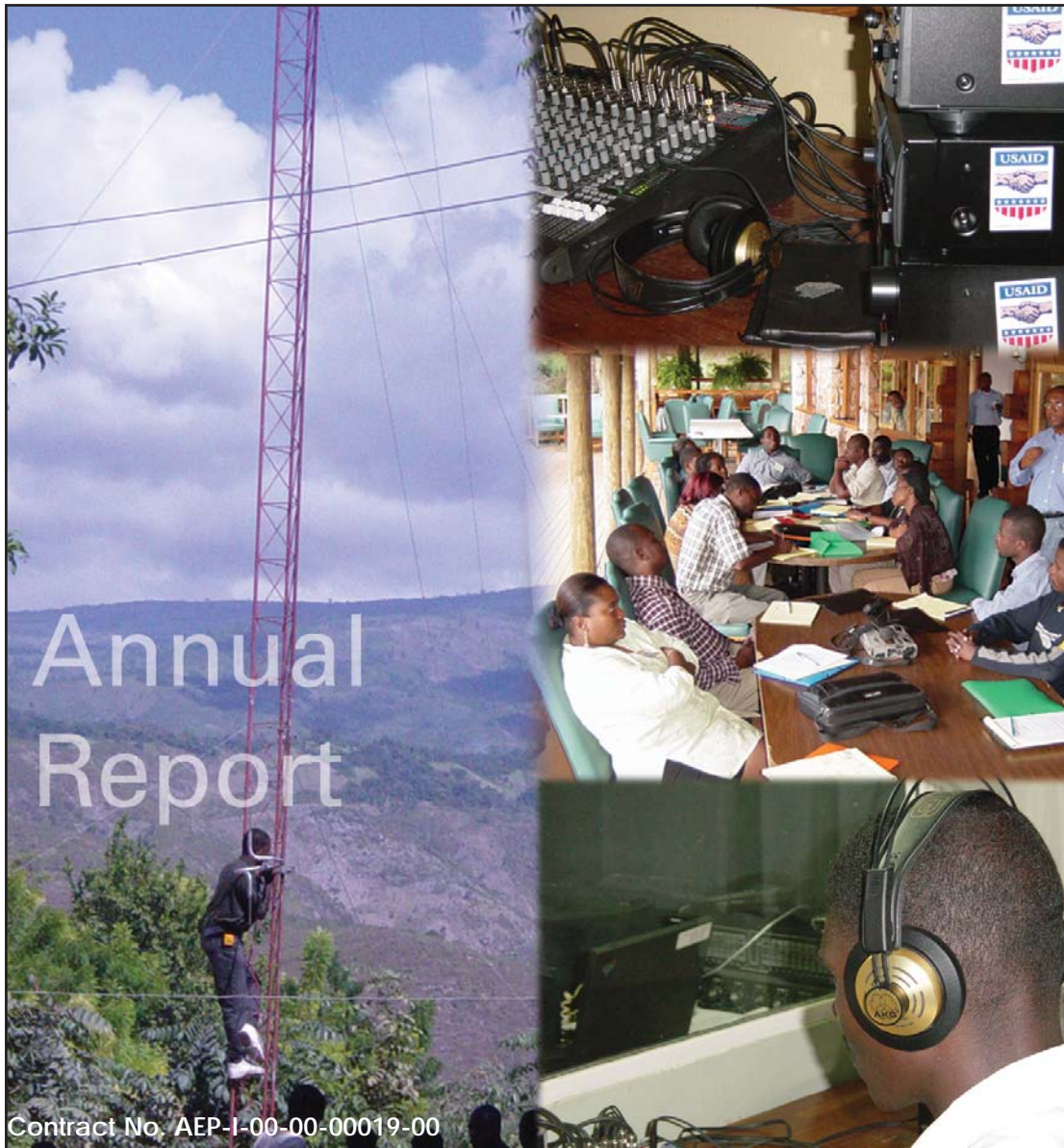


Haiti Media Assistance and Civic Education Project

Year 2 Annual Report
2002 - 2003



USAID/Haiti

CREATIVE ASSOCIATES INTERNATIONAL



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I. Introduction



During the second year of the Haiti Media Assistance and Civic Education Project, Creative Associates (known by its Creole acronym, RAMAK) continued to implement activities in support of two complementary objectives: increasing citizen awareness and everyday application of rights and responsibilities; and strengthening journalists' ability to report on issues related to democratic development and to advocate for greater freedom of the press.

RAMAK has been achieving these goals by working with 36 partner community radio stations, which play a unique role in Haiti. They focus on issues of interest to their immediate community—they play music, announce community events, and engage in public discussions. As such, they are intimately familiar with the needs of their listeners, and especially well-positioned to tailor programming to meet those needs. Through this partnership, RAMAK provides training and technical assistance, develops civic education programs, and addresses stations' urgent equipment needs. Following are highlights of program accomplishments during the second year:

- RAMAK completed five days of training in civic education themes for 98 journalists from 36 community radio stations in all nine departments. Held between January and April 2003, the training mixed awareness-building with practical journalism skills such as interviewing, writing news bulletins, and making editorial decisions. The training has helped them to more effectively broadcast civic education messages. The journalists developed action plans around their own interests, and several are now producing programs focused on community interests.
- RAMAK delivered and installed electrical and studio equipment in 36 partner radio stations, improving their capacity to reach out to populations in the most isolated parts of the country. RAMAK expanded the stations' broadcast range by providing tailored packages of towers, transmitters, and antennae. Batteries, inverters, and solar panels helped stabilize their energy source, increasing the number of hours the stations are able to broadcast and reducing their electricity bills. Six stations that had previously closed when their equipment broke down are now broadcasting thanks to RAMAK, and four new stations have been created.
- On September 15, 2003, RAMAK launched *Kadejak nan Ansmari*, a 12-part civic education “soap opera” that is being heard on 17 private radio stations in the





capital and in the provinces, as well as 36 community radio stations. In July 2003, USAID Administrator Andrew Natsios announced the program's premiere during a visit to Radio Voice of the Peasants in Milot, near Cap Haitien. The community radio stations will continue to rebroadcast the series until September 2004. Several private stations have asked to broadcast the series free of charge.

- RAMAK provided training in fundraising and management for 71 station managers from 36 stations. More than half of the participants developed fundraising strategies after the workshop, and several are sponsoring soccer matches and dances to raise funds.

RAMAK has developed a number of activities to achieve its second objective, including a successful speaker series on issues of concern to journalists, and has developed training activities for journalist organizations on advocacy, democracy, and security:

- Through its monthly *Espas Lib* speaker series, RAMAK provided space where Haitian journalists, students and intellectuals can come together to discuss issues concerning the press and Haitian society. Held on the last Thursday of every month, *Espas Lib* attracts an average of 150 participants and has earned front page coverage in the *Nouvelliste*, Haiti's oldest daily newspaper, has been rebroadcast on *Télé Haïti*, and broadcast live on Radio Guinen.
- RAMAK also worked to help the leadership of the two leading journalists' associations find common ground on which they could stand to lobby for shared objectives. The organizations continue to experience significant internal and external problems. RAMAK is working with the leadership of the organizations to strengthen them internally and create common ground that will help them present a united front against assaults on press freedom.

RAMAK made progress in other areas that supported project development:

- An updated baseline assessment and a 137-page inventory of community radio stations were submitted to USAID in March 2003. The inventory provides information on each station's history, organization, license, equipment, and broadcast range, as well as a summary of their contact with RAMAK since the project began in 2001.
- In January 2003, RAMAK submitted a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan with five indicators to measure the project's progress. The plan was approved by USAID in April 2003. The five indicators track community radio's increase in broadcast

range, listenership, and airtime dedicated to civic education programs. They also measure increases in civic action and citizen awareness of rights and responsibilities as a result of the radio programs.

- RAMAK designed and commissioned a comprehensive survey to measure Haitians' knowledge of community radio, their understanding of civic education, and their listening habits. This survey, implemented in August 2003, will serve as a baseline for measuring progress in expanding listenership, increasing knowledge and awareness, and encouraging civic action.
- RAMAK submitted a Year 3 workplan in September 2003, which USAID approved on October 8.

The project has developed strong momentum for building on these accomplishments. Upcoming activities include:

- Advocacy training for journalist organizations (November 2003).
- Training for journalist organizations on internal democratic practices (March and June 2004).
- A community radio conference featuring all of the project's community partners (January 2004).
- Expansion of the civic education radio soap opera, *Kadejak nan Ansmari* (2004)
- Continuation and expansion of the successful speaker series, *Espas Lib* (2003-04).
- Development of security training for journalists (May 2004).

II. Program Activities

Component A—Community Radio Development

Objective

The goal of Component A is to assess the capacities of potential partner stations, and to initiate relationships with them while determining appropriate strategies to increase their capacities. Activities under this component lay the groundwork for a well-organized plan of action by which RAMAK will strengthen and reinforce partner stations. Assessment and workplan development represent a critical element of the project's effort to offer a non-commercial radio option suited to creating programming that will reach Haiti's citizens and disseminate important civic-education messages. Activities under Components B, C, and D collectively contribute to this goal.

Activities and Results

During the past year, RAMAK has strengthened its ties to the participating community radio stations, developed relationships with new partners, and taken steps toward the creation of a strong network that connects the stations themselves. The development of this network and the intimate familiarity that RAMAK has developed with its partners has

been a key element that has fueled the effective design of sustainable equipment distribution plans and training programs. RAMAK now works with 36 partner stations. Project staff also resolved conflicts among stations in two separate localities, brokering agreements by which previously feuding stations have begun the process of reconciliation and cooperation.

During the current reporting year, RAMAK devoted a significant amount of time and resources to nurturing its ties to the stations selected in the first year as Phase I partners. Equipment was delivered to all of the Phase I stations, and their managers were trained on the proper use and maintenance of the equipment. RAMAK also conducted a detailed assessment of the equipment needs of the designated Phase II stations, and ordered and delivered necessary equipment. The equipment distribution process is discussed in detail in the section on Component D, below.

RAMAK's outreach to community radio partners also extended to the training components of the project, which are discussed in detail in the sections below on components C, E, and F. Project representatives worked to get to know the particular needs and ambitions of each of RAMAK's partners, and designed and modified the workshops to best fit their needs.



RAMAK partner station Radio
Flanbo in Caves-Jacmel.

But beyond the realization of the prescribed activities under the project's deliverables, the benefit of RAMAK's outreach effort is the real sense of relationship-building that it helped infuse into the Haitian media community. Project representatives visited radio stations across the country, often in some of Haiti's most remote areas, and listened to their concerns, suggested opportunities for growth, and generally created an atmosphere of ambition. The training sessions and other events also have the benefit of enabling journalists and station managers from disparate parts of Haiti to get to know each other and share experiences. The stations have been enthusiastic about following up with each other and continuing to strengthen their ties after the sessions have ended.

Beyond the beneficial efforts of the regularly scheduled project activities, RAMAK has also stepped in to resolve conflicts that have existed between members of its network. In the pressurized context of media development in Haiti, rivalries between media outlets are common occurrences. In the Milot area, a group from urban Milot wanted to break away from the radio station that was serving a rural population and start their own station to meet their programming needs. RAMAK got them to agree to maximize resources by sharing the same equipment, frequency, transmitter and antenna. *Radyo Kayimit* broadcasts in the morning to residents of the city of Milot while *Radyo Vwa Peyizan Milot* broadcasts in the afternoon to the surrounding rural areas. RAMAK staff also brought balance to an explosive situation in the Grande Anse area, where four different stations were serving different political and philosophical tendencies. Partisans of the

stations fought each other, resulting in the death of one person. RAMAK decided to help upgrade equipment in all the stations—*Radyo Rebelle*, *Radyo Dame Marie*, *Radyo Zantray* and *Radyo Pipirit*—to avoid choosing sides. Through the process, tensions between the stations were eased and these stations now acknowledge publicly that the upgrade in equipment is the “fruit of reconciliation.”

Next Steps

To reinforce the operations and philosophy of the community radio stations and strengthen the network, RAMAK plans to host a community radio conference in January 2004. The conference will include our 36 partner community radio stations, along with representatives of other communities who may be interested in joining the RAMAK network. The three-day conference will include plenary sessions on the philosophy of community radios, specialized workshops on management, fundraising, marketing, programming, basic skills, feature stories on local heroes, good news stories, and civic education themes, among others. RAMAK will invite experts in community radio from outside Haiti to participate.

Component B—Development and Distribution of Civic Education Cassettes

Objective

The civic education series aims to deepen the knowledge of Haitian citizens about their rights and responsibilities under the 1987 Constitution and to help them relate these rights and responsibilities to their everyday lives. Given Haiti’s long tradition of storytelling and parables, the series was designed as a mini “soap opera” with recurring characters in each episode.

Activities and Results

Many months of preparation came to fruition in September, with the launch of “*Kadejak nan Ans Mari* (*Rape in Marie Cove*),” a civic education soap opera designed to engage popular interest throughout Haiti and to deepen listeners’ understanding of civic action in the Haitian system. The series is being broadcast daily on private radio stations in Port-au-Prince and provincial cities, and on 36 community radio stations.

Kadejak nan Ans Mari seeks to engage listeners’ interest and increase their awareness and participation through the story of Mesia, an 18-year old girl who is raped. As Mesia seeks redress for the crime committed against her, her story takes



listeners through the tribulations of protecting civil and human rights at all levels of Haitian society, from informal local leaders to the national courts. Mesia faces obstacles at every stage, but continues to push ahead in her struggle for justice, learning more and more about the concept of rights within the Haitian context along the way. Each episode of the twelve-part series focused on a different theme: 1) the role of the police, 2) the role of the justice system, 3) transparency, 4) civil society, 5) consequences of corruption, 6) rights and responsibilities, 7) decentralization, 8) good governance, 9) free and fair elections, 10) the role of political parties, 11) citizen solidarity, and 12) civic action.

By presenting these themes of citizen rights and participation within the context of a personalized drama, the series is able to educate while entertaining, and maximizes audience interest and engagement. Initial response to the series from listeners and partner stations has been overwhelmingly positive. Call-in responses to both community and commercial stations have been strong. In many cases, private stations not on the original distribution list for the program have contacted RAMAK to request permission to air the series, free of charge. RAMAK is in favor of distributing copies of *Kadejak* to any station that wants to broadcast the series, since the objective of the series is to reach the greatest number of people possible. RAMAK plans to make 25 additional copies of the series for that purpose.

Participating radio stations are encouraged to engage audience discussion after each episode is aired, and to produce follow-on programming pertaining to the themes. Initial research indicates that the discussions have been lively, but more systematic monitoring of the partner stations will continue during the months to come. For a list of participating stations in the *Kadejak nan Ans Mari* initiative, please see Appendix A.

The launch of the series represented the culmination of a preparation process that dated back to the beginning of RAMAK's implementation. CAII submitted the first draft of the program's scripts to USAID in September 2002. The Mission made several suggestions for the final version to refine the messages and modify the overall "tone" of the series which was determined too dramatic for Haiti's politically charged environment. CAII and USAID engaged in a series of consultations to perfect the scripts, make corrections, and pave the way to record a final version of the series that maximizes interest and educational value. Revisions came in waves, and the first four scripts were approved and recorded in December. The revised scripts for the second two groups—episodes 5-8 and 9-12—were approved in February, and by mid-March the final version of the last eight episodes had been recorded, mixed, and edited. USAID approved the last four episodes on March 31.

USAID Administrator Andrew Natsios visited Haiti in July to oversee the official ceremony to launch the series. He visited *Radyo Vwa Peyizan Milo* (Radio Voice of the Peasants of Milot), where he announced the premiere of *Kadejak nan Ans Mari*. After the launch, RAMAK worked with Publigestion, a Haitian public relations firm, to develop the distribution and promotional campaign to maximize the series' visibility.

Next Steps

CAII will continue to work closely with the stations, to monitor listener interest and encourage the stations to promote discussion and develop follow-up activities. The January 2004 conference is an important opportunity for the radio stations to share experiences and learn from each other on how to develop programming around the broadcasts. RAMAK also plans to work with USAID to develop a system for monitoring the impact that the series is having on Haitians' perceptions of their rights and responsibilities, and their inclinations to work within the system to protect their rights. RAMAK will also continue to conduct outreach with new potential partners, and work to increase the series' reach. CAII will also be uploading each episode to its website, so that excited listeners with the means to do so can catch up on episodes they missed or download favorites. RAMAK's partner community radio stations will repeat the series during Year 3. RAMAK also proposes developing 30-45 second spots using the most popular characters of the series to help strengthen some of the topics broadcast in the series, and developing contests and other tools to encourage listeners to call in to discuss the series' themes.

Component C—Training Journalists in Civic Education Subject Areas

Objective

RAMAK's journalist training activities aim to ensure that journalists are conversant in the subject matter of civic education as well as to strengthen their competence in the production of interesting and informative programs related to these civic themes.

Activities and Results

This year, CAII and USAID trained 98 journalists from more than 30 community radio stations on a variety of civic education themes to be incorporated into their programming, as well as on improved techniques for reporting and producing accurate, effective stories. The training took place during four week-long seminars for representatives of the community radio stations participating in RAMAK's equipment installation. The integration of the program into the project's other initiatives was complete: the civic education modules were designed to mirror the themes covered in Kadejak nan Ans Mari, so that participants could use the soap opera both as an effective means of engaging their audience and as a valuable experience in their mission to become better educators.

RAMAK consultant Gracien Jean developed interactive and comprehensive training modules, which were approved by USAID in early January. The four training courses completed during the reporting period were held in different regions of the country, to make them accessible to radio stations from throughout Haiti. The first workshop was held from January 20-24 in Cap Haitien, serving the 10 partner radio stations from the North, Northeast, and upper Artibonite. The second took place from February 17-21 in Jacmel for nine stations from the Southeast and West, and the third, took place from March 17-21 in Saint Marc (Xaragua), serving eight stations from the lower Artibonite,

Central Plateau, and Northwest. The final training session was held in Les Cayes from April 2-6 for 8 radio stations in the Grand Anse and South departments. The total number of radio stations trained was 35; the total number of journalists trained during this reporting period was 98.

The first four days of each workshop focused on developing and increasing participants' understanding of the 12 civic education themes presented in the civic education radio series, and enhancing their ability to report on these topics. Each workshop also included a fifth day devoted solely to journalism skills-building to increase the journalists' skills as reporters and on-air hosts. For each civic education module, the trainers combined various training techniques such as lectures, brainstorming, small group work, and role plays to maximize interactive participation from the journalists and increase learning. While the first four days were designed to focus on comprehension of the civic education content, the nuances of reporting on these issues was also emphasized. Participants had an opportunity to practice interviewing, writing news bulletins, and making spot decisions on what to air within the context of learning about civic education. This allowed participants to bridge the academic gap with the practical, providing tangible skills to take back to their communities and radio stations.



The Civic Education Training Series also gave the representatives of partner community radio stations an opportunity to enhance their technical and journalistic skills.

Practice areas for the skills-building sessions included news flashes, news reporting, interviewing techniques, and editorial analysis. Participants also worked in small groups to analyze the civic education programs in terms of what kinds of reporting one would do on each of the various events presented in the drama.

Because the training modules were so flexible, the trainers were able to adjust as the workshops progressed, and to incorporate the suggestions made by one group of participants into the planning for subsequent sessions. At the first workshop in Cap

Haitien, for example, participants expressed a particular interest in the sessions devoted to developing skills in reporting on the police, the justice system, decentralization, and corruption, so the facilitators expanded the amount of time in the program devoted to those subjects. And when participants expressed concern that some of them might not be able to fully comprehend materials in French, RAMAK translated the exercises into Creole, so that participants in future workshops could participate more fully.

Please see Appendix C for a list of participants in the workshops. RAMAK administered a multiple choice test at the end of the fourth day to gauge participants' understanding of the material presented, including applicable sections of the 1987 constitution and existing laws. Results of the tests showed that participants' understanding of the content ranged from good to very good, with 89% getting at least 10 out of the 13 questions correct.

The action plans that the participants prepared serve as the basis for them to implement what was learned in the training. Each radio station provided a projected programming plan on civic education themes. For example, several radio stations plan to broadcast programs on the role of the police and justice, others on human rights and the rights of women. Some stations want to prepare broadcasts on HIV/AIDS, debates on the functioning of the State, and transparency.

Next Steps

Participants responded positively to the civic education training, and were especially enthusiastic about the journalism skills development components. Many Haitian journalists have very little formal training, and thus are forced to improvise when deciding how to develop programming. The simple skills-development exercises represented a major step for many of the participating journalists. Even though this component has been completed according to the terms of the Scope of Work (SOW), RAMAK will continue to seek other opportunities, formal and informal, to provide its partners with skills-development opportunities. The community radio conference scheduled for Year 3 will offer an opportunity to discuss ways of improving their knowledge and abilities to engage in civic action.

Component D—Procurement and Installation of Radio Equipment

Objective

The objective of this component is to provide equipment to partner community radio stations that will enable them to increase their broadcast range (through higher towers, better antennas and/or more powerful transmitters); improve the quality of their broadcasts with studio equipment; and stabilize their power source to increase their airtime. Each station's package is tailored to its own individual needs and abilities so as to ensure sustainability of the project over time.

Activities and Results

In the current reporting year, RAMAK provided radio equipment to 36 community radio stations. Equipment was delivered and installed at the 13 stations identified during the first year as Phase I partners. In addition, 23 Phase II partners were identified, their needs were assessed, and equipment was delivered and installed. The effect of the equipment delivery on these stations has been dramatic—many have been able to increase their broadcasting range by as much as ten times, giving tens of thousands of Haitians access to new broadcasts. With every partner, RAMAK worked to ensure that the equipment provided was appropriate and sustainable, and provided extensive training to station managers on responsible use and maintenance.

Each radio station requires a unique package of equipment. For stations with a larger presence in the community, better management, and a longer operational history, a large investment of equipment can increase impact. Smaller, less-developed stations may lack the capacity to effectively utilize and manage large donations, so smaller, targeted donations are more effective and sustainable. RAMAK developed this approach to ensure the sustainability of the equipment procurement after the project ends.

RAMAK selected transmission equipment in accordance with a radio station's ability to maintain the equipment, the energy required to operate the equipment, and the population that can be reached with the increased wattage. In some cases, the size of the transmitter is determined by the energy source available, since the amount of energy required to operate a transmitter increases geometrically with its wattage. Publicly supplied electricity and generators are sufficient for any transmitter, but the number of solar panels and batteries required increases with the transmitter's wattage. Select stations that are well-positioned on a hillside or mountain and have higher-level management capabilities are given more powerful transmitters or amplifiers that can dramatically expand their broadcast range or "footprint" and, thus, the population they can reach with the civic education messages.



RAMAK personnel worked hand-in-hand with the organizers of *Radio SAKA* in Grand Goave to install a new tower that doubled their broadcast range.

In many areas where partner community radios are located, electricity from the state-owned Electricité d'Haiti (EdH) is unreliable at best, non-existent at worst. Stations utilize a variety of power-generating devices including inverters, batteries, solar panels and generators, but in many cases they have some, but not all, of what they need in order to broadcast on a regular basis. RAMAK has emphasized providing solar panels, batteries, and inverters instead of generators because, though the initial investment of these energy sources may be higher, once installed they cost almost nothing to operate. One radio station that uses a generator has asked for solar panels because it could not afford to purchase fuel after state subsidies were ended in December 2002. While we have not set up power-generating systems for radio stations wholesale, we have supplemented their existing systems to boost what the communities have already done for themselves. In this way, we improve partner radio stations' ability to reliably broadcast the civic education programs.

Project staff visited stations in all regions of the country to discuss their needs and interests, their organizational structure, capacity, and viability as potential recipients of USAID equipment assistance. Delivery and installation of the equipment at RAMAK's first 13 partner stations began in December 2002 and continued through January 2003. Installation at Phase II stations began in June 2003 and is concluding in October 2003. Only one of the 36 partner stations is not currently operational because it needs to arrange for a new locale.

RAMAK staff traveled to all the recipient radio stations to oversee the installation process and ensure that proper procurement procedures were followed for releasing the equipment to the stations. As part of the installation process, station managers and technicians were given substantial training on the use and maintenance of the equipment. A detailed manual was developed by RAMAK and the installation firm for training purposes. Each partner radio station received a copy for reference.

There was significant variance in the type of equipment that was deemed most beneficial from one station to the next. *Radyo VPS* outside of Cayes, for example, received STL links and antennae, as well as some electricity generating equipment while *Radyo Kanpech* in Verettes, one of seven stations that were closed and that RAMAK has helped put back on the air, was equipped with electricity generating equipment, as well as transmission and studio equipment.

The new equipment has had a powerful impact on the broadcast range of the participating stations. The final figures on the change in broadcast range of RAMAK's second wave of partners are still being verified, but the list on the next page provides estimates of the partner stations' broadcast ranges before and after equipment installation.

Please see Appendix E for a map of the station's projected broadcast range before and after the installation.

Increase in Broadcast Range				
Station	Commune	Department	Before	After
Anse à Pitres Inter	Anse à Pitres	Southeast	10 km	30 km
Cerca Cavajal	Cerca Cavajal	Center	15 km	40 km
Dame Marie	Dame Marie	Grand Anse	5-10 km	No change
Echo 2000	Petit Goâve	West	15 km	No change
Eko	Pilate	North	15 km	50 km
Experience FM	Arniquet	South	8 km	20 km
Fantastic	Port Margot	North	6 km	10 km
Flambeau	Gros Morne	Artibonite	10 km	30 km
Flambeau 2000	Jean Rabel	Northwest	10 km	30 km
Flanbo	Cayes Jacmel	Southeast	10 km	15 km
Gamma	Fort Liberté	Northeast	10-30 km	No change
Horizon	Gros Morne	Artibonite	35 km	No change
Inite	Saint Michel	Artibonite	10 km	30 km
Kalalou*	Desdunes	Artibonite	10 km	30 km
Kanpech*	Verrettes	Artibonite	5 km	25 km
Kayimit*	Milot (Trois Ravines)	North	0 km	NA
Klofa Pye	Petit Goâve (Vallue)	West	30 km	40 km
Louvri Je**	Petit Trou de Nippes	Grand Anse	0 km	30 km
Men Kontre **	Petit Goâve	West	0 km	35 km
Neg Kenscoff **	Kenscoff	West	0 km	--
Pipirit	Anse d'Hainault	Grand Anse	25 km	35 km
Radio Diffusion Valleenne (RDV)**	Jacmel (La Vallée)	Southeast	0 km	25 km
Radio Paysan Mont-Organise (RPM)	Mont Organisé	Northeast	30 km	No change
Radyo Kominote Belans (RKB)	Belle Anse	Southeast	15 km	30 km
Radyo Kominote Nodes (RKNE)*	Fort Liberté (Malfety)	Northeast	10 km	25 km
Rebelle	Anse d'Hainault	Grand Anse	3 km	30 km
Saka	Grand Goâve	West	15 km	30 km
Tete à Tete	Saint Marc	Artibonite	3 km	35 km
Vwa Liberayson Pep la (VLP)	Quartier Morin (Grand Pré)	North	5-15 km	5-20 km
Vwa Pep La (VPL)*	Plaisance	North	0 km	20 km
Vwa Pep Lakay	St. Louis de Sud (Corail Henry)	South	8-14 km	20 km
Vwa Peyizan Abriko	Abricots	Grand Anse	2-6 km	15 km
Vwa Peyizan Milo (VPM)*	Milot (Trois Ravines)	North	10-50 km	NA
Vwa Peyizan Sid (VPS)	Cavaillon (Pliché)	South	25-60 km	60 km
Zantray	Dame Marie	Grand Anse	6 km	30 km
Zetwal	Fonds d'Oies (Léogane)	West	30 km	No change

*Stations not operational prior to RAMAK assistance

** New station

Next Steps

RAMAK will continue to work with the partner community radio stations to ensure that all equipment delivered is installed and working properly. At the end of Year 2, Manager Ives Marie Chanel made an assessment of the RAMAK partner community radio stations in order to determine where the gaps remain in the installation of equipment at the stations. He will use that data in the beginning of Year 3 fill gaps and provide those stations operating on electricity from EdH with stabilizers and power dividers to protect the equipment from power surges.

Component E—Fundraising Training for Community Radio Station Operators

Objective

This training component seeks to provide community radio station operators with skills in fundraising and basic principles of station management. By increasing their skills in these arenas, the training seeks to make the stations more effective and more sustainable.

Activities and Results

RAMAK provided fundraising and management training to 73 journalists from 36 community radio stations (surpassing the SOW requirement of 30 stations). As was the case with the civic education and skills training, the project organized four separate trainings, to cater to stations in the four large regions of Haiti. The sessions provided valuable skills to participants in such critical areas as budget management, strategic planning, and listener outreach. More than half are showing signs of entrepreneurship, and three have begun implementing fundraising activities.

One of the major challenges that CAII and USAID faced when planning and conducting the training sessions was the large gap in skill and experience that existed between various participating stations. Some of RAMAK's partner community stations already had developed their basic skills for planning and fundraising, and merely needed to enhance these skills in order to raise their profile. Other stations had been operating in a completely ad hoc manner, and had almost no capacity for organization or long-term planning. As such, the training had to be designed to be flexible and inclusive, so as to respond to the diverse needs of participating partners.

CAII's staff spent several months refining the training strategy and designing modules that met participants' needs. Group Croissance acted as RAMAK's partner in the implementation of the trainings. The 3-day training sessions took place in the following sequence: February in Cap Haitien, March in Jacmel, and April in St. Marc and Les Cayes. Day 1 of each training focused on management, including an examination of each radio's organizational structure, mission statement, and budgets. Day 2 focused on fundraising techniques and developing activity plans for a pilot fundraising project. The emphasis of Day 3 of the training was on marketing and identifying the needs and interests of the community. Participant lists for the sessions are included in Appendix C.

Participant evaluations indicate a high satisfaction level, with 82 percent of the participants in the Cap Haitien session rating the content as “indispensable” for improving the functioning of their stations. The first workshops two drew more than 100 percent attendance, indicating that radio stations understand the importance of learning these concepts. Following a session on fundraising, 19 stations are showing signs of



Training Sessions engaged journalists' interests, and gave them the opportunity to increase their fundraising and management skills.

entrepreneurship by aggressively selling commercial space on the station, and trading space on the airwaves in exchange for construction material at those stations that are building new locations. Group Croissance rated the management capacity of each participant in its final comprehensive report into high, medium and weak level, according to the participants' level of comprehension of the materials. Of the participants from the 36 stations, they rated 15 as having a high level of capacity, 12 as having average capacity and nine participants as having a lower level of capacity in terms of management.

Next Steps

It is clear that the partner radio stations still have a critical need to improve their management capacity, and almost all of the participants in the training sessions cited a strong desire for follow-up activities. While RAMAK has made important progress, it is clear that further training will be needed to enable operators of community radio stations to reach their full potential. This component of the SOW is technically complete, but RAMAK and USAID are exploring creative ways to continue to engage the partners.

Group Croissance has recommended a follow-up training with the community radio stations with the strongest management capacity. The idea would be to do a training of the trainers to develop a cadre of local trainers who can work regionally one-on-one with the weaker radios. RAMAK proposes to hold this refresher conference as part of the Community Radio Conference to be held in Year 3.

Component F—Advocacy Training for Journalist Organizations

Objective

Under this component of the project RAMAK works with journalist associations to assist in the development of strategies to advocate for their interests related to a free press. Learning how to protect their rights and negotiate the difficult waters of operating in

Haiti's often repressive media environment is a critical need for Haitian journalists as they try to increase their influence and expand public activism.

Activities and Results

During the past year, RAMAK has helped improve the climate for journalism advocacy through its high-profile Espas Lib discussion series, in which journalists and citizens have come together in public forums to debate some of the most critical issues facing Haitian society. To date, RAMAK has sponsored 13 sessions of Espas Lib, which attracted an approximate total of 2,000 participants and generated significant press coverage and the sort of open, critical discussion that is often missing in public discourse in Haiti. CAII has also embarked upon the creation of training modules that will take participating journalist organizations through a process of advocacy skills development. Those trainings, which will be broken into week-long sessions, will incorporate many of the lessons that RAMAK learned in the civic education and management trainings, and are scheduled to begin in November, 2003.

Espas Lib serves to give journalists a venue to share opinions and techniques, and strengthens the entire sector by building personal and professional ties among journalists. RAMAK hosted 10 sessions of *Espas Lib* during the current year, and the program increased in popularity and influence as it progressed. By the time that *Espas Lib* #13 took place in September 2003, the live audience for the event surpassed 200. Press coverage of the program has been extensive. Each program since its inception has been taped live by *Télé Haiti* and rebroadcast in its entirety on the show *Mots pour Mots*.



Chief of Party Yves Colon (left), seen here with Haitian journalist Jacques Pierre Louis at an *Espas Lib* in October 2002

Several programs have prompted front page coverage from *Le Nouvelliste*, Haiti's oldest daily newspaper. Discussions have often been heated, as journalists and government officials have gotten into serious discussions about the press's role in Haiti. Many participants have commented that the series has generated some of the most open discussion that Haiti has seen in decades.

A full list of the *Espas Lib* sessions that took place during the current year is included in Appendix D. Here are some of the highlights from the year's sessions:

- The October event, which coincided with the Embassy's "Year of Florida" activities, focused on the complicated nature of providing election coverage, comparing the experiences of journalists covering the 2000 elections in Haiti and Florida. One panelist observed that the content of election reporting does not necessarily differ between countries and that journalists should be better trained to analyze political platforms and candidates' agendas. Another observed that the problems in Florida with the November 2000 elections show that even America's electoral processes have weaknesses. Adequate resources, proper legislation and functioning political parties were cited as key elements for fair elections, and thus better elections coverage.

- The November program focused on journalists' security, both physical and social, what is being done to protect them, and whether or not the risks were worth the compensation journalists receive. Panelists Adyjean Gardy of the Federation of Haitian Press and Yolette Migual of the National Union for Press Workers discussed the importance of setting standards for pay and benefits offered. Anne Marie Issa of *Radio Signal FM* spoke from the media owners' perspective, pointing out that radio station owners also face physical risks alongside the journalists. She also noted that while most media owners would like to offer better social benefits and pay to their staff, they are limited by economic constraints that have been exacerbated by the economic crisis in Haiti. *Radio Guinea* broadcast the program live for the first time.
- At a February session on Journalist-Citizen Participation and Political Action, a rigorous debate arose about journalists who have played dual roles in civil society organizations and political movements, whether this was appropriate behavior, and what might constitute a conflict of interest.
- Pierre Manigat, Jr., editor-in-chief of *Le Nouvelliste*, was so moved by the March *Espas Lib* that he wrote a front-page editorial reflecting on the event and musing about whether the dream of a free press might someday become a reality after all the blood that has been shed by Haitian journalists.
- Independence and neutrality in public and private media was the topic for April, and proved to be of immense interest to journalists and the general public alike. Communications Minister Mario Dupuy faced many questions after speaking strongly in defense of state-run media. There were a few heated moments during the discussion, but the moderator reminded the crowd that *Espas Lib* is a forum in which differing opinions are respected and tolerated.
- In May, panelists discussed how to build a successful career in the Haitian press. Panelists discussed the challenges of being a journalist in Haiti, qualities that make a good journalist, and the role of the press in a democracy. The session was designed to attract more students to sessions, to encourage them to develop a professional outlook.
- The June session focused on journalists' participation in an investigation. The panel included two lawyers and two journalists. It was a standing-room-only crowd, with about 140 people participating in the spirited discussions. Moderator Rommel Pierre got the discussion started by relating the case of a judge who had confessed to Sony Bastien before leaving for exile. The question that was posed to the audience was whether Bastien should have shared his interview with authorities. The discussions centered on the role of the journalist as citizen and as professional, and whether journalists are bound to provide information to prosecutors.

- The July session, “What press for Haiti today?” drew more than 200 participants. The discussion covered a variety of issues, including working conditions of journalists, training, and the role of the state-owned press. One panelist hammered the point that Haitian journalists need to use better judgment and express fewer opinions in their coverage of events. The consensus was that this kind of conversation needs to continue.
- Panelists at the August session were asked whether they believed that politicians in Haiti manipulate the press to obtain and keep power. Portions of the session were rebroadcast by *Télé Haïti*. One panelist observed that the press was a captive of politics in Haiti, and that its journalists will remain in this tangle until Haitian society becomes much less politicized. He also remarked that Haitian journalists now are young and come from the lower socio-economic classes, unlike in the past, when journalists came from the intellectual class of the country. Comment from all three panelists brought about vigorous debate.
- The September session focused on the role of the press in changing mentality and behavior in Haiti. Panelists included Jean-Marie Pierre, coordinator of the program Jeune Entreprise Haiti; the Rev. Claude Souffrant, a sociologist and professor at the Faculté d’ethnology at the University of Haiti; and Claude Pierre, professor of linguistics at the University of Haiti.

The development of an effective advocacy training program was scheduled for the end of Year 2, but was postponed. RAMAK and USAID have worked together closely to develop a training program that will help participating organizations become more effective advocates. RAMAK has hired Gracien Jean, who played an essential role in the development of the project’s civic education training, to lead the efforts on advocacy training.

In order to measure the impact of the training and to establish a baseline against which to assess progress, RAMAK conducted an inventory of 21 journalist organizations. Using the *Year 2002 CSO Political Advocacy Indicator Data* from ARD, RAMAK developed an index to evaluate the organization’s capacity for advocacy. RAMAK also developed a questionnaire designed to assess organizational capability, and distributed it to all 21 organizations. Some of the organizations have returned the survey, but RAMAK still awaits the results from some of the larger journalist associations, and will work to interpret the results and revise the questionnaire in order to obtain critical follow-up information.

Next Steps

RAMAK will work with journalist associations to provide 120 journalists with 136 hours of training, divided between internal democratic practices and advocacy. Participants in the training sessions will be selected in collaboration with several Haitian journalist associations, including the *Association des Journalistes Haïtiens* (AJH), the *Federation de la Presse Haïtienne*, the *Amicale des Femmes Journalistes Haïtiennes* (AMIFEJH),

the *Syndicat National des Travailleurs de Presse Haitienne*, the *Association des Journalistes de Petit Goave, Grand Goaves and Miragoane*, the *Association des Journalists de Jacmel*, and the *Association des Journalists du Plateau Central*.

The training sessions will be conducted in November 2003 and March and June 2004. They will be conducted in Cayes and St. Marc, which will make them geographically accessible to participants from all regions of Haiti. Thirty journalists are expected to participate in each week-long session of the training. In the meantime, RAMAK will continue to program and conduct regular sessions of *Espas Lib*.

Component G—Information Management and Logistical Support

Objective

At USAID's request, RAMAK has included project management and program support functions to respond to changing needs and opportunities, assist USAID/Haiti in serving its national and international partners and colleagues, and monitor the program's progress in reaching its goals.

Activities and Results

RAMAK collaborated with USAID on the development and implementation of several high-profile events designed to attract attention to the media and civic education in Haiti. RAMAK coordinated the details of the July, 2003 visit of USAID administrator Andrew Natsios to launch Kadejak nan Ans Mari. RAMAK also worked with the US Embassy and USAID to organize in the Ambassador's Year of Florida Initiative, a year-long exchange program designed by the Embassy to strengthen Haitian and Haitian Diaspora relations. RAMAK also worked with USAID and the Embassy's department of Public Diplomacy department to conduct a national public survey on Haitians' listening and viewing habits, and provided assistance to USAID by arranging for Mission Director David Adams to record radio spot that outlined the Agency's projects.

The successful visit of Administrator Natsios represents a significant accomplishment for RAMAK. RAMAK Chief of Party Yves Colon and USAID CTO Mohamed Zahar worked together very closely to coordinate the visit, and made significant preparations on the ground in Milot to ensure that the Administrator was able to get an accurate sense of the true impact that RAMAK is having. The logistics of the visit all went smoothly, and Administrator Natsios was pleased to see the enthusiasm that the soap opera is generating.

The Year of Florida Initiative was an Embassy project that was designed to increase the quantity and quality of dialogue that was taking place between Haitian leaders abroad and their compatriots back in Haiti. The initiative sponsored a series of activities that took place over the course of an entire year, focusing on exchange visits and public forums. At the request of USAID, RAMAK played a supporting role in the organization of several events, which took place in October and November of 2002. From October 22-

25, RAMAK organized a series of events in Port-au-Prince for Haitians and visitors from Miami that addressed the role of the press in democratic elections. RAMAK invited three Haitian American journalists to Port-au-Prince, and invited them to join a special *Espas Lib* session on the press and elections. The guests from Florida also conducted atwo-day training on elections coverage, which included 22 journalists from each department in Haiti. The journalists participated in role plays on ethical issues in elections coverage, engaged in interactive discussions, and attended lectures.



USAID Administrator Andrew Natsios addresses the audience at a July 2003 visit to RAMAK partner station *Radyo Vwa Peyizan Milot* in Milot, which he visited for the premiere of RAMAK's 12-part civic education soap opera series, *Kadejak nan Ans Marie*.

In the second component of the program, six journalists from Haiti were selected to go to Miami to observe the elections and were accompanied by RAMAK COP Terry Thielen. The journalists were selected based on their past performance covering elections, the ability of their media organizations to provide quality information, their English language capabilities, and RAMAK's desire for geographic and gender balance. All forms of media were represented including television (*Télé Haiti*), print (*Le Nouvelliste*), and commercial (*Radio Haiti-Inter*, *Jacmel Express*, *Radio Kiskeya*) and community radio (*Radio Tete à Tete*).

In the summer of 2003, RAMAK collaborated with the USAID Mission and the Embassy's Department of Public Diplomacy with the development of a public opinion poll to provide data on radio listenership and public understanding of civic education messages. CAII hired polling specialists Cid-Gallup to design and conduct the survey. The poll was designed to provide baseline data against which the project's impact on Haitian society could be assessed and adjustments to the strategy could be considered. The poll's role in the RAMAK Monitoring & Evaluation plan is discussed in detail below, in section III-D. But it bears mentioning here that the poll was designed to take advantage of the confluence of needs and interests of RAMAK, USAID, and PD, and was created in a synergistic way that leveraged US government funds efficiently and creatively.

In August 2003, RAMAK provided assistance to USAID by arranging for Mission Director David Adams to record a seven-minute piece in Creole outlining the agency's projects. That recording was placed on CD and 40 copies were made and distributed to community radio stations, several of which have begun to play it.

Next Steps

RAMAK will continue to provide assistance to the USAID Mission and other branches of the US government on an as-needed basis. Of particular importance will be logistical

support for US Government officials who wish to travel to the field to visit RAMAK partners and comment on the project's progress. Cid-Gallup has submitted a first draft of results from the public opinion poll, and CAII is reviewing the draft to determine how it can best be tailored to provide RAMAK with information that will best inform project monitoring and revisions.

III. Management

A. Personnel Changes

Chief of Party. Yves Colon took over as RAMAK Chief of Party in June 2003. Mr. Colon, a former journalist, is intimately familiar with the Haitian media, having worked for the Associated Press, the Voice of America and the Miami Herald for more than 15 years. In these capacities, he has covered Haiti's transition from dictatorship, and has worked with the Haitian Diaspora in the United States, most recently with a community development organization that focused on housing rights for Haitian immigrants. He replaced Terry Thielen, who did not meet the language requirements set by USAID.

DC-based Project Director. Denise Dauphanais resigned from Creative Associates in September 2002. Her replacement, Kim Mahling Clark, assumed the position of project director on December 2, 2002. Ms. Mahling Clark has more than 12 years of experience in designing, managing, and evaluating democracy/governance programs. She spent a year in Haiti implementing a program to strengthen political pluralism, is fluent in French, and has limited proficiency in Haitian Creole. She served as Acting Chief of Party for the month of February while then-COP Terry Thielen was in language training.

DC-Based Technical Backstop. Renée Hill left the RAMAK team in May 2003, to focus on other initiatives within CAII. She was replaced by Patrick Heller, who assumed her responsibilities of project and management support. Mr. Heller has more than four years of experience in project design and administration, and speaks fluent French.

Deputy COP. Monique Clesca resigned from the project in October 2002. Ms. Clesca was a valuable asset as the project was being established, but it was determined that her services would be best rendered as a consultant. She continued to provide support on revising the civic education series. Her responsibilities were divided between two positions, a training coordinator and the community radio specialist.

Director of Training and Evaluation. Danielle St. Lot joined RAMAK's staff in August 2003 as director of training and evaluation. Ms. St. Lot, who is active in civic organizations and has run for political office, is in charge of organizing the training on advocacy and internal democratic practices for journalist associations. She is also in charge of developing mechanisms by which RAMAK will be able to measure the progress of those organizations after the training.

B. Year 3 Workplan

The Year 3 Workplan was turned in to USAID on September 2, and was formally approved on October 8. CAII will build on the accomplishments of Year 2.

To strengthen community radio in Haiti, RAMAK will hold the first national conference of community radio stations in January 2004. Originally scheduled for June 2003, the conference was postponed to permit completion of equipment installation and broadcast of *Kadejak nan Ansmari*. Questions that will be asked include: How can these radio stations improve their service in the community and increase listenership by developing relevant and appealing programs? What kinds of programming have they developed on their own that they can share with others? RAMAK wants radio stations to share their experiences in broadcasting the series so that they can learn from each other. Expected outcomes of the conference include: a guide to what works and what doesn't work at community radio stations; stronger ties between the community radio stations; increased awareness of the purpose and philosophy of community radio; exchange of new ideas for producing relevant and appealing community programs; creation of a new group of dedicated community radio leaders.

RAMAK will continue to publish *N'ap Vanse*, a bi-monthly newsletter that is distributed to partner and potential partner community radio stations, as well as relevant media organizations in Haiti.

RAMAK will look for ways to deepen the impact of *Kadejak nan Ansmari*, the 12-part civic education series broadcast on private and community radio stations, through short spots, additional broadcasts, and other follow-on programming. RAMAK will purchase 100 cassette recorders to distribute, along with tapes of the *Kadejak Nan Ansmari*, in areas not currently reached by community radio stations. To maximize efficiency, RAMAK will work through international and Haitian organizations.

RAMAK will hold training on advocacy and internal democratic practices for 120 journalists from journalism organizations. The training will take place in four segments, in different parts of the country. At the end of the training, RAMAK expects to measure the change in the organizations' ability to advocate for the benefit of their members with the state and civil society.

RAMAK will continue to hold *Espas Lib*. RAMAK has had to hold the sessions in a larger room because the number of people in attendance keeps growing every month.

RAMAK also will hire a local security expert to conduct security training for 40 journalists. Sessions will include discussions of immediate actions to be taken when threatened, how to keep from getting killed when in a hostage situation, what specialized equipment to carry when going into a hotspot, the elaboration of internal policies and procedures on how to deal with threats and other hostile problems (such as answering machines to record death threats), the documentation of all threats, interaction with the

Police Nationale d’Haiti, how to report an abduction without aggravating the situation and putting the hostage at further risk, and creating security plans.

RAMAK proposes to continue working informally with the leadership of both the *Association des Journalistes Haitiens* and the *Federation de la Presse Haitienne* to improve their relationship. They have been brought together at the COP’s house, at lunches and other functions organized by RAMAK at its office. RAMAK proposes to continue working with the journalists from both organizations through training sessions on conflict resolution, and other activities, and to strengthen regional journalist organizations that will put pressure on the national organizations for better service and better representation.

C. Baseline Survey—Cid Gallup

RAMAK needs to measure whether the Media Assistance and Civic Education project helps increase listenerhip at community radio stations. It also needs to assess the percentage of Haitians who are aware of their rights and responsibilities, and the percentage of Haitians who translate that knowledge into civic action.

Because of the \$45,000 cost of the survey, RAMAK formed a partnership with USAID and the Public Diplomacy section of the U.S. Embassy in Haiti, which funded part of the project and “bought” questions in the survey.

Cid Gallup of Costa Rica was hired to conduct the survey. In order to meet the needs of PD and USAID, the geographic scope of the survey became national, and its focus was expanded to include radio listenership and television viewership (for PD). Cid Gallup interviewed 1,200 Haitians chosen at random from around the country. Respondents were asked a variety of questions that sought to determine their listening and viewing habits. Preliminary results of the survey were delivered to RAMAK in August.

As of the writing of this report, CAII and USAID are reviewing the survey, to determine its utility and assess how its conclusions can best be interpreted to help analyze the program and move it forward.

D. Collaboration with USAID and Other Programs

RAMAK continues to work closely with USAID CTO Mohamed Zahar. RAMAK continues to support the mission, as it did during the visit of USAID Administrator Andrew Natsios to Haiti in July, or to distribute copies of talks and interviews of Mission Director David Adams to community radio stations for broadcast.

RAMAK is working closely with the education section of USAID on the possible development of a satellite community radio network. Then COP Terry Thielen spoke at a one-day workshop organized by the education program in January 2003, describing the

current state of community radio and opportunities for the education program. The community radio stations that have already been working with RAMAK will constitute the base of this network. They would partner with schools that would receive a variety of broadcasts, including material to train teachers or to help them in classrooms. That network also would become a centralized point where USAID and other NGOs would broadcast messages about health, education, family planning, HIV/AIDS, and other subjects, to the most isolated parts of the Haitian countryside. The radio stations would get paid for broadcasting those messages, which would contribute to their long-term financial sustainability.

IV. Appendices

- A. List of Stations Broadcasting Civic Education Soap Opera
- B. Radio Series Themes and Episode Guide
- C. Participant Lists for Civic Education and Fundraising Training
- D. Espas Lib Schedule/Summary
- E. Map of Community Radio Locations and Change in Broadcast Range
- F. Summary of Equipment Distribution by Station
- G. Le Nouvelliste RAMAK Coverage

Appendix A:

List of Stations Broadcasting Civic Education Soap Opera

Radio Stations Broadcasting Kadejak nan Ans Mari

Private Stations			
	Location	Station Name	FM Frequency
	Grandans	Radio Grand'Anse	95.9
	Latibonit	Radio Gonaives	97.7
	Latibonit	Radio Indépendance	103.3
	Latibonit	Radio Pyramide	103.5
	Lwès	Radio Caraibes	94.5
	Lwès	Rtadio Galaxie	104.5
	Lwès	Radio Ginen	92.9
	Lwès	Radio IBO	98.5
	Lwès	Radio Lumière	92.1/97.9
	Nòdwès	Radio RTNO	92.5
	Plato Santral	Radio Excelsior	92.3
	Plato Santral	Radio Seven Stars	103.9
	Plato Santral	Radio Unité	88.3
	Sid	Radio Macaya	102.5
	Sidès	Radio Express	88.9

Community Stations			
	Location	Station Name	FM Frequency
	Abricots	Vwa Peyizan Abriko	102.7
	Anse-à-Pitres	Anse-à-Pitres Inter	88.3
	Anse-d'Hainault	Piprit	104.7
	Anse-d'Hainault	Rebelle	99.7
	Arniquet	Expérience FM	101.1
	Belle-Anse	RKB	94.9
	Cayes-Jacmel	Flanbo	99.7
	Cerca Cavajal	Cerca Cavajal	90.7
	Corail Henry	Vwa Pèp Lakay	99.1
	Dame Marie	Dame Marie	93.1
	Dame-Marie	Zantray	100.9
	Desdunes	Kalalou	101.9
	Fonds d'Oies	Zetwal	93.3
	Fort-Liberté	Gamma	99.7
	Grand-Goave	Saka	93.3
	Grand-Pré	VLP	99.9
	Gros Morne	Flambeau	95.5
	Gros-Morne	Horizon	98.9
	Jean-Rabel	Flambeau 2000	90.9
	Kenscoff	Nèg Kenscoff	100.2
	Malfeti Fort-Liberté	RKNE	92.3
	Milot	Kayimit	100.1
	Milot	VPM	100.1
	Mont-Organisé	RPM	102.7
	Petit-Goave	Echo 2000	106.7
	Petit-Goave	Men Kontre	104.1
	Petit-Trou de Nippes	Louvri Je	98.3
	Pilate	Eko	94.1
	Pilché	VPS	94.9

	Plaisance	VPL	98.9
	Port-Margot	Fantastic	95.7
	Saint-Marc	Tete-à-Tete	95.1
	Saint-Michel	Inite	99.5
	Vallée de Jacmel	RDV	89.9
	Vallue	Klofa Pye	97.1
	Verrettes	Kanpèch	105.5

Appendix B:
**Radio Series Themes and Episode
Guide**

Kadejak nan Ansmari: CIVIC EDUCATION THEMES and EPISODE GUIDE

- 1. Justice...everything is in a perspective of justice, meaning etat de droit, meaning democracy**
- 2. Role of the police**
- 3. Civil society**
- 4. Transparence**
- 5. Corruption (when justice is lacking...the problems)**
- 6. The citizen and his rights and responsibilities**
- 7. Accountable leadership**
- 8. Free and fair elections**
- 9. The role of political parties**
- 10. Decentralization -the reshaping of society so it fits/responds to the needs of the local population**
- 11. Solidarity**
- 12. Civic action—the result of all the effort**

TWELVE (12) CIVIC EDUCATION THEMES and a methodological and didactic approach

Theme 1. Justice and judicial reform

The citizen does not have the right to administer justice. He must use the institutions (courts, justice of the peace, police) to get justice despite the fact that the justice system does not have the capacity to offer adequate services as described by the state itself.

- Justice means standards that apply to everyone—“**justice equitable**”
- Justice is there for everybody, it is not the president's or the prime minister's justice.
- No one is above the law—you can't do business if the rules don't apply to everybody, the theme must be linked to economics
- The citizen must go to the motions of justice to make it real (you must document the wrongs, write your letter, complain) : “il faut saisir la justice”

The constraints of the justice system:

- The system is slow
- Lack of knowledge of the laws
- Lack of competent and honest judges
- Lack of sufficient courthouses

The reforms necessary:

- Training of judges
- Re-organization of the justice system
- Make services more accessible
- Make the laws known
- Give value to the judiciary branch.

Resistance: The system is not used to citizens asking for justice in great numbers.

The interest: if the country is well, everybody is well.

Mesia is 18 years old and her life as a citizen begins formally. She has to enter a formal complaint and assume the responsibility of accusing her aggressor.

2. The role of the police is to protect and serve, but distrust of police is such that no one can go to them

- The concept of police is a civilian concept—the rules of society are enforced by the police, so it is an institution that exists to protect citizens and property.

But the reality is that people notice that the police doesn't play its role but rather protects the interests only of the "haves", the people with power.

Their presence is lax, they are not close to the population
The police carries with it certain prejudices of the society...and very often, each person is treated according to its appearance.

The police are considered inappropriate and aggressive.

How do you stop the problems?

- With more justice, more equity.
- Do away with problems such as corruption
- For PNH to assume its tasks, it also has to have better equipment and be less political.
- They have to take action in function of their knowledge of the laws and of their knowledge of the problems of the population. This way they will act with more equity.

THE CITIZEN—(in this case...Mesia)

- Must not be afraid of the police
- Must not have to put up with bad police behavior or bad police service
- The rules being applied by the police are rules to protect every citizen
- Shouldn't stay isolated, talk to your neighbor. Everybody is an accomplice if he doesn't complain: have solidarity...the sons of our neighbors are part of our community.
- Must not be afraid to protest. Use the system to protest:

First line: the commissaire

Second line: the inspection generale

Third line: the court system

3. Civil society

The citizen reinforces his power by associating himself with other citizens whose interests are similar to his—that constitutes the civil society.

When he associates himself, the citizen “forms” another community and together that or those associations can wield even more power to do things, to change things, independently of the state or the government.

(The constitution formally includes this, for example, with the ASEK, which is an organized voice of the civil society at the community level.)

Today, civil society sometimes replaces the state or the government, inefficient in a lot of areas.

Civil society can help by:

- Questioning, by discussing the problems
- Facilitating the introduction of civic actions
- Helping bring the problem (s) at a higher level than the individual
- Serving as a model, a reference for action

But for actions to have greater impact and to carry the message further, it is necessary to have alliances between civil society and citizens. However, when civic society becomes “political” it becomes inefficient.

The bottom line: civil society accompanies civic action of the citizen. It can help when the citizen takes the initiative and can help advance the cause.

- As part of the civil society, I, the citizen, can be empowered (think of Rosa Parks who spurred a movement, changed a country).
- Notion of nation: Nation is we the people as a vehicle for change
- National pride (Brooklyn bridge march for aids, NY police vs Louima)

The citizen—Mesia-- can ask for legal or other kind of assistance from civil society to take her cause further and to mobilize public opinion.

4. Transparent government practice

The citizen and his “servants”

The citizen needs to know what is being done with his money (taxes and other costs of services)—he has a right to know how his money is spent. So the government process at all levels has to be transparent.

Good governance means discipline...the government and local authorities must have the discipline to let the citizen know how “his” money is spent.

When government actions/decisions/accounting are kept in the dark—citizens do not know about them, facilitating:

- 1) abuses of power and 2) corruption.

The concept of transparency obviously means a new approach to the way the state function: **it means that the state will provide services (so citizens can demand transparency in those services!).** So it must have the capacity to do so and the citizens must know of the services offered or produced.

Transparent government practices do not resolve problems, but they
--facilitate the identification of the problems
--and help dissuade everyone who could act in a dishonest manner.

Mesia in the soap opera should demand to be informed of what is done in her case

She needs to follow the administrative route of her complaint.

She has a doctor's certificate. She has a photocopy of it in her hands
The judge has a document. Judge, let's discuss this openly not in hushed tones. I pay for this judge's salary, I need to get services and I need to know how my money is spent.

5. CORRUPTION

Corruption is now considered as a new value, as something normal. (according to a research poll Haitiscopie, 77.5 % of people questioned believed that corruption is on the rise, 52% believe that penal sanctions must be taken to stop and/or eradicate it)

Corruption is a phenomenon that is linked to power, it is indicative of liaisons between state employees and others who need the services.

Corruption means loss of countless material and financial resources. The money that is stolen to "corrupt" someone is the same money that should be spent to offer services to the citizens.

So the country loses, everybody loses. "Koripsyon koute peyi che" .
Let' s use this money for the welfare of the people.

Danger/Resistance... any citizen who dares to undertake an action against corruption is making a declaration of war against the state, and particularly against the people who control the politics. Any civic action against corruption puts the citizen face to face with the political and/or administrative personnel who are also the guilty ones.

The citizen should

- Have the logic of " why should I pay you for something, for a service that you are supposed to provide me (ex: judge, police, customs, etc)"
- Denounce the environment that encourages corruption as well as any acts that he is aware of.
- Denounce corruption, and demand that this money be used to provide services.
- Ask for application of sanctions against the people who benefit from the privileges of corruption, and use the law as the guide.

6. Citizen rights and responsibilities

People think democracy gives them rights but not duties.

The citizen by his action or his inaction has a personal responsibility in everything.

The citizen must assume the responsibility for the exercise of his/her rights:

- It is his responsibility to know his rights
- It is his responsibility to know the laws of the country.
- It is his responsibility to follow-through with legal procedures.
- It is his responsibility to complain when he does not get services he "pays for"
- It is his responsibility to vote.
- It is his responsibility to pay his taxes.
- It is his responsibility to lead the life of a citizen!

This is what Mesia and all citizens must do.

7. Accountable leadership

The citizen and his “servants”

The citizen has a right to know what is done with his money.

The citizen needs to know that he has the right to **DEMAND** accountability.

“ **demande des comptes**” .

His leaders are not gods, even though they sometimes act like it. They must be treated as servants for the public good or as employees of the citizen, in a context of democracy. They must take responsibility for their actions and their decisions. A responsible leader is there to serve the citizen and must be accountable to him-- the citizen-- for their actions.

Citizens of Haiti don' t expect the Chef/god to be accountable, so it is important to link the notion of leadership to the notion of responsibility.

A CHEF (leader) is there TO SERVE, and

ACCOUNTABILITY must be associated **WITH BEING RESPONSIBLE**.

It is about discipline. Any normal government or normal civil servant must “publish” what he has done and what money has been spent.

The citizen –Mesia—must know that:

- Officials are not in power, they work for them. The rulers are not gods, they are her servants or her employees.
- It is her tax dollars that pay their salaries, and she “can fire” them with her vote!
- She must keep the issues alive, persevere until she gets the problem solved or the answers she wants.
- Pressure = action

She must

- Identify who is responsible for what and address the question to the proper person.
- Demand that the person responsible at all levels (with her case) assume his/her responsibility clearly and publicly.

8. Free and fair elections

Free is when everybody can vote;
fair is when everybody's vote is counted.

Citizens participate in elections. And, the thirst for justice is one of the most important reasons why people participate in the most recent elections. However the fraud when everybody's vote is not counted can discourage people from continuing to participate in elections.

**The citizen has to know that his/her VOTE COUNTS.
NOW AFTER THE VOTE, WHAT IS THE CITIZEN' S ROLE?**

The citizen, (Mesia) as well as organizations of civil society, must document irregularities, make them known and denounce them.

- Start believing in the power of voting (**komanse kwe nan pouvwa vot ou**).
- The vote is secret...don' t sell your vote for anything (food, money or power)
- Protect your vote (the power of the vote) ...your vote counts and gives you rights. (**Se sou tet vot lan pou kanpe pou reklame, pou revandike**)
- If you don' t vote, it still counts (ex. France elections of april 2002). Not voting is not the answer.
- The may 21rst elections are still in the headlines, **so pressure works...and the vote counts**

9. The role of political parties

Political parties are organizations that propose different ways of resolving problems of the country. Their purpose is to present alternative points of view, their role is crucial for diversity of views.

- Political parties present different people for the “jobs” (the elective offices) to be done in a community.
- The citizen has a right to hear all sides of the various issues that concern him and this helps him/her make choices. He makes these choices for example by voting for or against someone or something.

Political parties have views on the various issues: rape, justice, accountability. The parties must make propositions on how to make changes so that the community can be safe for its citizens.

The citizen must clearly take position for diversity of views, for tolerance, for the existence of different political parties.

10. Decentralization

The interface between the citizen and his "dirigeants..." does and should boil down to what to do with his taxes: what are the priorities in his community, what items the budget should be affected to (schools, hospital, community center)

Ultimately, it is the citizen, by his choices whether they be the people for whom he votes or the decisions he makes, that **IS the real power**.

Decentralization is basically the exercise of this "power" where the citizen lives...in his town, in his city, in his village.

This concept was introduced formally in the 1987 constitution so it is the law. It aims to be in harmony with the modernization and evolution of the society.

- It is also about putting structures out there so people can stay in their town
- Moving the economy out of Port-au-Prince and the other big cities.
- Empowering local government, local government should be local.
- All the power is in Port-au-Prince. Why?

Each locality has its "power" and "responsibility" and must exercise it.

The citizen must ask for services where he is supposed to get it.

11. SOLIDARITY/BROTHERHOOD

Solidarity is more human to human, no matter what.
Fraternity was more used as solidarity between members of the same social group.

It is necessary to "sell" solidarity/brotherhood as a moral value and as a civic duty....In the construction of the state of Haiti, in the education of Haitians.

We must also show solidarity as a " collective defense" system...it involves a certain amount of organization. We must also show it as a " resistance reflex" which is a more spontaneous action.

Solidarity is usually manifested against an injustice such as an aggression, or discrimination committed by the State or by a group of people against a person.

Communities show actions of solidarity in different ways:

Organizations of women

Mothers and fathers...

Model citizens in the community

Solidarity among the powers that be...

We must clearly identify what behaviors to be adopted and what action to be taken to show solidarity, for example:

- To be open to the other...to listen
- Everyone is responsible in front of " danger" (doule yon fanm se doule tout fanm, le bab kamarad ou pran dife, mete bab ou la tramp)
- The wrong marks the community, so people and groups must reflect on it. (EXEMPLE...THE SCHOOL ORGANIZES A DEBATE ON THE ISSUE)
- Each person has to assume its part in what is going on.

And finally, we must say what is the value, what is the lesson, what is the interest for the citizen and for the community.

Mesias could work with organizations that show their solidarity towards their cause.

12. Civic action

It goes beyond the will to do something, it concerns the act/the action that must be taken to concretize this will.

There is a roadmap to get to this level of action:

1. The information must be given to the person
2. The change in behavior that must be brought about must be clearly stated
3. The action...must be taken
4. The follow-up must be clearly indicated.

The information

The citizen must know, but this information must be shared with others.

The change we want

How to proceed with the action—must be clearly stated

What we need to proceed

Administratively and legally what it entails

What support system is needed to undertake the action

The potential allies in undertaking such an action

The action

The citizen takes action

It is important to mobilize public opinion and public action—the neighborhood, media and community groups must be made aware and must get involved.

RESISTANCE

We must understand the power culture and say clearly that there will be a certain amount of resistance because

- people perceive everything that is civic as political, and they not like it
- administrative servants are not used to citizens asking or demanding to be served
- they may perceive it as " asking for confrontation" rather than asking for service. We must prevent " confrontation"

- The administrative person does not consider " poor persons" as citizens, since they don' t usually have monetary or political power...they DEVALUE the citizen. WE MUST RESET THINGS SO THAT THE CITIZEN HAS VALUE.

We must also think of legal aid...when you take civic action, you very often need legal advice...

Sometimes the roadblocks (money/time) are put out there to discourage the citizen from taking civic action and to break the will.

What do we do to encourage the action and discourage/confront resistance?

We must tell the administrative people (police, justice, etc) that it is

- their work
- the person asking for service is not against " them" or " their interest" .
- by asking for justice, we valorize the justice system, we valorize their work. They don't have to feel threatened.

BOTTOM LINE: (REF. Erin)

PUTTING PRESSURE does not mean CONFRONTATION, it means civic action.

PUBLIC POLICY does not mean the GOVERNMENT. It is up to the citizen to take civic action to define public policy, don' t leave it to the government.

Being POLITICAL does not MEAN BEING IN POWER. It is the citizen' s right to take civic action by getting involved.

CIVIC EDUCATION ISSUES

TO BE CONSIDERED FOR DIALOGUE, FOR CONTEXT

DESCRIPTIONS

1. The citizen in a community (IN A TERRITORY, IN AN ENVIRONMENT)

That is the rural section, the commune and the state.

How does he function in it? How he can he protect it?

What his is role in making his general environment what it is? How can he impact on it?

How can he live in harmony in it? How do you live in harmony in this community? By having some guidelines, some moral values, some rules, some laws, a constitution.

Every citizen has rights, but also has obligations.

The state also has rights, but also has obligations towards its citizens.

2. A citizen is a person who is 18 years old and who exercises his rights and his civic duties.

3. What is democracy, but a community that is based on the power of the citizen.

How does the citizen exercise this power?

By participating in community life. Each citizen has the same power whatever his religion, his class, his gender.

4. The citizen and his power...

He exercises his power by voting for the people he chooses to "work" for him.

5. To participate fully in the decisions that affect him, the citizen needs

- to have information on what is going on,
- to "speak" freely about issues,
- to pay for services that are furnished to him by the state by paying his taxes
- to be protected by the police

6. The citizen and his "servants"--accountability and transparency

- In addition, since he is paying for services, and has "hired" (voted for) people to serve him.

7. The citizen and associations: civil society

The citizen reinforces his power by associating himself with other citizens whose interests are similar to his—that constitutes the civil society.

When he associates himself, the citizen "forms" another community and together that or those associations can wield even more power to do things, to change things.

The constitution formally includes this, for example, with the ASEK which is an organized voice of the civil society at the community level.

8. The citizen has obligations, amongst them:

He must vote to exercise his power

He needs to use the judicial system to resolve his problems

He must ask and/or demand services from the people and the institutions he "pays" to provide those services

ISSUES

9. **Civic action is "revolutionary" in Haiti.** Therefore, these CIVIC EDUCATION programs must show the way, must indicate how to carry the action, and **MUST ANTICIPATE RESISTANCE.**
10. **The administrative corps is going to resist civic action.** They will resist being asked to "service" the citizen. They will look at the demands as being confrontation, provocation.

11. **They will try to discourage "the citizen" from taking action. What do we tell the citizen so that he does not get discouraged when "rejected"?**

How does the citizen make the administrative corps understand that it is "their job" to service him or her?

12. **PARTICULARLY SINCE THE CIVIL SERVANT MIGHT NOT CONSIDER THE PERSON IN FRONT OF HIM AS A 'CITIZEN' ?**
The citizen is considered to be the one who has power, has money.

We must give value to the concept of citizenship. The citizen must be seen as everybody, not as a power or money

13. **RESISTANCE MUST BE ADRESSED AT THE LEVEL OF THE CITIZEN AND AT THE LEVEL OF THE CIVIL SERVANT WHO WILL BE ASKED TO SERVICE THE CITIZEN.**

14. **Everyone must see his /her INTEREST IN CHANGING HIS BEHAVIOR.**

15. **The civil servant-administrative corps must be told that he/she is not threatened...THE INTEREST for him/her is that:**
--**HIS** work is made more worthy

- justice can be done
- HI S role is an important one just as the citizen must see his interest.

16. SEMANTICS....

democracy, like (pep) people have been misused. We must use them always with their definitions.

Ex. ' ma p vinn cheche w pou fe yon ti demokrasi" -meaning " I will pick you up to go organize a demonstration"

Ex. " vrai demokrasi a se manje" meaning " real democracy is food"

Ex. " ala yon demokrasi papa" meaning " what a democracy we have"

The word democracy has to be placed in its context. It has to be given its true, real value, meaning.

Pep ...the word pep (people) has to mean a group of citizens.

We must say....With a people of citizens, we will have another better country.

Lape...words like peace have been politicized...and has lost its value, must also always be used with its definition.

Appendix C:

Participant Lists for Civic Education and Fundraising Training

List of Radio Stations Present at Civic Education and Fundraising Trainings

Séminaire Xaragua

	Radio	Participants CE	Participants FR
		17 au 21 mars	10 au 12 avril
1	Flambeau 2000	3	2
2	St Michel	3	2
3	Tete-a-tete	3	2
4	Nèg Kenscoff	3	1
5	Cerca Cavajal	3	2
6	Radio Kanpech	3	2
7	Kalalou	3	2
8	Men Kontre	1	2
9	Echo (Pilat) Pour Fundraising		2
	Total	22	17

Séminaire au Jacmel

	Radio	Participants CE	Participants FR
		17 au 21 février	27 au 29 mars
1	Radyo Vwa Pèp Lakay	3	2
2	Echo 2000	3	2
3	Radyo Flambo	3	2
4	Anse a Pitres	3	2
5	Radyo Saka	3	3
6	Klofa Pyè	3	2
7	Radio Zetwal	3	2
8	Belans	3	2
9	La Vallée de Jacmel	3	2
	Total	27	19

Séminaire au Cap

	Radio	Participants CE	Participants FR
		20 au 24 janvier	17 au 21 mars
1	Vwa PeP LaVPL	1	2
2	ECHO	3	
3	Radyo Peyizan Mont Oganize	2	2
4	GAMMA	3	2
5	Vwa Peyizan Milo	2	2
6	Radyo Kominotè Nòdès	3	2
7	Horizon	3	2
8	Fantastik	3	2
9	Vwa Liberasyon Pèp La	3	2
10	Flanbo Gros Morne	2	2
	Total	25	18

Séminaire aux Cayes

	Radios	Participants CE	Participants FR
		2 au 6 avril	23 au 25 avril
1	Louvri Je	3	
2	Dame Marie	3	
3	Rebelle	3	
4	Pipirite	3	
5	Zantray	3	
6	Abricots	3	
7	Experience	3	
8	Vwa Peyizan Sid	3	
	Total	24	

List of Individuals Present at Civic Education and Fundraising Trainings

FUNDRAISING MANAGEMENT TRAINING CAP-HAITIEN MARCH 13-15TH, 2003		
NAMES		RADIOS
Jean	Frantzou	Vwa Pep La (VPL)
Gesner	Blémur	Vwa Pep La (VPL)
Rosano	Réveil	Echo - Pilate
Ludes	Victor	Echo - Pilate
Marqués	Aristil	Radyo Peyizan MtOrganizé
Manius	Antoine	Radyo Peyizan MtOrganizé
Claude Henri	Renette	Radio Gamma
Judson	Michel	Radio Gamma
Annot	Pierre Louis	Vwa Peyizan Milo
Elicia	Milfort	Vwa Peyizan Milo
Jocelyn	Etienne	Radyo Kominotè Nodès
Louinor	Joseph	Radyo Kominotè Nodès
Pierre	Antoine	Horizon
Rener	Lhérison	Horizon
Chérélus	Rosemond	Fantastik
Appolon	Roudy	Fantastik
Ronald	Mondesir	Vwa Liberasyon Pep La
Ernst	Célestin	Vwa Liberasyon Pep La

CIVIC EDUCATION TRAINING APRIL 2-6TH, 2003 LES CAYES		
NAMES		RADIOS
Adras	Paul Arthur	Radio Expérience Arniquet
Jeudy	Marie Marthe	Radio Expérience Arniquet
Edmond	Alcé	Radio Expérience Arniquet
Alabré	Ernst	Radio Pipirite
Barthélemy	Romel	Radio Pipirite
St Fleur	Flobert	Radio Pipirite
Orelien	Joachim	Radio Rebel
Reder	Delijean	Radio Rebel
Olson	Donas	Radio Rebel
Hubert Mann	Joachim	Radio Louvri Je
Edner	Lovandal	Radio Louvri Je
Vladimir	Yao	Radio Louvri Je
Azer	Eliacin	Zantray
St Fleur	Bernadette	Zantray
Antoine	Joubert	Zantray

Toussaint	Kechner	Abricot
Misso	Emile	Abricot
Jean Panel	Jeune	Abricot
Theles	Polyné	Vwa Peyizan Sid
Jacques	Henry Naissant	Vwa Peyizan Sid
Pierre	Marie Pascale	Vwa Peyizan Sid

CIVIC EDUCATION JACMEL FEBRUARY 16-21ST, 2003		
NAMES		RADIOS
Osny	Agénor	Radyo Vwa Pèp Lakay
Nesène	Boisvert	Radyo Vwa Pèp Lakay
Jeudilien	Thelus	Radyo Vwa Pèp Lakay
Louis	Francisk	Echo 2000
Arbouin	Alezi	Echo 2000
Guirlaine	Ducette	Echo 2000
Bélisaire	Maricie	Radyo Flambo
Jean Gervais	Cyprien	Radyo Flambo
Oriol	Felix	Radyo Flambo
André	Beauvais	Anse a Pitres
Elvins	Isidor	Anse a Pitres
Sonnette	Joseph	Anse a Pitres
Chéry	Fedner	Radyo Saka
Claudy	Milord	Radyo Saka
Marc	Yacinthe	Radyo Saka
Benoit	Batichon	Klofa Pyè
Luc	Saintilus	Klofa Pyè
Elsie	Pascal	Klofa Pyè
Ludson	Lafontant	Radio Zetwal
Lionel	Etienne	Radio Zetwal
Cadet	Dorelian	Radio Zetwal
Ivrance	Joseph	La Valle de Jacmel
Bejin Jean	Sétame	La Valle de Jacmel
Bernadette	Boursiquot	La Valle de Jacmel

FUNDRAISING TRAINING CAYES APRIL 23-25TH, 2003		
NAMES	Prénom & Nom	
Pierre Joseph	Germain	REA
Chateau	Germain	REA
Alabré	Ernst	PIPIRITE
Romel	Bartheliemy	PIPIRITE
Amelien	Joachin	REBEL
Oldson	Donas	REBEL
Hubert Man	Joachin	LOUVRI JE
Ives	St Germain	LOUVRI JE
Azer	Eliacin	ZANTRAY
Joubert	Antoine	ZANTRAY
Sansoir	Boyer	DAME MARIE
Jean Claudel	Dardignac	DAME MARIE
Gesforges	Firoster	RADYO KAYIMIT

FUNDRAISING TRAINING MARCH 27-29 MARCH, 2003 JACMEL		
NAMES		RADIOS
Desruisseaux	Gertrude	Radyo Vwa Pèp Lakay
Ordéus	Robert	Radyo Vwa Pèp Lakay
Cadet	Jean Alcy	Echo 2000
Fontin	Ives Marie	Echo 2000
Robasson	Patrick	Anse a Pitres
Alberta	Sanon	Anse a Pitres
Chéry	Ducarmel	Radyo Saka
Normil	Gaston	Radyo Saka
Batichon	Benoit	Klofa Pyè
Délice	Dieudonné	Klofa Pyè
Ludson	Lafontant	Radio Zetwal
Victor Dorélian	Cadet	Radio Zetwal

CIVIC EDUCATION TRAINING - XARAGUA MARCH 17 - 21ST, 2003		
Ilionais	Desamour	Flambeau 2000
Duchene	Felix	Flambeau 2000
Albanais	Deslien	Flambeau 2000
Jean	Luc	Inite
Ifanes	Guerrier	Inite
Morris	Rosmond	Inite
Aldorphe	Marc Antoine	Teteatete
James	Joseph	Teteatete
Fils Vilsaint	Kedner	Teteatete
Joseph	José	Neg Kenscoff
Marie Nicole	Areus	Neg Kenscoff
Jacques	Souverain	Neg Kenscoff
Louisana	Louis	Cerca Cavajal
Ernande	Augustin	Cerca Cavajal
Nazaire	Jean Robert	Kanpech
Joseph	Brunet	Kanpech
Guito	Paul-André	Kanpech

FUNDRAISING TRAINING XARAGUA APRIL 9-11TH, 2003		
NAMES		RADIOS
Desamours	Ilionais	Flambeau 2000
Lusius	Chercy	Flambeau 2000
Jean	Luc	Inite
Roland	Fleurisma	Inite
Marc Antoine	Aldorphe	Teteatete
James	Joseph	Teteatete
Joseph	Sony	Neg Kenscoff
Joseph	Jose	Neg Kenscoff
Belzir	Duval	Cerca Cavajal
Ernande	Augustin	Cerca Cavajal
Desir	Exael	Kanpech
Paul Andre	Guiteau	Kanpech
Wilder	Toussaint	Kalalou
Chelet	Jn Baptiste	Kalalou
Rossano	Reveil	Echo Pilate
Nimrod	Sainvil	Echo Pilate

CIVIC EDUCATION TRAINING CAP-HAITIEN JANAUARY 20-24TH, 2003		
NAMES		RADIOS
Gesner	Blémur	Vwa Pep La (VPL)
Rosano	Réveil	Echo - Pilate
Ludes	Victor	Echo - Pilate
Fremond	Sainturel	Echo - Pilate
Marqués	Aristil	Radyo Peyizan MtOrganizé
Wilson	Antoine	Radyo Peyizan MtOrganizé
Philome	Metellus	Radio Gamma
Rezilien	Tassy	Radio Gamma
Judson	Michel	Radio Gamma
Gustave	Bresil	Vwa Peyizan Milo
Jacquelin	Dalusma	Vwa Peyizan Milo
Isaac	Pierre	Radyo Kominotè Nodès
Damelo	Severe	Radyo Kominotè Nodès
Louinor	Mondesir	Radyo Kominotè Nodès
Innocent	Victor	Horizon
Roger	Audige	Horizon
Jordany	Victor	Horizon
Maxi	Mc Altiery	Fantastik
Job	Jean-Louis	Fantastik
Antoine	St-Hilaire	Fantastik
Abellard	Johnson	Vwa Liberasyon Pep La
Leroy	Célestin	Vwa Liberasyon Pep La
Norday	Mondesir	Vwa Liberasyon Pep La
Benoit	Cilencieux	Flambo
Lukene	Cesar	Flambo

Appendix D:

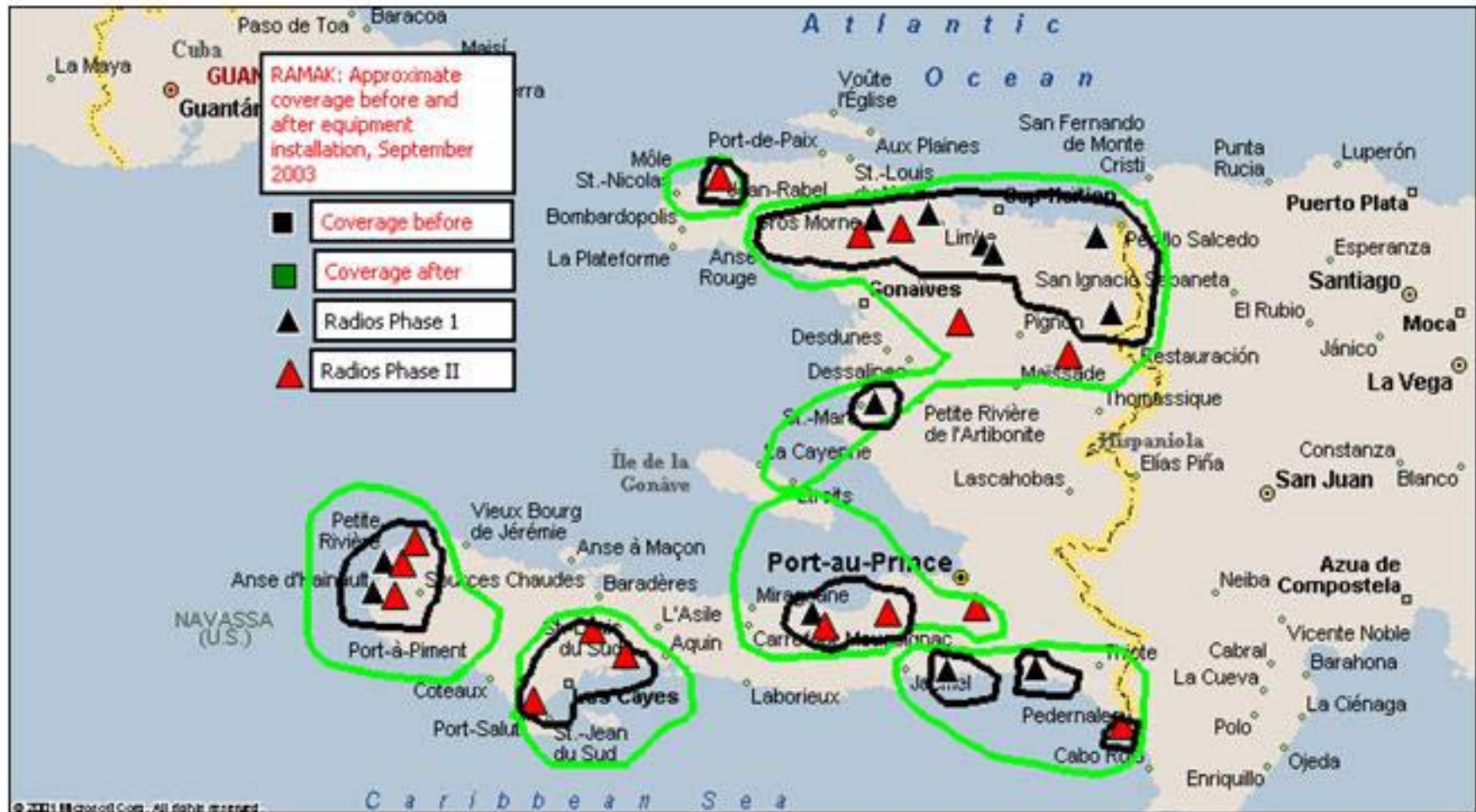
Espas Lib Schedule/Summary

Espas Lib Schedule/Summary				
#	Date	Topics	Speakers	Location
1	July 31 st , 2002	« La liberté de la presse et l'indépendance des médias sont-elles menacées en Haïti ? »	Renand Pierre, Liliane Pierre Paul, Hérold Jean François	Ritz Kinam à Pétion ville
2	Tuesday, August 27th, 2002	« La couverture du discours extrémiste par la presse: Rôle et responsabilité du journaliste »	M. Laennec Hurbon, sociologue, M. Eric Bosc, M. Pierre Manigat Jr.	Ritz Kinam à Pétion-ville
3	Monday, September 30 2002	« Les relations Presse Police : comment faire pour travailler ensemble en harmonie ? »	Harvel Jean-Baptiste, Jean Ronald Mercy, Jean Dady Siméon, Guyler C. Delva, Joël Joseph, Goudou Jean Numa	Ritz Kinam à Pétion-ville
4	Tuesday October 23rd	« Le travail du journaliste dans la couverture des élections en Haïti et en Floride »	Yves Colon, Marckly Joseph, Jacques Pierre-Louis, Marie Laurence Jocelyn Lassègue,	Plaza Hotel Salle Thérèse #1
5	Tuesday, November 26 th , 2002	« Informer oui, mais à quel prix ou l'insécurité du travail des journalistes »	Ady Jean Gardy, Yolette Migual, Anne Marie Issa	Plaza Hotel Salle Toussaint
6	Wednesday, February 26 th , 2003	« Journaliste, participation citoyenne et Activisme politique »	Monsieur Vario Sérant, Lemoine Bonneau, Valery Numa, Guyler C. Delva,	Ritz Kinam à Pétion –Ville
7	Thursday, March 27 th , 2003	« Les Garanties Constitutionnelles suffisent-elles pour rendre effective la liberté de la presse ? »	Dr Georges Michel, M. Marvel Dandin, Me Renand Hédouville, M. Adyjeangardy	l'Hôtel le Plaza
8	Tuesday, April 29th 2003	« Indépendance et Neutralité des Médias Privés et Publics »	Mario Dupuy, Pierre Manigat Jr, Wilbien Belbrun, Louis Marie Achille	Plaza Hôtel Salle Toussaint Louverture
9	Wednesday, May 28th , 2003	« Comment réussir à faire carrière dans la presse haïtienne? »	Fritz Valesco, Raphaël Féquière, Clarens Fortuné	Plaza Hôtel, Salle Toussaint Louverture
10	Thursday, June 26th, 2003	« Les journalistes peuvent –ils collaborer dans une enquête judiciaire ? »	Anibal Koffy, Raynand Pierre, Sony Bastien et Romney Cajuste.	Hôtel le Plaza, Salle Toussaint Louverture
11	Thursday, July 31st, 2003	« Quelle presse pour Haïti aujourd'hui ? »	Gary Victor, Gracien Jean et Pierre Josué Agénor Cadet	Hôtel le plaza, Salle Toussaint Louverture
12	Thursday, August 28th, 2003	« La presse haïtienne est-elle considérée ou par les politiques comme un instrument pour la conquête et la conservation du pouvoir ? »	Prisca Vilfort, Francis Gratia, et Pierre Buteau	Plaza Hôtel Salle Toussaint Louverture
13	Thursday, September 25 th , 2003	« Quel peut-être le rôle de la presse dans un processus de changement des mentalités et des comportements ? »	Jean Marie H. Pierre, Claude Souffrant, Claude Pierre	Plaza Hotel Salle Thérèse #1

Appendix E:

Map of Community Radio Locations and Change in Broadcast Range

Approximate coverage before and after equipment installation September 2003



Appendix F:

Summary of Equipment Distribution by Station

Summary of Equipment Distribution to Partner Stations

PHASE I

RADIO'S NAME	AMOUNT	EQPMT SUMMARY
VWA PEYIZAN MILOT (VPM)	19,936.48	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
VWA LIBERASYON PEP LA (VLP)	15,292.36	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
BELANS (RKB)	11,656.91	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
ECHO 2000	7,908.60	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
SAKA	8,508.60	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
DAME MARIE	11,929.00	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
TETE A TETE	10,207.88	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
GAMMA	9,370.32	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
HORIZON	11,890.70	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
VWA PEYIZAN MONTOGANIZE (RVPM)	12,148.32	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
FANTASTIC	7,203.00	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
FLANBO	10,229.88	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
REBELLE	12,298.76	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
Phase I Total	148,580.81	

PHASE II

RADIO'S NAME	AMOUNT	EQPMT SUMMARY
KOMINOTE NODES (RKNE)	10,049.26	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
EKO PILATE	15,317.98	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
ANSE A PITRES	9,730.88	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
CERCA CAVAJAL	12,916.70	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
EXPERIENCE	10,246.88	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
FLAMBEAU 2000	10,987.04	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
FLAMBEAU	11,243.70	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
KALALOU	9,775.26	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
KANPECH	12,887.70	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
KAYIMIT	8,704.04	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
LOUVRI JE	12,650.98	Studio, Transmission, Electricity

MEN KONTRE	8,235.88	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
NEG KENSCOFF	10,739.38	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
ZETWAL	10,260.20	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
ZANTRAY	14,128.36	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
VPS	16,339.38	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
ABRIKO	10,893.88	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
RDV	12,012.26	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
PIPIRITTE	9,544.04	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
LAKAY	11,127.26	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
INITE	12,970.32	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
KLOFA PYE	9,647.70	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
VWA PEP LA (PLAISANCE	11,526.26	Studio, Transmission, Electricity
Phase II Total	261,935.34	

Appendix G:

Le Nouvelliste RAMAK Coverage

Le Nouvelliste

No. 36770
Du vendredi 19
au dimanche 21 septembre 2003

nt.: 100 Gdes le mais

Le plus ancien quotidien d'Haïti

USAID / RAMAK

L'éducation civique au bout des ondes

L'organisation RAMAK (Rasambliman Medya pou Aksyon Kominote) a lancé depuis le lundi 15 septembre 2003 sur les ondes de radios tant à la capitale que dans les villes de provinces un feuilleton radiophonique d'éducation civique en 12 épisodes intitulé « Kadejak nan Ans Mari ». Six stations (Radio Ibo, Radio Guinen, Radio Caraïbes, Radio Lumière, Radio Galaxie) de Port-au-Prince ont commencé à diffuser les séries du feuilleton qui occuperont les ondes durant trois (3) mois.

A travers ce projet financé par l'USAID (agence américaine pour le développement international), le RAMAK cherche à encourager les citoyens à exercer quotidiennement leurs droits et devoirs, tels que reconnus et prescrits par la Constitution haïtienne.

Selon le directeur de l'USAID, M. David Adams, « Il faut plus que des connaissances pour créer une société libre. Il faut pouvoir mettre en pratique quotidiennement les principes sur lesquels se fonde une société démocratique. Cette initiative aidera, à la fois, à acquérir des connaissances et à encourager la participation au programme ».

Le feuilleton écrit par Gary Victor aborde la question des droits civiques par le biais de l'histoire d'une jeune fille du peuple, Mesya, violée par le fils d'un grandon, Makso Morival. Gary Victor indique que cette histoire permet de rentrer dans la problématique de la justice haïtienne, pierre angulaire de la question des droits civiques.

Tous les thèmes de la série sont traités en fonction du chemin que prend cette jeune fille pour trouver justice. Sont touchés, le rôle de la police, le rôle de la justice, la transparence, la société civile, la corruption, les droits et la responsabilité, la décentralisation, la gouvernance, les élections libres et honnêtes, le rôle des partis politiques, la solidarité et l'action civique. Chacun de ces thèmes est abordé dans l'une des 12 épisodes du feuilleton.

L'histoire commence devant un poste de police où deux femmes se présentent l'une montrant des marques de coups au visage et l'autre du sang sur la robe. Toute l'histoire se résume à la quête de justice de Mesya dont les droits ont été violés. Elle devra braver tous les préjugés, surmonter des difficultés pour retrouver sa dignité perdue.

En mettant en scène des personnages ordinaires et familiers et une histoire « courante », Gary Victor pense que le message touchera la grande majorité de la population. A côté des radios de la capitale, un nombre considérable de radios communautaires sont impliquées dans la diffusion du feuilleton à un rythme très soutenu ce qui assure une couverture nationale aux messages contenus dans le feuilleton.

Pour l'auteur de l'histoire, la question d'éducation civique est un thème très important vu que tout le problème d'Haïti se résume à une question d'intégration individuelle du citoyen. « Si le citoyen est généralement l'homme de la cité, en Haïti il est l'homme de sa chambre et de son salon », a affirmé M. Victor.

« Kadejak nan Ans Mari » est en quelque sorte un produit collectif puisqu'il découle d'une collaboration interdisciplinaire. Des juristes, des sociologues sont intervenus dans ce projet. Edy Jean-Claude, spécialiste en éducation civique et Colette Lespinasse, spécialiste en communication ont notamment collaboré à la réalisation de ce feuilleton.

La plupart des acteurs ont été recrutés au Petit conservatoire de Daniel Marcelin. On retrouve Nathalie Pierre, Florence Rézeau et Ricardo Lefrère respectivement dans les rôles de Mesya, Alin et Bwapiwo. L'histoire est racontée par Marie-Ange Saint-Fleur.

Ce projet qui a débuté en septembre 2001, rentre dans le cadre du programme d'aide aux médias et à l'éducation civique de l'USAID. Il porte sur une somme de 3,5 millions. Dans un premier temps, il devait consister en la diffusion de spots civiques, mais après des réunions les personnes associées au projet ont convenu qu'un feuilleton est plus adéquat pour faire passer les messages.

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Le Nouvelliste

L'Actualité en Question

La salle Ste Thérèse de l'hôtel Le Plaza, au Champ de Mars, a craqué tant par le nombre de participants à la conférence/débats mensuelle du RAMAK que par la qualité des interventions.

Georges Michel, Marvel Dandin, Renan Hédouville et Adyjeangardy ont débattu du thème: «Les garanties constitutionnelles suffisent-elles pour rendre effective la liberté de la presse?» Un journaliste/historien et ancien constituant, un journaliste/directeur de média, un journaliste/militant des droits de l'homme, un journaliste/président d'une fédération d'associations de défense de la corporation, des panélistes - choisis en fonction de leur expérience, de leur compétence et en fonction de la spécificité du thème retenu - qui ont largement comblé les attentes d'un public large, diversifié et surtout sensibilisé et éclairé.

Comment cette presse dotée de ces personnes ressources ne peut-elle pas se hisser à la dimension de ses rêves, générer, en son sein, les moyens de défense de la profession et donner une dimension nationale à sa mission? Ne peut-on pas espérer qu'à partir de ces débats, ces échanges fructueux entre confrères se dégage la voie d'une certaine cohésion entre les diverses associations, les diverses membres de la corporation?

Et si l'élaboration d'un code de déontologie, d'un code d'éthique partait d'un bon naturel des journalistes à partir de leur faible moyen et de leur volonté d'assurer les fondements de la corporation!

Est-ce un rêve trop ambitieux après tant d'années de lutte, tant de sang versé, tant de vies perdues pour la cause de la liberté de presse en Haïti?