

USAID/Caribbean Regional Program

ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

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Please Note:

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A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

Background: Despite inherent similarities, the Caribbean is extremely diversified in terms of demographics and levels of economic and social development. This poses a tremendous challenge USAID's Caribbean Regional Program in terms of program design, oversight, and implementation. Most Caribbean countries have deeply-rooted democratic institutions with freely contested elections and uninhibited expression of views. Freedom House gives a rating of "free," with good scores for both political rights and civil liberties, to all of the Caribbean countries except Cuba and Haiti. Nevertheless, even in the strongly democratic countries there are problems. In several, deep partisan traditions mar the political process, and the process is often vulnerable to extraneous elements, for example international crime, money laundering and drug trafficking.

CARICOM, the main Caribbean regional organization, provides political leadership and operates by consensus, which is often cumbersome. Current emphasis remains on the elusive goal of establishing a single market and economy, with no near-term prospect of political union. Even as regional integration offers a way of overcoming some of the disadvantages of small size, sensitivities over national sovereignty, coupled with a pervasive sense of vulnerability among the smaller states, remain an obstacle to integration. Having become used to special preferences, the countries look for "special and differential" treatment instead of taking difficult actions on their own.

As a whole, the Caribbean region's economy has performed relatively well over the last three decades in both overall and per capita growth, but intra-regional differences remain and the gap between the highest and lowest per capita incomes in the region has increased. Contributing to the Caribbean's per capita growth performance is its relatively low population growth rate, which has been stable at between 0.3 and 0.4 percent.

The difference in performance across the region remains a cause for concern. At the low end of the income range, Haiti and Jamaica suffered the lowest growth rates. The best growth performers in the 1990s were the Dominican Republic, Guyana (recovering from steep declines earlier), St. Kitts & Nevis, and St. Lucia. The main source of growth in the Caribbean has in most cases been the services sector, including tourism, with wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants) the most dominant component. Services contribute more than 50% of GDP in all countries except Guyana and Haiti. Agriculture, meanwhile, has been in decline and exceeded 25% of GDP only in Guyana and Haiti. Overall, the contribution to growth of the services sector has risen from 35% in the 1970s to nearly 70% in the 1990s.

The Caribbean has been relatively successful in achieving inflation stability. All countries except Haiti, Jamaica, Suriname, and the Dominican Republic have low-to-moderate single-digit inflation. However, high debt-to-GDP ratios and high fiscal deficits raise questions of long-term sustainability. For the Caribbean in general, a decline in the current account deficit in the 1990s compared with the 1980s reflected improvement in the savings-investment balance and in the ability to finance imports through exports. Barbados, Suriname, and Trinidad & Tobago achieved current account surplus in the 1990s, while Guyana and the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB) member countries (with the exception of Antigua and Barbuda) reached two-digit current account deficits.

The Caribbean is a significant recipient of foreign direct investment (FDI), which, along with official and private transfers, has helped finance the current account deficit. The main recipients of FDI (as a percentage of GDP) are the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, Trinidad & Tobago, and St. Vincent & the Grenadines.

There are significant variations in the region with respect to the percentage of people below the national poverty line. Haiti has the highest poverty rate at 53%, which corresponds well with its below average social indicators. Barbados has the lowest rate of poverty at 13.9 percent. Unemployment is high in the

region and does not vary greatly among countries. Barbados has the least unemployment, at 9.3%, while the Dominican Republic and Jamaica have the highest rates, 15.9 and 15.7%, respectively.

HIV/AIDS is growing and remains a serious problem - a developmental challenge with implications far beyond medical and health concerns. At the end of 2001, the adult prevalence rate in the Caribbean region was 2.2%; at the end of 2002, it is 2.4% once again perpetuating this region's status as the "second most affected region in the world" surpassed only by Sub-Saharan Africa with 8.38 percent. Health indicators, such as the mortality rate of infants and the percentage of births attended by trained health personnel, point toward good health status for the Caribbean population as a whole.

The Caribbean also compares poorly with other developing regions with regard to youth at risk. One measure is the overall high fertility rate among young women ages 15-19, which is as high as 101.4 per 1,000 in the Dominican Republic. Another measure is poor school performance and high dropout rates for young men, which leaves them poorly prepared for productive employment. Education is a forte in the Caribbean, displayed not only by high public spending on education, but also relatively low illiteracy. True to the diversity of the region, public spending on education varies from 9.3% of GDP in Guyana to 1.4% of GDP in Haiti. This is reflected in Haiti's regional high 50% of illiteracy contrasting with Guyana's low 1.5% rate of illiteracy.

In the Caribbean both males and females face gender related problems affecting development. Women have a good standing overall; the percentage of women employed in the nonagricultural sector is above 30% for all Caribbean countries. Women remain underrepresented at the highest levels in government and, in at least some countries, continue to receive lower pay even for equal work. In education, male dropout rates are a serious problem. Women outnumber men by nearly two to one at the University of the West Indies.

U.S. Interests and Goals: In the Caribbean, U.S. national interests have been guided by the 1997 Barbados Summit accords, which committed the United States and Caribbean nations to implement plans of action that promote free trade and economic development, safeguard the natural environment, and enhance justice and security. The large number of U.S. citizens of Caribbean origin, the region's proximity to the United States, and its importance as a U.S. tourist destination mean that joblessness, the HIV/AIDS epidemic, drug trafficking, environmental degradation and recurrent natural disasters directly affect U.S. security and well-being.

In April 2001, at the third Summit of the Americas in Quebec, President Bush outlined his vision for making this the Century of the Americas, including special attention to the Caribbean. The "Third Border Initiative" was launched to deepen cooperation between the United States and the Caribbean nations especially in such areas as HIV/AIDS, disaster mitigation, and law enforcement.

Myriad U.S. Government agencies - including the Department of State, USAID, the Department of Agriculture, the Centers for Disease Control, Peace Corps, the Department of Justice, and others -- are working together to deliver assistance and facilitate the achievement of U.S. objectives throughout the region.

Donor Relations: Major donors in the Caribbean are engaged in activities that complement the work of USAID. The Canadian International Development Agency, CIDA, for example, is providing training for small hotels in a number of areas including environmental management and is supporting the Caribbean Epidemiology Centre (CAREC) in its fight against HIV/AIDS. CIDA is also funding human resource development initiatives, reform in the telecommunications sector, and the Caribbean Disaster Mitigation Fund. Additionally, it is working to strengthen the Resident Magistrates Courts. The Organization of American States (OAS) is also supporting the AOJ by computerizing the information retrieval process of the OECS registries. The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) is assisting with telecommunications reform in the OECS, and the HIV/AIDS program in the Caribbean. The British Department for International Development (DFID) is working in trade capacity building and in support of CAREC and CARICOM efforts to coordinate the development of appropriate policies and legislation for those affected by HIV/AIDS. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) is complementing the work of USAID's

environment team through the development of brands and standards. The International Labor Organization (ILO) is assisting the HIV/AIDS program through the development of policies and legislation relating to rights and codes of conduct in the workplace. The European Union, German Technical Cooperation Agency, the Inter-American Development Bank and a number of UN Agencies have also joined in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

Challenges: The development challenge of the countries of the English speaking Caribbean is characterized by their vulnerability to natural disasters, due to their small sizes, and their heavy dependence on external trade, especially under preferential trading regimes. This is an addition to the destabilizing effects of the HIV/AIDS epidemic which has resulted in the whole region registering the world's second highest prevalence rate at 2.2% at the end of 2001 behind Sub-Saharan Africa.

There was an overall poor economic performance in the Caribbean in 2001 compared to 2000. According to the Caribbean Development Bank's annual report for 2001, of the 17 Caribbean states 6 registered negative growth in comparison to 4 in 2000. Of the 4 states that actually registered growth for 2001, 3 were under 2%. This performance reflected the effects of the 2001 global economic slowdown, which was further exacerbated by the 9/11 terrorist attacks and the ensuing travel concerns. Consequently, the tourism industry in the region was severely impacted and this re-emphasized the structural weakness of the economies of the region and their vulnerability to external shocks. There were also poor performances in the agriculture and manufacturing sectors due to increasing competition, low EU market prices, unfavorable weather, and declining production. While the financial services sector performed well, this was overshadowed by concerns regarding tax competition and money laundering issues. This was highlighted by the blacklisting of some regional states by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and Financial Action Task Force (FATF) of the G-7 countries. With several trade negotiations under way, such as the FTAA, (scheduled to be completed in 2005), the Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME), negotiations with the EU economic partnership, and compliance with WTO, the Caribbean territories face serious challenges to improve their competitiveness and remove trade barriers. As the small island states struggle to reduce production costs, improve output, and expand external markets they are also faced with limited economies of scale due to their small sizes. Steps are being taken by the governments to liberalize the telecommunications and financial sectors, introduce intellectual property laws, and improve production standards to world-class levels.

Serious inefficiencies also plague the justice systems of the Caribbean territories with mounting case backlogs and less than adequate case reporting systems, which result in a significant number of precedent cases going unreported due to the lack of the proper resources, skills, and facilities. At the same time, harmful environmental management practices among tourism and small businesses pose a serious threat to the natural resources base on which the economies of the region are heavily dependent.

As has been noted in the past, USAID/J-CAR's development program continues to be challenged by the lack of technical and managerial capacities in our private- and public-sector partners, such as the OECS and CARICOM Secretariats and various local NGOs. Capacity-building technical assistance, in such areas as financial management, strategic economic planning, and trade capacity, is being carried out to help get our programs moving and this hard work is now beginning to pay off.

Key Achievements: FY2002 was a year of good progress for the USAID Caribbean Regional Program. The Mission is approximately midway through its current strategic plan and many programs are beginning to generate significant, tangible results, while others are still in their nascent stages. Noteworthy gains have been made, however, in promoting free trade and economic development, safeguarding the natural environment, enhancing justice and security, and combating the HIV/AIDS crisis.

Spurring Economic Growth: USAID is working with the nations of the Eastern Caribbean to respond to the challenges of global markets and trade liberalization by encouraging and facilitating competition, diversification of goods and services. In 2002, the CRP catalyzed much of the private sector and government leadership to take more aggressive action to integrate regional trade issues related to the FTAA, building competitiveness and undertaking institutional policy analyses for the benefit of the Caribbean region. For example, USAID facilitated nearly 80 private sector business representatives to

participate for the first time in the Quito Business Forum, which has spurred follow-up efforts by the private-sector to construct a private/public sector dialogue on specific trade-related issues. The CARICOM/Regional Negotiating Machinery now wants to pursue trade diagnostics similar to efforts underway in Central America. Deregulation of the telecom sector is leading to increased private sector investment and greater support for a regional body (ECTEL) to assist countries to harmonize regulations. New interest to build competitiveness and increase productivity in tourism, services, and other key export sectors is now a constant topic of dialogue in the region. USAID will respond to these issues with a new trade program beginning in early 2003, which is designed to help the private sector and governments focus on competitiveness and trade policy.

Protecting the Environment: USAID's program addresses the most critical environmental problems affecting the Caribbean ecosystems. The principal focus of this SO is on the tourism sector with an emphasis on expanding the capacity of small hotels to improve environmental management practices, adopt policies that meet international standards, and increase their ability to obtain financing for low-cost activities that can quickly be implemented. In 2002, excellent progress was made toward implementing environmentally friendly best practices and international and market-driven standards in the tourism sector and in accessing finance by tourism enterprises for environmental improvements.

Modernizing the Justice Systems: Through this SO, USAID is working with the OECS Secretariat and the Supreme Court to improve the efficiency of the region's legal systems and access to legal information and training. In 2002, this program addressed a number of critical deficiencies in the Caribbean's legal systems, which constrain economic growth and provide loopholes for international crime. Specific steps were taken to improve Court management systems, establish alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, establish court reporting systems, train judges and other court workers, and create a regional Caribbean Court of Justice.

Responding to HIV/AIDS: Through this SO, USAID seeks to enhance the capacity of the region's private and public-sector institutions to respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis. In 2002, this program established HIV/AIDS NGO networks on several Caribbean islands. Creation of these networks provided local NGOs with technical, administrative, and managerial assistance to strengthen their on-the-ground coordination efforts, enhance their capacity to deliver HIV/AIDS services, and increase their ability to benefit from other sources of HIV/AIDS funding and technical assistance available in the region.

Environmental Compliance: The Mission reviewed all strategic objectives and determined that all current activities are in compliance with approved Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs), Environmental Assessments, and Categorical Exclusions and all required mitigations and conditions are being followed.

Country Closeout & Graduation:

D. Results Framework

538-003 Hurricane Georges Reconstruction and Recovery in the Eastern Caribbean

Discussion:

538-004 Improved business environment to meet international standards

SO Level Indicator: Export sales increasing in targeted firms

SO Level Indicator: Increased investment in targeted sectors

IR 1 Capacity of firms to deliver goods and services by international standards improved

IR 2 Legislative/Policy framework established to support free trade competition

Discussion: The Strategic Objective title was changed to "Improve business environment to meet international standards", and two new indicators added to replace the existing one, as follows:

1. Export sales increasing in targeted firms
2. Increased investment in targeted sectors

No further changes are anticipated.

538-005 Improved environmental management by public and private entities

SO Level Indicator: Number of organizations adopting best practices

- IR 1 Increased access to best environmental management practices
- IR 2 Implementation of improved policies and compliance measures
- IR 3 Strengthened organizational capacity to finance environmental improvements

Discussion: The response of small tourism establishments to this program to date has been impressive as reflected by the extent to which some of the SO targets were exceeded. The SO team will, therefore, be looking at these targets with a view to revising them to more accurately reflect the present anticipated response rate.

538-006 Increased Efficiency and Fairness of Legal Systems in the Caribbean

SO Level Indicator: Number of cases disposed of

- IR 3 Revised and updated laws
- IR 1 Improved efficiency of legal systems
- IR 2 Improved access to legal system information and training

Discussion:

538-007 Hurricane Lenny Recovery in the Eastern Caribbean

Discussion:

538-008 Enhanced Caribbean Response to the HIV/AIDS Crisis in Target Countries

SO Level Indicator: Number of NGO's which have reached a minimal performance standard

SO Level Indicator: Percentage of health personnel providing quality management of PLWHA according to CAREC/PAHO guidelines

SO Level Indicator: Status of developing and implementing national AIDS strategic plans

- IR 1 Increased NGO/CBO capacity to deliver HIV/AIDS prevention and care programs in target countries
- IR 2 Increased government capacity in target countries to implement an effective response to HIV/AIDS

Discussion: The Mission is still grappling with the optimal way to monitor and evaluate this regional program. At this point, numerous activities are underway and much progress has been made towards being able to develop a manageable, realistic results framework. In early 2003, the Mission will submit a revised results framework to USAID/Washington for approval.

Selected Performance Measures - Caribbean Regional Program

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Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02)	OU Response	Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective	Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years."
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance			

Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?

538-004 Improved Business Environment to Meet International Standards	No			
538-005 Improved Environmental Management by Public and Private Entities	No			
538-006 Increased Efficiency and Fairness of Legal Systems in the Caribbean	No			
538-008 Enhanced Caribbean Response to the HIV/AIDS Crisis in Target Countries	No			
a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)	0			
b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?	1			
What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	0			

Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

538-004 Improved Business Environment to Meet International Standards	No			
538-005 Improved Environmental Management by Public and Private Entities				
538-006 Increased Efficiency and Fairness of Legal Systems in the Caribbean				
538-008 Enhanced Caribbean Response to the HIV/AIDS Crisis in Target Countries				

USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
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Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

538-004 Improved Business Environment to Meet International Standards	No			
538-005 Improved Environmental Management by Public and Private Entities				

538-006 Increased Efficiency and Fairness of Legal Systems in the Caribbean			
538-008 Enhanced Caribbean Response to the HIV/AIDS Crisis in Target Countries			

USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

538-004 Improved Business Environment to Meet International Standards	No		
538-005 Improved Environmental Management by Public and Private Entities			
538-006 Increased Efficiency and Fairness of Legal Systems in the Caribbean			
538-008 Enhanced Caribbean Response to the HIV/AIDS Crisis in Target Countries			

USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

538-004 Improved Business Environment to Meet International Standards				
538-005 Improved Environmental Management by Public and Private Entities				
538-006 Increased Efficiency and Fairness of Legal Systems in the Caribbean				
538-008 Enhanced Caribbean Response to the HIV/AIDS Crisis in Target Countries				
a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	

USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

538-004 Improved Business Environment to Meet International Standards			
538-005 Improved Environmental Management by Public and Private Entities			
538-006 Increased Efficiency and Fairness of Legal Systems in the Caribbean			
538-008 Enhanced Caribbean Response to the HIV/AIDS Crisis in Target Countries			

a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual)				
b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target)				

Pillar III: Global Health

USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

538-004 Improved Business Environment to Meet International Standards				
538-005 Improved Environmental Management by Public and Private Entities				
538-006 Increased Efficiency and Fairness of Legal Systems in the Caribbean				
538-008 Enhanced Caribbean Response to the HIV/AIDS Crisis in Target Countries				
Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	%			

USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

538-004 Improved Business Environment to Meet International Standards				
538-005 Improved Environmental Management by Public and Private Entities				
538-006 Increased Efficiency and Fairness of Legal Systems in the Caribbean				
538-008 Enhanced Caribbean Response to the HIV/AIDS Crisis in Target Countries				
Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	
Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	
Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	
Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?				

USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

538-004 Improved Business Environment to Meet International Standards			
538-005 Improved Environmental Management by Public and Private Entities			
538-006 Increased Efficiency and Fairness of Legal Systems in the Caribbean			
538-008 Enhanced Caribbean Response to the HIV/AIDS Crisis in Target Countries			
Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	%		

USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

538-004 Improved Business Environment to Meet International Standards			
538-005 Improved Environmental Management by Public and Private Entities			
538-006 Increased Efficiency and Fairness of Legal Systems in the Caribbean			
538-008 Enhanced Caribbean Response to the HIV/AIDS Crisis in Target Countries	No		
a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)			
b. Total condom sales (2003 target)			
National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)	%		
Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)			
Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15-24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)	Male	Female	Total
Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)	%		
Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics			
Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance			
Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support			

Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance				
Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children				
Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services				
Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months				
Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.				
Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4)				
Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months				
Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs				
Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers				
Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance				
Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment				
Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program				
a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?				
b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?				
a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	

b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	

USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

538-004 Improved Business Environment to Meet International Standards				
538-005 Improved Environmental Management by Public and Private Entities				
538-006 Increased Efficiency and Fairness of Legal Systems in the Caribbean				
538-008 Enhanced Caribbean Response to the HIV/AIDS Crisis in Target Countries				
a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)				
b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)				
a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual)	%			
b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target)	%			

Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance

USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

538-004 Improved Business Environment to Meet International Standards			
538-005 Improved Environmental Management by Public and Private Entities			
538-006 Increased Efficiency and Fairness of Legal Systems in the Caribbean	No		
538-008 Enhanced Caribbean Response to the HIV/AIDS Crisis in Target Countries			

USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

538-004 Improved Business Environment to Meet International Standards			
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538-005 Improved Environmental Management by Public and Private Entities			
538-006 Increased Efficiency and Fairness of Legal Systems in the Caribbean			
538-008 Enhanced Caribbean Response to the HIV/AIDS Crisis in Target Countries			

USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

538-004 Improved Business Environment to Meet International Standards			
538-005 Improved Environmental Management by Public and Private Entities			
538-006 Increased Efficiency and Fairness of Legal Systems in the Caribbean			
538-008 Enhanced Caribbean Response to the HIV/AIDS Crisis in Target Countries			

USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

538-004 Improved Business Environment to Meet International Standards			
538-005 Improved Environmental Management by Public and Private Entities			
538-006 Increased Efficiency and Fairness of Legal Systems in the Caribbean			
538-008 Enhanced Caribbean Response to the HIV/AIDS Crisis in Target Countries			

USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict

Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

538-004 Improved Business Environment to Meet International Standards			
538-005 Improved Environmental Management by Public and Private Entities			
538-006 Increased Efficiency and Fairness of Legal Systems in the Caribbean			
538-008 Enhanced Caribbean Response to the HIV/AIDS Crisis in Target Countries			

Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

538-004 Improved Business Environment to Meet International Standards			
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538-005 Improved Environmental Management by Public and Private Entities				
538-006 Increased Efficiency and Fairness of Legal Systems in the Caribbean				
538-008 Enhanced Caribbean Response to the HIV/AIDS Crisis in Target Countries				
Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total	

USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

538-004 Improved Business Environment to Meet International Standards				
538-005 Improved Environmental Management by Public and Private Entities				
538-006 Increased Efficiency and Fairness of Legal Systems in the Caribbean				
538-008 Enhanced Caribbean Response to the HIV/AIDS Crisis in Target Countries				
Number of beneficiaries				
Crude mortality rates	%			
Child malnutrition rates	%			
Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?				
Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total	
Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total	