-term trusting relationships – which our programs (worldwide) achieve by in-house program-supported business consultants. (We so far unsuccessfully tried to get this data from internews/chemonics from their earlier work; ... and we can ask again)

b. OTI Emergency & Reconstruction Communications Programs (2010-2012)

After the earthquake of 2010, USAID launched multiple emergency, recovery and reconstruction programs in quake-affected areas. The Office of Transition Initiatives, (OTI) placed a strong emphasis on integrating a communication component into the majority of its programs. OTI funded Internews to establish the first humanitarian information-focused radio program in Haiti, “Enformasyon Nou Dwe Konnen- ENDK (Kreyol for ‘News You Can Use’). For nearly three years, ENDK produced daily, 15-minute humanitarian new information shows for broadcast throughout Haiti. With ENDK, humanitarian organizations enjoyed convenient access to one central media platform, easily facilitating the dissemination timely and vital information to the general public. After the earthquake caused the multiple building collapses of the Ministry of Communication and Culture, the Presidential Palace and other ministries and government offices, communication from a central authority was largely absent.

OTI broadly supported multi-media, information campaigns on improved access to electricity, election information, cholera prevention and treatment, road safety, taxation regulations, and work-force development for employment at the new industrial park in northern Haiti. OTI was purposeful in partnering with government offices and local media experts in the private and non-profit sector for nearly all of these projects. The post-quake environment in Haiti was rife with rumor, frustration and many new actors. Providing information in many different forms (for literate, illiterate, rural and urban populations) was critically needed to achieving stability, recovery and transparency.

OTI’s information programming was creative and diverse. For example, OTI support the first fully attended, comprehensively broadcasted Presidential debates. Special attention was made to disseminate the televised shows in displacement camps and rural areas. Working with local lawyers and actors, OTI produced 12 episodes of “Judge Me Fairly”, a television program modeled after the American Judge Judy. The program used real-life Haitian court cases to educate the watching public on laws and court proceedings. OTI worked with cell phone companies to spread SMS messages on where to find one’s polling station for voting and how to prevent and treat cholera. These programming practices

reaffirmed USAID as an experienced supporter of media and information programming and demonstrated the importance including this component across many different sectors of programming.

In order to augment advanced news reporting capacities, Internews incorporated news production and professional journalism training as integrated components of the ENDK and emergency communications campaigns. Alumni from the ENDK have moved on to become leading reporters in major media housing, contributing to a modest upswing in reporting about social issues.

c. USAID/Haiti DG and Human Rights Programs and Objectives

USAID's Democracy, Rights and Governance strategy is currently focused on three main areas: capacity building of the Government of Haiti, improving access to justice and legal services and protecting human rights and vulnerable populations. The goal of this strategy is to see a responsive, just and effective government in Haiti that can promote economic and democratic development for its people. A key predictor of success in such goals, as well as a foundational ingredient, is if the citizen's basic human rights are secured. USAID's current programs aim to help build the rights-respecting infrastructure, for example, through the PROJUSTICE and LOKAL Plus programs while simultaneously seeking to secure the basic right to security and life, for women and girls in the AKSE program combatting trafficking and restavek practices.

USAID Haiti's AKSE program aims to protect children, women and youth who are risk or are victims of human rights abuses. The key activities of strengthening and expanding networks for child protection monitoring, prevention and response service, prevention of SGBV and increasing the knowledge of social protection laws and protection strategies in five jurisdictions must have substantial communications strategies in order to be fully successful.

The USAID LFHH program is empowering communities and local CSOs to combat official corruption and seek greater governmental accountability. A key tool in this programming is providing citizens with information and knowledge on Haitian laws, the UN Convention against Corruption, ratified by Haiti and access to confidential corruption complaint mechanisms. Battling corruption in government and seeking transparency directly aim to advance the rights of citizens to access a decent standard of living and the basic information to participate in their government and society.

IV. HAITIAN MEDIA LANDSCAPE: DEGREE OF MEDIA PLURALISM AND GAP ANALYSIS

a. Overview

Section IV surveys Haiti's increasingly multi-media landscape or information environment to identify the media's audience reach, pluralistic reflection of societal interests, and existing gaps in communications services. Section IV.a. highlights the two most influential channels of information for Haitians, radio and television. Section (IV.b) summarizes some key findings from media audience research, followed by an analysis (in Section IV.c) of the growth trends in cellular- and Internet-based communications to create an increasingly multi-media information environment in the years to come. The last two sub-sections (IV.d-e) examine two important gaps in Haiti's media and information environment, namely, the weaknesses of local news coverage (IV.d) and of communications infrastructure for many localities (IV.e).

The assessment team notes that an excellent review of Haiti's information environment already appeared in 2012 with an update anticipated in 2015. Our current assessment will describe the main contours of Haiti's media, but we also refer readers to Infoasaid: Haiti: Media and Telecoms Landscape Guide (October, 2012; and update later in 2015) for richer data and detail.¹²

b. Broadcast Media: Radio and Television

Although radio has long held pride of place as the most popular mass medium, the country's media system will evolve into a more richly multi-media environment in the coming years.

When Baby Doc fled in 1986, finally ending the Duvalier era, independent radio stations flowered and became a fixture in Haitian daily life ever since. Radio remains the major medium of preference in Haiti, as it reaches the widest possible audience in both urban and rural settings. An aural medium, radio accommodates Haiti's high rate of illiteracy and utilizes the people's Creole language (while the major newspapers are still written in French). Many poor Haitians are able to buy inexpensive portable transistor radios run by batteries.

Haitians are not passive listeners, either. Not only do many shows rely on call-in contributors, but many Haitians have taken to broadcasting themselves. Broadcasting material and operations are relatively inexpensive, so very small groups of people can mount and operate local stations. Thus, over 400 radio stations operate throughout in Haiti, of which over 56 operate from studios based in Port au Prince. These stations and networks roughly mirror society in almost all its political, religious, and social variations – although some voices, such as local news and less privileged social strata are seriously underrepresented in the main stream media.

¹² See: <https://www.internews.org/research-publications/haiti-media-and-telecoms-landscape-guide>

Radio (and television) houses in Haiti can be classified under six main ownership or organizational types: privately-owned/commercial stations or networks, community radio stations, state-owned broadcasters, the radio station of the UN peacekeeping force in Haiti (Minustah FM), religious broadcasters and, for want of a better term, “personal or small-group radio projects.” The latter are usually small local broadcast stations, often operating under low power, sometimes without licenses and in many cases only a few hours weekly. Individuals investing in these small stations run the gamut from public-service oriented local or diaspora elites who wish to provide cultural or educational programming to their local communities to (more commonly) local politicians who use their stations to promote their own political interests, especially during election periods (when these stations may suddenly start to broadcast many more hours weekly).

The state-owned Radio Nationale d’Haiti (RNH) and Television Nationale d’Haiti (TNH) tend to report the news from pro-government perspectives, although enjoying slightly greater reporting autonomy at times. Both reach national audiences, although TNH enjoys higher ratings than RNH (9.2% audience share for TNH vs. 1% audience share for RNH in Dagmar’s ratings among media audiences in Port au Prince in November, 2010).

Meanwhile, the radio service of the United Nations Peacekeeping force, Minusta FM, broadcasts nationally through eleven local partner radio stations, with a focus on development and stability-related contents. Minusta FM ratings remain quite low. Prior to the future date when the UN and Minusta FM prepare to depart Haiti, there should be coordination between the UN, local media partners, and other donors to enable the useful transfer of Minusta FM capacities back to the Haitian radio industry.

Religious broadcasters include: the Baptist-affiliated radio and television network, Radio and Tele Lumiere, a network of nine local radio stations affiliated with the Catholic Church, plus other smaller religiously affiliated broadcasters.

This assessment focuses attention primarily on the privately-owned, commercial radios and networks (reaching the largest urban and national media markets) as well as non-profit community radio stations that tend to serve smaller community audiences, often in rural, remote or poorer urban neighborhoods and regions. The commercial stations and networks enjoy the largest audiences and present opportunities for developing more financially self-sustained media models. The mission should consider cooperation mainly with those stations that demonstrate relatively higher reporting and program content for news, public affairs, education and social issues (rather than entertainment-oriented stations airing mainly music or films). Community radio stations are interesting because they typically serve poorer or more remote areas, where USAID and other donors often need to focus development communications and assistance. While community stations can generate modest revenues locally and achieve cost efficiencies through improved management and content sharing, these same stations are less likely to achieve full financial self-sustainability (when compared to potential commercial radio partners).

The main privately-owned broadcast networks include (in approximate order of their popularity and audience sizes): Caraibes FM and Tele Caraibes; Radio and Tele Ginen; Radio and Tele Metropole;

Vision 2000 FM; and Radio Kiskeya. These media houses are well-known and therefore will not be deeply or separately reported in this assessment, except to note several general observations:

- Each of these media houses has demonstrated sustained capacities to produce news, talk shows and program contents about politics and governance, educational topics, public affairs, social or development issues that are needed to potentially help inform Haiti's progress toward democratic governance and development. The volume of attention to news and social issues has been increasing during the past two years; but significant needs persist to further upgrade the volume and quality of public-service-related contents.
- The volume of broadcasting on news and social issues depends, considerably, on the revenues and resources available to media houses. Accordingly, if media houses could upgrade the effectiveness their management teams and augment their revenue bases, these enhancements to the outlets' financial viability could enable corresponding increases in the production and airing of much needed additional programming on governance and development issues.
- The level of professionalism and objectivity by each media house newsroom (and by production teams for other public-affairs-related programming) varies from earnestly attempted objectivity to varying degrees of political slant. To some extent, the political biases of some stations are counter-balanced by opposed editorial lines of others, resulting in an often messy pluralism of viewpoints. (A partisan media system, similar to the French system)

In addition to private, ostensibly for-profit media houses, over seventy non-profit community stations operate at various levels of service throughout the country. Community radio stations are grassroots organizations that are deeply involved in civic action, both as catalysts and actors, including advocacy and mediation of conflict at the local level. While many stations strive to maintain a stance of political neutrality, community radio stations are also inclined toward advocacy and have a positive impact on public opinion, thereby generating tangible social pressure for behavioral and institutional change. The radio's role as news provider is inextricably linked with advocacy, conflict mediation, civic education, and calls for decentralization, HIV awareness, disaster preparedness and playing the watchdog.

Television enjoys popularity as the second most influential source of news and information about current events. Over sixty stations plus networks of repeater stations make the medium available in most urban areas, but several factors limit television's faster growth. The cost of a television exceeds the purchasing power of many Haitians. Two-thirds of households in Port au Prince and over 70% in Saint Marc and Cap Haitien own televisions, while television ownership in other towns is generally lower and in most rural areas, only a small minority own or view televisions. For major events such as soccer championships or key elections debates, people often share television sets.

Sporadic electricity service seriously hampers TV viewing. Even relatively more avid TV viewers in Haiti tend to watch only a few hours weekly, much less than viewing counterparts elsewhere in the Western hemisphere.

Finally, the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) global requirement for all countries to transition from analogue to digital broadcasting by 2015 will deeply challenge the Haitian television industry. While larger Haitian television broadcasters have acquired some of the equipment required for digital switchover, much of the broadcasting industry remains under-prepared. More seriously, most Haitian households have yet to purchase new digital TV receivers, antennas or converters; and may lack the cash to make these purchases.

Two scenarios are possible. Either many smaller TV stations and consumer TV screens will go black later in 2015; or, if the switchover is delayed, Haiti will lapse into non-compliance with the ITU mandate. Continued broadcasting in analogue format from Haitian stations in the north may contribute to some problematic transmission interference by television signals across the border with the Dominican Republic.

c. Audience Research: Media as a Data-Driven Industry

(Ratings for: Radio, TV, Internet, Cellular and/or Print Platforms)

Media are, or should be, a data-driven industry. Where media audience ratings and other research are present, the audiences and demographics of each major media outlet or network (radio, television, digital, print) should be researchable, with scientifically reliable data showing who is using what media, when and how. As media systems and information environments become more data-driven, several virtuous cycles or tendencies can (ideally) begin to emerge:

- Media may become more democratically responsive, incentivized to respond to broader audience interests, needs and preferences – increasing their ad revenues as a result -- and perhaps becoming relatively less beholden to backing from narrower elite interests;
- Potential media advertising clients – ranging from large businesses, SMEs at the local level, government authorities at all levels with communications needs, civil society and donors sharing development-related communications – can all benefit from scientifically-grounded data about where (i.e., using which media platforms) to direct their finite communications resources to reach their desired audiences and demographics;
- Media outlet or network advertising and marketing departments can enable their media houses (especially when well managed) to become partially or even fully financially self-sustained by building up advertising clientele bases who are satisfied by the media's effective reach to needed audiences.
- For virtually all donor-supported communications activities, the availability of better tracked audience data could broadly enable: more effective communication outreach

and better measured results. Improved M&E would accrue since changes in audience size, demographics and other characteristics would be documented by more detailed and scientifically-reliable data.

- To be sure, Haitian media market conditions are less rosy and much more complex than easily realizable in the envisioned bullets (see important footnote); ¹³ but the simple logic of data-driven media development is strong and should remain a USAID/Haiti objective.

To OTI/Haiti's credit, an embryonic media ratings system was launched and supported in 2010 through early 2012. The assisted Haitian research partner, DAGMAR, has continued to provide media audience data through 2014. USAID/Haiti should continue to support this (or similar) local media audience research firms in Haiti, not only to enable improved Mission M&E of its media development and development communications programs, but also to support the healthier future development of the Haitian media sector as a whole.

Much of the data informing the current assessment comes from DAGMAR research released in early 2012 (to be updated to October, 2014 when we get that report). Of course, the DAGMAR research will be cross-checked and supplemented by other available media audience research and expertise whenever possible.

To recapitulate the topline results of media research, radio serves as the most popular source of news and information for Haitians, followed by television, word-of-mouth, the internet, and newspapers. Summary results from DAGMAR for Port au Prince include the following:

Port au Prince: Most Important Source of Information about Current Events:

	November 2010¹⁴	November 2014
Radio	58.9%	
Television	23.1%	
SMS/text	3.1%	
Church	2.6%	
Internet	1.8%	
Word of mouth	1.4%	
Print media	0.5%	

¹³ The audience research service needs to build credibility; and all users (media as well as ad clients) need to understand how to interpret and use the data. This takes time, but the effort is worthwhile.

¹⁴ Base sample is 3,867 respondents.

Media audience data for towns outside Port au Prince include the following:
(This data comes from Dagmar, November, 2010, and requires updating):

	Leogane	St Marc	Cap Haitien	Petit Goave
Own radio at home:	69.5%	90.7%	94.0%	77.8%
Own TV at home:	25.4%	73.1%	71.9%	50.5%
Own computer:	6.8%	21.0%	11.3%	5.1%
#1 radio station:	CoolLeogane?	Tet-a-Tet*	Venus*	Eko2000*
#2 radio station:	Caraibes	Max*	Nirvana*	Kontak*
#3 radio station:	Amical?	RevolutnInter*	Vision2000	Referans*
#4 radio station:	Ginen	Dinastie FM*	Kveh*	Top FM?

**Asterisk indicates local station (other stations are operating from studios in Port au Prince)*

d. Digital Trends: An Emerging Multimedia Information Environment

Internet penetration in Haiti lags considerably behind other countries in the Western hemisphere, but a secular rise in internet and social media usage is apparent, reflecting the Haitian media system's inevitable long-term evolution to become an increasingly multi-media information environment. World Bank and other data sources reveal a quite steady seven-to-eight per cent yearly increase in Haitians enjoying some access to the internet since 2010 to 2014, reaching an estimated 11.64% of the population by 2014.¹⁵

Mobile phone penetration reached 63% by 2013, or over 6.1 million mobile subscriptions.¹⁶ An increasing share of cell phones is 3G smart phones, and it is estimated that approximately one-half of all internet access in Haiti is taking place via 3G smart phones. However, because most rural populations lack access to 3G cellular coverage, the use of smart phones to access the Internet remains largely confined to urban and peri-urban environments. Meanwhile, mobile broadband subscriptions totaled less than 16,000 in 2012, or a tiny 0.2% fraction of the population.¹⁷

Internet use is higher in Port au Prince and other main cities compared to smaller towns and rural areas. In Ouanaminthe, one young focus group participant estimated that no more than 3% of the local population was regularly accessing the Internet. A majority of focus group participants lamented that young people are using social media mainly to socialize with their friends, rather than for informational or educational purposes (although some young activists begged to differ). Many Haitians acquire 3G

¹⁵ Year-by-year estimates of internet penetration in Haiti: 2010, 8.4%; 2011, 9.0%; 2012, 9.8%; 2013, 10.6%; and 2014, 11.64% or 1,218,000 users. Estimates for the years 2010-2013 come from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.USER.P2> and from <http://internetlivestats.com/Internet-users-by-country/>

¹⁶ <http://www.statista.com/statistics/218143/mobile-penetration-rate-in-latin-america-by-country/>

¹⁷ Dynamic Report, ITU ITC EYE, International Telecommunications Union, June 29, 2013.

phones initially at least as a “status symbol” but would now benefit from trainings on how to use their smart phones and the Internet to obtain news, information, data and analysis.

Haiti’s larger media houses stream their radio broadcasts live on the internet, maintain websites (updated with varying degrees of detail and timeliness) and have started to interact with audiences using social media. However, most media sector observers concurred that journalists are seriously underutilizing social media and other internet resources. And fully multi-media news rooms are not yet the norm: in most cases, media houses operate radio and television news rooms separately, while their use of internet and social media remain weakly developed.

More training for journalists, editors and other media production professionals on how to use the internet, social media, and multi-media newsrooms appears to be much needed. Similar training for citizen journalists and civil society activists may also be indicated. Whether or not local cyber centers (such as CLACs or local libraries) could serve as training resources might be explored. At least one digital training consultant organization in Ouanaminthe, Alphanet, indicated it had the capacity to provide trainings and consultancies to strengthen digital skills for citizens or journalists in their region.¹⁸

e. Connecting National and Local Media Environments

Focus groups widely complained that too much attention is devoted to politics in Port au Prince, while too little attention is devoted to local reporting or in-depth reporting about news and development issues in citizens’ local communities – due mainly the weakness of most local news media. The relative information vacuum about local news, social issues, and development challenges in many localities poses a serious challenge for the exercise of human rights and for citizens’ informed participation at the grassroots level. With the partial exceptions of St. Marc and Cap Haitian (which have some rather strong local news media), news reporting in other areas (Ouanaminthe, Jeremie and, of recent, Abricot) was seen as seriously lacking.

This gap suggests needs to strengthen local privately-owned as well as community media, at least those local media that have demonstrated commitments to public service roles of reporting the local news and serving as platforms for local grassroots discussion of the main challenges facing their communities. Not only do the news rooms of selected media in these regions need professional strengthening, but also indicated were needs to better connect local stations to outside information sources (via networking with stronger radio program sharing arrangements, good internet and/or cellular connections).

¹⁸ Haveson Florvil, Director, Alphanethaiti, indicated his small firm was providing digital training to journalists, media outlets, civil society organizations, and others in the Ouanaminthe region.

f. Key Importance of Communications Infrastructure

In the weeks immediately following the earthquake, many Haitians left Port-au-Prince (PAP) for non-quake affected towns and areas of the country. Once foreign assistance began to flood into Port-au-Prince, however, many former capital city residents quickly returned; while other persons who had never lived in PAP also came for the first time seeking employment and aid. This new-plus-returning immigration into the capital was evidenced by tracking of cell phone subscriptions by the large cell phone providers.

The influx of migrants back into Port-au-Prince obviously exacerbated and skewed needs assessments for the central department; but what it also clearly showed to the international community was what every Haitian already understood, economic opportunity, communication infrastructure and access to information was the best in the capital city. Recognizing that communication infrastructure was a key requirement for making non-PAP residential locations attractive, OTI supported the installation of three Multilink cell towers between PAP, St. Marc and the region surrounding St. Marc.

Today, while private sector cell tower expansion is visibly exploding in some parts of Haiti, other parts (like the areas visited by this assessment team in Jeremie and Abricot) remain out of touch. Private sector telecommunications companies have been slow to invest the expensive cell tower and cable/satellite infrastructure in many rural areas since it appears unlikely, without subsidies, that telecom firms would receive a return for such investments. Yet as highlighted above, the future of multi-media communications, including the clear digital preferences among Haitian youth, should propel Haiti towards geographically universal cell phone and mobile access to the internet. More rapidly expanded telecom coverage could contribute vitally to rural stability and rural involvement in Haiti's future. As USAID looks to reinvest in the media sector, it should assess, with government, multi-lateral development institutions and private sector partners, the current coverage of the entire country and work together address lingering gaps in telecom coverage.

V. NORMATIVE-LEGAL ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR INDEPENDENT MEDIA

Importantly complementing the broader set of human rights earlier enumerated in Section II.b., Haiti's constitution guarantees the freedoms of press and expression. Government authorities during the past decade have generally raised their observance of legal protections for the media, albeit unevenly and with occasional set-backs. Journalists remain vulnerable to accusations of defamation under the criminal code, but formal legal charges have grown less frequent and defamation cases rarely advance beyond the initial charges. Haiti lacks a basic freedom of information law, hindering journalists' access to information from government authorities.¹⁹ Officials routinely limit access to information, making requests for data and investigative journalism "always a fight."²⁰

More serious threats to normative freedoms stem from conditions of instability, lawlessness, poverty, weak adherence to the rule of law and political pressures. These threats vary depending on the locality and fluctuating levels of political instability. On average, the safety conditions for working journalists have grown more secure in Port-au-Prince compared to other regions.²¹

In smaller towns and localities, where communities are closer knit, everybody knows everybody. This more intimate small town context can make critical reporting less comfortable for journalists, since they may feel more vulnerable to local social and political pressures – especially when local conditions grow tenuous or more lawless. Sharp political tensions in late 2014 in the town of Petit-Goave, for example, recently contributed to a wave of physical attacks or threats against local journalists and media outlet directors.²²

But diverse social and political pressures buffet virtually all Haitian media. Even the largest national media houses in Port-au-Prince must exercise caution when reporting on sensitive political issues or before undertaking a major investigative report. Any development support for the media sector "must take into account the social context," cautioned Patrick Moussignac, director of Haiti's largest media house, which owns Radio and Tele Cariabes plus several other channels. "The media face pressures from all sides," including the radical and sometimes violent wings of some political parties or student protesters, for example. In order for the media to better defend their independence, he advised, the Haitian community of journalists and media will need to develop greater cooperation (*complicite*) among all or most media representatives." But Moussignac also importantly stressed that there are already many

¹⁹ See Freedom House Freedom of the Press Index, 2014 and earlier years. For trend analysis, see also Appendix C.

²⁰ Marie Yolene Gilles, Deputy Director of the Réseau National de Défense des Droits Humaine and former journalist, interview 2/26/2015.

²¹ Jean Deniska Evifleur, Head of News, *Vision 2000*, Interview in Port au Prince, 2/24/2015. Local media experts and focus groups largely concurred with Evifleur that social and political pressures on journalists are on average stronger in regions outside the capital media market.

²² See "Agressions repetees contre des journalistes a Haiti," Reporters without Frontiers, www.rsf.org posting for 9/11/2014.

brave and highly independent Haitian journalists who report stories, discuss issues, and defend media rights with courageous professional dedication, despite all the risks.²³

Tragically, some journalists have lost their lives in the course of journalistic reporting, including most recently Radio Kiskeya's correspondent for the St Marc region, Peirre-Richard Alexandre (shot 5/17/2013); Georges Honorat from the weekly Haiti Progres (killed in March, 2013); and the Director of Radio Boukman, Jean Lephete Nelson (killed 3/5/2012 in Cite Soleil).²⁴ The fact that Radio Boukman soon recommenced regular radio reporting service in the often dangerous slum neighborhoods of Cite Soleil provides an example of the bravery of many community radio journalists and their dedication to their stations' educational missions even under extreme duress.

Ending impunity and bringing assailants to justice under Haiti's weak police and judicial system has posed additional challenges, including street justice that further weakens the rule of law. In the case of Jean Liphete Nelson, an angry mob in Cite Soleil quickly lynched one of his presumed killers. In another infamous case of impunity and problematic justice, the killing of Radio Inter Director Jean Dominique in 2000 remained unanswered by any arrests until nearly 14 years later, in January 2014; and it still remains uncertain how far these court proceeding will go.

A final legal-regulatory challenge encountered by the assessment team concerns Haiti's system for issuing broadcast licenses. During the past decade, many local media markets became saturated by far more broadcast outlets than these small markets could normally support. St Marc has as many as 50 radio stations (of which about 16 are licensed) for a population of 400,000, while the smaller media market in Jeremie has 14 radio stations for a city of 107,000 (and surrounding region totaling 200,000 inhabitants). Many small stations are unlicensed, yet continue to broadcast. This surfeit of broadcasters reflects a tendency by many politicians or other elites and groups to create radio or TV stations to further their own political, religious or personnel interests, rather than due to profit motives. The smallest stations may transmit intermittently for sometimes only a few hours each week, usually a low power and without licenses; and they are periodically shut down under the broadcasting license authority of the Conseil National des Telecommunications (CONATEL).

The plethora of tiny broadcasters perhaps adds marginally to pluralism in the airwaves; but, more often than not, the programming is of poor quality and the unlicensed frequencies may interfere with larger stations' signals. At some point, broadcast industry associations may need to work with CONATEL to establish more transparent regulation and licensing of the airwaves in order to assure more orderly broadcast markets – while also guaranteeing transparent, equal access to all license holders and applicants.

²³ Interview in Port au Prince, 2/28/2015.

²⁴ See Reporters without Frontiers, www.rsf.org: “Mobile a determiner après la mort d’un correspondant de la station *Radio Kiskeya*” on 5/21/2013; and “*Radio Bouman* reprend sa programmation, quinze jours après l’assassinat de son directeur,” on 3/23/2012.

Notwithstanding many problems, the overall enabling environment for freer media has gradually broadened during the past dozen or more years. For an analysis of press freedom trends in Haiti, please see Appendix C. Illustrative actions to protect and further expand the enabling environment for freer media in Haiti could include the following:

- Support institutional strengthening of media and civil society organizations engaged in the defense of media legal-regulatory rights or advocating for specific legal reforms (e.g., decriminalization of defamation or advocacy for freedom of information legislation).
- Safety and security training for journalists, especially those few leading professionals who engage in investigative journalism.
- Support initiatives that help industry associations or coalitions to achieve broader media industry unity on issues of common concern, e.g., defending media independence, fair and transparent broadcast licensing, etc.

Comments from USAID/Haiti and Responses from the Assessment Team:

What is the position of the Ministry of Communications or other government entities regarding policy, strategy, priorities, etc. for the sector? (Legal framework, licensing, ratings service, transition to digital, other electronic media, etc.)

- Good question – During our short 4 days in Port-au-Prince, our schedule wasn't able to accommodate a consultation at the Ministry, but Nettie indicated the new minister was a former journalist and responsive to media needs. (*Nettie can add to this answer*).
- Ratings service should be a private sector function. However, government regulatory competence in the areas of licensing, digital switchover, and other communications regulations are important issues that could potentially be addressed.

VI. PROFESSIONALISM: DEGREE OF ADHERENCE BY JOURNALISTS AND MEDIA TO STANDARDS

While Haitian journalism often suffers from low levels of professionalism, positive examples of effective issue-based reporting, thoughtful talk show hosting and other well-produced media contents by individual journalists or media houses suggest that the news media could feasibly raise industry professional standards, particularly if supported by a well-targeted mix of technical assistance and training.

According to a soon forthcoming content analysis of the Haitian media, the volume of media reporting on social issues has gradually increased during the past eighteen months.²⁵ The largest broadcast company, Caraibes, for example, carries a considerable volume of in-depth reporting; while Haiti's second largest broadcaster, TeleRadio Ginen, recently launched an innovative Sunday talk show that creatively weaves a fast running commentary between a male-female pair of hosts. Other national broadcasters based from the vibrantly competitive Port-au-Prince media market, such as Tele/Radio Metropole, Vision 2000 and Radio Kiskeya, produce significant news and public affairs-related programming, including popular talk shows. Depending on the specific network, program or talk show host, the contents can range from professionally neutral to politically slanted, resulting in a sometimes messy pluralistic information market.

Nevertheless, most media experts and focus groups consulted by the assessment team lamented the news media's excessive focus on politics in Port-au-Prince ²⁶– to the detriment of vitally needed reporting attention to local governance, social issues, education, environment, growth, and other salient developmental challenges. Other often noted professional deficiencies included: failures by journalists to sufficiently research reported stories, verify facts, cross-check political statements by politicians or engage pro-actively in specialized local reporting about social issues. One activist from the D.R. border town of Ouanaminthe encapsulated the broad disappointment expressed by focus groups regarding local news coverage virtually everywhere when he stated: “many radio stations have lost their mission to report the news.”²⁷

Another information sharing opportunity for the Haitian media that might be further developed most tellingly at the local level is the popular talk show format. Given that journalists or talk show hosts (animateurs) cannot become experts on all issues, talk shows can offer public discussion opportunities

²⁵ Interview with Ben Noble, Chief of Party, Internews, February 2

²⁶ Ibid. According to the same media monitoring study over the past 18 months, an excessive 75% share of reporting still concentrates on politics.

²⁷ Participant in focus group in Ouanaminthe on 2/19/2015. Nettie: this was the vocal young gentleman sitting near the rear of the room who jestfully described himself as a “scholar/diplomat”. From our focus group list I couldn't identify him by name – but perhaps not needed.

for subject experts to present information, share thoughts with other invited experts, or interact with live call-in and texted questions from the general public.²⁸

Talk shows fill many broadcast slots on the national networks and locally, but their appeal and quality of information conveyed remain uneven. Particularly in local broadcast studios, hosts may lack the professional level or skills to ask focused questions, steering guests to answer concisely (long-windedness is a common malaise on the Haitian airwaves). In conflict contexts or election debates, animateurs require special skills for moderating among opposed points of view and for restraining inflammatory language. Moreover, talk show formatting at many stations could benefit from improvements, for example, by reducing the length and frequency of commercial breaks. With further training and improvements, talk show formats might represent a low cost avenue for many struggling stations to invite diverse, interesting guests who can offer needed information and educational context for a fuller range of development issues. It should be reiterated, however, that talk shows by themselves cannot replace the more urgent need by many local stations to augment and improve local news reporting.

Weakly professional media contents in newscasts and other public affairs-related programming stem from several causes: inadequate education or professional training opportunities; a lack of industry quality controls; poorly developed capacities for information sharing or networking; low salaries due to weak media business management (media finances are discussed in the next section); and, to varying degrees depending on each locality, the political pressures already noted earlier in Section V.

Haiti suffers from paucity of in-country training programs in the appropriate practical forms needed by working journalists and other media professionals, particularly at mid-career levels. The Université d'Etat offers several journalism courses in its social sciences faculty, but these courses focus on the academic study of media, rather than engaging students to learn and apply the daily practical journalism skills they would need to work in media outlet newsrooms.

In 2012-2014, the University of Quisqueya (UniQ) in partnership with the Paris-based Centre de Formation et de Perfectionnement des Journalistes (CFPJ) offered a Masters in Journalism program for advanced students. The quality of this program was reputedly high. Paradoxically, the university then decided to place the program on hold after 2014, since the Haitian media industry was not yet prepared to employ many graduates at the master's level of expertise (at least at the salary scales that would be expected by the Quisqueya graduates).

Several other private universities offer journalism degree programs of varying levels of quality, none of which have received accreditation by pertinent state education authorities.

²⁸ The assessment team met several experts, including teachers, economists and agronomists, who frequently appear on broadcast talk shows.

The international assistance community (including donors and implementing organizations) has provided a variety of training opportunities through the years, usefully raising the skills of many media employees. International media assistance organizations supporting short-term training have included: the International Center for Journalists (ICFJ); International Media Support (IMS), Internews and Panos Caribbean. USAID represents the single largest donor in the media strengthening and development communications sectors, although support has also come from other bilateral donors, the Open Society Institute, UNESCO and the World Bank.

With support from international partners, the Haitian CSOs that have organized media workshops and trainings include: Association des Journalistes Haitiens (AJH), Fondation Konesans Ak Libete (FOKAL), Haiti Reporters (video and photo-journalism; documentary film making); the newly established Maison de la Presse, RAMAK and its regional affiliates, and Sosyete Kominikasyon Sosyal (SAKS).

But several media outlets and assistance implementers expressed frustration with the extreme fragmentation of donor support for various and sundry mass communications training activities in Haiti. “Media training is too compartmentalized,” observed one veteran training implementer. “There are too many functional trainings. Each donor (plus each specific donor-supported program) seems to have its own mass communications budget line-item check-box for, say, \$50,000” ... but these activities are in no way coordinated one with the other. As a result, despite the expenditure of not inconsiderable international aid over the years, the combined result of these training and outreach efforts often lacks the strategic coherence needed to engender professional career pathways for media cadres, nor the self-sustained development of well-managed media outlets and networks.

Illustrative assessment team recommendations to address these challenges include the following:

- A more strategically concentrated and/or coordinated information environment approach by USAID/Haiti, establishing a core media strengthening program that also implements, assists and/or coordinates journalist training and other media capacity-building assistance for DRG as well as other development sectors;
- Identify one or more Haitian partner organizations with the capacity to establish a modest early-to-mid-career media training center or centers. The mid-career center(s) would develop industry-respected curricula and certificate programs, encouraging journalists and other media cadres to progressively develop their skill sets in such areas as multi-media reporting, interview techniques, editing, specialty reporting, talk show hosting, program production and scheduling, and progressively more advanced topics as needed.
- Training approaches could combine an interlinked and sustained array of educational tools: workshops, virtual and in-newsroom mentoring, visiting consultants working in newsrooms, internships and residencies, and co-production work (learning-by-doing to produce program contents). The practical goal is to make available a linked series of training levels, with certificates at each level, to feasibly enable media professionals to build their skill levels while applying the lessons learned in their daily work.

- Specialized training opportunities for talk show hosts, as well as communications skills training for experts who wish to improve their media presentation skills. Potentially, a discussion forum training program could include practical role play trainings for both types of students (young aspiring journalists or amateurs in practice panels with equally aspiring expert media guests). Participants should also master social media skills to add digital interactivity to the mix of talk show communications.
- Any media program should pay huge attention to building media management capacities and the financial self-sustainability of media, so that journalists and other media cadres can receive the needed salary levels to develop longer-term careers in journalism and media production – progressively advancing their professional skill levels over many years. Accordingly, media business management is addressed in the next Section (VII).

VII. MANAGEMENT CAPACITIES AND FINANCIAL SELF-SUSTAINABILITY OF THE MEDIA

Haiti's media advertising market is small and concentrated in the Port-au-Prince region. However, a rising number of advertising agencies in the capital from five in 2004 to over 20 ad agencies today, plus vibrant competition among over fifty private broadcasters operating in the capital alone, including several profitable stations, bespeak to growth potentials for improving the financial health of the media sector. A better managed and financially healthier media sector, in turn, can contribute tangibly to other Haitian economic sectors (such as business and agriculture) by offering more effective (more scientifically targeted) advertising, improved business and economic reporting, and stronger support for agricultural extension in the case of rural media.

Still, the challenges of financial self-sustainability for a majority of Haitian media enterprises remain formidable. The hindrances to financial sustainability by Haiti's media and advertising sectors can be broken down into four main challenges, namely, how to strengthen: (1) media business management capacities; (2) audience data and advertising sector best practices; (3) expand local, regional and national networks; and (4) identify non-profit sustainability models for community media located in the poorest or most remote regions of the country.

The quality of media business management varies significantly from one outlet to the next. On average, the larger national networks (such as Caraibe or Teleradio Ginen) grew successfully owing to relatively more effective management and accounting systems, enabling these networks to marshal resources more effectively. But most Haitian media enterprises suffer from weak management, particularly at the local levels, where finding strong managerial talent becomes more difficult.

Indeed, as noted in Section IV, many media enterprises are not even structured as businesses,²⁹ since their owners may be pursuing political or personal agendas rather than trying to develop for-profit media businesses. Under these sometimes politicized conditions, any assistance to strengthen the business management capacities of media outlets should focus on those media houses that demonstrate: (a) commitments to broad public interests including an educational mission plus more professional news reporting; and (b) a dedicated interest to increase their financial self-sustainability by applying sound management principles and business planning. Prior experience suggests, in fact, that an important subset of Haitian media outlets is prepared and willing to incorporate better media management and sustainability practices. In most cases, those outlets most open to change have already achieved some initial leadership on their local media market and seek to build further on their earlier progress.

A USAID/Haiti media program implemented by Chemonics and Internews in 2012 offered a business development component that provoked several positive changes in marketing practices among participating Haitian media outlets. Training about media advertising proved especially popular; and key

²⁹ Pauline Cadet, Dean of Faculty of Economics and Administration, University of Quisqueya, meeting 2/24/2015.

advice – such as the importance of station identity and branding – was eagerly incorporated by much of the industry.

The assessment team did not survey the landscape of potential business management training organizations in Haiti. However, our site visit to the Faculty of Economics and Administration at the University of Quisqueya suggested that UniQ represents at least one institution offering a knowledge base that could be parlayed to create advanced short- or longer-term degree programs in media sector marketing and business management. UniQ’s recent attempt to create an advanced journalism school made the economics faculty more aware that better media management practices will be needed first in order to then create the sustained foundations for more advanced journalism in Haiti. As UniQ lecturer Frederic Fresnel observed, “many media managers don’t know how to manage their enterprises. What is needed is more training in media leadership.”³⁰ UniQ already offers business management degree programs and short courses at its Center for Entrepreneurship and Innovation, but has yet to develop specific curricula on media sector management.

A second media business challenge involves the general lack of data and practical knowledge among the media and their potential advertising clients, alike, about how to effectively use media advertising services. To date, the media have largely failed to master the arts of marketing and advertising.³¹ A key first step was taken by USAID/OTI’s communications programs in 2010-2012, when a media audience rating service (DAGMAR) was pioneered to help media outlets and their potential advertising clients (both commercial advertisers as well as donors needing development message outreach) to identify which media platforms reach targeted what audiences and demographics. DAGMAR recently issued a new study (in October, 2014), showing that this embryonic drive toward more data-driven industry practices continues to emerge. USAID/Haiti should consider further supporting media audience research, perhaps combining the roll-out of new waves of ratings data together with educational workshops on why such data is important and how to use it.

A third prospective area for building more sustainable news media in Haiti, particularly at the local level, involves the needed expansion of local/national affiliated networks. Outside Port-au-Prince, most media markets are too small to support full-fledged media houses that can produce and distribute full 24/7 or 18/7 hours of daily broadcasting, for example. Under local affiliate or program sharing arrangements, local news media can produce vitally needed local newscasts and talk shows about local issues, but fill the remainder of their daily broadcast schedules with (preferably high quality) mixes of other programs, such as news and public affairs-related contents from larger Port-au-Prince-based media networks, international sources (such as VOA Creole service or Radio France International), plus music and sports to draw wider audiences. Going forward, the Internet and digital sources will play increased roles in supplying information and contents needed by local Haitian media.

³⁰ Frederic Fresnel, Faculty of Economics and Administration, University of Quisqueya, meeting 2/24/2015

³¹ Ibid.

A process of building nationwide media networks has started, but so far appears weakly planned, managed or well informed by the best or most appropriate global media industry practices. The one-way flow of information from Port-au-Prince to the other nine departments constitutes the dominant trend, giving short-shrift to locally-produced news reporting that is so vitally needed by citizens to enable their informed participation the grassroots level. Haitian media industry trends also largely fail to supply the two-way flow of information from the other departments back into capital city media contents. And the horizontal sharing of local news and information within departments or across local media markets remains lacking.

Several network patterns have emerged:

- Some Port-au-Prince-based broadcasters simply transmit their national programming via one-way relay masts to the largest towns. Examples include: Teleradio Ginen, Radio Metropole³² and the Baptist network Radio Lumiere (latter also carries VOA).
- Many local broadcasters informally borrow and re-transmit selected programs from Port-au-Prince broadcasters (such as borrowed television and radio contents from Caraibes) without contracts or copyrighted permissions.³³
- The Catholic Church operates network of nine independently run local radio stations, which are coordinated by the Director of Radio Soleil from Port-au-Prince. Each station can produce its own programs supplemented by contributions from Port-au-Prince.
- Other Haitian broadcasters, notably Vision 2000 and Radio Kiskeya, have started to build out networks of authorized satellite or affiliated stations. For example, Radio Vision's affiliated stations in Les Cayes, Jacmel, Gonaives and Cap Haitien fill about half of their programming schedules with locally-produced contents, and draw the remainder of their schedule from Vision 2000 programs coming from Port-au-Prince.

National broadcast networks with local affiliates (the last bullet) may open feasible business strategies for building more sustainable locally-produced news and public affairs contents, especially in mid-to-larger-sized town such as Cap Haitien, St. Marc, Gonaives, Cayes, Jacmel and Jeremie. As exemplified by the promising Port-au-Prince/local partnership of Radio Kiskeya with Tet-a-Tet radio in St. Marc (recall case study from Section III.a.), costs efficiencies are achieved by sharing local and nationally-produced contents from the two partner stations, while revenues for the local partner (Tet-a-Tet) can be gained both nationally from Port-au-Prince (60% of revenues) as well as locally from advertisers in the St. Marc vicinity (40% of revenues).

A fourth area of needs for strengthening media management concerns the identification of non-profit sustainability models for small community radio stations (and prospectively local digital/multi-

³² In fairness, both *Ginen* and *Metropole* maintain local correspondents in many towns, reporting mainly top breaking stories from their posts; but this coverage (while valued) does not provide the daily sustained coverage of local news that our focus groups felt was needed for their localities.

³³ This "borrowing" seems to occur without legal permissions, although *Caraibes* and other frequently re-broadcasted networks have tolerated the practice, perhaps as a way to obtain wider distribution of their programming.

media centers) operating in smaller, more remote and/or poorer communities – often the very regions targeted by donors such as USAID for focused development attention.

Revenue opportunities from these regions are often too limited to aspire for 100% financial self-sustainability, but community media can pursue diversified tactics to cut costs, raise volunteer support, and leverage support widely from within their local communities. For example, fuel costs can be held down by using low power transmitters or solar power (or wind power has been proposed for Abricot). Community media must pay special attention to their governance structures to assure broad buy-in by all local stake-holders. Because these stations operate at the grassroots level inside their communities, more often than not their communicating services are highly valued. Earlier, RAMAK technical advice about sustainability strategies helped most member stations to at least cover their operational costs, but replacement of aging transmitters and other costly equipment may require donor support.

To summarize several recommendations from this section, illustrative activities to strengthen the management and build the financial self-sustainability of the Haitian media might include:

- Management training for media leadership positions;
- Support for expanding media audience ratings and research services, including workshops for media ad departments as well as potential ad clients on how to make effective use of media advertising;
- Strengthening media networks, particularly those capacities that strengthen local news reporting and facilitate wider sharing of grassroots, rural and small town news, horizontally among local news outlets as well as vertically to better inform Port-au-Prince media houses on what's happening in the other nine departments;
- Also, apply networking capacities to expand national advertising markets and strengthen individual local media markets;
- Work with community media in remote small markets through a mix of management training and networking, linking community media with broadcast and/or digital information channels from Port-au-Prince and beyond to other regions and the world.

VIII. SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS FOR INDEPENDENT MEDIA

Haiti's media sectors together with elements in civil society have actively organized a range of specialized industry associations to support media sector interests and needs. At least two dozen media sector CSOs perform a range of advocacy, industry representation, legal defense, and specialty reporting functions, including:

- Association des Journalistes Haitiens (AJH)
- Association National de Medias Haitiens (ANMH)
- Association des Medias Independants d'Haiti (AMIH)
- RAMAK regional organizations
- Sosyete Animasyon Kominikasyon Sosyal (SAKS)
- SOS Journalistes (defends media rights)
- Association Haitienne pour le Developement des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication (AHTIC)
- Regional Associations of Journalists
- Societe des Femmes Haitiennes Journalistes (SOFEHJ)
- Association des Journalists Haitien de l'Information Social (AJHIS)
- Association de Journalists d'Enquete
- Association Haitienne des Journalistes Agricoles (AHJA)

There are roughly 20 to 25 regional journalist associations in Haiti, plus two national groupings (Associations des Journalistes Haitiens and SOS Journalistes. The so-called "national" organizations, however, are primarily active in Port au Prince. These two associations have regretfully failed to build a consistent record of cooperation with one another, sometimes hindering their effectiveness to serve the professional interests of their members.

In contrast, several of the regional professional associations have begun the process of changing their statutes to make them more democratic. Association members have received some advocacy training but are not structurally strong, lacking both knowledge and resources to carry out plans to advocate for freedom of the press and other issues. Many of these organizations overlap each other geographically or have shared interests and so would benefit from forming coalitions. Stronger regional associations would be better able to raise revenues to sustain themselves and to conduct a variety of activities, such as member training in what might be described as "basic skills training" in journalism for amateur or volunteer journalists.

Where practicable, the policy of USAID Forward calls for the implementation of development programs by local organizations. While most Haitian media sector CSOs currently lack the needed accounting and organizational capacities that would qualify them to directly manage a significant USAID media strengthening program, many are clearly capable to implement individual program components in partnership with a US-based implementer. Prospectively, with further institutional development support, one or more Haitian media-sector CSOs organizations could upgrade their management capacities to enable their direct receipt and management of USAID assistance mechanisms.

Organizational assessments of and technical support for the most promising media sector CSOs may therefore be indicated.

Comments from USAID/Haiti and Responses from the Assessment Team:

The problem of fragmented media sector support is listed - but then is not really addressed. Who are the other current donors in the media sector and what are they supporting exactly? We can't properly address needs without knowing what else is happening in the sector.

- The primary donor using development communications is USAID and USG, and many of the streams of ongoing communications funding were covered in Section IX of the assessment. So coordination within the USG would already represent a strong first step forward. Other donors include: UN agencies, World Bank, French and Canadian bilateral assistance. We can reach back to media sector implementing organizations and try to get more data, if needed, on their experiences with this challenge of multiple streams of communications and PR funding.

IX. POTENTIAL ROLES OF INDEPENDENT MEDIA STRENGTHENING FOR USAID/HAITI/DRG

a. DRG: Media, Inclusive Communications and Human Rights

A common theme throughout this report stresses that inclusive development and pursuing improvements in governance and human rights requires information-sharing, transparency and accountability. Haiti is not a closed society and therein lays the opportunity to target media capacity and develop purposeful links to human rights issues and democracy goals. In many ways, the media landscape in Haiti is one that is full of potential, particularly for civic education and building public knowledge on all issues of governance and human rights. Knowledge is power and denial of knowledge is direct disempowerment. Media in all its forms can be tool by which citizens build their knowledge, capacity and confidence to participate in local decision-making, access their right to legal remedy and protections under the law and, in the case of denial, share their stories of challenges, document the injustices and expose corruptive practices. Feeling heard through media together with in-depth, geographically diverse journalism can address citizen frustration and mounting community instability. For example, media, and in particular, social media and smart phone accessible sites could be used to promote the anti-corruption initiatives of USAID and the Haitian government, with an emphasis on local initiatives, court cases, compliant hotlines and other citizen-focused remedies in the fight against corruption. Using media to stimulate a national discussion on corruption and the civilian and government duties and responsibilities to combat it might be a useful project to pursue.

Integrating media programming with USAID's current program on local government would demonstrate the importance sharing information with the public, for the government actors. Some activities could include additional training for local officials and leaders on engaging with the media, doing interviews on topics of community importance or areas of experts, and building local networks within this training, between journalists, radios, bloggers/tweeters, and local leaders and experts. Training should be structured to redress the tension and tradition of combative, confrontation journalism and defensive, uncommunicative government officials.

b. Media and Upcoming Elections Cycles: (IFES Support for Electoral Processes)

Since the departure of the Duvalier regime, Haiti has traversed an uneven path toward freer and fairer elections. Given that election cycles have tended to aggravate partisan tensions and excite instability, the media need to play more pro-active roles to socialize the Haitian electorate about election processes, voter responsibilities, the role of parties, and the vital importance of peaceful transfers of power in a democracy. Equally important, the media must master the required news reporting skills and standards to cover the field of candidates, campaign platforms and issues with professional balance, offering neutrally moderated debate and other discussion platforms to facilitate civic discourse about the issues of concern to Haitian citizens.

The last presidential elections in 2010/2011 and events leading up to the next electoral cycle, now scheduled for 2015, proved particularly contentious. Municipal elections and elections for one-third of the Senate were delayed by more than three years. The prolonged inability among political leaders to agree on electoral arrangements led to a constitutional impasse, culminating in the resignation of the Prime Minister and the expiration of parliamentary authority (due to the absence of legally elected quorum) in January, 2015.

On March 12, 2015, the Conseil Electoral Provisoire, or CEP, announced that legislative elections for the replacement of the entire House of Representatives and two third of the Senate are to be held on August 9, 2015. Thereafter, the Presidential and local elections are scheduled for October 28, 2015 under procedures stipulated in the 1987 Constitution. The announcement was lauded by Sandra Honore, Head of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, as reflecting broader “measurable gains toward the holding of long-overdue elections” during 2015. “The prerequisites for the holding of elections have been established,” Honore noted, while also acknowledging continuing concerns and discontent by some parties. She therefore urged “all political actors to continue a genuine dialogue and a transparent and consultative approach that contributes to building confidence among all stakeholders.”³⁴

The Haitian media can play pivotal roles, preferably in more constructive and professional ways, to facilitate this much needed transparency and inclusive consultative dialogue to enable free and fair elections. USAID/Haiti has engaged this challenge through the mission’s “Support for the Electoral Process in Haiti,” a program implemented by the International Foundation for Electoral Processes (IFES).³⁵

IFES has focused this program heavily on capacity-building of media and communications outreach. The program’s overarching objective is “to strengthen the capacity of the CEP to communicate more effectively and efficiently with the Haitian electorate and key stakeholders,” including training journalists how to provide more professional coverage of electoral processes, local issues and elections campaign coverage.³⁶ A second intermediate objective, IR2, promotes the improved participation of women and people with disabilities in the electoral process.

IFES faces several challenges. First, owing partly to poor transparency by election commissions during earlier electoral cycles, the CEP, charged with managing the upcoming cycle, is perceived among some political factions as lacking credibility. Second, the professional level of elections coverage by the Haitian media urgently needs to be upgraded. During prior election campaigns she observed during her multiple tours in Haiti since 2005; IFES Chief of Party Alessandra Rossi lamented that media coverage of the

³⁴ http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=50362#.VSqRWvnF_XU

³⁵ This program was enabled under the aegis of the Consortium for Elections and Political Process Strengthening (CEPPS).

³⁶ See CEPPS/IFES Work plan: Support for the Electoral Process in Haiti, Objective 1, IR 1.

campaign and voting processes “lacked balance and professionalism.” Indeed, biased and/or poorly informed reporting by journalists often made already tense electoral situations “even more toxic.”³⁷ Addressing specific goals to improve mass communications during elections, IFES launched a series of seven regional workshops, assembling an evolving team of CEP officials, journalists and leading technical experts. This “road show” approach facilitated a region-by-region learning process whereby the CEP and participating journalists gained comparative knowledge about the interestingly diverse local dynamics operating among elections administrators, political parties and candidates and the local media. For example, while Rossi found professional training needs everywhere, local journalists proved relatively better prepared in the northwest (Cap Haitian) while their peers in Northeast (Port de Paix) or Southwest (Nippes) required more serious training support. The Artibonite and Center departments exhibited among the highest threat levels for electoral instability and violence, but these tense situations were covered (and partially mitigated) by a relatively more experienced local cadre of journalists.

The workshop curriculum features discussions of the election law that went into effect in 2013 and a journalism code of ethics that was endorsed in late 2012 by several media associations. The regional roll-out of workshops revealed that the media environment in each department operates under specific local contexts. Ethics and conflicts of interest, however, posed common challenges across all regions due mainly to political elites’ media ownership, pressuring and/or bribing of individual journalists. IFES has recognized that, in addition to ethics trainings, the problem of “pocket journalism” (journalists slanting their coverage in exchange for outside payments) cannot be entirely reduced until the larger challenges of the media’s financial sustainability are addressed.³⁸

Seeking to expand inclusiveness, the IFES program proved able to enlist only 10% women (and less than 10% disabled persons) among all participating journalists. Further progress will be needed to achieve higher levels of gender balance and inclusiveness in the Haitian media.

The program also sets up a network of temporary media centers to assist with the dissemination of information for the 2015 and future election cycles. Ideally, USAID/Haiti might explore ways to make this network of media centers more financially self-sustainable not only during future election cycles, but also steadily throughout non-electoral periods to address wider public information needs about governance and development.

³⁷ Interview in Port-au-Prince with Allesandra Rossi, IFES Chief of Party, 2/25/2015.

³⁸ <http://www.ifes.org/Content/Publications/Interviews/2014/Strengthening-Election-Coverage-and-Journalism-Standards-in-Haiti.aspx>

c. Local Governance; and Strengthening Local/National Information Exchanges

To reiterate a theme echoed widely by the focus groups, Haitians have grown weary of excessive news coverage of internecine political struggles in Port-au-Prince and instead want to learn more about news and social development issues in their own localities.

There is also a clear need for a ‘loop’ of information and news- meaning local news and events and concerns should be transparently communicated and reported on in the capital and large cities and in turn, those communities learn of news that reacts to the incoming information. Repeatedly in focus groups and interviews outside of PAP, people described this ‘PAP-focused’ news being the only ‘product’ or program content, even in very rural areas where it the report had little connection or relation to their immediate concerns.

Small town commercial and community radios, in particular, offer particularly rich opportunities for linking local governments with their constituencies at the grassroots level through specialized local reporting and through talk shows where diverse local officials and experts can be invited to opine on how address pressing local issues. Local audiences at the grassroots level can engage in these often animated discussions via cell phone calls, texting, or emailed questions. The best local media contents could then be collected, aggregated, and re-packaged into periodic radio (or television) journals that could help connect all of Haiti together with better information (local plus Port-au-Prince news).

d. Media, Conflict Situations and Human Rights

Serving as a common space for communications and linking all actors in a community, the media offer unique 24/7 convening powers to facilitate the open exchange of information and promote constructive dialogue – particularly when journalists, editors and talk show hosts conduct their fourth estate functions with professionalism in in service to the broader community. Contrarily, lacking professionalism or captured by narrow interests, the media may spread unverified rumors or aggravate conflicts by using inflammatory language. In sum, the professional quality of the Haitian media can prove pivotal for mitigating (or worsening) conflict situations.

Professional training and ongoing mentoring for journalists on how to handle conflict situations is therefore essential. During the period of USAID/Haiti’s support for community radio stations, specialized training on conflict resolution was provided to forty journalists from twenty-two regional journalist associations. The cumulative effects stemming from the community-based organizational structures of RAMAK radio stations, professional mentoring and specialized conflict resolution training for journalists, plus conflict mitigating themes from the educational soap operas, are apparent from these years (2002-2009).

For example, several radio stations (in Anse d’Hainault, Desdunes and Verettes) facilitated discussions that helped resolve serious conflicts involving alleged police corruption or other potentially disputed actions by the local police. Moreover, “field surveys conducted in 14 communities found at least seven

other examples of how fact-based reporting mitigated conflicts by stopping false rumors through thorough investigations.”³⁹

Perhaps most dramatically, during periods of political crisis, RAMAK stations and their surrounding communities rallied on multiple occasions to reduce potentially violent conflicts. As armed rebels moved across Haiti in February-March, 2004, ultimately leading to the ouster of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the citizens of several localities surrounded their community radio stations in order to protect their stations to continue information broadcasting and to help quell violence during the crisis.⁴⁰

As a proposed development hypothesis, logic and considerable evidence suggest that media contents aimed at conflict mitigation and civic education about citizen rights can jointly contribute to a calmer social environment where human rights can find greater respect and protections, thereby reducing violence. For example, following the airing of the civic educational soap opera *Kadejak an Ans Mari* in 2003, the incidence of rape fell sharply in Abricot, Anse d’Hainault, Dame Marie and perhaps other localities.

One further potential linkage between media contents and societal violence stems from the perception among many focus groups that pirated, violent films and music might be adding to social tensions and to an impoverishment of civic spirit among youths. In the North (Cap Haitian, Forte Liberte and Ouanaminthe) the focus groups expressed particular chagrin about the frequency violent films shown on local television and the aggressiveness of rap and other music carried by radio (including radio playing for tap tap passengers during their daily commutes). As much as possible, they felt, low cost pirated violent films need to be replaced by higher quality, more educational media contents. They evidently believed that more educational programming and higher quality entertainment programming might contribute to a more constructive atmosphere, perhaps nudging Haiti toward lessened violence and more constructive approaches to development issues.

³⁹ “Haiti Media Assistance and Civic Education Program (RAMAK) Final Report,” Creative Associates, March 2006, pp.3-4.

⁴⁰ In Milot, North Department, for example, the Mayor at the time wanted to take over the community radio station. He became Senator in 2009. His mandate recently ended and he is the most vocal opposing figure to the current GOH and candidate for the upcoming presidential elections. There was another incident in Belle Anse in the South East with the community radio station and the population took action with the priest and the Minister of Communication under the Interim GOH.

X. CROSS-SECTOR OPPORTUNITIES- INTEGRATING/COORDINATING MEDIA PROGRAMS WITH: DRG, HEALTH, EDUCATION, FOOD SECURITY, AGRICULTURE, GROWTH, AND ENVIRONMENT

Media can be compared to a “traffic circle, where all issues must pass” a Haitian civil society leader told us, “everything is channeled through the media.” Marie Yolene Gilles, Deputy Director of the Réseau National de Défense des Droits Humains (RNDHH) and a former journalist explained that, issue by issue, media performance in Haiti often plays pivotal roles: accurate and professional media contents can educate the public and promote forward progress on a particular issue, while badly prepared journalists can hinder development progress and even undermine stability. In sum, for Haiti, “media has huge consequences.”⁴¹

Consulting with USAID/Haiti’s main offices (Health, Education, Food Security, Growth, Agriculture and Environment), the assessment team learned that most Mission sectors have important communications needs, which are generally addressed by separately funded media outreach programs or budgeted components within programs. Some media outreach campaigns incorporate capacity-building elements, usually limited to specialized journalist training.

However, the Mission’s multiple targeted investments into development communications focus mainly on short-term media outreach for each specialized theme, separately, without a longer-term strategy to develop broader Haitian media capacities. While these programs are achieving specific positive short-term effects, mission’s current communications practices are equally failing to produce observable progress toward broad or sustainable Haitian media capacities to cover development issues in the longer term. As a result, communications investments for each development issue must be made year after year (or dropped when individual program funding ends) without having achieved incremental progress toward developing broader or more sustainable Haitian media capacities to cover democratic governance or development. The short-term communications results are clearly laudable; but sustainable development communications for the longer term remain an important, insufficiently unaddressed challenge.

Not surprisingly, we found much interest among USAID officers to explore better integrated Mission approaches for strengthening the Haitian media – so that Haitian journalists and media could produce development-related, educational and news reporting more and more by their own domestic initiative, internal professional capacities and self-sustained resources – with progress toward progressively less dependence on donor funding.

This section surveys the Mission’s communications outreach across several illustrative sectors and explores possible cross-sector synergies (enhanced sustainability, local media capacity building, improved

⁴¹ Marie Yolene Gilles, Deputy Director, Réseau National de Défense des Droits Humains, meeting 2/26/2015

sharing of data, etc.) that might be achieved by better coordinated or integrated approaches to developing Haiti's information environment.

a. Health

When the cholera epidemic broke out in 2010, radio stations bombarded listeners with instructions on avoiding the deadly disease and getting help for their sick. This was vital especially in rural areas—most of the country—as Haiti had not known a cholera epidemic in at least a century. Experts agree that radios have been essential in saving lives.

During the assessment team's travels outside Port au Prince, we heard widespread praise from local focus groups for the donor-supported media awareness campaigns that have alerted the population about the prevention, detection and treatment of HIV/AIDS and cholera. These two public health media information campaigns were two most commonly noted examples of positive real achievements using media campaigns in support of social issues.

Many Haitian news media are covering health stories within the limits of their outlet's resources. Most often, media coverage of medical, dental and public health issues takes the form of weekly or twice weekly health-focused talk shows, where a local doctor leads topical discussions on how to improve personal health. A doctor in Cap Haitien leads a weekly show about mental health on the local TV channel RTV Capoise, for example, while a three-person team from a local medical clinic in Abricot leads a twice weekly talk show on preventative medicine and other health issues, including neighborhood reporting from its traveling, mobile clinic. Dr. Jean Amos Polycarpe in Abricot noted that “using community radio for prevention is much more cost effective” than treating diseases that could have been prevented.⁴²

Still, health specialists from USAID/Haiti and from the Center for Disease Control (CDC/Haiti) would like to see the Haitian media take greater initiative to provide more news coverage and public health awareness contents by their own efforts. “We're dissatisfied with the level of health reporting in Haiti, noted one public outreach officer.⁴³ The quality of public health messaging needs to be informative and appealing, added a colleague from CDC/Haiti, not simply the recanting of dry statistics. “Health messages need to tell compelling stories.”⁴⁴

The assessment included a site visit to Population Services International (PSI/Haiti), an important media outreach partner for USAID/Haiti health communications. PSI has worked with 64 radio stations (41 commercial; and 23 community stations) plus seven television channels to distribute informational messages (spots) on wide-ranging health issues (HIV/AIDS prevention; family planning; child survival;

⁴² Site visit in Abricot, 2/21/2015.

⁴³ Therese Carfaro, Management Sciences for Health, USAID/Haiti, meeting 2/24/2015.

⁴⁴ Zara Ahmed, Senior Policy Advisor for Health Systems and Sustainability, Center for Global Health, U.S. Centers for Disease control and Prevention, Haiti, meeting in Port-au-Prince, 2/24/2015.

avoidance and treatment of malaria). PSI has purchased audience research from DAGMAR to determine the audiences and demographics that can be reached when selecting media outlets for its communications campaign. Notably, because PSI has field agents throughout the country, it was able to monitor the placement of spots using its own staff, rather than paying for quite expensive media monitoring services.

USAID funding for PSI ended on March 31, which poses the sustainability question: What next? As PSI's director, Annick Dupuy noted, the Haitian media do not provide much news coverage about health issues, although broadcasters do produce information talk shows about health as much as their currently limited resources allow.⁴⁵ The Haitian media will need higher levels self-generated resources from improved business management, network and organizational efficiencies – plus more corporate social responsibility – to enable local media to take on increasing shares of these critically important health information responsibilities.

b. Education

Notably, by far the most widespread and salient requests from the regional focus groups were appeals for more educational contents to be carried by local media. However, by “education” the focus group participants envisioned rather wide-ranging information needs. In Cap Haitian and Ouanaminthe, focus group representatives stressed the media's responsibilities to instruct, train and educate (sensibiliser) in topics useful for the population and serving to change people's mentality. Media “education” was seen as a way for people to improve their health, well-being, vocational qualifications, and prospects for finding gainful employment. In Jeremie and St Marc, focus groups noted that media should play much greater roles in civic education and providing information about social issues.

Enhanced reliance on the media to carry more educational contents may offer a sensible, cost-effective way for Haiti to compensate for the troubling failures of its educational system. Most focus group towns (Cap Haitian, Abricot and St Marc) provided examples of local teachers who occasionally appear on talk shows to help enlighten local radio audiences.

Much more teacher engagement with the media may be a simple effective way for Haiti to move forward, educationally. In principle, if Haiti's best teachers could become regular radio, TV or internet guests, they could reach daily audiences of thousands – rather than small class rooms. Teachers might benefit from specialized training on how to teach better using various media platforms; while many local and national Haitian media seek good talk show guests and hosts – and appear to welcome teachers, too.

Regarding USAID/Haiti programs, the mission allocates approximately \$9 million annually to supporting education in two main directions: reading materials and teaching for the early primary school levels; and special interventions for youths aged 12-18 to help them complete their secondary educations. The idea

⁴⁵ Annick Dupuy. Executive Director. Population Services International, PSI/Haiti, site visit in Port au Prince, 2/27/2015

to engage more teachers and expand the media's roles in education appears to offer significant capacities to assist the Mission in the second part of its educational portfolio (i.e., educating youth via radio, TV and internet).

Ending this section on a historical note, the assessment team calls attention USAID/Haiti's earlier media project, Education a Distance, which demonstrated considerable success in reaching non-traditional and remotely located students and teachers via long-distance radio programs.

c. Food Security and Humanitarian Support

USAID/Haiti's Office of Food Assisted Development and Humanitarian Support indicated significant needs to keep Haitian citizens better informed about nutrition, food and safety net programs. "The more I work on health issues (including nutrition), Carell Laurent observed, "the more I realize that the main problems arise from the public's lack of information."⁴⁶

USAID food and safety net programs engage in media outreach activities, but apparently wider information dissemination is needed. USAID/Haiti's main implementing partner, CARE, has made use of radio spots to increase public awareness about nutrition and safety net issues. Among government partner agencies, the National Commission on Food Security pays attention to press relations, including annual training events for journalists on how to report about food security; while the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor needs to enhance its level and quality of communicating with the public.

Overall, Haitian news media reporting and coverage about food and nutrition issues remains inadequate. Better information distribution is most sorely indicated for the poorest communes, where the neediest households would benefit from reporting and information about available food voucher programs. Community radios together with text message services may represent the most effective ways to reach these poorer neighborhoods.

The Office of Food Assisted Development has drafted a new concept paper that includes heightened attention to communications outreach, but funding has not yet been approved.

d. Agricultural and Economic Growth

The Office of Economic Growth and Agricultural Development was singled out for special praise among Mission offices for its abilities to publicize its events and success stories.⁴⁷ Feed the Future has disseminated informative media contents about agricultural development through many local radio and television stations, with further information extension reaching rural audiences in the form of CDs and DVDs. Still, to more fully inform Haitian citizens going forward, the local media (with appropriate

⁴⁶ Laurent, Carell. Office Chief, Food assisted Development and Humanitarian Support, USAID/Haiti, 2/26/2015. She noted that when people fail to get verified information by the media, rumor mills can spread inaccurate information about food or health.

⁴⁷ Karine Roy, Mission Communication Outreach Officer, 2/27/2015.

technical strengthening) could considerably upgrade and make more sustainable their capacities to report, analyze and provide information support for the country's agricultural and economic challenges. An agronomist from the assessment's focus group in St Marc noted that several radio stations in the Artibonite region air agricultural information programs for farmers, for example, about rice cultivation techniques. Journalists or focus groups in Forte Liberte, Jeremie and Abricot likewise reported modest levels of agriculture-related information dissemination from radio stations in their regions, although all felt that much more such programming was needed in order to achieve more serious results.

Agronomist Serge Maneus from St Marc, in particular, argued that farmers need more information about how markets for agricultural products function, and how to get fairer prices for their crops.⁴⁸ USAID-supported farmer training programs, such as the farmer field schools in the north or the 3,000 graduates of the Master Farmers program, could potentially incorporate specialized media trainings to improve the communication skills of the most knowledgeable agronomists, master farmers, and animal husbandry experts. With enhanced media outreach, public speaking or digital skills, agricultural experts together with innovative farmers could raise their visibility by contributing more frequently to local or national media, serving as farm reporters, expert talk show guests, moderators of farming shows, or contributors to digital platforms about practical farming techniques for targeted rural regions.

Experience in other developing countries demonstrates that using radio extension (together with interactive cellular platforms) to leverage the scarce talents of agricultural extension agents can greatly amplify results. For example, a study by the Canadian organization Farm Radio International of five African countries found that farmer households in areas reached by participatory radio campaigns adapted new agricultural techniques at five times the frequency (one in five adapting household in listening areas compared to one in twenty-five adopting households in non-listening areas).⁴⁹ Moving from rural settings to towns and larger urban market contexts, media capacities could also be strengthened to play stronger economic development roles, depending on the size of the market and local business opportunities. For example:

- Training plus networked production support for improved business and economic reporting by the Haitian media, which can help businesses nationally and locally to make better-informed business decisions.
 - Media business reporting could address such areas as entrepreneurship, managing SMEs, work force development, finance and micro-finance.
 - Fritz Jean of the Chamber of Commerce noted the importance of gradually shifting more and more businesses from the informal to the formal sector, another potential topic for media attention.⁵⁰

⁴⁸ Focus Group in St. Marc, 2/23/2015.

⁴⁹ Chapota et al., "The Role of Radio in Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services: Experiences and Lessons from Farm Radio Programming in Malawi," MEAS Case Study #8, February, 2014.

⁵⁰ Interview in Port au Prince, 2/24/2015.

- Business-related media contents can often achieve financial self-sustainability faster, since advertisers are attracted to the more upscale audiences for these programs and contents.
- Media is a data-driven industry. Improved audience data and ratings systems would improve the efficiency of advertising and marketing for all businesses, while also increasing ad revenues and enabling greater financial self-sustainability by media.
- Special attention to developing selected local media advertising markets, e.g., Cap Haitian ad market is potentially the second largest in Haiti, yet remains underdeveloped.
- Networked media development to enable more effective national advertising opportunities, plus local market development and sharing of ad revenues with local media affiliates or partners (as shown in the case of Tet-a-Tet in St. Marc).⁵¹

Finally, unemployed youth pose major socio-economic challenges for Haiti. A youth representative in St Marc noted the mass media’s (especially radio’s) untapped potentials to educate and socialize youths, importantly supplementing their local community socialization by family, schools and churches. “There’s not enough information in the media to help youth adapt to life” and find livelihoods, he noted. Qualified educators are available to help produce educational talk shows to help better orient youth, but many radio stations lack the resources to air enough of these needed programs.⁵²

In sum, USAID-supported agriculture and economic growth programs may benefit if conducted in parallel with broader capacity-building of local radio stations, multi-media approaches using digital platforms, and broadcast network development, strengthening the information environment to enable better economic decision-making.

e. Environment

Feed the Future and Agricultural development programs have accorded serious program attention to hillside stabilization, water management, soil conservation, and other environmental issues. These are all issues that will require sustained media news coverage plus educational programming to assure public awareness and more protective behaviors of Haiti’s fragile environmental conditions.

The issue of environmental protection was especially noted in Jeremie and Abricot, where forests have survived better than elsewhere in Haiti, but are still threatened. Journalists and focus groups from both towns noted the importance of preserving the forests and environment as ways to make the region more attractive; and that the media had reported this issue. For example, the young focus group in Abricot especially remembered the environmental protection lessons they had learned from one of their favorite shows, “Ton Tons” on Vwa Peyizan Abricot.

⁵¹ Recall that *Tet-a-Tet* (radio and television) is earning 40% of its advertising revenues locally from St. Marc, and 60% ad revenues from Port au Prince. See Section III.a.

⁵² Focus Group in St. Marc, 2/23/2015.

XI. RECOMMENDATIONS

All DRG and development offices in USAID/Haiti can benefit significantly from improved local media news reporting about their respective sectors, including enhanced public discourse about development issues on call/text-in talk shows and other digitally-interactive multi-media public discussion platforms. Proven media vehicles for behavior change communications can also include thematic educational soap operas, news journal formats, media campaigns using public service announcements (PSAs), richer application of social media and other media formats.

USAID/Haiti/JDG is now contemplating a re-engagement of its earlier, highly successful support programs for community radio and humanitarian communications (by OTI) which were implemented during the decade from 2002-2012.

The assessment team learned that other DO teams (health, education, food security, humanitarian support, agricultural and economic growth, and environment) each face ongoing important needs to communicate interactively with Haitian citizens and communities in order to facilitate better informed citizen engagement in support of diverse development objectives. Potentially, several USAID/Haiti offices might be able to join together to create a more comprehensive media strengthening program, using cross-sector synergies to achieve notably enhanced program efficiencies and results.

Possible cross-sector coordination among USAID/Haiti offices could take one of two forms. Offices might join together to create a combined mechanism (to be solicited by a joint RFA). Under this integrated media and development communications model, the JDG core program would support the core strengthening of targeted Haitian media, while other DO contributors would support plus-ups of specialty media reporting or media information campaigns in their targeted areas of development (for example, promoting healthy behaviors, disseminating educational materials, agricultural extension, or community discussions on how to protect local environments). USAID/Mali pioneered this approach in the 1990s under that Mission's "Communications for Development Special Objective" (ComDev SpO).

Each contributing office would need specialized M&E metrics to track results in their specific sectors. As noted above, media is a data driven industry, so strengthening media industry research capacities could efficiently generate cost-effective synergies, resulting improved results metrics and M&E capacities across multiple, integrated development sectors.

Non-contributing USAID/Haiti offices could also benefit. Media platforms and networks strengthened by USAID/Haiti's core media strengthening program could, with increasing effectiveness, offer strengthened outreach potentials for development communications. The implementing partners of non-contributing USAID/Haiti offices could engage strengthened media partners directly, ideally reaching negotiated agreements with the media – and getting much improved results due to the enhanced professionalism and data capacities offered by the USAID-program-assisted media platforms and networks.

Cross-sector communications based on implementer-to-implementer agreements are common in USAID global practice, but one recent productive example can be found in the I-Media program supported by USAID/South Sudan.

More specific recommendations regarding how the core USAID/Haiti program might strengthen the Haitian media have already been suggested throughout this report. Targeted areas of media strengthening might include the following illustrative areas and activities:

Illustrative Core Objective #1: Strengthened media management, data, networking, revenue and business capacities to enhance the long-term financial self-sustainability of Haitian news media and development communications:

To reiterate from pages 35-36, illustrative activities include:

- Management training for media leadership positions;
- Support for expanding media audience ratings and research services, including workshops for media ad departments as well as potential ad clients on how to make effective use of media advertising;
- Strengthening media networks, particularly those capacities that strengthen local news reporting and facilitate wider sharing of grassroots, rural and small town news, horizontally among local news outlets as well as vertically to better inform Port-au-Prince media houses on what's happening in the other nine departments;
- Also, apply networking capacities to expand national advertising markets and strengthen individual local media markets;
- Work with community media in remote small markets through a mix of management training and networking, linking community media with broadcast and/or digital information channels from Port-au-Prince and beyond to other regions and the world.

Illustrative Core Objective #2: Strengthening professionalism in journalism and media production standards: To reiterate from page 40, illustrative activities include:

- A more strategically concentrated and/or coordinated information environment approach by USAID/Haiti, establishing a core media strengthening program that also implements, assists and/or coordinates journalist training and other media capacity-building assistance for DRG as well as other development sectors;
- Identify one or more Haitian partner organizations with the capacity to establish a modest early-to-mid-career media training center or centers. The mid-career center(s) would develop industry-respected curricula and certificate programs, encouraging journalists and other media cadres to progressively develop their skill sets in such areas as multi-media reporting, interview techniques, editing, specialty reporting, talk show hosting, program production and scheduling, and progressively more advanced topics as needed.
- Training approaches could combine an interlinked and sustained array of educational tools: workshops, virtual and in-newsroom mentoring, visiting consultants working in newsrooms, internships and residencies, and co-production work (learning-by-doing to produce program contents). The practical goal is to make available a linked series of training levels, with certificates at each level, to feasibly enable media professionals to build their skill levels while applying the lessons learned in their daily work.

- Specialized training opportunities for talk show hosts, as well as communications skills training for experts who wish to improve their media presentation skills. Potentially, a discussion forum training program could include practical role play trainings for both types of students (young aspiring journalists or amateurs in practice panels with equally aspiring expert media guests). Participants should also master social media skills to add digital interactivity to the mix of talk show communications.

Illustrative Objective #3: Strengthened media coverage of human rights issues:

Possible program components in this area could include:

- Support regular, perhaps quarterly, seminars or conferences between human rights organizations and local journalists.
- Facilitate inter-active information channels between journalists and human rights advocates, resulting in timely in-depth reporting and useful information content for public broadcasting or via a diversity of multi-media outlets.
- Support human rights organizations to recognize or annually award the best in-depth journalism and reporting on a given human rights issue.
- Support training for journalism on the human rights normative framework, legislative processes, the work of the National Ombudsman Office for the Protection of Citizens, the regional and international human rights reporting and accountability mechanisms and include guidance on how to make relate and package these issues for public understanding and broadcasting consumption in various media platforms. Ensure that journalists from outside of PAP are included in these trainings and seminars.
- Journalists and media outlets could be supported to cover Haiti's progress and responses to human rights corrective tools and processes, both locally, such as on labor law drafts and progress on the new anti-trafficking legislation, to regional and international venues, - such as the Inter-American Court on Human Rights and the Universal Periodic Review process on countries by the UN Human Rights Council.
- Provide specialized training for journalists, human rights organizations and government communications officers, together, to improve capacities by all parties to translate social, government and developmental issues in easily digested, public consumable information that is interesting and captivating.
- Assist human rights organizations to enhance their information provision via radio, television, internet and social media. Ensure that increased information production is reaching journalists, media outlets and public, across demographics, with perception and information surveys and feedback channels.
- In sum, promotion of information-sharing, workshops and/or human rights reporting awards would improve the quantity and quality of human rights media coverage.

Illustrative Objective #4: Strengthening specific media subsectors, including radio, Internet- and cellular-based media and social media (plus possibly TV). In addition to technical assistance under Objectives 1-3, targeted assistance could involve:

(For Radio, including community radio and private radios that include public service missions):

Strengthening revenue-generating capacity of stations and networks to ensure sustainability – also under Objective #1

- Reinforce radio networks in order for relevant content to be produced and shared with all other participating stations
- Regulatory-legal expert support to facilitate proper licensing
- Upgrade transmitters and/or antennas to extend broadcast range
- Upgrade technical and programming standards
- Provide training on equipment repair; facilitate access to spare parts; and assistance to replace obsolete or broken-down equipment.
- Improve the energy supply and output to allow for longer airtime hours;
- Support to consolidate and enhance the professional resource pool needs;
- Continue training journalists to raise standard of professionalism (also Objective #2);
- Encourage recruitment of more representative spread of the communities' population (particularly women) into the life of the stations;
- Establish and/or strengthen Community Media Centers adjacent to radio stations to provide journalists an general public immediate access to information and programs to the outside world via the web (see also next section)

(For Internet-based, cellular-based, and social media):

- All technical support for “traditional” (broadcast and/or print) media should incorporate training and mentoring to raise the social and digital media skills of media professionals, who must increasingly work in multi-media news room environments, including selective provision of equipment to facilitate learning and practical application.

(For Television):

- Support to TV sector is less recommended, due to its higher costs, except:
- If resources are available, selective technical support might include much needed training to raise the technical skills for television news reporting and higher production standards.
- Buy-ins by other sectors (e.g., health?) when/where there are needs to reach specific demographics among urban and peri-urban audiences.

If/as funding levels permit, partnership support should be considered to strengthen:

- Digital access and multi-media training centers such as Centres de lecture et d'animation culturelle (Clacs) and libraries;
- Extending telecommunications infrastructure to currently unserved or under-served regions of Haiti; and/or
- Digital media literacy training for youth in schools, other training facilities, or via distance learning.

Illustrative Cross-Sector Objectives #5, 6, 7 ...

Targeted increases or plus-ups in specialty reporting attention or other media capacity- building to enable Haitian media outlets and networks to cover and mediate discussion in such broader areas as: health, education or growth; or more highly specialized topical areas such as: food security, multi-media vocational education, or specific types of agricultural extension.

- Communications skills training for health, education, or development experts in any area to concisely and attractively present information, engage in media forum discussions, teach classes via radio and/or internet, or answer questions on popular local broadcast talk shows or other local media forums.
- Specific activities would be determined by each Development Objective (DO) team wishing to participate, including specific M&E plans to measure results in each DO area.
- The core media strengthening project manager (AOR) should engage in coordination among DO activities to maximize cross-sector synergies. While each Development Objective will have its specific programmatic needs and PMP, several common or shared media sector strengthening activities could potentially include:
 - Shared audience research contributions and sharing of data;
 - Jointly supported activities to strengthen the sustainability of media and development communications, such as management training, revenue strategies and business planning, diversification of revenue sources for community radio partners, and building or strengthening media networks.
- Coordination with other donors can be explored. For example, in the area of education, steps could be taken to improve communication and coordination of the international community with other donors, nongovernmental organizations, the Haitian government, and the Haitian Diaspora to harmonize assistance strategies and avoid unnecessary overlap between the country's efforts and those of donors.

The general concept is enable multiple USAID offices (possibly in coordination with other donors) to work together to broadly upgrade Haitian media sector capacities across several reporting areas, to improve the quality of news reporting and development communications, while also enabling step-by-step progress by Haitian media outlets and networks toward better management and self-sustainability.

Comments from USAID/Haiti and Responses from the Assessment Team:

Regarding the recommendations - there's need to be a better differentiation between proposed interventions in media as a means vs. media as a goal in itself, i.e. using media/communications channels to communicate content on different public service topics, development sectors, behavior change communications etc. vs. independent, professional, sustainable media sector as a pillar of a democratic society. Mark Koenig knows this very well and the Media Sustainability Index (MSI) is a common tool for the latter.

- Good point: M&E/PMPs will need to have separate metrics for both types of media sector development. In general, *strengthening media-as-an-end* can exert additional positive cascading effects on the effectiveness and sustainability of *media-as-a-means* type activities. Also, instrumental uses of media (*media as means*) type programs can usefully incorporate capacity-building elements to promote future self-sustainability of their communications campaigns. The idea is to maximize synergies (and M&E) between these two types of media sector assistance.

The context and recommendations to address the development challenge within the media sub-sector align well. While not explicit in the assessment, access to information, particularly the current plurality and diversity of voices in the media with limited constraints, seems to be quite free and not the primary development challenge in the media sub-sector. With that assumption, is it safe to say that we “can declare victory” and move onto more pressing challenges in democratic development? In other words, if we were to continue more capacity building within the

sector- would we just then be whittling around the edges and getting diminishing results rather than acknowledging that victory has been achieved, particularly given Haiti's context of poverty and illiteracy?

- Declaring “victory” would be premature. Although the national government tends not to directly repress press freedoms, there are a variety of political parties, social elements and local contexts that can make the exercise of press freedoms difficult or even dangerous. For these reasons, indices such as Freedom House rank Haiti as only “partly free”. Many steps can be taken to address the remaining challenges to press freedoms; but a good starting point might be to strengthen the community of media sector associations and CSOs involved in protecting journalists and the media.

Radio as the primary source of information is the recommended medium for intervention throughout the assessment. While logical given its primary role as a source of information, radio as we know it will not exist in ten years. With radio digitization on the horizon that will likely suffocate small stations and community radio and growing mobile technologies or use of social media for news, radio seems to be a poor long-term development investment. Thus, are we approaching a period that as international donors that we need to look beyond radio as a medium, regardless of its current impact and stature in Haiti? Instead, should our support be focused on improving journalistic skills, supporting new media content creators, and diversifying current outlets into multimedia/convergence providers that will transcend dated technologies such as newspaper and radio?

- The exact contours of future media industries and information environments are difficult to predict a decade from now, but we can safely say that Haiti in 2025 will evolve toward a multimedia environment, likely still dominated by radio and/or television, complimented a larger share of social and internet media. Digital switchover in Haiti both for TV and then radio will surely be messy, but eventually it will result in technically more efficient use of the airwaves. Keep in mind that even in the most technologically advanced media markets (eg, USA) *broadcast media (television in the case of the USA) still remain the dominant news media in 2015 in terms of audiences and profitability; and this trend or pattern is predicted to continue for some years to come.*
- Again, the most important news media houses will be multi-media operations: radio and/or television that also provide increasingly extensive internet services and social media linkages.
- One governing rule of media is that: “content is king”. What's more important is not so much as the specific carrier platform, but – more critically key – the professionalism and attractiveness of the contents.

We are pleased to see that five years after the support to community radio stations (CRS) completed, that many stations are still operating independently and in some cases looking sustainable in their own right. The assessment states that there is a need to help with the replacement of aged equipment. Would it be realistic and even preferable to work with the GoH through the Ministry of Communications to provide support and some level of sustainability to community broadcasting? Has a G2G program in the past worked with the ministry of jurisdiction to give sub-grants or equipment to community radio stations?

- Options need to be explored. Community or public service broadcasters can receive support from local and national-level government agencies, e.g., Min of Communications; but checks-and-balances should be in place to assure the political neutrality of such support. Also, diversification of funding – that includes philanthropy, private sources, voluntary contributions from audiences, and service fees – can be considered as ways to diversify funding to enable freer editorial news reporting with less fear of politically motivated funding pressures. We're not aware of any G2G programs in this domain, but that could be explored, too.

Is there a sustainable model of community radio that you would suggest or are the models largely reliant of donor and/or government aid to stay afloat? Should we consider a non-profit or even for-profit model that actively seeks advertisement revenue, but the programming be local and community based?

- Flexible approaches or mixed strategies are possible. Non-profit or for profit models both represent reasonable options, as do networking/alliances between these two sectors (as recommended in the assessment). A good introductory guidebook to best practices for specifically community radio remains: *The Community Radio Sustainability Guide: The Business of Changing Lives* by Jean Fairbairn with Internews:
<http://www.amarc.org/documents/manuals/InternewsCommunityMediaGuide2009.pdf>

There is a lot of press in the global media that refers to the role of citizen journalism through social media that provided much of the real-time news following the 2010 earthquake when telecommunications largely collapsed. The assessment doesn't allude to this phenomenon in its fairly brief coverage of new media topics. Where there any impressions that the assessment team received in regards to new media. Was the earthquake just a situational opportunity for citizen journalism that soon reverted back to traditional media following the return to normality? Or was the limited attention to this spark in attention an oversight and perhaps could be further examined or just a short-term international media sensation that had no local impact?

- Citizen reporting should definitely be encouraged! ... including training of citizens and students to encourage wider adherence to professional standards of reporting. At the same time, community and private news media should encourage interactivity with audiences (including user-generated content) and play important curating or moderating roles to encourage constructive dialogues among different viewpoints – and to correct false rumors that sometimes start in the social media.

Training for journalists seems to be a common USAID intervention in developing countries and a frequent recommendation in most media assessments. Journalists in developing countries with some level of media freedom tend to be underpaid and under-qualified, which is largely because it is either an unprofitable industry or the business model invests the least in maintaining or upgrading journalist's skills. While more training, training academies, and mentorships demonstrate short-term results, they require constant donor support. Do you have any recommendations that would provide a more innovative approach professionalization and training or a self-sustaining approach to break this dependency cycle?

- The assessment team strongly concurs and recommends priority attention to developing the business management, advertising, and networking capacities of the Haitian media.

ANNEXES

Appendix A: Consultations

Debrief 2/26/2015 before Mission Director John Groarke and Mission staff.

Debrief 2/27/2015 with Ambassador Pamela White together with: USAID/Haiti Deputy Director, Mark White; John Beauvoir, Senior Local Governance; and Gerard Fontain.

Ahmed, Zara. Senior Policy Advisor for Health Systems and Sustainability, Center for Global Health, U.S. Centers for Disease control and Prevention, Haiti, meeting in Port-au-Prince, 2/26/2015.2/23/2015.

Aldorphe, Marc Antoine. President and General Director, *Radio Tet a Tet*, St Marc, station site visit on 2/23/2015.

Cadet, Marie Florence. Senior Program Manager (Food Security). USAID/Haiti

Carfaro, Therese. Management Sciences for Health, USAID/Haiti, meeting 2/26/2015.

Chanel, Yves Marie. Director, MediaCom, Meeting in Port au Prince, 2/25/2015.

Chrysostome, Myriene. Ph.D. Natural Resources and Environmental Manager, USAID/Haiti.

Desrosiers, Jacques. Président of Association des Journalistes Haïtiens (AJH), 2/25/25

Dupuy, Anick Supplice. Executive Director. Population Services International, PSI/Haiti, site visit in Port au Prince, 2/27/2015.

Evifleur, Jean Deniska. Director of News. *Vision 2000*. Radio station site visit, 2/24 (check)

Florvil, Haveson. President and General Manager, Alphanet Haiti, Ouanaminthe, 2/19/2015.

Fresnel, Frederic. Instructor, Universite Quisqueya, 2/24/2015.

Gilles, Marie Yolene. Program Assistant, Réseau National de Defense des Droits d'Homme Haitian (RNDHH) and former journalist, meeting 2/26/2014 in Port au Prince.

Jean-Francois. General Director. *Radio Ibo FM98.5*. Site visit in Port au Prince 2/25/2015.

Jean, Fritz. Director, Chamber of Commerce of the North East Department 2/24/2015.

Judson, Michel. General Director, Radio Gamma, Forte Liberte, 2/19/2015.

Laurent, Carell. Office Chief, Food assisted Development and Humanitarian Support, USAID/Haiti. 2/26/2015

Kechner, Toussaint. Director, Radio Vwa Peyzan Abricot, Meeting in Jeremie, 2/21/2015 (ck)

Michel, Issac. Senior Private Enterprise Development Advisor, USAID/Haiti.

Noble, Ben. Chief of Party, Internews, 2/25/2015. (check)

Marcellus, Ketia. Former journalist of the Ramak and both Internews programs, currently communications Journalist at the Prime Minister's office

Pierre, Godson. Mediaalternatif, online press, meeting 2/25/2015.

Pierre, Romel. Journalist, *Radio Cariabes*, Meetings 2/25 and 2/28/2015.

Public Affairs, U.S. Embassy. Karl Adam, Press Attache; Indran Amirthanayagam, Joel Lorquet and Micelte Dubique, Public Affairs Officers. 2/26/2015.

Rossi, Alessandra. Chief of Party. International Foundation for Electoral Systems, IFES/Haiti, 2/25/2015

Roy, Karine. Development Outreach Communication Officer, USAID/Haiti. 2/27/2015.

Wyzan, Michael. Ph.D. Office Chief, Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Office, USAID/Haiti. 2/26/2015.

Appendix B: Bibliography

BRESI (Bureau de Recherche Economique et Sociale Integree). Final Report: Evaluation of the Communication Campaign about the Caracol Industrial Park (PIC); OTI project implemented by Internews, September 2012.

Chapota, Rex et al., "The Role of Radio in Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services: Experiences and Lessons from Farm Radio Programming in Malawi," MEAS Case Study #8, February, 2014.

Dagmar. Media Consumption & Post-Earthquake Perception of Impact Survey: Haiti Recovery Initiative (HRI) – Post-Earthquake 2010; Port-au-Prince Metropolitan Area, June 2010.

Colon, Ives; with Sallie Hughes, Tsitsi Wakhisi and Lilia Santiago, Haitian Community Media in Miami: Transnational Audiences, Journalists and Radio Programmers. A Community Media Working Paper, The Journalism Program at The University of Miami, 2014, See: http://lilianaoyarzun.files.wordpress.com/2012/05/final_haitian-community-media-report.pdf

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Infoasaid, with Internews and BBC Media Action, Media & Telecoms Landscape Guide – Haiti, Jan 2014, See: <http://www.cdacnetwork.org/tools-and-resources/i/20140613150126-exazx> An update is anticipated in 2015.

PACT. Civil Society Advocacy (CSA) in Haiti: Final Technical Report (August 15, 2007 to November 30, 2009)

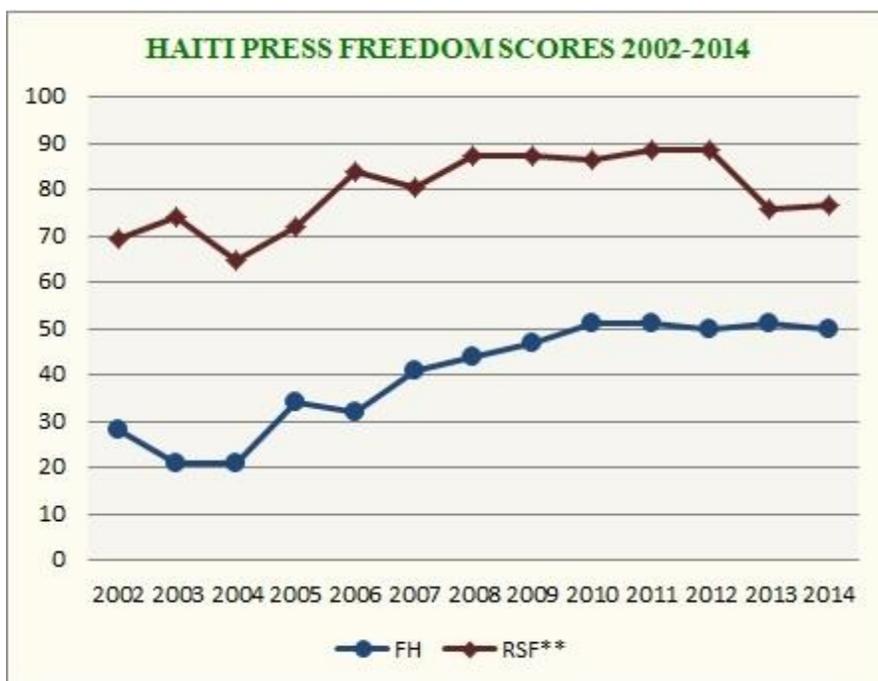
Smucker, Glen. Interpreting Polls: Community Radio and Civic Education, October, 2005.

Smucker, Glen and Gerald F. Murray, The Uses of Children: A Study of Trafficking in Haitian Children, December 28, 2004, USAID/Haiti Mission, Port-au-Prince, Haiti,
Smucker, Pierre and Tardieu, November 2009, Lost Childhoods in Haiti: Quantifying child Trafficking, Restavèks and Victims of Violence (PADF/USAID).

Thielen, Terry. Internews Programming Evaluation, Draft, Task Order #38, for OTI, 3/21/2011.

Appendix C: Further Data on the Legal-Enabling Environment

Quick reviews of two leading media sector indices, conducted respectively by Freedom House (FH) and Reporters Sans Frontiers (RSF) suggest that modest secular improvements in media freedoms have taken place in Haiti since 2002. These trends are tracked in the table, below:



(This table compiled by the Center for International Media Assistance)

The Freedom House index detects secular improvements during the past decade in the three general areas measured (legal, political and economic conditions), but the Haitian media system retains its status as “partly free”.

Freedom House Freedom of the Press Index: Haiti

Scoring categories	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Legal Environment	17	17	19	19	19	16	14	15	15	14	14	14	14
Political Influences	36	39	39	28	30	24	22	20	17	17	18	17	18
Economic Pressures	19	23	21	19	19	19	17	18	17	18	18	18	18
Total Score	72	79	79	66	68	59	53	53	49	49	50	49	50

*(Higher score means LESS press freedom. The score ranges for media systems are: 0-30 is ranked as “free” media system; 31-60, “partly free”; and 61-100, “not free”.)

The Paris-based media monitoring organization, Reporters sans Frontiers (RSF), primarily tracks trends in the number of press freedom violations. Similar to the results from the FH index, RSF monitoring in Haiti documents a largely positive trend toward safer and freer conditions for

Haitian journalists and media outlets during the past decade, although room for further progress still exists. According to RSF, Haiti ranks 47th out of 180 countries in terms of its level of press freedoms in 2014.

Reporters without Frontiers: Press Freedom Index for Haiti

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011/12	2013	2014
Mark*	15.5	42.13	33.50	19.50	23.50	15.13	15.00	16.38	15.67	27.08	23.53
Rank	100 th of 166 nations	125 th of 167 nations	117 th of 167 nations	87 th of 168 nations	75 th of 169 nations	73 rd of 173 nations	57 th of 175 nations	56 th of 178 nations	52 nd of 179 nations	49 th of 179 nations	47 th of 180 nations

*(Higher mark means more violations of press freedoms detected)

Appendix D: Updated List of RAMAK Radio Stations



Phone: 33 18 06 76/40 33 98 48/38 83 81 04/38 49 32 85/ E-mail: ramakreseau@gmail.com

UPDATED List March 2015-03-09

<i>Liste des Radios communautaires de RAMAK</i>			
#	Media	Commune	Département
1	Radio Eko	Pilate	Nord :
2	Radyo Vwa Pep La (VPL)	Plaisance	Nord : Ne fonctionne pas
3	Radio Fantastic	Port-Margot	Nord
4	Radio Kayimit	Milot	Nord
5	Radyo Kominotè Nodès(RKNE)	Malfety/Fort-Liberté	Nord 'Est
6	Radyo Flambo 2000	Jean Rabel	Nord 'Ouest
7	Radio Francisque FM	Gros Morne	Artibonite
8	Radio Kalalou	Desdune	Artibonite : Ne fonctionne pas
9	Radio Dame Marie	Dame Marie	Grand' Anse

10	Radio PIPIRIT FM	Anse D'Hainaut	Grand' Anse
11	Radio Rebel	Anse D'Hainaut	Grand' Anse
12	Radio Vwa Peyizan Abriko	Abricot	Grand' Anse : Ne fonctionne pas
13	Radio louvri Je	Petit Trou de Nippes	Nippes
14	Radio Echo 2000	Petit Goâve	Ouest
15	Radio Men kontre	Petit Goâve	Ouest
16	Radio Zetwal	Léogane (Fond'oie)	Ouest
17	Radio Bookman	Cite soleil	Ouest
18	Azueï Inter	Fond Parisien	Ouest : Ne fonctionne pas
19	Voix peyizan sud	Pliche/ Cavaillon	Sud
20	Vwa de Port a Piment	Port a Piment	Sud : Ne fonctionne pas
21	Radyo Lakay	Corail henry	Sud
22	Expérience FM	Arniquet	Sud
23	Radyo Kominotè bèlans	Bèlans	Sud' Est : Ne fonctionne pas
24	Anse à Pitre Inter	Anse a Pitre	Sud' Est : Ne fonctionne pas
25	Radiodiffusion valléenne	La Vallée de Jacmel	Sud' Est
26	Radio Flambo	Cayes jacmel	Sud' Est
27	Radio Fraternité	Maïssade	Centre : Ne fonctionne pas
28	Radio Gamma	Fort Liberté	Nord 'Est
29	Radio Voix de Gros Morne	Gros Morne	Artibonite : Ne fonctionne pas
30	Radio tête à Tête	St Marc	Artibonite
31	Radio Inité	St Michel	Artibonite : Ne fonctionne pas
32	Radio Campeche	Verrette	Artibonite : Ne fonctionne pas
33	Radio Cerca Carvajal	Cerca Carvajal	Hinche
34	Radio Echo La Hoye	La Hoye	Hinche : Ne fonctionne pas
35	Radio Zantray	Dame Marie	Grand'Anse : Existe sur un autre nom
36	Radio Voix Payssan Milot	Milot	Nord
37	Radio Voix Libération Pep La	Grand Pré	Nord
38	Radio Kayimit	Milot/ Nord	
39	Radio Paysan Mont Organisé	Mont Organisé	Nord'Est : N'existe plus
40	Radio Klofa Pye	Vallue	Ouest
41	Radio Saka	Grand Gaove	Ouest

Appendix E: Community Radio Station Contact List

Artibonite

RADIO ALTERNATIVE SOLIDARITE (closed?)

91.5 FM Mono
Angle Rues St. Léon et St. Félix No. 1, Etage de
l'Ecole Presbytérale St. Guillaume, La Chapelle
P.O. Box: 2856, P-au-P, Haiti HT 6110
Audience: 40,000
Founded: April 15, 1997
Affiliation: Community Radio
(From 6:00 - 10:00 PM)

CLAIRE LUMIERE 2000 (KL-2000)

94.7 FM Mono (closed since 2004)
Presbytere Eglise catholique, Marchand-
Dessalines
Director: Father Léobert
Founded: March, 1998
Affiliation: Community Radio
(From 6:00 AM- 12:00/ and from 6:00 PM- 9:00
PM)

RADIO COMMUNAUTAIRE CAMPECHE

102.3 Mhz FM
Rue de la Paix, Blvd. Jean Jacques Dessalines
(Esso), Verrettes, 5ème section
Cell : 3436-0244/ 3448-8472/ 3452-3659/ Tel :
274-2210
Reference at Port-au-Prince: 1ere Impasse
Mariveau, delmas No. 30, Cell : 3448-8472
(Clester)
ou # 254, Rue de la Réunion
Harry Noel : Tél : 513-7814/246-1568/552-1028
Audience: 35,000
Founded : September 5, 1998
Founded in December, 1999
Language : Creole, French
Owner : SALAC (Groupe culturel)
Director : Paul André (Cell : 436-0247) E-mail :
Gydouble01200@yahoo.fr
News Director: Eliezer Clester
Gérard Paul
Program Director : Désir Exael
Dachoute Elvire (Cell: 3810-2041)
Elvire04@yahoo.fr
Affiliation : community/ Independent (RAMAK)
(From 9:00 AM- 7:00 PM)
Power: 100 Watts

FRANCIQUE FM (Previous HORIZON FM)

98.9 FM Digital Stéréo
Founded in Septembre 10, 1994
Language : Creole, French

Director: Father Anick Joseph (246-1625)
Executive Director: 281isca Herne Léonce (402-
1929)
c/o in P-au-P: Delmas 45, No. 7, Delmas 40-B,
Impasse Belot No. 10

Rue Salomon No. 88, Gros-Morne, Commune
de Gros-Morne près des Gonaïves
Cell: 3731-2955/ 3851-7575/ 3944-0474/ 3613-
5693/ 3459-8375/ 510-0753/ 547-4546/ 731-
2955/ 797-4345/ 613-5693/ 441-8594 / Tel: 274-
2668/

c/o in P-au-P: Delmas 41, Rue Faustin 1er, Imp.
Innocent No. 18, (Matendrick Adolphe)
Cell: 3717-5587)

or 512-7733 (Gerda ou Rachel)

Email: franciquefm@hotmail.com;

horizonfm@hotmail.com

Owner: GRIDEG, a committee: Bernard Pierre-
Antoine (613-5693) 510-0753), Renér Derisson,
Director: Innocent Victor

Director of Management: Pierre-Antoine Bernard
Program Director: Derisson Renér

News Director: Innocent Victor (Cell : 37 31-
2955/ 34 37-8736/ Res. 510-0753)

E-mail: inovic@hotmail.com;

(6:00-6:30 AM – 12:00 -1:00 PM/ 6:00 PM-6:30
PM and 8:00-9:00 PM)

Chief Editor: Thelusma Evens

Innocent Victor

Program Director: Renér Dérisson

Manager : Pierre Antoine Bernard

Audience: 100,000

Affiliation: Community Radio

(Member of "Société des Animateurs

en Communication Sociale", SAKS;

Member of the "Association Mondiale

des Radiodiffuseurs Communautaires, AMARC)

Member of RAMAK, SAKS, and REFRAKA

(5:00 AM - 10:00 PM)

Power: 150 Watts

RADIO LA VOIX DE GROS MORNE (Radio Flambeau)

95.5 FM

Route Nationale, No. 2, Belle-entrée, Gros
Morne

Tel: 274-1074

Cell: 793-8219/ 415-3709/770-6328

c/o in Port-au-Prince: La 281 du Cheine No.1

(Tel: 221-8347/ 794-1184/ 417-2416)

or Rue J. Pérez. # 6, Delmas - Tel: 246-3385

Founded in December 6, 1997

Language: Creole, French
Owner: MITPA
Director: Benoit Cilencieux (Cell: 415-3709)
Program Director: 281izard Amelior
News Director: Fenelon Semexant (6:00 am,
1:00 pm and 7:00 pm)
News Editor: Septimus Tirema Edourd
Manager: Guy Marie Desnor
Affiliation: Community Radio/ RAMAK
(From 4:00 AM-10:00 PM)
Power: 250 Watts

RADIO KALALOU

92.1 FM
Rue Concorde # 2 – Grande Desdunes
Phone: 547-0128/426-3492/525-5499/ 550-4236
c/o in Port-au-Prince: Delmas 31, Rue B.
Marbois No. 47, Cell: 407-0617/ 550-4236
E-mail: radiodeltastereo-9@hotmail.com
Founded in 1999
Owner: Solidarité pour l'Avancement de
Desdunes (SOPAD) and Group Fanm Vanyan
Directeur : Gesner Céus
Programm Director: Jean Mary Prédestin
News Director : Galilée Périlus (Cell: 780-2561/
525-5499)
E-mail: galileejdeg@yahoo.fr;
galijpchaiti@yahoo.fr;
Résilien Georges (Cell: 525-5499/ 706-3858/
548-4643) 279-4471/ 279-4410
Administrator: Legrand Robenson (547-
0128/274-2264/223-7671)/409-6092
Rédacteur en chef : Résilien Georges
kalalouhaiti@yahoo.fr
Program Director: Charlienor Thompson
Affiliation: Community Radio
(2:00 – 9:00 pm)
Power: 30 Watts

RADIO REFERENCE 2000

96.1 Mhz FM Stereo
Place Dartiguenave, No. 47, St. Marc
Phone: 279-4292/ 3691/ Cell: 548-3613/ 551-
3905/ 551-7927
E-mail: Danieljib@yahoo.fr
c/o in P-au-P: No. 88, Rue Macajoux (Tel:
223-1583/ 704-5358) Mme. Darline E. Joseph
Owner: A commitee
Director: Lionel Célestin
News Director: Joseph Jean Baptiste Daniel
(News: 5:00-6:00 am/ 9:00-10:00 am/ 3:00-4:00
and 8:00-9:00 PM)
Program Director: Fanor Junior
Chief Editor : Christian Laguerre
Audience: 150,000
Language: Creole/ French/ English/ Spanish
Founded in: August 16, 1999

Napoléon Saint-Phard (Cell : 3792-1257) E-
mail: lilnp05@yahoo.fr
Marketing Director: Jonas Pierre
Technical Director: Colbert Pierre
Saint Phard Napoléon (Cell: 3792-1257)
Affiliation: Community Radio
(Member of RAMAK)
(From 5:00 A.M.-10:00 P.M.)
Power: 30 Watts

RADIO SEL

90. FM
Quartier de Raboteau
Agronome Namphy Joseph, President of the
Management Council
Founded: November 1, 2002
Address: Rue Anténor Firmin, Raboteau,
Gonaïves
Affiliation: Community Radio

RADIO VWA PEYZAN

LATIBONIT
91.6 FM Stereo
Founded: May 15, 1996
Address: Zone Rossignol, 1ere section
communale, Grande Saline
Tel: 279-9834/ 274-1540
Inauguration: September 17, 1998
Audience: 150-200.000
Language: Creole
c/o in P-au-P: No. 229, a l'intérieur (Tel: 222-
5824)
Director: Danac Desormes
News Director: Deceyon Exilus
Affiliation: Community Radio (Relay Radio
Megastar)
(From 4:00 a.m.-12:00)
Power: 200 Watts

West

RADIO AIPA (Closed)

(Association des Irrigants de la Plaine de
l'Arcahaie)
95.1 Mhz.
Bercy, Route Nationale No. 1, Arcahaie
Tel:
c/o in P-au-P:
E-mail:
Founded in 2001
Langue: French/ Creole
Owner: Association des irrigants de la Plaine de
l'Arcahaie
Director: Mario Sylvain
Erode Févrius
Affiliation: Community Radio
(From: 3:00-9:00 P.M.)

RADIO BOUKMAN FM

95.9 FM Stéréo

Soleil 29 # 2, Wharf de Cité Soleil, Avenue Soleil
29 No. 2, Cité Soleil

c/o in P-au-P, Delmas 31, Impasse 2000 No. 31

Founded in June 8, 2006

E-mail: radioboukman@gmail.com

radioboukman_adm@yahoo.fr

radioboukman@yahoo.fr

info@radioboukman.com

Pub@radioboukman.com

Internet : www.boukmaninfo.wordpress.com

Internet : www.radioboukman.net

Internet : www.radioboukman.com

Tel: 32925230 / 38493285/ 38094278 /

32900262

Tel: 2226-5353/ 3292-5230/ 3849-3285/ 3732-

8861/ 3809-4278/

3292-5230/ 3809-4278/ 3846-5916/ 3849-3285/

2226-5353

510-2442/ 454-3834/ 740-7276/ 455-3178/ 438-

2094/ 510-7387

Language: Creole/ French/ English

Audience: 150.000-200.000

Director: Jorel Joachim (Cell: 3292-5230/ 3849-

3285/ 455-3178)

Assistant-Director/ Manager: Jean-Louis Thanis

(Cell: 3809-4278) E-mail: thanis07@yahoo.fr

Program Director: Jean Lesly Hilaire (Cell:

3732-8861/ 3465-4314)

E-mail : maes20@hotmail.com

News Director: Joceler Jean

Chief Editor: Jean Junior Joseph

News Director: Jean Nerva Siméon (Cell:

3753-0932/ 3809-4278) E-mail:

tzermc@yahoo.fr

Ernsou Duvert (Sports)

Director of Marketing: Genesté Gesner

Chief editor : Jean Nerva Siméon (Cell: 3551-

7645/ 3583-2462/ 551-7642/ 740-7278) 7:00

a.m./ 12:00 and 7:00 p.m. E-mail:

tzermc@yahoo.fr

Wilgens Dorsainville (Cell: 717-1997)

Affiliation: Community (Project: Centre

Multimédia de Cité Soleil (CMCS)/

Hands Together/ Panos Caraibes

Hands Together and Conatel) (Member of
Ramak)

(24 hours)

Power: 30 Watts

RADIO CATHERINE FLON

91.1 Mhz.

Boulard, Route Nationale No. 1, Arcahaie

Tel: 278-0361/ 683-0158/ 715-3062

c/o in P-au-P: Rue Joseph Janvier, 128 a
l'interieur(Mme. Maxo Simon)

Founded in February 23, 2001

Langue: French/ Creole

Founder: Pierre Robert Cyrille

Director: Mrs. Irlande Jules Cyrille

Assistant-Director: Soireus Dessaint

Manager: Wilbert Délicée

Affiliation: Community Radio

(From: 3:00-9:00 P.M.)

RADIO CAZALE

93.3 FM Stereo

Eglise Catholique, Cazale (4eme section
communale de Cabaret)

Tel:

Cell:

c/o: Jean Michel, maintenance (GSO)

Founded: Mai 1999

Language: Creole/ French

Director: Rév. Father Ambal

Program Director: Jean Robert Dorcélian

Founded in 2007

Affiliation: Community/ Catholic

**RADIO PUISSANCE FM (former Radio
Getsemanie)**

95.5 FM Stereo

Germain, Cazale

Tél: 3737-5907/ 3707-5950

c/o in P-au-P: (3900-2970)

Language: Creole/ French

Owner and Director: Mito Desruisseaux

Program Director: Nonon Gelium

News Director: Wilio Dorcelian

Founded in February 24, 2009

Affiliation: Commercial

8:00 am – 2:00 pm

Power: 75 Watts

RADIO NEG KENSCOFF INTER

105.9 Mhz.

Kenscuff 4, Rue Ti Jean Louis, en face du
marché, Kenscuff

Tel: 3458-6261/ 3405-6261/ 552-5239/ 3405-

6261/ 3415-1452/ 511-1158/

Cell : 3404-2284

E-mail: radiokenscuffinter@yahoo.fr;

joajoseph.2002@yahoo.fr

c/o in P-au-P: No. 17, Impasse Sambourg,

Route de Freres, Petion-Ville (En face de

Sogebank), Tel : 256-5055/ 3405-6261

Founded in December 2, 1991

Language: French/ Creole

Audience: 30-50.000

Owner: Organisation Développement Agricole

Intégré (ODAI)

Director: Joseph José (Cell: 3405-6261)
Program Director : Marie Nicole Jean Toussaint
Aréus
News Director: Jorel Joseph
Chief Editor: Jacques Souverain
Affiliation: Community Radio (Coordination des
Medias Communautaires Ouest-Nippes)/
RAMAK
(From 10:00 A.M.-6:00 P.M.)
Power: 30 Watts

RADIO KOMINOTE KLOFA PYE

97.1 FM Stéréo
Village Ecotouristique de Vallue (Km 56 Morne
Tapion)
APV Tiplas Vallue, 12ème section de Petit-
Goâve (Villa Ban-yen), Petit-Goâve
c/o in P-au-P, c/o in P-au-P, Abner Septembre :
Jacquet (Delmas 95), Impasse A. Baptiste, No.
8 (Cell : 3420-2091/ 2941-2091)
E-mail: bbapvvalle@yahoo.fr
Ou angle Rue 6/ Jose marti, Tel : 2245-2345
Tel: 510-7382/ 461-1842/ 461-1842/ 580-7669/
287-9821
Founded in August 16, 2002
Language: Creole
Owner: Association des Paysans de Vallue
(APV)
Director: Benoit Badichon (Cell: 461-1842/ 580-
7669/ 510-7382)
Abner Septembre (Cell: 420-2091/ 249-2302)
Program Director : Osseler Baastien
News Director: Dieudonné Délicé (Cell : 636-
2577)
Affiliation: Community
6:00AM-11:00 Am/ 6:00 PM-9:00 PM
(Member of the "Association Mondiale
des Radiodiffuseurs Communautaires, AMARC)
(Member of Ramak)
Power: 600 Watts

RADIO MEN KONTRE

104.1 FM Mono
Rue de la Solidarite No. 16 (Morne Soldat,
Ruelle Maranatha # 47), Petit-Goâve
Tel: 287-1788/ 287-0886/287-1788
Cell : 3411-6882/ 567-6447/ 3408-2578
E-mail: menkontre1788@yahoo.fr
Founded : Mai 1999
Language: Creole
Owner: A group of journalists and associations
(ACHOTIG/ MOREDEP)
Director : Michelène Hilaire (Cell: 567-6447/
408-2578)
Program Director : Ernst Chéry
News Director: Montigène Sincère/ Elisee
Sincere (Cell: 3769-5886/ 287-1788/ 287-0832)

(Mews: 6:00-7:00 p.m."Vinn tande"/ 7:00-7:30
p.m. "Nouvel Toupatou")
News Editor: Roland Laguerre
Manager: Deus Jean François
Abdallah Moncy
Public relations Director: Miguel Auguste
Affiliation: Community (RAMAK)
(From 4:00 A.M.-12:00 P.M.)
Power : 150 Watts

RADIO ACTION COMMUNAUTAIRE (RAC)

93.5 FM
Délatte, 7eme section communale, Route
principale # 252, Petit-Goave
Tel: 3762-2687/ 3412-8268/ 3994-1966/ Cell:
3221-1961/ 4603-4112
Référence à Port-au-Prince : Rue Lamarre, No.
50
E-mail : bellamy103@hotmail.com
E-mail:
radiocommunautairedelatte@hotmail.com
Audience: les départements : Ouest-Sud, sud'
Est, Sud, Grand' Anse et Nippes
Founded : June 19, 2010
Languages: Creole, French
Owner : GAPROD (Groupe d'Action pour la
Promotion de Délatte)
Director: Brenus Bellamy
Assistant Diretor: Dieunort Gedeon
Program Director: Maxel Lavertu
News Director: Pierre Meove (Morning: 6h : 45-
7 :45 (Bulletin chaque 45 minutes)/ 12h : 15-
13h :00/ PM: 6h : 15 - 7h :00
Chief Editor: Moreno Calcino
Power: 15 Watts

RADIO NEG COMBITE

107.9 Mhz. Mono
Rue St. Nicolas, Local Afè Nèg Conbit (ANC),
Kenscoff 90, Kenscoff
Tel: 415-1452/ 511-1158/
B.P. 1703, P-au-P
E-mail: Kombite@yahoo.fr
Founded in 1999
Language: French/ Creole
Owner: Afè Nèg Conbit (ANC)
Founder: Père Occide-Cico Jean (Cico) (Cell:
552-0914) E-mail: kombite@yahoo.fr
Director and Program Director: Gady Lucien
(Cell: 416-6127)
News: 7:00-7:30 P.M. (relay 94.5 Caribes FM)
Affiliation: Community Radio
(From 6:00-10:00 P.M.)

RADIO SAKA FM

93.3 FM
Rue Boisrond Tonnerre No. 47, Grand-Goâve

c/o in P-au-P: 84, Fontamara 27, Carrefour,
Haiti
Tel: 3751-5619/ 3470-1852/ 3766-0699/ 2228-
0366
Cell: 3869-3862 / 4643-7051
or: MEDIACOM.Bae 8 A, rue Butte, Bourdon
(29 42 92 92 / 28131915) REFRAKA (SAKS)
Rue Dalencourt
Tél: 3806-4018/ 3751-5619/ 3461-4097/ 287-
0960
513-2554; 245-6422 /470-1852
Founded in October 3, 1997
E-mail: radiosakagg@yahoo.fr
radiosaka@hotmail.com
E-mail: Antoinemariegeralda@yahoo.fr
Internet: www.Radiosaka.com
Internet: Grand-Goaveonline.com
Tel: 3766-0699/ 287-0960/404-5417
Audience: 322.846 (Grand-Goave/ Petit-Goave/
Leogane/ La Gonave/ La Vallee de Jacmel)
Language: Creole
Owner: Konbit Kòmilfo (Konbit Endepandan
pour Liberasyon Frè Nou)
Program Director: Antoine Marie Géralda et
Joseph Frantz Pascal
Jean Ducarmel Chéry 513-3655 (Message)
News Director: Jean Claudy Milord (News: 6:00
AM et 6:00 PM)
Chief Editor: Gary Badio
Lormil Joseph Gaston, Cell: 3806-4018 E-
mail: lormiljosephgaston@yahoo.fr
Avril Auguste
Public Relations: Joseph Frantz Pascal
Email: sodec@acn2.net
sodechopital@hotmail.com
Founded in: November 1993/ Changed in 1995
Language: Creole/ French
Owner: SODEC International
Director: Jean Henry Chéry (Since January
1995)
Vice-President: Dr. Eva T. Michel
Affiliation: Community Radio
(24 hours)

RADIO ZETWAL PEYZAN FONDWA

93.5 FM
Fond'Oies, Route de l'Amitié, 10ème section
communale, (Léogâne)
Tel : 513-4371/ 728-4691/ 723-1257/ 2245-4230
c/o in P-au-P: Lalue, Impasse Chatelain No. 28
(En face de l'Immigration) Tel: 245-4230
Founded in: February 16, 1996
Language: Creole
Owner: Association des Paysans de Fond'Oies
(APF)
Director: Cadet Dorelian
Program Director: Lafontant Ludson

Adraste Marc-Elie (Cell: 3806-4018) E-mail:
marc@lifeline.org; mithoudous@yahoo.fr
Technical Director: Wilkenson Revolus
Lormil Joseph Gaston, ADM
Antoine Marie Geralda
Jean Bellerice Booz (Brouze) Vladimir, Cell:
4792-9404
Affiliation: Community
6:00AM-11:00 PM
(Member of "Société des animateurs
en Communication Sociale", SAKS; REFRAKA
Member of the "Association Mondiale
des Radiodiffuseurs Communautaires, AMARC)
(24 hours)
Power: 200 Watts

RADIO SANS FRONTIERES

99.5 FM
Morne St.Roc, Diquiny 63 prolongé 10 kms from
Carrefour
Founded in 2004
Owner: A committee
News Director: Jean Marc Fenelon (Cell: 3639-
0877/ 4334-7118) E-mail : Jmf_psf@yahoo.fr
Affiliation: Community
Power: 20 Watts

RADIO SODEC SERVICE

(104.1 Mhz FM)
(ci-devant RADIO NOUVELLE LUNE)
No. 151-140, Ave. Martin L. King, Port-au-Prince
Tél: 245-0456/ 245-0602/ 245-5041/ 245-2312
Fax: 245-0602
News Director: Emmanuel Beauvais
Committee: Lionel Etienne (Cell: 728-4691)
Technical Director/
Cledanor Delfils (Cell: 723-1379)
and Francly Innocent (Cell: 718-6342) E-mail:
franclyinnocent@yahoo.fr
« Porte ouverte sur APF » 4:30 à 5 PM (every
Tuesday)
Affiliation: Community Radio
(Member of "Société des animateurs
en Communication Sociale", SAKS; RAMAK
Member of the "Association Mondiale des
Radiodiffuseurs Communautaires, AMARC)
(4:00-9:00 PM)
Power: 30 Watts

North

RADIO CONTINENTAL

100.9 Mhz FM Stéréo
Coronel, Commune de Milot, Nord
Phone: 553-4895/ 431-2952

c/o in P-au-P: 246-4290/ 402-5071 (Arsène Jean Jacques)

Founded in 2002

Language: Creole/ French

Manager/ Director: Arsène Jean Jacques

Technical Director: Alfred Joseph

Affiliation: Community Radio

RADIO EKO FM PILATE*

94.3 FM

Route Fosine No. 8, Pilate (Arrondissement de Plaisance)

c/o in P-au-P: Rue Deshoux No. 32, Tel: 221-2378/262-9233/262-9527 (Michelet Maximé)

262-9233/ 262-9527/ 3031@34

Founded in January 2, 1994

Owner: FIDEPP (Communauté Pilatoise)

Co-Director: Rossano Réveil

News Director: Luders Victor

Matthias Charite (Cell: 3708-2747)

Language: Creole

Affiliation: Community Radio

(Member of "Société des Animateurs en Communication Sociale", SAKS;

Member of the "Association Mondiale des Radiodiffuseurs Communautaires, AMARC)

(Member of RAMAK and REKA)

(From 12:00-10:00 PM)

Power: 150 Watts

RADIO FANTASTIC

95.7 MHz FM Stereo

Rue Grégoire No. 15, Port-Margot

B.P. 180 Cap-Haitien

Cell: 3651-7537/ 3553-0732

Tel: 262-4811/262-9666

P.O. Box: 180 Cap-haitien

E-mail: fantastic_fm@yahoo.fr

Founded: July 18, 1998

Owner: A committee

Manager and Technical Director: Rosemond Chérélus (3651-7537/ 3416-3012/ 553-0732/ 262-9666 Res.)

Program Director: Altiéry M. Maxy

Public relations: Roudy Appolon

appolonro@yahoo.fr

Member: Altiery Maxi M. Altiéry

News Director: Franck Avescar (News: 6:45 a.m./ 12:00/ 6:00 p.m./ 9:00 p.m.)

c/o in P-au-P: No. 23, Rue Charles Jeanty

(Roudy Appolon) 221-5770

appolonro@yahoo.fr

Carrefour Feuilles rue Douyon No. 21, 221-2754 (Charles Dulain François, Cell : 433-2680 ; 430-2040)

E-mail : dulain_charles14@yahoo.fr

or c/o in P-au-P, Tel: 249-1922 (Pere Jacques Mary Charles),

Rue Charles Jeanty No. 23, Tel 221-5770

Roudy Apollon or Maurice in P-au-P)

ou Joselande Thélémaque/ Comptable a la Faculté de Droit

Dr Frito Dorsainvil (Health)

Audience: 150,000

Founded: July 18, 1998

Language: Creole/ French

Affiliation: Community Radio/ RAMAK/ Réseau des Radios Communautaires du Grand Nord, RKGN (rebroadcast Radio Metropole news)

(From 6:00 AM-10:00 PM)

Power: 150 Watts

RADIO KAYIMIT FM

101.3 F.M.

Rue Republicaine, Milot, (3 Km North of Milot and 15 KM South of Cap-Haitien)

Founded in: 1992

Tel: 432-1013/ 553-0102/ 262-9739

E-mail: phirodes@yahoo.fr

c/o in P-au-P : Rue de la Reunion, a cote du Palais de Justice, Theoma Cesar (Cell : 409-2308)

Founded in April 10, 2003

Owner: Coordination des Associations de Milot (CADEM)

Director: Desforges Phirosner

News Director: Joseph Wesner/ Rogues

St.Louis (7:00 – 8:00 PM)

Program Director: Lubin Gabriel

Audience: 23 Kms

Language: Creole/ French

Affiliation: Community Radio: Affiliation:

Community/ RAMAK

(5:00 a.m. – 12:00)

Power: 300 Watts

RADIO VWA PEYIZAN MILO

(RVPM)

101.3 Mhz F.M. Mono

Trois-Ravines, Milot (3 Km North of Milot and 15 KM South of Cap-Haitien)

c/o in P-au-P : Turgeau, Impasse Bahon No.

22, Tel : 2245-5145/ 2245-1867, Bureau

GHRAP

E-mail: quelin05@tahoo.fr

Founded in: April 15, 1995

Cell: 3468-1001/ 3467-9747/ 571-1323/ 3431-

1468 c/o Arnaud Pierre Louis

Owner: Mouvement des Paysans de Milot

(MPM)

Director : Dalusma Jacquelin

Philistin Dorvil,

Program Director: Henry-Claude Dorvil

News Director: Rosmytho Joseph (News: 6:00-6:30)

News Editor: Dalusma Jacquelin

Manager: Joseph Dalusma

Pierre Louis Annot

Committee: Elected Board

Fund raising Director: Arnaud Pierre Louis

Language: Creole

Affiliation: Community Radio: Affiliation:

Community/ RAMAK/ Peasant Movement of Milot (MPM)

(12:30 – 10:00 PM)

Power: 150 Watts

RADIO INITE

99.5 FM Stereo

Rue Guerrier No. 101, Saint-Michel de l'Attalaye

c/o in P-au-P: Rue Rigaud No. 68, PV, en face

de la Teleco/ Joseph Georges (3748-8474)

Audience: 60-90,000

Founded in July 10, 1995

Tel: 719-2878

Language: Creole

Owner: MITPA, Organisation Populaire Haitienne

Director: Claude Exilus

Program Director : Phanord Luckner

News Director: Remy Jean (5:45 every day)

Larousse Carrénard

Portable : 425-6704

inovic@hotmail.com

Affiliation: Community Radio (Horizon FM, Voix de Gros-Morne and Sun FM)

Director: Father Jacques Henry Dubois (Cell: 556-0403)

Audience: 100.000 -1700.000

Founded in July 16, 1998

Language: Creole/ French

Affiliation: Community Radio (Religious/ Catholic)

(From 5:00 AM -12:00/ 3:00 - 9:00 PM)

Power: 75 Watts

RADIO VWA LIBERASYON PEP LA (RVPM)

FM Stereo

Granpré, Quartier Morin, Nord

Owner: FEMODEK

Language: Creole

Affiliation: Community Radio (Member of "Société des Animateurs en Communication Sociale", SAKS;

Member of the "Association Mondiale des Radiodiffuseurs Communautaires, AMARC) (Member of RAMAK)

RADIO VWA PEP LA (VPL)

(5:00 am - 12:00)

Power: 100 Watts

RADIO RENDEZ-VOUS FM

82.5 MHz FM

Grand Rue, Haut Levé, No. 66, Limbé

Tel: 268-4322

Director: M. Dieudonné François

c/o Guy Dumay 245-3637 (in P-au-P)

Founded in September 2, 1996

Language: Creole/ French

Affiliation: Community Radio

(From 7:00 AM-6:00 PM)

RADIO VESTAR FM

90.7 FM Stereo,

Bombardopolis

Founded in:

Owner and Director: Jean Briere

News Director: e

Language: French/ Creole

Affiliation: Community Radio

RADIO VIGILANCE FM

99.1 MHz FM Mono

Presbytère, Bas Limbé, Nord

Cell : 556-0403/ 407-1403/ 552-1137

Tel: 262-3163/ 3165

P.O. Box: 22, Archevêché du Cap-Haitien

c/o in P-au-P: Ing. Roland Triogène, Route des dalles No. 105, Cell: 407-1403/ 552-1137

98.9 FM Stereo

Rue St.Jean prolongée No. 102, Plaisance, Nord

Tel: 262-9911/ 9912/ 9913/ 9914/

Cell : 570-7778/571-1036

c/o in P-au-P: Delmas 62 # 30 à l'intérieur, Tel: 564-7250

Founded in July 10, 1998

Owner: Mouvement des Paysans de Plaisance (MPP)

Director: Edner Blémur

Program Director: Anether Telusmé

Jean Frantzou

News Director: Edris Jeanithon (6:00 - 7:00 p.m.)

Casséus Daniel

Chief Editor: Marius Presimé

Marketing Director: Smith Michel

Language: Creole/ French

Affiliation: Community Radio

(Member of "Société des Animateurs en Communication Sociale", SAKS;

Member of the "Association Mondiale des Radiodiffuseurs Communautaires, AMARC)

(Member of RAMAK)
(From 10:00 AM -10:30 PM)
Power: 30 Watts

RADIO ZEB GINEN

(Puilboreau/ Plaisance)
FM
Founded in July 21, 1996
Owner: Tèt Kole Ti Peyizan
North-East

RADIO KOMINOTE NODES (RKNE)

92.3 FM
(Malfety, 2eme section communale de Fort Liberté)
Cell: 3457-0987/ 3750-9515
Tel : 262-4391
rknemalfety@yahoo.fr
c/o in P-au-P: Delmas 32, Ruelle Amoureuse # 13 (Tel : 213-0801/ 3750-9515)
Founded in May 1995
(Project financed by UNESCO)
Owner: MOPEB
Director: Jordany Etienne (Cell: 3457-0957/ 3917-5014) E-mail: animateur10la@yahoo.fr;
Program Director: Jocelyn Etienne
News Director: Paulymur Gesnis (Mon-Fri: 6:00-7:00 PM)
Chief Editor: Wilner Etienne
Language: Creole
Affiliation: Community Radio/ RAMAK
(Member of "Société des Animateurs en Communication Sociale", SAKS;
Member of the "Association Mondiale des Radiodiffuseurs Communautaires, AMARC)
(From 9:00 AM -2:00 PM/ 4:00 -10:00 PM/)
Power: 50 Watts

RADIO NEUF

99.9 FM
No. 94, Rue Vallières, Ouanaminthe
Cell: 3804-1560/ 3804-1560/2813-9199
Réf à PAP: No. 16, Chemin des Dalles, (Tel: 2532-0100)
E-mail: radio9@yahoo.fr
Internet: www.radio9.com
Radio communautaire de Mare Rouge, (Nord-Ouest)
95.9 FM
No. 1, Rue Ste. Anne, (En face du Cimetière de Mare Rouge), Commune du Môle St Nicolas
Cell: 3649-3685/ c/o Teleco: 268-5600/ 5649/ 6699/ 268-5911/ 268-5912
c/o in Port-au-Prince: Senator Melius Hyppolite (Cell : 3807-7849) or Depute Eloune Doreus or Rue 6 (Tel : 245-1660)
P.O. Box: 365

Language: Creole
Affiliation: Community Radio
(Member of "Société des Animateurs en Communication Sociale", SAKS;
Member of the "Association Mondiale des Radiodiffuseurs Communautaires, AMARC)

Audience: North East Dept.
Founded in April 2009
Owner: Agence de Promotion au developpement (APRODEV)
Director: Wesly Pierre
Program Director: Alex Lizier
Language: Creole/ French
Affiliation: Community Radio
(From 6:00 AM -6:00 PM)
Power: 300 Watts

RADIO PEYIZAN MONTOGANIZE (RPM)

103.5 MHz FM
Tel: 262-5894/ Ref.
Grand rue, Mont-Organisé,
Owner: Rasanbleman Peyizan Montòganize
Director: Wilfrid Joachim/Maques Aristilde
Portable: 428-0692
News Director: Maxon Aristone
Celicourt Eddie, Journalist (E-mail: celicourte@yahoo.fr) Cell: 37 20-6748
Founded in November 27, 1999
Affiliation: Community Radio
(Member of "Société des Animateurs en Communication Sociale", SAKS;
Member of the "Association Mondiale des Radiodiffuseurs Communautaires, AMARC)

RADIO COMUNAUTAIRE TETE ANSANM KARIS

Annol Phylidor, Director of: Centre pour la culture et le développement de Carice (SKDK)

North-West

Mare-Rouge

RADIO BWA KAYIMAN

Language: Creole, French
E-mail: Ismaelie@Kanet.net
Founded in July 26, 1990
Owner: MONEM/ Plate-forme d'organisations
Director: Sylva Fertil
Mne Ismaelie B. Abraham
Program Director: Ernillia Massillon
Chief editor: Occinal Noster (Cel : 649-3685) E-mail : onoster4@yahoo.fr
News Director: Demetreus Lecidieu (6:00-7:00 AM)

Jean Sonez, Secretary
Alcenat Saint Helene, Member
Burnet Chérisol
Cératil Saintalés
Elie Plancher
Michel Hudson
Affiliation: Community Radio
(Financed by "Société des Animateurs
en Communication Sociale", SAKS; REFRAKA
Member of the "Association Mondiale
des Radiodiffuseurs Communautaires, AMARC)
RAMAK
(5:00-9:00 AM/ 5:00-9:00 PM/)
Power: 50 Watts

RADIO DISTINCTION FM

101.5 MHz FM
Adress: Sentrain, Mare-Rouge (Nord-Ouest)
Tel: 3722-48-90/ 3619-2409
Founded in June 7, 2010
c/o in Port au Prince: Delmas19, Rue Léonard #
91
Founded in:
Owner: CAJES
Director: Philippe Lafortune E-mail:
philippe.lafortune@yahoo.fr
Program Director: Juitin Gilbert
Members
Secretary: Néréus Wilson
Adviser: Pasteur Louis Walex
(4:00 AM – 2:00 PM and 5:00 – 10:00 PM)
Affiliation: Community radio
Power: 6 Watts

RADIO COMMUNAUTAIRE

D'ANSE-A-FOLEUR (RKAF) (closed since 2005)
(Nord-Ouest)
94.9 FM
c/o in Port-au-Prince: Avenue Christophe No.
12, (Beaubrun or Roselène Anthenor)
(Place Ste. Anne Babiole (222-7954)
President of the Council: Napoléon Julmiste
Program Director: Alix Richard Michaud
Secretary: Gervais Michaud
Adviser: Présendor Siméon
Cultural affairs: Luckner Jean-Pierre
Member: Roosevelt Janvier/ Ernst Fortuné
Assistant News Director: Jean Robert Petit-
Homme
(News at 7:00-8:15 A.M./10:00-10:15 A.M/ 5:30-
7:00 P.M.)
Audience: 35-40.000
Founded in October 1, 1995
(Financed by UNESCO)
Affiliation: Community Radio
Rue Bazin No. 78, Anse-à-Foleur
(Member of "Société des Animateurs

en Communication Sociale", SAKS;
Member of the "Association Mondiale
des Radiodiffuseurs Communautaires, AMARC)
(Monday to Friday: 5:00 AM - 2:00 P.M./ 4:00 -
9:00 P.M)
(Saturday: 4:00 A.M. – Midnight)
(Sunday: 12:00 – 9:00 P.M)
Power: 20 Watts

RADIO FIDELITE PLUS

96.3 FM
Rue Notre Dame No. 5, en face de l'Hopital
Notre Dame de la Paix, Jean-Rabel (Nord-
Ouest)
Cell : 3609-4077
Tel: c/o Mairie de Jean Rabel: 268-6786
E-mail: radiofidelite@yahoo.fr
c/o in Port-au-Prince: # 5 a l'étage, Rue C.
Armand, Carrefour, Tel: 3668-0025
ou Dr. David Desravines, Delmas 95, Jaquet
Toto, Rue Legitime No.20-A (Etag) (Cell: 416-
3133/ Tel: 256-2926)
Founded in October 21, 2001
Owner: Etoile des Techniciens Progressistes
(ETP)
Director: Georges Néhémie Dorestil (c/o CARE,
Port-de-Paix) Cell: 3609-4077
Manager: Georges Moïse
Program Director: Alionel Ulysse
Language: Creole/ French/ English/ Spanish
Affiliation: Community/ Evangelical
(5:00 AM-1:00 PM and 5:00 PM-9:00 PM)
Power: 25 Watts

RADIO TENITE

Mahotièrè, Port-de-Paix (Nord-Ouest)
Affiliation: Community Radio (Association Tèt
kole)
Founded in May 9, 1996
Owner: Tèt Kole Ti Peyizan
Language: Creole/ French
Affiliation: Community Radio
(Member of "Société des Animateurs
en Communication Sociale", SAKS;
Member of the "Association Mondiale
des Radiodiffuseurs Communautaires, AMARC)

RADIO TORTUE FM

93.1 FM
Haut-Palmiste, Grand Rue, La visite, Ile de la
Tortue
Tel : 3711-4973/ 3443-2540/ 3439-8824/ 3481-
1280/ 3486-6354
E-mail: Loreston-8@yahoo.fr
jalesus@yahoo.fr
daandouna@yahoo.fr

c/o Reference at Port-au-Prince : Nazon, Rue Senghor, No. 5 bis, Tel: 457-4928 (Denise Loriston) Founded: September 2, 2003
Language: Creole/ French/ English and Spanish
Owner/ Director: Loriston Altes (Cell: 443-2540)
Program Director: Cirenord Petit-Frère
Chief Editor: Théonel Elismé
Affiliation: Commercial
(4:00 AM - 9:30 PM)
Power: 50 watts

RADIO ZENITH

88.7 FM Stereo
No. 10, Rue Independance, Bassin Bleu
c/o in Port-au-Prince: Delmas 16, No. 49/ Tel: 223-3448 (Enel Tilus)
Cell: 3474-0516/ 3439-6901/ 3494-6519/ 3447-4074/ Tel: 268-5846/ 5937
E-mail: heribin1974@yahoo.fr
Founded in: April 23, 2003
Language: Creole, French
Owner: Héribin Tilus
Director: Valner Augustin
Program Director: Vertilus Louissaint
News Director: Ulrick Augustave
Chief Editor: Jean Emil Mazard
Affiliation: Community
(4:00 AM-11:00 PM)
Power: 60 Watts

South

RADIO VWA PEP LAKAY

(VWA KOMINOTE ST.LOUIS DU SUD)
99.3 FM Stereo
(Corail-Henry 5eme, 8eme section), Saint-Louis du Sud
c/o Docteur Genèse Raymond
Cell : 3424-6264/ Tél : 249-0607/ Tel: 286-3278
(c/o Abder Descat)
Lakay99fm@yahoo.fr
c/o in Port-au-Prince: Delmas 43, No. 16 or Osny Agénor (Cell: 3775-4896)
E-mail: osnyage115@yahoo.fr
Lakay99fm@yahoo.fr
(Marcel 281ival, Cell: 401-2805)
Owner: OLAJEKA
Director/ Coordinator and Program

RADIO PARADIS FM

Roche-à-Bateau
Founded in 1996
Affiliation: Community Radio

RADIO VWA KLODI MIZO (VKM) (Voix de Claudy Museau)

Port-à-Piment

RADIO VOIX DE PORT-A-PIMENT (former RADIO TROPICALE)

96.5 FM/ 107.1 FM
Angle des Rues Marie-Jeanne et Progres (Rue du Commerce, Local du Complexe administratif), Port-à-Piment
Tel: 286-1576/ 2472/ 2471/ 1413/ 286-1647/ 222-7202 (message: Mme. Eliane Simeon) 729-0949
c/o in Port-au-Prince: Rue Capois et Carrefour Marotière 83 : Tel : 731-1746/749-3505
Owner: community of Port-à-Piment
Founded : August 14, 1999
Owner: A commitee: Charles Beauvoir Fils, Roger Damas, Saurel Descombes
GIPPN (Groupe d'Initiative pour un Port-à-Piment Nouveau)
Directeur : Prudent Jeanty
Program Director: Jean-Baptiste Elyovil: Cell : 465-2107/ 221-8154 (Res.)
News Director: Elyovil Jean-Baptiste
Chief Editor: Charlot Jeanty
Marketing Director: Claude Fils-Aimé Moussignac
Founded in August 14, 1997
Language: Creole/ French
Affiliation: Community/ RAMAK/ CRS
(5:00 AM-12:00 PM and 4:00 - 9:00 PM)
Power: 30 Watts

News Director: Jeudilien Thélus (Cell: 3693-5801)

c/o Abder Descat, Tel: 286-3278)
News Director: Osny Agenor (7:30 PM)
Ordéus Robert
Chief Editor: Ervé Necène Boisvert
Audience: 80.000
Language: Creole
Founded in April 6, 1996
Affiliation: Community Radio
(Member of "Société des animateurs en Communication Sociale", SAKS;
Member of the "Association Mondiale des Radiodiffuseurs Communautaires, AMARC)
(4:00 - 9:00 P.M)
Power: 100 Watts

96.3 FM

Angle Rue Antoine Simon et Prosper Faure, Les Cayes
P.O. Box: 66
Tél: 286-1025
Owner: Mouvman Popilè Pèp Okay (MUPAC)
Coordinator: Joseph Willard Vancol

News Director: Rameau Rigobert.....
Germaine Bataille
Founded in: May 1st, 1996
Affiliation: Community Radio (Member of
"Société des Animateurs
en Communication Sociale", SAKS;
Member of the "Association Mondiale
des Radiodiffuseurs Communautaires, AMARC)

RADIO VWA PEYZAN SID (VPS)
Studio : Maniche, section communale des
Cayes, Département du Sud *
or Pliché, 4ème section communale de
Cavaillon, Département du Sud *
94.1 Mhz FM Stereo (South Department)
94.9 Mhz FM Stereo (Grand'Anse Department)
Founded in July 7, 1995
Tel: 2270-2159/
286-1346/ 1039/485-8103/ 735-1564 (286-8786
messenger)
Fax: 286-1039
E-mail: Vwapeyizansid@yahoo.fr

South-East

RADIO DIFFUSION VALLEENNE (RDV)
91.3 FM
La Vallée de Jacmel, La Vallée (Ridoré près de
Jacmel)
Tel: 2810-1639/ 3794-8150/ 3756-9666/ 3643-
2023
Cell : 3418-8976/ 3756-9666/ 3794-8150
E-mail : RDVcodeva2003@yahoo.fr
c/o in P-au-P: Village Solidarité, Rue
Marcadieux, Apt D. No. 9
Founded in September 11, 2003
Owner: CODEVA
Director: Bejin Jean Setame
Alexandre Elie Noel
Jean Paul Ridoré
Patrick Lamothe
Garry Fermier
Patricia Boursiquot
Language: Creole/ French
Affiliation: Community Radio (Member of
RAMAK)
Reseau des Radios Communautaires du Sud-
Est (RERAKOMSIDES)
(3:00 p.m.-10:00 p.m.)
(30 Watts)

RADIO KOMINOTE BELANS (RKB)
94.9 FM Mono
Avenue Toussaint Louverture No. 166, (Lagon),
Belle-Anse
Tel: 288-2246/ 288-2191/ 2244-3878/

c/o à P-au-P: Avenue Charles Sumner No. 33,
Centre Pont (Ifodotte Valcourt/ Brigitte Canoïs)
Tel: 245-1663/ 245-1625 (Brigitte)
Owner: Comité Presbytéral de Pliché (Paroisse
de Pliché)
Director: Father Yves Edmond
Wilbert Beauplan
Termissisa Lecton
Télès Polyné (Cell : 38 55-3182/ 34 85-8103) E-
mail : telopol2000@yahoo.fr
News Director: Termissias Lecton
Program Director: Bernard Beauvil
Rédacteur en Chef: Rénoïd Chérestant
Power: 500 watts/ 100 watts relay (Cover South
and Grand'Anse)
Language: Creole/ French
Affiliation: Community Radio
(5:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.)
(Member of "Société des Animateurs
en Communication Sociale", SAKS;
Member of the "Association Mondiale
des Radiodiffuseurs Communautaires, AMARC)
(Member of Ramak)
Cell : 3482-3031/ 3482-0710/ 3490-6913/
c/o in P-au-P: Avenue John Brown, 2eme Ruelle
Nazon No. 34 (non loin de Kayanou 2)
2ème ruelle Nazon No.34, près de Kayanou/
Tél: 244-3878 (c/o Junia, Mickenson Grégoire
ou Jojo)
2ème ruelle Berne No.3/ Rue Jérémie No.11, P-
au-P, Tél: 45-3215 (c/o Carmelot)
ou Rue Nossirel Lhérisson No. 2, Jacmel, Siloë,
Impasse Abel Gousse, No. 2, Jacmel
ou Radio Télé Express Continental, Jacmel
E-mail: frd22004@yahoo.fr
Founded in September 23, 1995
Language: French/ Creole
Audience: 70.000 (60 Kms)
(Project financed by UNESCO)
Owner: Association Communauté Belle-Ansoise
(APDEB)
President of the Council: Francky Dépestre
E-mail: frd22004@yahoo.fr
Program Director: Rossini Jean-Pierre
Fritzner Lazarre
Manager and Director of Marketing: Ricot
Janvier
Director of Public Relations: Fostene Donatin
Necker Grégoire
Member: Edouard Buron
Manager : Rico Janvier
Program Director: Rossini Jean-Pierre
News Director: Frantzson Raphael (News: 4:00-
8:00 p.m.)
News Editor: Jacky Jean-Baptiste
Jean-Marie Max Reynald
Fund raising Director: Jasmine David

Affiliation: Community Radio
(Member of "Société des Animateurs
en Communication Sociale", SAKS; REKA/
REFRAKA

Member of the "Association Mondiale
des Radiodiffuseurs Communautaires, AMARC)
(4:00-7:00 a.m./3:00-11:00 p.m.)
(Member of Ramak)
Power: 250 Watts

RADIO FLAMBEAU (Voix Cayes-mélaïse)
99.7 FM/ 1260 AM

Rue Jean-Baptiste Megie-Jeune No. 122,
Cayes-Jacmel (Sud-Est)
P.O. Box 97, Jacmel, Haiti
Cell: 3740-9723/ 482-0706/ Tel: 288-3807/ 3604
c/o Reference in P-au-P: Rue de la grenade,
Impasse du Silence No. 29, Tel : 2234-8140
ou Wilson d'Haiti (Cell: 3710-0548)
E-mail: josephjacquesed2000@yahoo.fr
radioflambeau@yahoo.fr
jackito103@hotmail.com

Founded in July 13, 1997
Director: Crispin Magloire
News Director: Oriol Félix
Gerald Etienne (6h PM)
Chief Editor: Ligène Lucien
Program Director: Jacques Joseph
Fund raising Director: Joseph Jacques
Language: Creole/ French
Affiliation: Community Radio
(Member of RAMAK/ "Société des Animateurs
en Communication Sociale", SAKS;
Member of the "Association Mondiale
des Radiodiffuseurs Communautaires, AMARC)
(3:00 - 10:00 P.M)
Power: 20 Watts

RADIO PROGRES INTERNATIONAL

88.7 FM Stéréo
Rue Nazaréen No. 10, Thiotte
or Fédération Haitienne de Presse, Lalue No.
154, à l'étage du Collège Latin, Tél : 245-7710
Founded in July 2, 1999
Director: Renan Toussaint (Cell: 3552-8016/ 3706-
6636/ 3402-9930/ 3510-0509)
E-mail: retoussaint2006@yahoo.fr;
renantoussaint@hotmail.com
Director of Management: Desruisseaux Joseph
Nicot
(Cell: 728-3631/ 443-1075/ 552-1460/ 510-4567)
(E-mail: desruisseauxjosephnicot2@yahoo.fr)
Programm Director: Jean Lucien Lamothe
News Director: Fedner Confident (E-mail:
fednerconfident@yahoo.fr)
Garry Michel, Journalist
Affiliation: Community Radio

(From 5:00 A.M.-12:00 / 3:00-9:00 P.M.)
Power: 100 Watts

Center

RADIO BOUKAN (closed?)

Savannette, commune de l'arrondissement de
Las Cahobas
Director: Father Occide-Cico Jean (Père Cico)
E-mail: kombite@yahoo.fr
Founded in August 29, 1996
Affiliation: Community Radio
(Member of "Société des Animateurs
en Communication Sociale", SAKS;
Member of the "Association Mondiale
des Radiodiffuseurs Communautaires, AMARC)

RADIO CERCA CARVAJAL FM

Cerca-Carvajal, Plateau Central, 25 Km de
Hinche
90.7 FM Stereo
Founded in Novembre 2002
Boîte Postale: 316, P-au-P
Tel : 213-0028/ Cell: 551-0408
Tel: 276-9301/ 02/ 03/ 04 Fax: 245-4034
c/o in P-au-P: 1ère Impasse Lavaud No. 14
(IICA), (Cell: 551-0408/ 557-4398/ 556-0959/
245-1965/ 213-0028 Rés./ 234-4111)
Founded in March 2000
Owner: Centre de de Santé et de
Développement Intégré
Director: Dr. Foblas Joseph (Email:
csdifobjoseph@hotmail.com)
News Director: Duval Bien-Aimé
Program Direrctor: Duval Belzir
Members of the Comity: Tony Jean-Pierre,
President
Ernande Augustin, Secretary
Language: Creole
Affiliation: Community Radio
(5:00 p.m.- 10:00 p.m. and weekend: 6:00 -
10:00 a.m. / 2:00 p.m.- 10:00 p.m.)
(250 Watts)
(Member of RAMAK)

RADIO FRATERNITE FM

101.1 FM
Rue Toussaint Louverture, Maissade
Cell: 3494-4112
c/o in P-au-P: RAMAK/ Media-Com/ Save the
Children, Route de Bourdon non loin de l'Hotel
Montana
Founded in: November 8, 2004
Owner: Communauté SCF
Director: Raynold Yoyo
Program Director: Lenés Accilien
Language: French/ Creole

Audience: 68.000 hab.
Affiliation: Community (RAMAK)
(From 5:00 a.m.- 8:00 p.m.)
500 Watts

RADIO COMMUNAUTAIRE DE PANDIASSOU

- Antoine Joseph, Cell: 3789-5622 (Cass FM)

Sarrasin

RADYO INYON FM

93.1 FM

No. 451, 2em section rurale Sarrasin, route de
Lascahobas (commune de Mirebalais),
Tel: 3824-9502/ 3803-7889/ 3354-0748
c/o in P-au-P : Delmas 33, Village Uldeca, Rue
Begonia #9 Tel : 3551-9796/ 3447-3023

E-mail: radyoinyon2@yahoo.fr

Founded in September 26, 2009

E-mail: jacquesandrebrutus@yahoo.fr

Owner: Union des paysans de Sarrasin (UPS)

Director: Jean Keny Darius Cell: 3816-8950

E-mail: dariusjeankeney@yahoo.fr

E-mail: radyoinyon2@yahoo.fr;

Program Director: Yvenson Joseph

Resilien Resilus, Administration,

Eliscar Jolie, Sec.

Darius Abigaëlle, Recept

Paul Ronald, Conseiller

Joseph Yvenson

Louis Denise, membres

(12:00 – 8:00 p.m.)

(30 Watts)

RADIO VWA PEYZAN (RVP)*

93.9 FM

Route de Papaye, Bassin Zim, Haut plateau
Central, Papaye, (Hinche)

Founded in March 20, 1995

Boîte Postale: 15697, Pétion-Ville

Cell: 3479-5435/ Phone: 277-0802/ 0409/ 0826/

0828/ Fax: 2246-2614/ 2277-0409

c/o in P-au-P: Delmas 39, No. 17, (Cell: 402-

1128: Alvarez St.Jules Raymond) Tel: 246-

5314/ 249-0063 (Sidnor François)/ Silfrant St

Naré (Sport), Cell: 443-9970

P.O. Box: 15697 Pétion-Ville

E-mail : radyovwapeyzan@gmail.com

Audience: 50.000 (70 kms)

Owner: Mouvement des Payisans du Congrès

National de Papaye (MPP)

(Chavannes Jean-Baptiste, Cell: 551-5117)

Director: Lolince Zamor, (Cell : 34280051)

Anel Noel

Cenare Elice E-mail :

cenare54@hotmail.com

Mercène Délima, Cell : 486-9750

News Director: Bonsener Pierre, Cell: 453-
6101

Louis Venus (7:00-8:00 a.m./ 12:00-1:00 p.m./
5:00-6:00 p.m.)

Chief Editor: Adeline Augustin Cell: 448-8685

Program Director: Luckson Felix

Language: Creole

Affiliation: Community Radio (Member of
"Société des Animateurs en Communication

Sociale", SAKS) REKA

(4:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.)

(500 Watts)

Grand'Anse

RADIO COMMUNAUTAIRE

MACAYA.....

Jérémie (Grand'Anse)

Affiliation: Community Radio

RADIO DAME-MARIE

93.1 FM

Dame-Marie, Grand-Anse

c/o Reference at Port-au-Prince, Ruelle Dufort
No. 27 bis (Tel : 2244-6008)

ou# 143 Rue de l'Enterrement (à l'intérieur)

ou Delmas 5 No. 55 (Olgson Donas) / Tel: 244-

6008/224-2418/ 224-4977/ Cell: 415-3641

(Olson/ Redret),

Founded: 8 Sept 1990

Owner : Association des Paysans et OPDAM

Director: Jean Claudel Dardignac

Directeur de programme : Viau Siméon

News Director: Gérard Appolon

Chief Editor: Sairo Saintelus

Committee: Pasteur Andrisse Riché,

Founded in February 2000

Language: Creole/ French

Affiliation: Community Radio (RAMAK)

Hours: 4:00 a.m. – 12:00/ 5:00 – 10:00 p.m.

(10 watts)

RADIO EXPERIENCE

90.5 FM

Baumont, Grand-Anse

Founded: May 14, 1998

Owner: Communauté Baumontoise

Director: Junior Aime

Executive Director: Bergenance Sylvain

News Director: Alexis Eddy

Manager: Volly Noel

Marketing Director: Ames Barthelemy

Language: Creole

Affiliation: Community Radio

Hours: 4:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m./ 3:00 – 8:00 p.m.

(5 watts)

RADIO MACKANDAL

RADIO PIPIRIT

104.7 FM Stereo
Morne de Jacques-Gaillard, Anse d'Hainault
Référence à Port-au-Prince : Thor 65, Rue
Vorno # 377 bis à l'étage
Tél: 211-0855
Founded: July 16, 1996
Owner: CODECA
Director: Barthélemy Bonel
Program Director: St 281 Flobert
News Director: Milfort Guerchman
Chief Editor: Duver Kely
Founded in December 1998
Language: Creole/ French
Affiliation: Association des Journalistes Haitiens
Horaires : (5hres pm à 10hres pm)
Affiliation: RAMAK et SAKS
Power: 150 Watts

RADIO REBELLE

99.7 FM Mono
Rue Arsenle No. 128, Anse d'Hainault
Tel: 284-5912
Director: Orélien Joachim (Cell: 478-2142/ 712-3169) E-mail: joachimorelien@yahoo.fr
News Director: Michelet Jérôme
Deligent Redret
Program Director : Jean Cathul Cadet
c/o Reference at Port-au-Prince, # 143 Rue de l'Enterrement (à l'intérieur) (Fédo Massena/Olson/ Redret),
ou Delmas 3, Ruelle Flambant No. 13 (Berson Napo) / Tel: 224-6828/ 713-2368/ 468-0415),
c/o Tel: 234-4956 (Pachou)
Delmas 5 No. 55 (Olson)
Louis-Charles, Cell: 3857-5031
Founded in August 6, 1996
Language: Creole/ French
Affiliation: Community radio (RAMAK)
(4:00 p.m.-10:00 p.m.)
Power: 30 Watts

Tiburon

RADIO COMMUNAUTAIRE DE TIBURON

RADIO PARADIS

92.3 Mhz FM Stereo
Morne vainqueur, near Jeremie, (Tiburon)
Tel : 286-3810
c/o in P-au-P : Waney 93, Carrefour, Tel : 234-7257 (Jacques Mathelier)
Owner: Jacques Mathelier
Director: Valdor Mathelier

News and Program Director: Jean-Marie Appolon
Solar power (Project financed by UNESCO)
Affiliation: Community Radio
Language: Creole/ French/ English
Founded in: December 28, 1995
(Member of "Société des Animateurs en Communication Sociale", SAKS;
Member of the "Association Mondiale des Radiodiffuseurs Communautaires, AMARC)
(5:00 AM-10:00 PM)
Power: 400 Watts

RADIO VWA PEYIZAN ABRICO (RVPA) (RADIO ABRICOTS INTER)

102.7 FM
Les Abricots, HT 7120 Grand'Anse
Delmas 31, rue Barbé de Marbois # 10 en face # 11
Director: Jean Quechenet Toussaint
Program Director : Evens Rcharles
News Director: Kechner Toussaint
E-mail: monchou@moncourrier.com
Www.geocities.com/lesabricots
Rue F. Nicolas, Abricots
Founded in Nov 1998
Language: Creole/ French
Affiliation: Community
(Member of Ramak)

RADIO ZANTRAY

101.1 FM
#3, angle Rue Freres Portuer et Zantray, Dame-Marie, Grand-Anse
E-mail : radiozantray@yahoo.fr
Owner : Organisation Socio-Culturelle "Solèy Lakay/ Zantray"
Director: Azer Eliassaint Cell: 218-4288/ 707-3974/ 724-6308
(E-mail: azereliassaint@yahoo.fr)
Référence à Port-au-Prince: No. 183, Avenue Poupelard (Tel : 2245-9718/ 2244-3408/ 2218-4288) Fritz Jean : 552-2989
Director: Eliassaint Azer
Program Director: Joubert Antoine
News Director: Jean-Baptiste Holly Freededson
Committee: Joubert Antoine, Milot Renois, Michelin St.Louis, Apollon Béneck, Monastère Eliassaint, Yves Saint-Natus, Jean-Robert Exavier, Jude Saint-Natus
Jimmy StLouis (Reporter)
Philogène Durelle (Reporter)
Founded in February 5, 2000
Language: Creole/ French
Affiliation: Community radio (RAMAK)
Hours: 5:30 a.m. – 12:00/ 4:00 -10:00 p.m.
Week-end: 4:00 p.m. - 11:00 p.m.

Power: 100 watts

Nippes

RADIO FLORILEGE

News Director: Christine Louis
Lesly Victor, Journalist
Patrice Jean François, Journalist
Tel: 222-7952
E-mail: boucherwesner@hotmail.com
Www.geocities.com/lesabricots

Belle-vue, l'Asile, Nippes, Haiti
c/o in P-au-P: No. 110, Rue du Champ de Mars
Founded in March 17, 2000
Language: Creole/ French
Affiliation: Community (Financed by European Union)
(4:00 p.m.- 8:00 p.m.)

RADIO COMMUNAUTAIRE LOUVRI JE

95.3 FM
Angle Grand Rue et Rue Dorléant, Petit Trou de Nippes
Cell: 3492-2332/ 3457-7443/ 3492-2332/ Tel: 284-9119

106.3 FM Mono *

Owner : Intitut Coopératif d'Haiti
Director: Wesner Boucher
Assistant-Director: Brénus St. Jules
Program Director: Jean Sylvain Hyppolite

Founded in October 4, 2003
Language: Creole/ French
Owner: FONDEP
Director: Mario Coty
Program Director: Jefté Camilien Victor
News Director: Hubert-Mann Joachim (News: 6:00 PM)
Language: Creole/ French
Affiliation: Community (RAMAK)
(5:00 - 7:00 a.m./ - 5:00-9:00 p.m.)
Power: 150 Watts

RADIO XARAGUA (Closed)

107.5 FM Stereo
No. 47, Carrefour Desruisseaux, Miragoâne
Owner: Rodrigue Venan
Director: Rony Cadet
Founded in November 2, 1996
Language: Creole/ French
Affiliation: Community

Appendix F: Biographies of the Media Assessment Team

Nettie Jannini served for two decades as a program manager and Senior Advisor for USAID/Haiti in the areas of community media development, human rights and democratic governance. She has extensive knowledge of Haiti's civil society and political system. Prior to her career in USAID, she taught for many years in the Haitian school system.

Mark Koenig has served since 2000 as the Senior Media Advisor in USAID's Center of Excellence for Democracy, Human Rights and Governance (DCHA/DRG) in Washington, D.C. He focuses on strengthening independent media, assisting Missions or other operational units to design, procure, implement and evaluate programs that: build normative-legal-regulatory environments for freer media, raise the professional level of journalists, train media business managers, build the financial self-sustainability of media outlets, upgrade audience ratings and other industry data services, and/or strengthen media-sector CSOs. More broadly, his work involves DRG assessments, civil society support, plus cross-sector, integrated development communications, strengthening the media's roles to promote such diverse development objectives as: public health, education, agricultural extension, economic growth, elections coverage, conflict mitigation, etc. He has traveled on USAID business to over two dozen countries in Eurasia, the Middle East, Latin America and Africa.

Nicole Widdersheim joined the Human Rights Division of USAID's Center of Excellence for Democracy, Human Rights and Governance (DCHA/DRG) as a Human Rights Advisor in January 2011. Nicole serves as Fund Manager for the Human Rights Grants Program and backstops work on Atrocity Prevention.

Recently, Nicole has served as the USAID Office of Transition Initiative (OTI) Country Representative in Cote d'Ivoire, Mali and Haiti and as USAID Protection Officer in Darfur, Sudan. She can support missions in working with local partners and organizations. She can support designing small grant components within larger programs, and designing human rights, humanitarian and community stability programming. She has conducted PPRs and other assessments of USAID and partner programming. She has experience managing large contractors and working with wide variety of sub-contractors and government partners. Being field-based for the bulk of her career, she is adept at working in insecure and fast-paced environments with many stakeholders with which to coordinate and many security protocols to follow. She has represented OTI in the agency working groups on operating in Non-Permissive Environments and Preventing Atrocities. She also has experience in managing and implementing emergency reconstruction, media programming, workforce development, elections and transitional justice programs. Short assignments have included work in Ethiopia, Rwanda, Bosnia and Afghanistan. She has a MA in Human Rights and Political Theory from University of Essex, UK and is conversational in French and familiar with Arabic.

US Embassy, Port au Prince
Tabarre 41, Blvd 15 Octobre
Tabarre, Haiti
☎(509) 2 229-8000

U.S. Agency for International Development
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20523