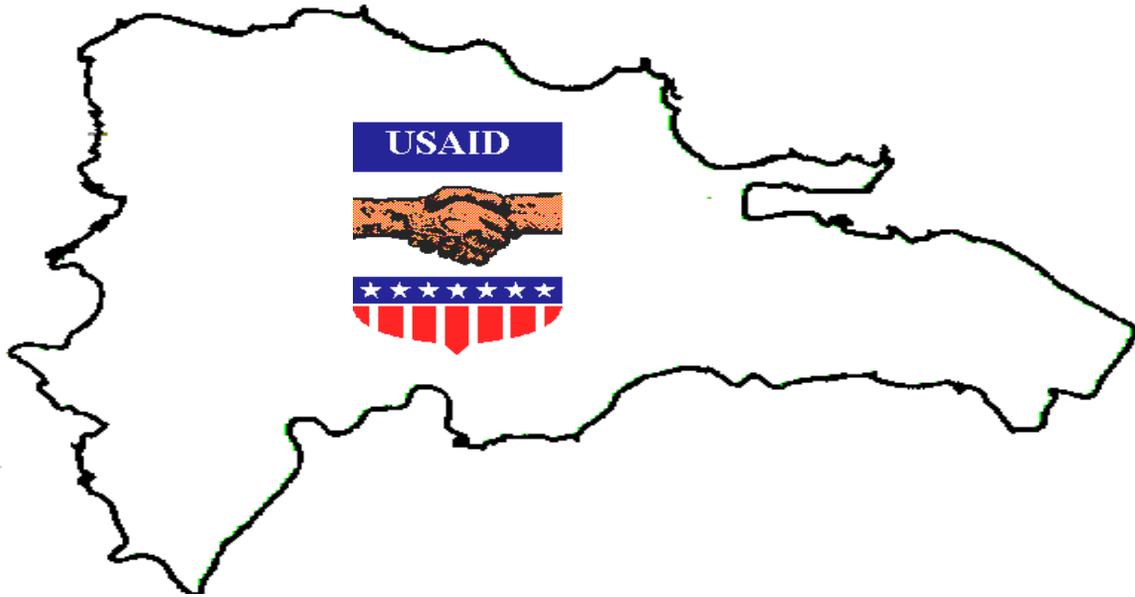


# **USAID/ Dominican Republic**

## **Results Review and Resource Request**

### **FY 2001**



**March 22, 1999**

The attached Results information is from the FY 2001 Results Review and Resource Request (R4) for the Dominican Republic and was assembled and analyzed by USAID/Dominican Republic.

The R4 is a "Pre-Decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results reviews. Additional information on the attached can be obtained from Ted Gehr, USAID/Dominican Republic, Program Development Office.

Related document information can be obtained from:  
USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse  
1611 N. Kent St., Suite 200  
Arlington, VA. 22209-2111  
Telephone: 703-351-4006 Ext. 106  
Email: [docorder@dec.cdie.org](mailto:docorder@dec.cdie.org)  
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

## **Please Note:**

The attached FY 2001 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

Related document information can be obtained from:

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*Released on or after Oct. 1, 2001*

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**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

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**TO:** MARK SCHNEIDER, AA/LAC  
**FROM:** EDWARD L. KADUNC, USAID/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
**SUBJECT:** FY 2001 RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)  
**DATE:** MARCH 29, 1999

Per guidance from USAID/PPC for the FY 2001 R4 cycle (State 236829) and LAC Bureau supplemental guidance (LAC/SPM e-mail dated 1/15/99), this cover memo identifies management issues needing specific USAID/W action, in addition to changes made to the performance monitoring plan. The memo is divided into the following sections: 1) impact of Hurricane Georges on USAID/Dominican Republic's strategic plan; 2) proposed adjustments to the strategic plan; and 3) adjustments made to the Performance Monitoring Plan. In late April, USAID/Dominican Republic will submit an expanded memorandum to the LAC Bureau with a more complete discussion of the proposed changes to the Mission strategic plan.

### **Impact of Hurricane Georges on Strategic Plan**

Hurricane Georges hit the Dominican Republic hard. The official death toll stands at 239. Total costs of damages are estimated at close to \$2 billion, or 12% of the country's GDP. The hurricane's destruction covered more than 70% of the country and affected over half of the population. Agriculture, an important employment provider representing 16% of GDP, sustained great damage from winds that uprooted trees and plants and destroyed infrastructure, and from rains that caused rivers to overflow and fields to flood. One-third of all cultivated land was affected, with total damages including livestock and fisheries estimated at over \$500 million. Over 170,000 houses were damaged or destroyed. Electrical transmission and distribution networks suffered \$46 million in damages. An estimated \$17 million was spent on attending emergency medical needs.

While USAID and its partners did all that they could to respond to the needs of those Dominicans suffering from hurricane damage, implementation of the Mission's strategic plan has suffered. As practically the entire Mission focused on hurricane relief and reconstruction efforts over the last quarter of 1998, and as many key staff continue to do so, normal activities were put on the back burner.

On the positive side, although the concentration on Hurricane Georges related relief efforts negatively affected most project activity, it facilitated the establishment of public and private partnerships that otherwise would not have occurred. Various organizations came together to provide relief assistance, establishing a number of formal and informal mechanisms to respond to the needs of affected communities. For example, local nongovernmental organizations that normally provide HIV/AIDS prevention services delivered OFDA-funded roofing materials and water tanks under the coordination of an

U.S. contractor that works in the health area, closely collaborating with the Dominican Red Cross, Civil Defense, and the government's emergency feeding program. USAID's reproductive health contractor worked with local family planning NGOs to distribute emergency food rations, shelter materials, and basic medical supplies.

The hurricane's impact on the Dominican health sector is significant, particularly concerning child health. Housing, water and sanitation facilities, crops, schools and health facilities were all damaged, negatively affecting child health and nutrition for years to come. Additionally, conditions were created for dengue and malaria epidemics, such as were experienced after the last major hurricane hit the Dominican Republic in 1979. Malaria cases after the hurricane have already doubled 1997 levels, from 180 to 300. Food prices soared following Hurricane Georges, putting double stress on poor people, many of whom lost their employment due to the hurricane. According to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), 55% of the rural population did not have access to adequate water supplies and over 70% did not have access to adequate sanitation facilities, **before the hurricane**. Hundreds of community water systems were destroyed or damaged by the storm. Prevalence of diarrhea and acute respiratory diseases, the two greatest causes of childhood mortality, has increased.

USAID and other international donors responded with emergency food assistance, housing, potable water, reconstruction of damaged water systems and latrines, and increased primary health services delivery – almost all provided through NGOs. A major behavior change initiative to reduce the effects of dengue and malaria epidemics, and support for improved epidemiological and nutritional surveillance, was also provided through PAHO. The need, however, far outweighs the funds available. For example, the head of the Ministry of Health's sanitation program reported receiving requests for 600,000 latrines, which alone would cost over \$12 million not including water systems. Both Dominican government and private sector resources that would contribute to the achievement of normal activities under USAID's health strategic objective have been diverted to address hurricane-related needs. Funds programmed by the Ministry of Health to purchase contraceptives were instead used to buy emergency medical supplies. Moreover, USAID's NGO partners report that contraceptive sales have dropped since the hurricane as the Dominicans' reduced purchasing power requires them to divert their scarce resources to more immediate needs.

Hurricane Georges also seriously affected progress in achieving USAID's environment and energy strategic objective. In the area of soil conservation, farmers in the path of the hurricane and NGOs participating in the program were forced to divert their attention and resources to relief and reconstruction efforts, particularly land rehabilitation and irrigation system repair. The hurricane did have the positive effect of highlighting the need for reforestation and soil conservation to help prevent the high sediment loads that compounded the catastrophic flooding and landslides.

The effects of the hurricane on renewable energy were mixed. Placement of new systems was interrupted in affected areas as people focused their resources on recovery efforts. On the other hand, existing renewable energy systems proved to be very resilient to the high winds and flooding. In many communities, the only power came from renewable

energy as the traditional grids were damaged. Consequently, demand for renewable energy systems is expected to increase, especially in meeting energy requirements for local human needs such as water pumping and purification, medicine and seed storage, and telecommunications, all of which require local energy services.

Finally, the hurricane affected USAID's economic policy dialogue special objective. Immediately after the hurricane wiped out a large portion of the country's staple food crops, prices for these essential items soared. For example, the price of plantains, which are perhaps the most common food staple purchased by the poorest Dominicans, increased from US\$0.03 to US\$0.44 per plantain. The U.S. Embassy Country Team, led by the Chargé, used the opportunity to call for the lifting of food import restrictions so that the poorest half of the Dominicans could afford to eat, which the Dominican government eventually agreed to on a limited basis. While the protectionist forces within the country remain powerful, the hurricane served to demonstrate the benefits of open markets in providing essential food items at affordable prices. USAID will continue to advocate for open markets and other economic policy reforms that alleviate poverty and increase competitiveness.

### **Adjustments to Strategic Plan**

USAID will submit a Hurricane Georges Reconstruction Special Objective for LAC/Bureau approval in April. USAID/Dominican Republic proposes the following additional revisions in its management contract with USAID/W. A key assumption to these proposed revisions is receipt of the \$29 million in emergency supplemental funds for Hurricane Georges recovery and reconstruction.

#### **SO 2: Increased Use of Effective Preventive Health Care Services and Practices**

**Action Requested:** That you approve the revision of USAID's health strategic objective: 1) substituting the word "preventive" with "and sustainable", and 2) revising IR 2.4 from "Improved Access and Management of Potable Water and Sanitation Systems" to "Improved Access to Child Survival Services", thereby designating the Dominican Republic as a child survival emphasis country.

In the health area, the Mission proposes to change its strategic objective to: *Increased Use of Effective and Sustainable Health Care Practices and Services* (see proposed revised framework in Annex 2 of R4). This change reflects USAID's increasingly important role in the health reform process, which entails more than just increasing "preventive" health care services and practices as the current SO indicates.

The other significant change to the management contract, and which the Mission seeks USAID/W approval, is to expand Intermediate Result 2.4 from improved access and management of potable water and sanitation systems to *Improved Access to Child Survival Services*. Under this IR, USAID would continue improving access to and management of potable water and sanitation systems, and also improve immunization

coverage, as well as introduce community based Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) in partnership with NGOs.

In 1997, the Dominican Republic had an infant mortality rate (IMR) of 46 per thousand live births and an under-five mortality rate of 63 deaths per thousand live births according to the 1998 LAC Databook. In the LAC region, only Haiti, Guyana, Guatemala and Bolivia exceeded the Dominican IMR. The national infant mortality rates in the Dominican Republic are complicated by great variation among regions and social status. According to the 1996 Demographic and Health Survey, the IMR of children born to mothers without any education was 120, as opposed to 22 for mothers with post secondary education. Regional variation was from 92 in the southwest to eight in Santo Domingo. Based on these data, the status of child survival in the Dominican Republic can be described as ranging from serious to alarming.

Several surveys have documented a steady decline in the national IMR over the past forty years from approximately 100 in 1960 to 47 in 1996. The rate of decline, however, has been reduced in recent years. Without more attention, it is unlikely that the Dominican Republic will achieve its ambitious goal of an IMR of 25 by 2002.

Risks to child health in the Dominican Republic are a function of many complex variables, including access to quality primary health services, social and economic status of the family, educational status, nutritional status, access to potable water and sanitation, birth spacing, immunization status, and others. Most of these variables may be affected, to a greater or lesser degree, by child survival interventions. Limited, specific child survival activities would reduce childhood mortality, and have a synergistic effect on USAID's ability to achieve its proposed strategic objective of increased use of effective and sustainable health care practices and services.

Another issue being explored by USAID concerns the current transition from direct support of reproductive health NGOs to support for the Dominican government's Provincial Health Directorates. As part of the strategy review, USAID is analyzing the impact of USAID withdrawal from national level support for reproductive health, and its impact on service provision to key underserved populations through USAID-funded NGO programs.

#### SO 1: Institutions that Contribute to Increased Opportunities for Poor Dominicans

**Action Requested:** That you approve the continuation of a revised sustainable economic growth strategic objective that would replace Special Objective 1: *Better Systems and Information for GODR Economic Decision-making Established*.

USAID's SO 1: *Strengthening Institutions that Contribute to Increased Opportunities for Poor Dominicans* ended in 1998. According to the Mission Strategic Plan, this SO was to continue as a Special Objective to establish better systems and information for GODR economic decision-making. The strategic plan also calls for the termination of SO 4: *Increased National Capacity to Produce Environmentally Sound Energy* at the end

of FY 1999. USAID/Dominican Republic proposes revising its economic growth special objective to become a strategic objective tentatively entitled: *More Sustainable and Broad-based Economic Growth*. This strategic objective includes three key intermediate results: Increased Competitiveness; Expanded Access to Economic Opportunity for the Rural and Urban Poor; and More Sustainable and Equitable Energy and Natural Resource Management. The Dominican Republic presents a remarkable opportunity for policy dialogue, leveraging of resources and assistance over a relatively short period during which new institutions are taking shape and the rules by which they operate are being defined.

*Increased Competitiveness.* This intermediate result would continue USAID's ongoing efforts to facilitate a broad-based dialogue among government officials, the private sector, and civil society on those reforms necessary to contribute to developing a competitiveness strategy for the Dominican Republic. Illustrative approaches include: 1) continue to promote competitiveness best practices through studies, technical assistance, training and seminars for key GODR officials, legislators, private sector leaders and the media; 2) conduct the implementation phase of an investor's roadmap to eliminate bureaucratic barriers to investment; 3) support the completion and ratification of the Central American Common Market and Caribbean Community trade agreements, and the country's preparation for the FTAA and full compliance under the WTO agreement; 4) promote and support the privatization of inefficient state-owned enterprises; and 5) strengthen intellectual property rights.

*Expanded Access to Economic Opportunity for the Rural and Urban Poor.* USAID will continue to increase opportunities for the rural and urban poor through a variety of approaches. The Center for Small and Micro Enterprise Support (CAMPE) will continue to provide training in business practices through a USAID grant. CAMPE also will work to improve the legal and regulatory environments so that they are more supportive of microenterprises, and small and medium businesses. USAID will also increase access to appropriate technologies, particularly in the area of renewable energy. Illustrative approaches include: 1) support policy reforms to protect and promote the growth and sustainability of micro, small and medium enterprises; 2) support the adoption of a new pension and social security law; 3) promote education policy reform; 4) advocate for the decentralization of public services; and 5) demonstrate the commercial feasibility of distributed renewable energy systems such as solar photovoltaics, windpower, and microscale hydropower as means of providing electricity in rural areas without subsidies.

*More Sustainable and Equitable Energy and Natural Resource Management.* This intermediate result will follow on the significant progress made through USAID's SO 4, *increase the national capacity to produce environmentally sound energy*, which is scheduled to end in September. This is an historic opportunity in the Dominican Republic to assist in establishing a framework for environmental regulation and management while the Dominican government is privatizing the electric power sector and creating a Ministry of Natural Resources. In addition, Hurricane Georges has demonstrated the durability and practicality of renewable energy systems, resulting in increased interest in obtaining them on a commercial basis. Finally, USAID is

encouraged by the strong interest of local bankers and the Dominican private sector in participating in the newly authorized Development Credit Authority (DCA) initiative to provide electricity to the rural sector.

USAID-initiated policy dialogue and technical assistance, including travel to Chile by key government personnel to see the benefits of a privatized energy system and the financing of environmental audits, have paid off as the Dominican government moves to restructure its electricity sector. The new institutions that will regulate and operate electricity production and distribution in the future will take shape over the next several years. It is critically important for Dominican economic and social development to properly define this new institutional structure. USAID now has a special opportunity to contribute to the policy dialogue as fundamental decisions are being made. In particular, USAID can build on a decade and a half of successful experiences with privatizing power sectors and developing community based and environmentally sound approaches to meet energy needs. The newly established Dominican electricity regulatory agency is already taking steps to enter into an institution building partnership with the Florida Public Service Commission under the sponsorship of USAID's Global Energy Office through the U.S. Electricity Association's Partnership Program. An electrical utility partnership is also under consideration. These partnerships will lead to more efficient electrical energy management and facilitate investment by U.S. companies.

At the same time, new environmental institutions are emerging related to economically and environmentally sustainable approaches to energy production as well as broader natural resource management. Illustrative approaches include assistance in establishing a national environmental law, an emerging national environmental protection agency, and a national environmental plan. These will affect energy production strategies by regulating their environmental performance, including the establishment of strategies for watershed protection in areas where hydroelectric power is produced. The proposed SO will significantly contribute to more sustainable, competitive and equitable growth by strengthening the institutional infrastructure for energy and natural resource management in the Dominican Republic. It will also help to control siltation in watersheds to reduce flooding of the type that occurred during Hurricane Georges.

USAID/Dominican Republic and its partners have established a unique record over more than a decade in demonstrating the commercial feasibility of distributed renewable energy systems such as solar photovoltaics, windpower, and microscale hydropower as means of providing electricity in rural areas without subsidies. As a result, private investors are now funding such facilities in the Dominican Republic and in other countries, especially in Central America. The destruction of Hurricane Georges, however, has set back USAID's efforts to establish a sustainable local institution that can provide unsubsidized loans for renewable energy systems. Currently, potential investors are using their resources for more immediate hurricane reconstruction purposes. The benefits of renewable energy demonstrated during the hurricane, however, has led to increased interest in obtaining these systems.

USAID's experience in commercially viable renewable energy shows that the Dominican Republic – with its high rural energy demand and ability to pay, its active and capable NGO community, and its relative attractiveness to private investors – is a remarkably useful test-bed for innovative energy technology applications and institutional approaches. Consequently, the Dominican Republic is likely to be the first country to receive financial support under USAID's recently approved DCA program, which guarantees commercial loans. Current local commitments should result in the expansion of domestic photovoltaic panels to 5,000 homes. An important workshop is scheduled in April with local financial institutions to explore the possibility of additional private investments in energy and environment using the DCA mechanism. This proposed SO will contribute to the success of the DCA program in the Dominican Republic.

### **Adjustments to Performance Monitoring Plan**

SO 2: For next year's R4, the indicator for IR 2.1, "number of delivery points offering STI/HIV/AIDS services", will be replaced with "Target population receiving HIV/AIDS/STD services" with a target for 1999 of 410,000, an increase of 258,445 people from 1998. Based on approval of proposed revisions to this strategic objective, indicators to measure progress for IR 2.3 (health reform) and IR 2.4 (child survival) will likely be modified.

SO 3: For the IR 3.2 indicator "Citizens active in NGOs and/or community groups," a proxy indicator will be used up to 2002, when the next DEMOS survey will be conducted. For the IR 3.3 indicator "Public participation in elections as pollwatchers," the number of poll monitoring volunteers planned for the years 2000 and 2002 have been changed to 4,000 and 6,000 respectively based on lessons learned and recommendations made from external assessments of the 1996 Presidential election and 1998 Congressional and municipal elections.

SO 4: The 1999 planned target for Indicator 4.2.2, "Number of wind and micro-hydro demonstration systems installed in the country as a result of USAID funding", was increased from 30 to 60 given the larger than expected demand in 1998.

## ACRONYMS

CAMPE	Small and Micro Enterprise Support Center
CDE	Dominican Energy Corporation
DCA	Development Credit Authority
DI	Democratic Initiatives
EHP	Environmental Health Project
EU	European Union
FTAA	Free Trade Area of the Americas
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GODR	Government of the Dominican Republic
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
MOH	Ministry of Health
MPP	Mission Performance Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OFDA	Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance
PAHO	Pan-American Health Organization
PC	Citizen Participation
PLD	Dominican Liberation Party (government)
PRD	Dominican Revolutionary Party (opposition, controls Congress)
PRSC	Social Christian Reformist Party (Balaguer's party, government ally)
R4	Results Review and Resource Request
SO	Strategic Objective
SPO	Special Objective
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TCP	Total Community Participation
UNAIDS	United Nations AIDS program
UNFPA	United Nations Family Planning Association
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

## **PART I: OVERVIEW AND FACTORS AFFECTING PROGRAM**

Last year's R4 highlighted a new word that had entered the Dominican lexicon -- *empoderamiento*, or empowerment. The word that best describes the change in the overall development context for 1998, however, is as old as the indigenous Taino who inhabited the island for hundreds of years before the arrival of Columbus. That word is *huracán*. In the Dominican Republic, not only has Hurricane Georges wreaked havoc on the country, but also the current political hurricane that is testing the strength of the nation's fragile democratic institutions. The immediate and most visible impact of Hurricane Georges, which struck the country with ravaging force last September, was the physical devastation resulting in hundreds of dead, over half of the population affected, and damages estimated at close to \$2 billion (12% of GDP) spread out over 70% of the country. The hurricane's impact on the country, however, was more than just the physical destruction. Not only did Hurricane Georges wash away the thin layer of topsoil that covered the hillsides on the western side of the island; it also served to wash away the surface of much of the country's development efforts over the years. Hurricane Georges unmasked the weakness of GODR policies and institutions, and demonstrated the improvements needed to protect the country from further destruction, and where the Dominicans and USAID needed to focus their development efforts.

In the environment and energy areas, high sediment loads compounded the catastrophic flooding and landslides, emphasizing the need for increased reforestation and soil conservation efforts. On the other hand, existing renewable energy systems proved to be very resilient to the high winds and flooding, and in some cases were the only source of power in communities where the traditional grids were damaged. In the health sector, many water systems were destroyed in the wake of the hurricane. Those that were built and maintained with active community participation, however, were quickly rehabilitated, while those systems installed by the government without community participation were only rehabilitated as the government was able and many remain inactive. In the economic policy area, normal restrictions on food imports aggravated the steep price increases and shortages of basic food crops resulting from the hurricane. The U.S. country team led by the Chargé and supported by many high-level visitors and key partners, publicly and privately advocated for the lifting of food import restrictions for those items purchased by the poorest Dominicans. Eventually, the government allowed limited imports of chicken, rice and other staples. Finally, Hurricane Georges put to the test USAID's reengineered way of doing business, forcing the Mission and its partners to truly work as a team to quickly and effectively provide relief. Needless to say, the team rose to the challenge, and continues to do so, working countless hours and weekends developing formal and informal mechanisms with both the public and private sector to respond to the needs of affected communities.

Hurricane Georges is not the only hurricane to pass over the island. Indeed, the current political storm casting a dark cloud over the country could cause more lasting damage than Georges. The ruling party's (PLD) strong reaction to its electoral losses in the Congressional and municipal elections in May 1998 threatens the incipient but growing separation of powers and the independence of those institutions vital to the electoral (Central Electoral Board) and decentralization process (Dominican Municipal League). The most recent political manifestations of problems include: the executive branch's attempt to include term limits for judges under the new Judicial Career Law; the naming of a pro PLD and PRSC General

Accounting Office; the retaliatory move by the dominant party in Congress (PRD) of naming a new Central Electoral Board without consulting the other parties or civil society; and finally, the GODR's surrounding of the Dominican Municipal League headquarters by the police and military prior to the elections of a new Secretary General, leading to the elections of two opposing Municipal League Secretaries General. Fortunately, the judicial sector and civil society continue to be the silver lining around this darkening political cloud, demonstrating growing capacity to reform and institutionalize a State system that has traditionally not responded to the citizens' needs and interests.

## **Strategic Objective Linkages to Mission Performance Plan and Summit Objectives**

### More Participatory, Representative and Better Functioning Democracy

USAID's democracy and governance objective addresses the MPP's top priority national interests of democracy and human rights, and law enforcement. Strengthening democratic institutions assures adherence to the rule of law and respect for human rights. It also contributes to the reduction in criminal activity detrimental to the United States, including drug trafficking and money laundering. Promoting the rule of law also expands opportunities for U.S. commercial interests and protects U.S. citizens in property and investment disputes. Effective government institutions and respect for human rights promote increased economic and social stability, also discouraging migration to the United States. Strengthening democracy, promoting and protecting human rights, invigorating society and community participation, and combating corruption are all Summit of the Americas initiatives that this strategic objective strongly supports.

### Increased Use of Effective Preventive Health Services and Practices

USAID's health strategic objective contributes to the U.S. national interests of health and infectious diseases, as well as population. It is also an important contributor to the strategic goal of economic development. The Dominican Republic is one of the epi-centers for HIV/AIDS infection in the Caribbean. This coupled with the high rate of travel by Dominicans and U.S. tourists between the two countries increases the risk of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases. USAID's health program also contributes to equitable access to basic health services, a key Summit of the America's initiative.

### Increased National Capacity to Produce Environmentally Sound Energy

USAID's environment and energy objective contributes to the U.S. national interests of protecting the environment and economic prosperity. USAID support for commercially viable renewable energy, as well as its policy dialogue on power system restructuring, have opened the economy to increased trade and investment, thereby promoting economic growth and providing opportunities for more investment from the United States. Successful demonstration of the community approach to the provision of basic needs such as water, electricity and sustainable agricultural production has contributed to decentralization and grassroots democratization. USAID's environment and energy objective contributes directly to the Summit of the America's partnerships for sustainable energy use, biodiversity, and pollution prevention.

## Better Systems and Information for Economic Decision Making

USAID's policy reform special objective supports the U.S. national interest of economic prosperity by contributing to the strategic goals of open markets, U.S. exports, and economic growth. Poverty and lack of economic opportunity are the main reasons that large numbers of Dominicans wish to emigrate. Protectionist trade policies are a major factor contributing to increasing food prices, creating even more economic pressure on the 57% of Dominicans who live below the poverty line. USAID's policy reform dialogue supports Summit of the Americas initiatives for free trade and encouraging small and micro enterprises.

## **Most Significant Program Achievements**

### Relationship with Partners

- Prior to holding a highly successful retreat with its implementation partners, a survey was conducted to determine how partners perceived their relationship with USAID. On a scale of one to ten, partners rated the quality of the partnership with USAID a nine.

### More Participatory, Representative and Better Functioning Democracy

- The Supreme Court replaced over two-thirds of all lower-court judges using rigorous written and oral exams, public hearings, background checks and extensive consultations with community groups. As a result, thirty-four percent of the new judges are women.
- Over 11,000 volunteers were recruited to monitor the Congressional and municipal elections, resulting in the unquestionable legitimacy of the election outcomes.
- First Lady Hillary Clinton gave a powerful speech to USAID partners that was heavily covered by the local press and brought to the forefront of discussion the timely issues of domestic violence, the importance of the separation and independence of the three branches of government, citizen participation and civic education.

### Increased Use of Effective Preventive Health Services and Practices

- To promote transparency and improve quality in government contracting of services, a joint NGO/Dominican government committee is reviewing and certifying the qualifications of 200 NGOs that receive nearly \$6 million annually from the Ministry of Health .
- HIV/AIDS/STI services have been expanded to 117 locations, benefiting key at-risk populations such as sugar cane cutters, youth, family planning users, industrial zone workers, and people living with HIV.

### Increased National Capacity to Produce Environmentally Sound Energy

- Several Dominican firms are entering the renewable energy business in both the Dominican Republic and Haiti, resulting in improved energy available in communities and millions of dollars of photovoltaic panels imported from the United States. This successful experience in non-subsidized systems is being transferred to Honduras and other countries.

- Farmers, high level government officials and other donors from the Dominican Republic and Haiti participated in a successful three-day conference on protecting the island's largest watershed shared by both countries (the Artibonito) which laid the framework for a joint environmental program to reduce the degradation of this important watershed.

#### Institutions that Contribute to Increased Economic Opportunities for Poor Dominicans

- The Dominican government signed trade agreements with the Central American Common Market and the Caribbean Community, establishing the Dominican Republic as a bridge between Central America and the Caribbean in promoting trade links between two hitherto economically separate regions.
- The first privatization of a state-owned enterprise during this administration took place in December (the state wheat milling company), with the capitalization of the generation and distribution arms of the state-run electricity company scheduled to take place in April.

## **PART II: RESULTS REVIEW BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE**

### **SO 1: Institutions that Contribute to Increased Economic Opportunities for Poor Dominicans Strengthened**

#### **Summary**

1998 marked the final year of USAID's strategic objective of encouraging broad-based economic growth, which continues as a limited Special Objective (SPO) focussing on advocacy for policy reforms that alleviate poverty. Business skills training for microentrepreneurs will continue for those affected by Hurricane Georges. Building on earlier work with NGOs on an economic policy agenda, and by engaging in effective policy dialogue and providing solid technical assistance, USAID is helping the GODR articulate an economic vision and develop an economic reform package designed to alleviate poverty by opening up the economy, sustaining macroeconomic equilibrium and increasing social spending. While the rate of economic growth surprisingly remains above 6% and inflation in single digits, the majority of Dominicans who live below the poverty level continue to suffer from the lack of key structural reforms. Income inequality remains among the highest in Latin America. The ultimate beneficiaries of this objective are the approximately 60% of Dominicans who are poor, unemployed or underemployed that will gain from the successful implementation of equity-conscious economic and social reforms.

#### **Key Results**

USAID considers this special objective to be **on track** toward meeting expected results. The Dominican Republic improved its score on the Heritage Foundation's Economic Freedom Index from 3.45 to 3.35 (ranking is from 5 [unfree] to 1 [free]). Four key socio-economic reform bills were introduced in Congress by the executive branch last year: a capital market law, social security reform, a code to regulate the market that includes antitrust measures, and a law for the issuing of government bonds. Unfortunately, deterioration of the political environment, in particular antagonistic relations between the executive branch and the Congressional majority, have resulted in delays in the passage of key legislation.

#### **Performance and Prospects**

Through timely, high-quality, short-term technical assistance and continuous dialogue, USAID supports a more orderly flow of donor assistance to the GODR, increases the government's ability to analyze complex economic interactions, and provides useful input on proposed government programs and their likely effects on both efficiency and poverty alleviation. High quality technical analysis, dialogue and information provided to government economic policy makers enabled them to begin implementation of key reforms, and submit to Congress those requiring new legislation. USAID provided thoughtful analyses to the GODR to assist them in liberalizing the food sector, which remains relatively closed in areas that hurt the poor. USAID-financed an Investor's Roadmap that identifies the main administrative bottlenecks for investors in the country. An USAID-funded study on rationalizing the national budget allocations for the social sectors contributed to an increase in social spending in the 1999 budget targeted at poverty alleviation. An USAID-funded study that improved the quality of the government's labor force statistics enabled the Central Bank to sponsor a very open discussion on the country's unemployment rates using internationally comparable figures. USAID is also providing timely

technical assistance to the Dominican government on such key issues as improving the stock exchange, exchange rate policy, competitiveness and the issuing of public bonds.

Through the USAID-financed Center for Assistance to Micro and Small Businesses (CAMPE), a total of 140 courses and workshops were conducted for 3,298 participants on such key topics as competitiveness and basic accounting for microentrepreneurs. Half of all participants were women. Direct technical assistance was provided to improve microentrepreneurs' production systems and managerial capacity. In addition, CAMPE conducted another 29 events and conferences to assist small and microentrepreneurs compete in an increasingly globalized economy. As part of CAMPE's sustainability strategy, they have signed an agreement with the European Union to provide technical assistance to NGOs applying for EU funds. CAMPE will continue its training activities, focusing on those small and micro businesses hurt by Hurricane Georges.

A key example of how USAID improves Dominican economic decision-making is the recently held seminar on building a competitive advantage for the Dominican Republic, which was held in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Under USAID sponsorship, key Dominican decision makers decided to leave the tropical turmoil of the island to meet beneath the frosty winter skies of New England, creating the all too rare opportunity for the three main political parties, together with private sector leaders and top media analysts, to discuss how the Dominican Republic can compete globally rather than squabbling over political power. This kind of activity is at the heart of USAID's strategy to improve the Dominican government's policy making practices by getting as many decision-makers as possible to critically think about the future economic wellbeing of the country, particularly the wellbeing of those living in poverty, and then act accordingly.

Other examples of USAID's efforts in fostering an effective policy dialogue include the ongoing lively debate in the local newspapers between two local NGOs receiving USAID-financed endowment funds on the advantages and disadvantages of free markets and a more open economy in relation to alleviating poverty. Using the USAID-funded investor's roadmap that details the bureaucratic obstacles that private investors are forced to endure, the Dominican government's Investment Promotion Office initiated a new plan to eliminate bureaucratic barriers in the key areas of tourism and land titling faced by foreign companies interested in investing in the country. Finally, USAID works closely with the U.S. Embassy team to push for the opening of food markets and other reforms necessary to alleviate poverty. The U.S. Chargé was among the first to call for the lifting of food import restrictions after the destruction of Hurricane Georges wiped out key food crops in the country.

USAID will continue to facilitate broad-based discussions on economic issues and poverty alleviation between government officials and civil society. Illustrative areas of intervention include: 1) support economic policy reforms to protect and promote the growth and sustainability of the micro and small enterprise sector; 2) continue the series of competitiveness studies, technical assistance, training and seminars for key high GODR officials, legislators, private sector leaders and the media; 3) conduct the implementation phase of the investor's roadmap; 4) support the completion of reforms needed to implement the Central American Common Market and Caribbean Community trade agreements; 5) support effective tariff rate reduction; 6) support the country's preparation for the FTAA and full compliance under the

WTO agreement; 7) support the adoption of a new pension and social security law; 8) promote education policy reform; 9) support new legislation to create a Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources; 10) promote the decentralization of public services; 11) promote and support the privatization of inefficient state-owned enterprises; and 12) provide technical assistance and support to the newly created electricity regulatory body; and 13) assist in establishing the legal and regulatory framework for intellectual property rights.

USAID will focus on providing assistance to promote the passage of key reform bills currently in Congress, including the Tariff Reform Law, the Financial and Monetary Code, Pension and Social Security reform, the General Health Law, the Market Order Code (antitrust), Export Promotion Law, and the law for issuing bonds.

### **Other Donors Programs**

USAID coordinates its policy dialogue closely with other donors through monthly meetings with the World Bank, the IDB, the European Union, and the governments of Spain and Japan. Discussions on policy priorities take place among the key donors on a regular basis. An IDB-financed economic summit conference last year was chaired by President Fernández and included several high level economists such as IDB President Dr. Enrique Iglesias, Dr. Arnold Harberger, who was sponsored by USAID, and others. Dr. Harberger provided valuable advice to the Dominican government regarding the country's integration into the Central American Common Market. The World Bank is using a USAID-funded study on the rationalization of the national budget allocations for the social sectors to develop a major activity focused on structural policies needed to achieve strong poverty reduction over the medium term. Among the issues to be covered are the impact of public investment on total investment and growth, the impact of extending the benefits of external competition, and the economic returns to education. The World Bank also picked up on USAID's competitiveness theme by sponsoring a seminar on "Competing in a Globalized World."

## Performance Table

<b>SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 1:</b> Institutions that Contribute to Increased economic opportunities for Poor Dominicans <b>APPROVED:</b> JUNE 1997 <b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Dominican Republic			
<b>RESULT 1.1:</b> Better Systems and Information for GODR Decision-Making Established			
<b>INDICATOR 1.4.1:</b> Progress in Economic Policy Agenda			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Number of Policy Areas reaching GODR Approval.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997 (B)	--	0
	1998	4	4
<b>SOURCE:</b> GODR contacts & statistics; TA reports; newspaper publications; NGO contacts.	1999	6	
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> Progress in Economic Policy Agenda includes four steps: a) Establishing Technical Foundations; b) Building Support for Reforms; c) Approval by GODR; and d) Implementation. Planned targets are based on those policy reforms reaching approval by the GODR.	2000	4	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> As stated in last year's Management Contract, this SPO has one indicator for R4 reporting purposes.  The policy areas are dynamic and areas of involvement change as targets of opportunity arise. The four policy areas reaching GODR approval refer to those economic reform-related bills submitted to Congress by the executive branch in 1998 in which USAID played a role: 1) a capital market law; 2) social security reform; 3) a Market Order Code that includes antitrust reform; and 4) a law for issuing bonds. Priority areas for 1999 will focus on: 1) reforms that benefit microentrepreneurs; 2) ratification of and compliance with international trade agreements; 3) promotion of a competitiveness culture and mentality within the DR; and 4) support for key economic, social and political reforms that alleviate poverty.	2001 (T)	2	

## **SO 2: Increased Use of Effective Preventive Health Care Services and Practices**

*This year's R4 is dedicated to Cristian Rafael Soriano Soto, an adolescent peer educator working with the NGO ADOPLAFAM. Cristian lost his life in the aftermath of Hurricane Georges near his home in Villa Altagracia.*

### **Summary**

The purpose of this SO is to address critical public health concerns of low income Dominicans through support to the government, nongovernmental organizations and through joint ventures involving the former two as well as the private sector. Four principal intermediate results are necessary to achieve this objective: 1) increased risk perception and access to sexually transmitted infection and HIV services; 2) improved access to family planning and other reproductive health services; 3) best practices for preventive health services adopted; and 4) improved access and management of potable water and sanitation systems. Ultimate customers are the lower income groups, women of reproductive age, those at risk of HIV/AIDS infection and children. Other customers include health staff in the private, NGO and public sectors.

### **Key Results**

Overall, the SO is **exceeding expectations** in increasing the use of effective preventive health care services and practices. HIV/AIDS/STI services are being offered at 117 delivery points (111% of target) benefiting such underserved populations as sugarcane plantations, youth, family planning users, industrial zone workers, and people living with HIV. In reproductive health, 417 peer educators (185% of target) were trained to provide adolescent reproductive health information and services to youth, parents, teachers and community leaders. The percent of families served with potable water systems in 117 communities increased from 33% to 47% (118% of target), thereby reducing diarrhea and water-borne diseases. Finally, in addition to the adoption of three new models (150% of target) for preventive health practices, the Ministry of Health has decentralized health services to the provincial level.

### **Performance and Prospects**

#### Increased Risk-Perception of HIV/AIDS and Access to STI/HIV/AIDS Services

To prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS, USAID focuses on the expansion of proven effective interventions aimed at reducing risk behaviors among frequent transmitters, especially those difficult to reach and identified as most vulnerable to infection. USAID funded sixteen subgrants to NGOs covering a variety of prevention activities including STD control and programs in support of people infected and affected by HIV. These interventions cover a wide geographical span, having a strong presence in 23 of 29 provinces, 61 of 105 municipalities and 60 of 390 sugarcane plantations. At the national level, a grant to the National AIDS Coalition is supporting the advancement of a national policy platform.

USAID policy dialogue efforts with the Dominican government contributed to the high priority that the Secretary of Health has given to the HIV/AIDS National Program. A very well respected and dynamic Dominican professional, who was the former AIDSCAP/DR resident advisor, was appointed as the national AIDS Program director. In addition, government resources for HIV/AIDS prevention increased substantially this year. USAID is assisting the Ministry of Health to strengthen its capacity to assume a coordinating and normative role in a decentralized health system. Based on a situational analysis conducted with the support of

USAID and UNAIDS, a participatory process for the definition of a national decentralized HIV/AIDS strategy is underway.

While HIV/AIDS remains a concentrated epidemic in some areas of the country, there is clear evidence of a shift to a more generalized epidemic in other regions. For example, in the economically important tourist area of La Romana in the eastern region, HIV prevalence among pregnant women is 5%. There is almost universal knowledge of basic AIDS concepts, prevention measures, and how to access adequate STI services and condoms. Recent surveys using samples of most vulnerable groups, however, demonstrate the continued lack of risk perception and behavior change. Risk perception for HIV infection among rural women (16.5%) and female youth (25%) is quite low, and only 1.1% of rural women of reproductive age and 6.3% of female youth reported consistent condom use in the last three months.

### Improved Access to Family Planning and Other Reproductive Health Services

Progress towards improving reproductive health services is on track. USAID reached 90% of its target for couple years protection in spite of the impact of Hurricane Georges. A retail audit of pharmacies in Santo Domingo and Santiago conducted before the hurricane reported increases in sales of oral contraceptives and condoms compared to the same period in 1997, indicating a continuing rise in contraceptive prevalence. The Ministry of Health, however, faced a difficult year in reorganizing its family planning services. In addition, the Dominican's eroded purchasing power resulting from Hurricane Georges caused a reduction in contraceptive sales among USAID's NGO partners, which may affect their sustainability.

USAID's assistance to the Ministry of Health has resulted in six new hospitals providing post-partum family planning services, bringing the total number of hospitals with these services to ten. Five more hospitals are projected for 1999 with at least three being in provinces affected by Hurricane Georges.

Adolescents and young adults continue to be a critical population under this objective. A total of 417 educators are now providing services using an USAID-sponsored peer education model. For this year, USAID will provide technical assistance to the Dominican government to implement a national communication strategy and strengthen the Ministry of Health's 33 units providing integrated services to adolescents.

### Best Practices for Preventive Health Services Adopted

Performance exceeded expectations for the adoption of preventive health best practices, as three models were adopted and implemented over a 12-month period. Firstly, a joint NGO/Dominican government committee is reviewing and certifying the qualifications of 200 NGOs that receive nearly \$6 million annually from the Ministry of Health as part of an initiative to promote transparency in government contracting of services. Secondly, USAID's Total Community Participation (TCP) model for water and sanitation systems, which involves the community in the entire process of installing and maintaining the systems, was adopted by the Dominican potable water authority resulting in ten aqueducts being turned over to local communities. The IDB has also incorporated this model into their social development projects. Finally, three

USAID-supported NGOs adopted cost savings measures related to the supervision of volunteers, thereby increasing the sustainability of services.

Progress is moving ahead of schedule in reforming the public health sector. Through intensive dialogue, targeted technical assistance, and full government and NGO participation in the development of a new health reform and decentralization activity that will begin this year, USAID has earned an important seat at the health reform table. Decentralization of the Ministry of Health is now a reality, although not all provinces are at the same level of implementation. Moving the health reform agenda forward will be key to achieving this strategic objective.

### Improved Access and Management of Potable Water and Sanitation Systems

Using the highly successful TCP model, the percent of families served with potable water systems in target populations (117 communities) exceeded expectations. While this indicator focuses on access, it is important to note that construction of water and sanitation systems has reduced the number of diarrhea cases and water-borne diseases observed. The availability of adequate quantity and quality of water has improved personal and home hygiene practices. In addition, USAID's water and sanitation efforts serve as a very practical and effective tool for the promotion of democratic principles at the community level. Provision of these services is a key area in the Dominican government's decentralization efforts.

### **Other Donor Programs**

USAID, the World Bank and the IDB are establishing coordination mechanisms in providing assistance for health reform. USAID's increased involvement in the country's health reform dialogue and the development of the new decentralization activity provide a niche for USAID to leverage World Bank and IDB loan funds by providing a platform to support demonstration projects under a new public health system. After many years of negotiations, the European Union initiated a communication strategy for AIDS prevention directed primarily toward youth in coordination with the national AIDS control program. USAID, UNAIDS and the EU jointly assisted the GODR in producing situational and response analyses for HIV/AIDS. USAID is working closely with the UN system agencies such as UNAIDS, PAHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA on a variety of health issues including AIDS public policy, adolescent reproductive health, quality of care, and community participation. In many of these areas USAID is the lead donor. USAID experience with the Total Community Participation (TCP) model has shown other donors that this approach results in lower cost systems, better quality and increased sustainability. IDB is in the process of lending \$50 million to the Dominican Republic for water provision, focusing mainly on small towns.

## SO2 Performance Tables

<b>OBJECTIVE:</b> Increased Use of Effective Preventive Health Care Services and Practices			
<b>APPROVED:</b> June 1997		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Dominican Republic	
<b>INTERMEDIATE NAME:</b> Increased risk-perception of HIV/AIDS and access to STI/HIV/AIDS services.			
<b>INDICATOR 2.1.2:</b> Number of delivery points offering STI/HIV/AIDS services, private/public			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Number (cumulative)	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
	1997 (B)		94
<b>SOURCE:</b> Project data	1998	105	117
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> Indicator represents private and NGO service delivery points. It also includes family planning centers that have incorporated at least three criteria for STI/HIV related services.	1999	112	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> These numbers do not reflect education outreach programs, which are an important strategy in HIV/AIDS prevention. Thus, this indicator has been modified for FY99 to reflect education outreach programs. A new indicator is described in the cover memorandum.	2000	120	
	2001	125	
	2002 (T)	130	

<b>OBJECTIVE:</b> Increased Use of Effective Preventive Health Care Services and Practices			
<b>APPROVED:</b> June 1997		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Dominican Republic	
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT:</b> Improved access to Family Planning and Other Reproductive Health Services			
<b>INDICATOR 2.23:</b> Number of volunteers trained to provide adolescent reproductive health information and services.			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Number (cumulative)	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
	1994 (B)		50
<b>SOURCE:</b> NGO reports	1995		90
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> Number of peer educators who provide information and services to youth (14-25 years), parents, teachers and community leaders	1996		130
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Based on an evaluation of their youth program, PROFAMILIA has revised their youth strategy expanding the number of peer educators. In addition, PROFAMILIA secured additional funding from the United Nations to expand youth services to new areas. Training of new educators for the other NGOs was delayed due to Hurricane Georges; however, services will initiate in 1999 following the completion of KAP surveys. The target for 1999 has been increased from 250 to 527 peer educators.	1997		150
	1998	225	417
	1999 (T)	527	

<b>OBJECTIVE:</b> Increased Use of Effective Preventive Health Care Services and Practices			
<b>APPROVED:</b> June 1997		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Dominican Republic	
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT:</b> Best Practices for Preventive Health Services adopted			
<b>INDICATOR 2.3.1:</b> Models adopted			
	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> # of models (cumulative)	1996 (B)		0
<b>SOURCE:</b> USAID-supported NGOs, GODR, other donors.	1997		1
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> Based on the management contract, indicator description has been revised as follows: Promotion and adoption of positive policy changes, improvements in service delivery or management/organization, with ongoing use observed twelve months after introduction.	1998	2	3
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Targets were revised based on modified indicator description. Models adopted for 1998 include: 1) certification of NGOs; 2) Total Community Participation model for water and sanitation systems; and 3) more cost efficient supervision systems for reproductive health youth programs.	1999	4	
	2000	6	
	2001	8	
	2002 (T)	10	

<b>OBJECTIVE:</b> Increased Use of Effective Preventive Health Care Services and Practices			
<b>APPROVED:</b> June 1997		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Dominican Republic	
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT:</b> Improved Access and Management of Potable Water and Sanitation Systems			
<b>INDICATOR 2.4.1:</b> Percent of families served with potable water system in target areas			
	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Percent of families served	1996 (B)		26%
<b>SOURCE:</b> Project data	1997		33%
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> Percent of families served with potable water system in target areas.	1998	40%	47%
<b>COMMENTS:</b> 11,887 families now have access to potable water and sanitation systems under USAID activities, exceeding the 1998 target of 10,500 families. Target was exceeded due to greater than expected acceptance of Total Community Participation model. For 1999, an additional 2,657 families are expected to have access to water and sanitation systems. This indicator will be revised based on pending revisions of the SO's water and sanitation intermediate result.	1999 (T)	44%	

### **SO 3: More Participatory, Representative and Better Functioning Democracy Achieved**

#### **Summary**

USAID's Democracy and Governance strategic objective benefits all Dominicans by fostering a representative democracy with a functioning system of checks and balances on all branches of government. Principal intermediate results necessary to achieve this objective are a judiciary better able to uphold the rule of law and civil liberties against any future authoritarian encroachments, together with a civil society that can successfully advocate for and monitor the permanence of free and fair elections, policy reforms, decentralization, and democratic institutionalization.

#### **Key Results**

USAID **exceeded expectations** in achieving a more participatory, representative and better functioning democracy. The Dominican Republic's Freedom House score improved from "partly free" to "free". The Supreme Court replaced over two-thirds of all lower-court judges using rigorous written and oral exams, public hearings, background checks and extensive consultations with community groups. Women now comprise 34% of all judges, including one-third of the Supreme Court. The large number of poll monitoring volunteers (11,000 volunteers, 110% of target) and the unquestionable legitimacy of the Congressional and municipal election outcomes reflected growing civil society support for more genuine and competitive electoral processes. Finally, the development of a free and active civil society is on track, as demonstrated by close to half of all Dominican adults (2,020,000 citizens) participating in the USAID-funded Democratic Initiatives Project, with 57% of these participants being women.

#### **Performance and Prospects**

##### Strengthened Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights

Progress toward establishing an effective administration of justice through the modernization of courts and prosecutor office procedures has been impressive. Process delays in criminal cases with definitive (final) sentences were reduced from 12 months in 1997 to only 6.5 months in 1998 for the National District (which handles some 45% of all criminal cases nationally).

Access to justice for the poor was significantly increased with 1,301 cases (118% of target) being handled nationwide. The Dominican government is funding a new Public Defender office consisting of twelve defenders. In only seven months of operation, these public defenders won the release from prison of 179 indigent prisoners and filed actions and attended hearings on behalf of 703 indigents from a total case load representing 760 Dominican poor. The executive branch is expected to open an additional Public Defense office in the country's second largest city in 1999. In addition, with USAID technical assistance, the Supreme Court began asserting controls over the dysfunctional defense lawyer *de officio* system by elevating hiring standards and controls for some 80 part-time court-appointed and funded (*de officio*) defense lawyers who serve the approximately 500 additional indigents a year requiring this service. Also, a new USAID sub-grant program was designed and will become operational in 1999 to provide funding to selected Dominican legal assistance NGOs that provide support to a large proportion of female prisoners.

Oversight mechanisms to maintain ethical standards have been strengthened considerably. The Controller General office opened a public complaint bureau, received some 70 complaints, and investigated over 30 of them. The Supreme Court established an Inspector of Tribunals office and a public complaint office. Based on investigations, a number of judges have been dismissed, while criminal charges have been filed against others.

USAID has supported a number of national forums timed to meet the strategic need of the moment and attended by respected regional jurists. The impact of the participation and media coverage related to the events positively and measurably evolved public values and expectations for change, contributing to an approval rating of 85% for the new Supreme Court in a 1998 national poll at the very moment when the Supreme Court was under attack from powerful special interests. This is probably the highest expression of confidence for a Court in all of Latin America.

### Increased Development of a Free and Active Civil Society

Dominican civil society has taken firm steps towards consolidating those spaces where organizations and institutions can voice concerns, develop action plans, and exchange lessons learned. Two events that took place last year – both sponsored by the USAID-funded Democratic Initiatives Project (PID) – serve as prime examples of how USAID partners continue to expand the number of involved, engaged citizens: 1) *Jornada del Voto Consciente* (Conscientious Vote Day) – 256 NGOs countrywide participated in a day of workshops around the issue of citizen rights and duties in the light of the municipal and congressional elections held in May 1998; and, 2) *El Municipio Que Queremos* (Our Ideal Municipality) – fifteen community organizations, in collaboration with several hundred NGOs, held over 300 workshops around the topic of citizen participation in municipal development. Both events required ample preparation of printed materials, training of facilitators, massive media campaigns, and close monitoring by PID of all activities to guarantee optimal use of resources nationwide. Approximately 35,000 people participated in these two events, which in turn paved the way for further NGO action around issues of citizen's rights (e.g., local participation) and responsibilities (e.g., elections).

The Democratic Initiatives Project was recognized throughout the Dominican Republic as an essential contributor to increased civic education and democratic participation by its selection as the forum for a keynote address by First Lady Hillary Clinton during her visit last November. The First Lady's powerful remarks concerning domestic violence, citizen participation and the importance of the separation and independence of the three branches of government, were widely reported on in the press and served to reinforce civil society's efforts to protect and foster the country's fragile transition to democracy.

Continuing its emphasis on citizen formation, the PID continues to promote civic education at the grade and high school level, now with assistance from USIA and the Los Angeles Civic Education Center. The PID-funded civic education project trained 1,440 young people in the basics of democracy, leadership, social equity, and the mechanics of school government.

As the Democratic Initiatives Project approaches its final year in 2002, the SO has begun an internal impact assessment study that will provide input for possible program adjustments. Working with its civil society partners, USAID also intends to increase its advocacy efforts for education policy reform, resulting in more democratic and skilled Dominicans to meet the challenges of globalization and the responsibilities of a democratic society.

#### Civil Society Support for More Genuine and Competitive Electoral Processes

The efforts of the USAID-funded organization, Participación Ciudadana, to recruit, train, and certify electoral observers, and to maintain their now customary high standards in conducting quick and parallel counts, represented a major contribution to the totally legitimate and unquestioned Congressional and municipal elections in all 115 municipal districts. Participación Ciudadana incorporated 11,000 Dominicans in its electoral observations. Over half of the volunteers were women. More than one hundred NGOs assisted directly in the observation process, together with more than twenty groups of various religious denominations. The technical staff used on election day for data input and processing consisted almost exclusively of hundreds of boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18, thus freeing up the adults to attend the polls.

PC's successful showing in the past two elections has set an example for similar organizations within the region. PC will be cooperating with citizen groups from Haiti in preparation for future electoral processes on the other half of the island. USAID will continue to focus on electoral observation, given the continued existence of authoritarian stakeholders that continue to take advantage of weak democratic institutions to gain or maintain control of political power.

#### **Other Donor Programs**

The IDB is providing \$32 million for a land registry and valuation program (with the Dominican government committed to \$8 million in counterpart contribution), and has provided \$800,000 for justice sector program design. These programs, however, have been suspended pending the resolution of implementation and administration issues between the Executive and Judicial branches. The World Bank has contributed nearly \$600,000 for justice reform. Spain provided equipment and software to 27 justice of the peace courts. France has provided approximately \$80,000 a year for training of judges and prosecutors. The IDB is also providing funds for civil society advocacy.

## Performance Data Tables

<b>OBJECTIVE:</b> More Participatory, Representative, and Better Functioning Democracy Achieved			
<b>APPROVED:</b> 3/6/97		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Dominican Republic	
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3.1:</b> Strengthened Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights			
<b>INDICATOR 3.1.1</b> Average time for case disposition in criminal courts			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Average number of months for cases which have final sentence	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
	1996 (B)		13.8 Nat'l District
<b>SOURCE:</b> Joint data base of Public Ministry and Supreme Court of Justice as validated by National Center for State Courts inventory of 100,000 criminal cases in National District.	1997		10.0 Nat'l District
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> Average time from initial filing of charges to final disposition within the National District.	1998		6.5 Nat'l District n/a Santiago
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Based on improved statistics validated by National Center for State Courts (NCSC), the indicator has been modified to represent all cases with definitive (final) sentence in the National District, which accounts for some 45% of all cases nationally. Improvements in case handling in National District will be extended to the second largest city, Santiago, by the end of 2000. The result will be coverage of some 75% of the population nationally with delay reducing systems and procedures. A USAID funded automated prisoner registry and criminal case tracking and management system is expected to be in operation by 2000 with corresponding improvements in available information to include averages by gender. As this automated tracking will not come on line until 2000, USAID does not anticipate any further reduction from 6.5 months for cases in the National District for 1999.	1999	6.5 Nat'l District 13.8 Santiago	
	2000	6.0 Nat'l District 10.0 Santiago	
	2001	5.5 Nat'l District 6.5 Santiago	
	2002 (T)	5.5 Nat'l District 5.5 Santiago	

<b>OBJECTIVE:</b> More Participatory, Representative, and Better Functioning Democracy Achieved			
<b>APPROVED:</b> 3/6/97		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Dominican Republic	
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3.1:</b> Strengthened Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights			
<b>INDICATOR 3.1.2:</b> Number of cases where service is provided by certified public defenders, legal aid or law clinics			
	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Number of criminal cases nation wide	1996 (B)		800 cases M=443 F=357
<b>SOURCE:</b> GODR Public Defense, Court defense service, Legal Aid NGO statistics	1997	1,000	1,060 M=725 F = 335
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> <u>Public Defenders:</u> attorneys the state pays to defend the poor. <u>Legal Aid:</u> NGOs or other private or private/state mixed agencies providing legal representation to the poor. <u>Law Clinics:</u> Groups established by the Bar and Law schools where students, under close supervision, give assistance to the poor.  Statistics for only those organizations demonstrating competency in legal defense (GODR Pub. Defenders, 50% of defense lawyer <i>de officio</i> system, NGOs CENSEL and FESORE). Statistics provided are aggregated from those sources. While there are additionally hundreds of jailed poor who receive free legal service from the Bar Association and a full range of NGOs, university law students and other legal clinic sources, these organizations are <u>not</u> included as the quality of defense service provided remains in serious doubt.  <b>COMMENTS:</b> Under the enhanced access to justice component, USAID will work with a full range of defense organizations to elevate quality of service as part of a mixed Executive Branch/ Judiciary / Civil Society service system. By early 2000 and beyond, entities providing Public Defense services or legal assistance are expected to begin to be certified to minimum standards of quality by the GODR or Supreme Court.	1998	1,100	1,301 M=834 F =467
	1999	2,000	
	2000	4,000	
	2001	8,000	
	2002 (T)	10,000	

<b>OBJECTIVE:</b> More Participatory, Representative, and Better Functioning Democracy Achieved			
<b>APPROVED:</b> 03/06/1997		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Dominican Republic	
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3.2:</b> Increased development of a free and active civil society			
<b>INDICATOR 3.2.1:</b> Citizens active in NGOs and/or community groups			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Percent of citizens over 18 years of age	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
	1998 (B)		48.6% (2,010,000 persons: M=864,300 F=1,145,700)
<b>SOURCE:</b> Reports from Democratic Initiatives Project; GODR for general population	1999	53%	
<b>INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION:</b> Citizens participating in PID programs (as a percentage of the total population over 18 years of age)	2000	55%	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Based on the management contract, this is a proxy indicator since the next DEMOS survey will not be conducted until 2002. The number of persons participating in PID programs represents the actual number of citizens who were either directly or indirectly involved in civil society organizations receiving USAID funding for democracy strengthening activities. 57% of the beneficiaries were women compared to 48% in previous years. Planned targets are based on continued funding for the PID activity. For 2002, the DEMOS survey will be used to measure this indicator, with a target of 38% citizens active in NGOs or community groups nationwide.	2001	55%	
	2002 (T)	38% (DEMOS Survey)	

<b>OBJECTIVE:</b> More Participatory, Representative and Better Functioning Democracy Achieved			
<b>APPROVED:</b> 3/6/97		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Dominican Republic	
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3.3:</b> Consolidated civil society support for more genuine and competitive electoral processes.			
<b>INDICATOR 3.3.1:</b> Citizens involved in monitoring elected officials at national and local levels			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Number of citizens	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
	1996 (B)		5,000 M=2750 F=2250
<b>SOURCE:</b> Reports from Participación Ciudadana	1998	10,000	11,000 M=5115 F=5885
<b>INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION:</b> Citizens recruited and trained by USAID-supported partners that actively monitor the electoral process	2000	4,000	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Citizens who volunteered to participate in the electoral observation process amounted to over 13,000, of which approximately 54% were women and 60% under the age of 25. The number of citizens who were trained and certified by the Central Electoral Board as pollwatchers totaled 10,174. The difference between the 10,174 and the 11,000 listed above were those citizens who participated actively as election day volunteers in capacities other than direct pollwatching, e.g., quality control, data processing, backups, phone managers.  Planned targets for 2000 and 2002 have been revised based on lessons learned and recommendations coming out of external assessments of the 1996 Presidential election and 1998 Congressional and municipal elections. 2000 target is lower than 2002 because the complexities of municipal and congressional elections require more observers.	2002 (T)	6,000	

## **SO 4: Increased National Capacity to Produce Environmentally Sound Energy**

### **Summary**

The primary focus of this SO is to increase the national capacity to produce environmentally sound energy through commercially feasible renewable energy alternatives and increased public awareness of community-based approaches to protect hydroelectric energy production in critical watersheds. Two key intermediate results necessary to achieve this objective are: 1) increased investment in renewable energy; and 2) increased participation in soil conservation in critical hydroelectric watersheds. An additional result that is part of USAID's overall policy dialogue effort, and in conjunction with other donors, is to assist the newly formed electrical regulatory body to establish norms and standards for power production and distribution. Direct beneficiaries of this strategic objective are off-grid, rural communities without energy or water and rural poor living on hillsides in watersheds with the potential for hydroelectric production.

### **Key Results**

USAID's environmentally sound energy SO is **on track** in meeting its objectives. Some performance targets have exceeded expectations such as new renewable energy systems (220% of target) and farmer participation in soil conservation (112% of target). Other targets such as installed capacity of renewable energy (67% of target) and hectares treated with soil conservation practices (93% of target) reflect the negative impacts of an extensive drought starting in late 1997, followed by Hurricane Georges in September 1998.

### **Performance and Prospects**

#### Increased Community and Commercial Investment in Small Scale Renewable Energy Technologies

Encouraged by the success of USAID-funded demonstration activities in photovoltaics, several Dominican commercial firms are making renewable energy a multi-million dollar business in both the Dominican Republic and Haiti, resulting in millions of dollars of panels imported from the United States. The successful experience, especially in non-subsidized systems, is being transferred to Honduras and other countries. The majority of the systems have been installed for solar-powered potable water systems in rural communities and domestic home lighting. A notable success story that demonstrates the commercial viability of renewable energy systems is Microsol, S.A. This local microenterprise, started in 1996, has sold 120 photovoltaic panels to date to 80 rural families, primarily for home lighting and in some cases to charge cellular phones to improve communication. Microsol has recently expanded into wind energy systems and became the local partner of Southwest Windpower of Arizona. They have already installed and are maintaining 20 small (300 – 500 watts) wind turbines for rural homes and several on fishing boats.

The Dominican commercial banking sector has begun to demonstrate interest in solar energy and energy efficiency. A local microenterprise lending institution has loaned roughly \$60,000 for solar systems to microenterprises in rural areas. Experience under this SO has shown that investors for other sources of renewable energy have been cautious, preferring to invest in smaller wind systems at the beginning and gradually moving up to larger and more expensive

systems. The program is quickly reaching the point where it can start promoting wind systems on a broader scale for commercial uses. Microhydro systems, however, are proving to be more troublesome given their high initial cost and susceptibility to droughts, as occurred under the project's demonstration activities.

Larger investors have demonstrated strong interest in the USAID-funded wind map, which will become available within the coming months, for use in developing wind farms. In addition, this strong interest will most likely result in the first project (expansion of domestic photovoltaics to 5,000 homes) to receive financial support under USAID's new Development Credit Authority (DCA) Program, which guarantees commercial loans. A DCA workshop is scheduled in April with local banks to explore the possibility of additional private investments in energy and environment using the DCA mechanism.

### Increased Public Awareness of Commercially Based Approaches to Protect Hydroelectric Energy Production

Economically attractive models for effective natural resource management are being demonstrated with ample community participation in the design and implementation of the activities. The models have clearly shown that the most sustainable way to manage a watershed in an environmentally sound manner is to involve the community residents in every facet of the program and provide sufficient economic incentives to the small farmers to continue incorporating the conservation practices on their own.

The successful demonstration of this community approach to resolving development problems related to the provision of basic needs such as water, electricity and sustainable agricultural production has provided models of decentralization and grassroots democratization that are of interest to various agencies within the GODR, other donors and private investors. Case studies of three models were highlighted during a very successful three-day conference in 1998 between the Dominican Republic and Haiti. Farmers, high level government officials and other donors from both countries laid the framework for a joint, binational environmental program in the largest watershed on the island of Hispaniola (the Artibonito) which is shared by both countries. The workshop generated strong interest at the highest levels of both national governments and other donors, demonstrating its potential as an excellent vehicle to develop cooperation between these two neighbors. Continuing its role as a catalyst, USAID will work closely with other donors to reduce the degradation of the environmentally and economically important Artibonito watershed.

## Improved Environmental Regulation of Thermal Energy Production

After a number of years waiting for the Dominican government to establish an electrical energy regulatory agency, USAID decided to reprogram the funds set aside to assist in its establishment. The agency was created shortly after this decision was made. USAID provided a limited amount of training, and is now helping to establish a partnership with the Florida Public Services Commission that will help strengthen it, complimenting the restructuring studies funded by the IDB. USAID will continue to serve as a catalyst for policy dialogue on power system restructuring, a process that is finally beginning to show results with the sale of the state-owned power system scheduled for April.

### **Other Donor Programs**

Spain has been the largest single bilateral donor in natural resources, providing \$43 million. The European Union has contributed a total of \$44 million. The IDB is providing \$13 million for reforestation. The World Bank and the IDB have provided loans on the order of \$160 million for irrigation projects. Germany is providing \$5 million in assistance for a dry forest management project. Major expansion of electric power is planned for the immediate future, including a \$300 million IDB/World Bank loan for two new privately owned power plants. The IDB has also provided assistance for energy regulatory reform. The Dominican government is contributing approximately \$11 million in renewable energy and has programmed roughly \$90 million for reforestation and watershed conservation activities.

## Performance Data Tables

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 4:</b> Increased National Capacity to Produce Environmentally-Sound Energy			
<b>APPROVED:</b> June 1997		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Dominican Republic	
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE LEVEL RESULT</b>			
<b>INDICATOR 4.2:</b> Increased Community and Commercial Investment in Small Scale Renewable Energy Technologies (wind, solar and microhydro)			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Kilowatts (installed capacity-cumulative)	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
	1995 (B)		0
<b>SOURCE:</b> ENTRENA, Winrock, Activity Reports	1996	225	214
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> Number of kilowatts of renewable energy installed through USAID-funded activities	1997	50	49
<b>COMMENTS:</b> The drought in 1998 affected the completion of several hydroelectric projects. In addition, demand has been greater for smaller wind systems (300 w) and less than anticipated for larger wind systems. The hurricane also affected the ability of potential clients in affected areas to purchase new systems, but demand is expected to escalate for wind systems.	1998	160	108
	1999	250	

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 4:</b> Increased National Capacity to Produce Environmentally-Sound Energy			
<b>APPROVED:</b> June 1997		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Dominican Republic	
<b>RESULT NAME:</b> Strategic Objective Level Result			
<b>INDICATOR 4.3:</b> Area Under Sound Soil Conservation Practices in Target Areas			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Hectares (Cumulative)	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
	1994 (B)		300
<b>SOURCE:</b> Activity Reports, Evaluations from ENTRENA	1995	1300	1180
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> Total number of hectares in critical hydroelectricity watersheds treated with soil conservation, agroforestry and reforestation practices with community participation under the PVO Co-Financing Project.	1996	2300	2245
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Achievement of the 1998 target was hindered by a prolonged drought from the end of 1997 until Hurricane Georges in Sept. 1998 and by the hurricane itself.	1997	2700	2550
	1998	3200	2,960
	1999 (T)	3,600	

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 4:</b> Increased National Capacity to Produce Environmentally-Sound Energy			
<b>APPROVED:</b> June 1997		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Dominican Republic	
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4.2:</b> Increased Community and Commercial Investment in Small Scale Renewable Energy Technologies (wind, solar and microhydro)			
<b>INDICATOR 4.2.2:</b> Number of Wind and Micro-Hydro Demonstration Systems Installed in the Country as a Result of USAID Funding			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Number of systems installed (cumulative)	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
	1996 (B)		2
<b>SOURCE:</b> Subproject Reports from Winrock and ENTRENA	1997	5	7
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> Total number of wind and micro-hydro demonstrations systems installed with private sector under the PVO Co-Financing and EESR Projects	1998	15	34
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Demand for small wind systems was greater than anticipated. Target for 1999 has been increased from 30 to 60.	1999 (T)	60	

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 4:</b> Increased National Capacity to Produce Environmentally-Sound Energy			
<b>APPROVED:</b> June 1997		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Dominican Republic	
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULT:</b> Increased Public Awareness of Community Based Approaches to Protect Hydroelectric Protection			
<b>INDICATOR 4.3.2:</b> Number of farmers participating in conservation activities in project areas			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Number of farmers (cumulative)	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLANNED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
	1994(B)		360
<b>SOURCE:</b> Subproject Reports from ENTRENA	1995	890	1,170
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> Total number of hillside farmers participating in the various community watershed conservation models under USAID funding. These models are being financed under nine different NGO subprojects	1996	1,900	2,976
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Interest in soil conservation continues to increase as farmers realize some of the benefits. Interest is expected to escalate as a result of Hurricane Georges.	1997	3,200	4,000
	1998	4,500	5,055
	1999 (T)	5,500	

### **PART III: RESOURCE REQUEST**

#### **SPO 1: Better Systems and Information for GODR Economic Decision-Making Established**

Pending LAC Bureau approval to expand USAID's policy reform special objective into a strategic objective, USAID requests an additional \$1 million in DA funds for FY 2001. Additional resources are required to seize upon the historic opportunity to assist the Dominican government in establishing a framework for environmental regulation and management while the electric power sector is in the process of being privatized. In addition, the Dominican government is in the process of creating a Ministry for Natural Resources and has requested USAID assistance in establishing an institution that maximizes the economic potential of the Dominican Republic's natural resources in a sustainable manner. Finally, the Dominican Republic is very likely to become the first country to benefit from USAID's recently approved Development Credit Authority. Additional resources are needed to ensure the success of this important activity in providing environmentally sound energy on a commercial basis.

#### **SO 2: Increased Use of Effective Preventive Health Care Services and Practices**

In order to fully implement critical activities with USAID's NGO partners and provide timely assistance to the Dominican government, USAID requests an additional \$300,000 per year for FY 2000 and 2001 for HIV/AIDS prevention. HIV/AIDS prevention activities with local NGOs are now reaching their peak with expenditures increasing significantly (up from \$200,000 in 1997 to over \$1 million in 1998). In 1998, the Ministry of Health appointed a highly effective and dynamic Dominican who was the former director of the AIDSCAP program to head up the government's HIV/AIDS efforts. The Minister of Health also made HIV/AIDS prevention a priority objective and significantly increased the amount of resources dedicated to the program.

In addition, pending approval of USAID's proposed revision of SO 2 that would designate the Dominican Republic as a child survival emphasis country, the Mission requests an additional \$1 million for FY 2001 to pursue activities in water and sanitation, immunization, health reform and other efforts to increase child survival.

#### **SO 3: More Participatory, Representative and Better Functioning Democracy Achieved**

USAID requests \$300,000 in basic education funds for FY 2001 for its advocacy efforts for education policy reform, resulting in more democratic and skilled Dominicans to meet the challenges of globalization and the responsibilities of a democratic society.

## **Operating Expenses and Staffing**

The attached OE and workforce tables were prepared based on the current Mission strategic plan and under the assumption that the supplemental funds for Hurricane Georges will become available. USAID/Dominican Republic manages both US dollar OE and program funds (DA, ESF), and OE and program trust funds. In addition to its regular OYB and in support of hurricane reconstruction efforts, USAID has obligated \$27.2 million (OFDA, DA, CS, Title II) and plays a leading management role in the programming and implementation of \$27 million of P.L. 480 Sections 108 and 416. USAID continues to provide financial management services and PDO/program office support to USAID/Guyana and residual services for USAID/RDO/Caribbean.

**Workforce.** The USAID/Dominican Republic workforce will increase by 12 positions by the end of FY 1999 in order to manage the augmented resource levels for hurricane reconstruction (more than four-fold increase) mentioned above. The majority of the positions will be program funded. Although the overall number of positions will increase, the number of OE funded positions has decreased by 6 since the end of FY 1998. By the end of FY 2001, it is anticipated that the Mission will be back on track with its pre-hurricane levels as projected in last year's R4. The small increase over last year's estimate (6 positions) is due to an increase in EXO office staff to assume the management of housing maintenance effective October 1999 and additional staff necessary to complete the closeout of hurricane recovery activities.

**Operating Expenses.** To be able to afford the human resources needed to cope with the additional workload caused by Hurricane Georges, the Mission took a close look at which OE expenses could appropriately be program funded. The resulting transfer of seven OE positions to program funding has not only enabled the Mission to operate within the straight lined level of \$2,370,000 for the next three fiscal years, but has also allowed USAID to absorb \$184,200 of unbudgeted hurricane related operating expenses in FYs 1999 and 2000.

The Mission's program level has increased more than four-fold prior to having received any of the additional emergency supplemental funds. OE funds to cover post-hurricane expenses and the OE related costs to manage our current level of funding are needed **even if** Congress does not pass the emergency supplemental request. The difference between the "Target" and "Request" amounts for FYs 2000 and 2001 relate entirely to costs associated with the hurricane recovery efforts. The total required for the three FYs is \$340,035. OE funds to cover these costs are needed even if the supplemental is not passed. The ramifications of not receiving regular or supplemental OE funds to cover these costs will be:

- 1) Limited funds for office repair and renovation to accommodate increased staff and TDY levels. The working conditions of USAID/DR employees will become overly crowded, thereby lowering moral and the ability of employees to perform at the high levels needed during the challenging two years of implementation ahead of us.
- 2) The inability to fund four key personnel in the Controller and Contracting offices that are needed to handle the existing increased workload. The key for an effective reconstruction program will be quick contracting action turnaround time and close financial monitoring.

Without adequate staff to do this, we run a big risk of not being able to appropriately disburse the funds made available for reconstruction.

- 3) A reduction in TDY support for the design and monitoring of reconstruction activities. This will reduce our ability to quickly and efficiently disburse our existing and supplemental reconstruction funds.

**Trust Funds.** USAID will deplete its trust fund account as a source of operating expenses by the end of FY 2000. During last year's R4 exercise, it was estimated that the trust fund would be depleted in FY 1999. Due to higher than expected interest rates and the steady devaluation of the peso, a trust fund balance of US\$325,000 is anticipated to carry over for use in FY 2000. Consequently, the Mission will require an additional US\$325,000 in appropriated funds in FY 2001 for operating expenses to maintain adequate staff levels required to achieve identified program results.

Overall, the Mission feels confident that with the target plus supplemental level of OE requested, it can effectively manage its program. It will be very difficult to manage the existing level of funding without the supplemental OE, particularly in the areas of accountability and contracting, which are crucial for the quick turnaround time associated with reconstruction activities. The Mission continues to explore all areas where operating expenses can legitimately be paid with program funding. This is considered crucial for survival in these times of straightlined or declining OE levels.

## FY 1999 Budget Request by Program/Country

Program/Country: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ESF

29-Apr-99  
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Approp Acct:  
Scenario

S.O. # , Title	FY 1999 Request														Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 99
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ	D/G		
SPO: Hurricane Georges Recovery and econstruction																
Bilateral	0					0									0	0
Field Spt	0					0									0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2:																
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0															
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: More Participatory, Representative and Better Functioning Democracy Aciieved																
Bilateral	2,300													2,300	3,075	1,439
Field Spt	0															
	2,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,300	3,075	1,439
SO 4:																
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0															
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:																
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0															
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:																
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0															
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:																
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0															
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:																
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0															
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	2,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,300	3,075	1,439
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>3,075</b>	<b>1,439</b>

FY 99 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	2,300
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 99 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	2,300
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	2,300
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account

## FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Program/Country: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ESF

29-Apr-99

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Approp Acct:  
Scenario

S.O. # , Title		FY 2000 Request													Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 00	
		Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ			D/G
SPO: Hurricane Georges Recovery and econstruction															Year of Final Oblig:		
Bilateral	0															0	0
Field Spt	0															0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2:															Year of Final Oblig:		
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															Year of Final Oblig:		
Bilateral	3,000													3,000	3,400	1,039	
Field Spt	0																
	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,400	1,039	
SO 4:															Year of Final Oblig:		
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 5:															Year of Final Oblig:		
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 6:															Year of Final Oblig:		
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 7:															Year of Final Oblig:		
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 8:															Year of Final Oblig:		
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total Bilateral</b>		3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,400	1,039	
<b>Total Field Support</b>		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,400	1,039	

FY 00 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	3,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 00 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	3,000
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	3,000
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account

# FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Program/Country: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ESF

29-Apr-99  
12:03 PM

Approp Acct:  
Scenario

S.O. # , Title		FY 2001 Request													Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 01	Future Cost (POST-2001)
Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ	D/G				
SPO: Hurricane Georges Recovery and econstruction															Year of Final Oblig:		
Bilateral	0														0	0	0
Field Spt	0														0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2:															Year of Final Oblig:		
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															Year of Final Oblig:		
Bilateral	3,000													3,000	2,800	639	
Field Spt	0																
	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	2,800	639	0
SO 4:															Year of Final Oblig:		
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															Year of Final Oblig:		
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															Year of Final Oblig:		
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															Year of Final Oblig:		
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															Year of Final Oblig:		
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Field Support</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 01 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	3,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 01 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	3,000
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	3,000
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account

# FY 1999 Budget Request by Program/Country

Program/Country: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
DA/CSD

29-Apr-99  
12:03 PM

Approp Acct:  
Scenario

S.O. # , Title	FY 1999 Request														Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 99	
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ	D/G			
SPO: Economic Policy Dialogue																	
Bilateral	300				300											1,445	981
Field Spt	0																
	300	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,445	981
SO 2: Increased Use of Effective Preventive Health Care Services and Practices																	
Bilateral	3,524						1,444		480	1,600						7,394	6,193
Field Spt	1,642						937		305	400						2,143	350
	5,166	0	0	0	0	0	2,381	0	785	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	9,537	6,543
SO 3: More Participatory, Representative and Better Functioning Democracy Achieved																	
Bilateral	3,358													3,358		4,007	2,337
Field Spt	0																
	3,358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,358		4,007	2,337
SO 4: Increased National Capacity to Produce Environmentally Sound Energy																	
Bilateral	0															1,819	0
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,819	0
SPO: Hurricane Georges Recovery and Reconstruction																	
Bilateral	7,535						1,535		6,000							4,000	3,535
Field Spt	0																
	7,535	0	0	0	0	0	1,535	0	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	3,535
SO 6:																	
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:																	
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:																	
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>14,717</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,358</b>	<b>18,665</b>	<b>13,046</b>	
<b>Total Field Support</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,143</b>	<b>350</b>	
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>16,359</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>2,381</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,358</b>	<b>20,808</b>	<b>13,396</b>	

FY 99 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	300
Democracy	3,358
HCD	1,535
PHN	11,166
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 99 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	7,574
Dev. Assist ICASS	0
<b>Dev. Assist Total:</b>	<b>7,574</b>
CSD Program	8,785
CSD ICASS	0
<b>CSD Total:</b>	<b>8,785</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account

# FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Program/Country: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
DA/CSD

29-Apr-99  
12:03 PM

Approp Acct:  
Scenario

S.O. # , Title	FY 2000 Request														Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 00	
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ	D/G			
SPO1: Economic Policy Dialogue																Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	600				600											1,100	481
Field Spt	0																
	600	0	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,100	481
SO 2: Increased Use of Effective Preventive Health Care Services and Practices																Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	4,875						2,475	500			1,900					8,306	2,762
Field Spt	523						324	99			100					1,022	353
	5,398	0	0	0	0	0	2,799	599	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	9,328	3,115	
SO 3: More Participatory, Representative and Better Functioning Democracy Achieved																Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	3,986													3,986		4,300	2,022
Field Spt	0																
	3,986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,986		4,300	2,022
SO 4:																Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPO: Hurricane Georges Recovery and Reconstruction																Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	0															3,535	0
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,535	0	
SO 6:																Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:																Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:																Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	9,461	0	0	0	600	0	2,475	500	0	0	1,900	0	0	3,986	17,241	5,265	
Total Field Support	523	0	0	0	0	0	324	99	0	0	100	0	0	0	1,022	353	
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>9,984</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,799</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,986</b>	<b>18,263</b>	<b>5,618</b>	

FY 00 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	600
Democracy	3,986
HCD	0
PHN	5,398
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 00 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	7,385
Dev. Assist ICASS	0
Dev. Assist Total:	7,385
CSD Program	2,599
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	2,599

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account

# FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Program/Country: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
DA/CSD

29-Apr-99  
12:03 PM

Approp Acct:  
Scenario

S.O. # , Title	FY 2001 Request														Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 01	Future Cost (POST-2001)
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ	D/G			
SPO1: Economic Policy Dialogue														Year of Final Oblig:			
Bilateral	600				300	300									450	281	0
Field Spt	0																
	600	0	0	0	300	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	281	0
SO 2:														Year of Final Oblig:			
Bilateral	4,875						2,475	500		1,900					6,200	1,437	18,700
Field Spt	523						324	99		100					800	77	0
	5,398	0	0	0	0	0	2,799	599	0	2,000	0	0	0	7,000	1,514	18,700	
SO 3:														Year of Final Oblig:			
Bilateral	3,986												3,986	4,305	1,707	6,200	
Field Spt	0																
	3,986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,986	4,305	1,707	6,200	
SO 4:														Year of Final Oblig:			
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:														Year of Final Oblig:			
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:														Year of Final Oblig:			
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:														Year of Final Oblig:			
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:														Year of Final Oblig:			
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	9,461	0	0	0	300	300	2,475	500	0	1,900	0	0	3,986	10,955	3,425	24,900	
Total Field Support	523	0	0	0	0	0	324	99	0	100	0	0	0	800	77	0	
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>9,984</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2,799</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,986</b>	<b>11,755</b>	<b>3,502</b>	<b>24,900</b>	

FY 01 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	300
Democracy	3,986
HCD	300
PHN	5,398
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 01 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	7,085
Dev. Assist ICASS	0
Dev. Assist Total:	7,085
CSD Program	2,899
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	2,899

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account

OVERSEAS MISSION BUDGET REQUEST

OE25517R.wk4

Org. Title: USAID/DOM.REP.+REG.COSTS:JAMAICA  
 Org. No: 517  
 OC

	FY 97			FY 98			Requested FY 99			Targeted FY 99		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1 <b>Personnel compensation, full-time permanent</b>	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1 Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0.0	201.4	201.4	139.4	64.4	203.8	214.0		214.0			0.0
<b>Subtotal OC 11.1</b>	0.0	201.4	201.4	139.4	64.4	203.8	214.0	0.0	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3 <b>Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent</b>	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3 Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
<b>Subtotal OC 11.3</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5 <b>Other personnel compensation</b>	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5 <b>USDH</b>			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5 <b>FNDH</b>	0.0	62.3	62.3	62.6		62.6	65.7		65.7			0.0
<b>Subtotal OC 11.5</b>	0.0	62.3	62.3	62.6	0.0	62.6	65.7	0.0	65.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8 <b>Special personal services payments</b>	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8 USPSC Salaries	2.0		2.0	114.6		114.6	57.2		57.2			0.0
11.8 FN PSC Salaries		670.0	670.0	63.0	685.6	748.6	696.0		696.0			0.0
11.8 IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
<b>Subtotal OC 11.8</b>	2.0	670.0	672.0	177.6	685.6	863.2	753.2	0.0	753.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1 <b>Personnel benefits</b>	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 <b>USDH benefits</b>	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 Educational Allowances	72.1		72.1	75.6		75.6	85.9		85.9			0.0
12.1 Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 Home Service Transfer Allowances	1.4		1.4	1.4		1.4	1.4		1.4			0.0
12.1 Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0			0.0
12.1 <b>FNDH Benefits</b>	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 Payments to the FSN Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 Other FNDH Benefits	2.0	35.8	37.8	36.2		36.2	38.0		38.0			0.0
12.1 <b>US PSC Benefits</b>			0.0	73.8		73.8			0.0			0.0
12.1 <b>FN PSC Benefits</b>	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 Payments to the FSN Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 Other FN PSC Benefits	0.4	94.7	95.1	95.7		95.7	100.5		100.5			0.0
12.1 <b>IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits</b>			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
<b>Subtotal OC 12.1</b>	75.9	130.5	206.4	292.7	0.0	292.7	235.8	0.0	235.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.0 <b>Benefits for former personnel</b>	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0 <b>FNDH</b>	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0 Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0 Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0 <b>FN PSCs</b>	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0 Severance Payments for FN PSCs	30.0		30.0	45.0		45.0	15.0		15.0			0.0
13.0 Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
<b>Subtotal OC 13.0</b>	30.0	0.0	30.0	45.0	0.0	45.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

OVERSEAS MISSION BUDGET REQUEST

OE25517R.wk4

Org. Title: USAID/DOM. REP. + REG. COSTS:JAMAICA  
 Org. No: 517  
 OC

	FY 97			FY 98			Requested FY 99			Targeted FY 99		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
21.0 <b>Travel and transportation of persons</b>												
21.0 <b>Training Travel</b>	40.0		40.0	31.0		31.0	28.0		28.0			0.0
21.0 <b>Mandatory/Statutory Travel</b>												
21.0 Post Assignment Travel - to field	6.1		6.1	4.2		4.2	4.4		4.4			0.0
21.0 Assignment to Washington Travel	1.8		1.8	0.8		0.8	2.2		2.2			0.0
21.0 Home Leave Travel	19.6		19.6	8.9		8.9	10.3		10.3			0.0
21.0 R & R Travel	3.6		3.6	6.8		6.8	6.7		6.7			0.0
21.0 Education Travel	0.4		0.4	0.8		0.8	0.8		0.8			0.0
21.0 Evacuation Travel	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0			0.0
21.0 Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	1.0		1.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 <b>Operational Travel</b>												
21.0 Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	23.0		23.0	20.0		20.0	18.6		18.6			0.0
21.0 Site Visits - Mission Personnel	10.0		10.0	12.5		12.5	12.8		12.8			0.0
21.0 Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	22.9		22.9	19.4		19.4	17.5		17.5			0.0
21.0 Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 Other Operational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
<b>Subtotal OC 21.0</b>	133.4	0.0	133.4	109.4	0.0	109.4	106.3	0.0	106.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0 <b>Transportation of things</b>												
22.0 Post assignment freight	30.7		30.7	27.3		27.3	28.7		28.7			0.0
22.0 Home Leave Freight	22.4		22.4	19.3		19.3	20.2		20.2			0.0
22.0 Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0 Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	24.8		24.8	13.8		13.8	13.7		13.7			0.0
22.0 Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0			0.0
<b>Subtotal OC 22.0</b>	80.9	0.0	80.9	63.4	0.0	63.4	65.6	0.0	65.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.2 <b>Rental payments to others</b>												
23.2 Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	5.7		5.7	6.0		6.0	6.3		6.3			0.0
23.2 Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	19.5		19.5	20.5		20.5	21.5		21.5			0.0
23.2 Rental Payments to Others - Residences	186.0		186.0	190.8		190.8	172.0		172.0			0.0
<b>Subtotal OC 23.2</b>	211.2	0.0	211.2	217.3	0.0	217.3	199.8	0.0	199.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3 <b>Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges</b>												
23.3 Office Utilities	71.4		71.4	75.0		75.0	78.8		78.8			0.0
23.3 Residential Utilities	40.6		40.6	42.6		42.6	40.5		40.5			0.0
23.3 Telephone Costs	16.0		16.0	18.5		18.5	19.4		19.4			0.0
23.3 ADP Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 ADP Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Courier Services	4.0		4.0	4.6		4.6	4.9		4.9			0.0
<b>Subtotal OC 23.3</b>	132.0	0.0	132.0	140.7	0.0	140.7	143.6	0.0	143.6	0.0	0.0	0.0

OVERSEAS MISSION BUDGET REQUEST

OE25517R.wk4

Org. Title: USAID/DOM. REP. + REG. COSTS:JAMAICA  
 Org. No: 517  
 OC

	FY 97			FY 98			Requested FY 99			Targeted FY 99		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
24.0 <b>Printing and Reproduction</b>	1.0		1.0	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1			0.0
<b>Subtotal OC 24.0</b>	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1 <b>Advisory and assistance services</b>	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services	23.5		23.5	18.0		18.0	18.0		18.0			0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services	9.4		9.4	9.9		9.9	10.4		10.4			0.0
<b>Subtotal OC 25.1</b>	32.9	0.0	32.9	27.9	0.0	27.9	28.4	0.0	28.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 <b>Other services</b>	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards	4.5	35.8	40.3	41.2		41.2	43.3		43.3			0.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services	74.9		74.9	70.6		70.6	69.2		69.2			0.0
25.2 Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0			0.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	1.9		1.9	1.9		1.9	1.9		1.9			0.0
25.2 Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services	8.6		8.6	8.2		8.2	8.5		8.5			0.0
25.2 Staff training contracts	7.3		7.3	7.5		7.5	7.9		7.9			0.0
25.2 ADP related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
<b>Subtotal OC 25.2</b>	98.2	35.8	134.0	130.4	0.0	130.4	131.8	0.0	131.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.3 <b>Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts</b>	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3 ICASS	263.5		263.5	219.0		219.0	219.0		219.0			0.0
25.3 All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
<b>Subtotal OC 25.3</b>	263.5	0.0	263.5	219.0	0.0	219.0	219.0	0.0	219.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.4 <b>Operation and maintenance of facilities</b>	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4 Office building Maintenance	60.0		60.0	90.0		90.0	60.0		60.0			0.0
25.4 Residential Building Maintenance	25.0		25.0	25.0		25.0	25.0		25.0			0.0
<b>Subtotal OC 25.4</b>	85.0	0.0	85.0	115.0	0.0	115.0	85.0	0.0	85.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.6 <b>Medical Care</b>	1.0		1.0	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1			0.0
<b>Subtotal OC 25.6</b>	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7 <b>Operation/maintenance of equipment &amp; storage of goods</b>	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7 ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	1.8		1.8	1.8		1.8	1.8		1.8			0.0
25.7 Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7 Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	40.0		40.0	40.0		40.0	40.0		40.0			0.0
25.7 Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0			0.0
25.7 Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0			0.0
<b>Subtotal OC 25.7</b>	61.8	0.0	61.8	61.8	0.0	61.8	61.8	0.0	61.8	0.0	0.0	0.0

OVERSEAS MISSION BUDGET REQUEST

OE25517R.wk4

Org. Title: USAID/DOM.REP.+REG.COSTS:JAMAICA  
 Org. No: 517  
 OC

	FY 97			FY 98			Requested FY 99			Targeted FY 99		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.8 Substantance and support of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
<b>Subtotal OC 25.8</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0 Supplies and materials	70.7		70.7	69.8		69.8	70.0		70.0			0.0
<b>Subtotal OC 26.0</b>	70.7	0.0	70.7	69.8	0.0	69.8	70.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0 <b>Equipment</b>	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0 Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	9.3		9.3			0.0
31.0 Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	32.0		32.0	28.4		28.4	10.0		10.0			0.0
31.0 Purchase of Vehicles	50.0		50.0	25.4		25.4	25.4		25.4			0.0
31.0 Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0 ADP Hardware purchases	73.3		73.3	39.4		39.4	49.5		49.5			0.0
31.0 ADP Software purchases	10.0		10.0	4.6		4.6	6.6		6.6			0.0
<b>Subtotal OC 31.0</b>	185.3	0.0	185.3	117.8	0.0	117.8	100.8	0.0	100.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0 <b>Lands and structures</b>	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0 Purchase of Land & Buildings (& construction of bldgs.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
<b>Subtotal OC 32.0</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0 <b>Claims and indemnities</b>			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
<b>Subtotal OC 42.0</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	1,464.8	1,100.0	2,564.8	1,992.0	750.0	2,742.0	2,498.0	0.0	2,498.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

The following line is to be used to show your estimate of FY 98 and FY 99 Program Funded ICASS costs.

Enter dollars in thousands - same format as above.

	FY 98	FY 99
ICASS - Program Funded	25.0	25.0

Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC Org. No: 517 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total												
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	111		111	128		128	128		128	135.7		135.7	135.7		135.7
	Subtotal OC 11.1	111	0	111	128	0	128	128	0	128	135.7	0	135.7	135.7	0	135.7
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH	43.8		43.8	48.2		48.2	48.2		48.2	51		51	51		51
	Subtotal OC 11.5	43.8	0	43.8	48.2	0	48.2	48.2	0	48.2	51	0	51	51	0	51
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0			0	26.2		26.2			0	13.8		13.8
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	116.7		116.7	138.1		138.1	138.1		138.1	138		138	138		138
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	116.7	0	116.7	138.1	0	138.1	164.3	0	164.3	138	0	138	151.8	0	151.8
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	21.8		21.8	22.8		22.8	22.8		22.8	19.1		19.1	19.1		19.1
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	1.7		1.7	1.8		1.8	1.8		1.8	1.9		1.9	1.9		1.9
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	17.9		17.9	18.3		18.3	18.3		18.3	18.6		18.6	18.6		18.6
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	14.6		14.6	15.4		15.4	15.4		15.4	15.1		15.1	15.1		15.1
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	56	0	56	58.3	0	58.3	58.3	0	58.3	55.4	0	55.4	55.4	0	55.4
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	6		6	6		6	6		6	6		6	6		6
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0			0			0	2.6		2.6	2.6		2.6
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	5.8		5.8			0			0			0			0
21.0	R & R Travel			0	0.6		0.6	0.6		0.6			0			0

Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC Org. No: 517 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
21.0	Education Travel			0		0			0			0			0	
21.0	Evacuation Travel	1.1		1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1		1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1		1.1	
21.0	Retirement Travel			0		0			0			0			0	
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0		0			0			0			0	
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0		0			0			0			0	
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0		0			0			0			0	
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	1		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1	
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	4		4	4	4	4		4	4	4	4	4		4	
21.0	Assessment Travel			0		0			0			0			0	
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0		0			0			0			0	
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0		0			0			0			0	
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0		0			0			0			0	
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0		0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 21.0	17.9	0	17.9	12.7	0	12.7	12.7	0	12.7	14.7	0	14.7	14.7	0	14.7
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0		0			0		13.5		13.5	13.5		13.5
22.0	Home Leave Freight	1.8		1.8		0		0		1.8		1.8	1.8		1.8	
22.0	Retirement Freight			0		0			0			0			0	
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	3		3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	0.7		0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
	Subtotal OC 22.0	5.5	0	5.5	3.1	0	3.1	3.1	0	3.1	17.6	0	17.6	17.6	0	17.6
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	1.2		1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	5.1		5.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	22		22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
	Subtotal OC 23.2	28.3	0	28.3	27.5	0	27.5	27.5	0	27.5	27.5	0	27.5	27.5	0	27.5
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	15.8		15.8	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	
23.3	Residential Utilities	5.2		5.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	
23.3	Telephone Costs	4		4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0		0			0			0			0	
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0		0			0			0			0	
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0		0			0			0			0	
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0		0			0			0			0	
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0		0			0			0			0	
23.3	Courier Services	0.7		0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	
	Subtotal OC 23.3	25.7	0	25.7	27.3	0	27.3	27.3	0	27.3	29.1	0	29.1	29.1	0	29.1
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	0.8		0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0.8
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0		0			0			0			0	
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	7		7	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services	2.2		2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	
	Subtotal OC 25.1	9.2	0	9.2	11.3	0	11.3	11.3	0	11.3	11.4	0	11.4	11.4	0	11.4
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC Org. No: 517 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total												
25.2	Office Security Guards	4.5		4.5	4.8		4.8	4.8		4.8	5.1		5.1	5.1		5.1
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	5.8		5.8	6		6	6		6	6.2		6.2	6.2		6.2
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	5.7		5.7	7.6		7.6	7.6		7.6	8		8	8		8
25.2	Staff training contracts	3.2		3.2	3.3		3.3	3.3		3.3	3.4		3.4	3.4		3.4
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	19.6	0	19.6	22.1	0	22.1	22.1	0	22.1	23.1	0	23.1	23.1	0	23.1
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	39.5		39.5	31.5		31.5	31.5		31.5	31.5		31.5	31.5		31.5
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	39.5	0	39.5	31.5	0	31.5	31.5	0	31.5	31.5	0	31.5	31.5	0	31.5
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	11.2		11.2	10.8		10.8	10.8		10.8	10.4		10.4	10.4		10.4
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	6.2		6.2	6.2		6.2	6.2		6.2	6.4		6.4	6.4		6.4
	Subtotal OC 25.4	17.4	0	17.4	17	0	17	17	0	17	16.8	0	16.8	16.8	0	16.8
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	4.6		4.6	5		5	5		5	4.6		4.6	4.6		4.6
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	4		4	4		4	4		4	4		4	4		4
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	1.4		1.4	1.4		1.4	1.4		1.4	1.4		1.4	1.4		1.4
	Subtotal OC 25.7	10.4	0	10.4	10.8	0	10.8	10.8	0	10.8	10.4	0	10.4	10.4	0	10.4
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.0	Supplies and materials	16		16	16		16	16		16	16		16	16		16
	Subtotal OC 26.0	16	0	16	16	0	16	16	0	16	16	0	16	16	0	16
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	11.5		11.5	7		7	7		7	5		5	5		5
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	5.8		5.8	4		4	4		4	3		3	3		3
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	5.4		5.4	10		10	10		10	6		6	6		6
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	15.1		15.1	10		10	10		10	7		7	7		7
31.0	ADP Software purchases	0.9		0.9	2		2	2		2	2		2	2		2
	Subtotal OC 31.0	38.7	0	38.7	33	0	33	33	0	33	23	0	23	23	0	23
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC Org. No: 517 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>		<b>556.5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>556.5</b>	<b>585.7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>585.7</b>	<b>611.9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>611.9</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>615.8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>615.8</b>

Additional Mandatory Information

<b>Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases</b>	393.1	-	393.1	441.2	-	441.2	441.2	-	441.2	453.8	-	453.8	453.8	-	453.8
<b>Exchange Rate Used in Computations</b>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>		<u>16.5</u>	<u>16.5</u>		<u>16.5</u>	<u>16.5</u>		<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>		<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>	

\*\* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.  
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 0 0 0 0

25.6	Medical Care	1.2	0	1.2	1.3	0	1.3	1.3	0	1.3	1.4	0	1.4	1.4	0	1.4
	Sub-Total OC 25.6	1.2	0	1.2	1.3	0	1.3	1.3	0	1.3	1.4	0	1.4	1.4	0	1.4
<b>GRAND TOTAL BUDGET</b>		<b>557.7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>557.7</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>613.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>613.2</b>	<b>603.4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>603.4</b>	<b>617.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>617.2</b>

Organization: USAID/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 517

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 1999			FY 2000			FY 2001		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Withdrawals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular			
	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Balance Start of Year	325.0	325.0	0.0
Obligations	1.9	0.0	0.0
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	323.1	325.0	0.0

**Exchange Rate**                      16.0              16.5              \_\_\_\_\_

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property			
	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Balance Start of Year			
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Exchange Rate**                      \_\_\_\_\_              \_\_\_\_\_              \_\_\_\_\_

Workforce Tables

Org - USAID Dominican Republic								Total SO/SpO	DIR				PDO		Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
End of year On-Board	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2		Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other		
<b>FY 1999 Estimate</b>																
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire		1						1	2	1	1			2	6	7
Other U.S. Citizens								0	0		1				1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0	1	6	1				8	8
Other FSN/TCN		1						1	0	6	20	2		4	32	33
Subtotal	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	13	23	2	0	6	47	49
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens			1	2	1			6			1				1	7
FSNs/TCNs			5	6	2		2	20		4				1	5	25
Subtotal	0	6	8	3	0	2	7	26	0	4	1	0	0	1	6	32
Total Direct Workforce	0	8	8	3	0	2	7	28	3	17	24	2	0	7	53	81
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	0	8	8	3	0	2	7	28	3	17	24	2	0	7	53	81

Workforce Tables

	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt.	Admin. Mgmt.	Contract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
<b>FY 2000 Target</b>																
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire		1						1	2	1	1			2	6	7
Other U.S. Citizens								0	0		1				1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0	1	6	1				8	8
Other FSN/TCN		1						1	0	6	20	2		4	32	33
Subtotal	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	13	23	2	0	6	47	49
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens			1	2	0		2	5			1				1	6
FSNs/TCNs			5	6	0		7	20		4	1			1	6	26
Subtotal	0	6	8	8	0	0	2	25	0	4	2	0	0	1	7	32
Total Direct Workforce	0	8	8	8	0	0	2	27	3	17	25	2	0	7	54	81
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	0	8	8	8	0	0	2	27	3	17	25	2	0	7	54	81

<b>FY 2000 Request</b>																
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire		1						1	2	1	1			2	6	7
Other U.S. Citizens								0	0		1				1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0	1	6	1				8	8
Other FSN/TCN		1						1	0	6	20	2		4	32	33
Subtotal	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	13	23	2	0	6	47	49
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens			1	2	0		2	5			1				1	6
FSNs/TCNs			5	6	0		7	20		4	1			1	6	26
Subtotal	0	6	8	8	3	0	2	25	0	4	2	0	0	1	7	32
Total Direct Workforce	0	8	8	8	3	0	2	27	3	17	25	2	0	7	54	81
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	0	8	8	8	3	0	2	27	3	17	25	2	0	7	54	81

Workforce Tables

Org - USAID Dominican Republic								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	All Legal	Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
End of year On-Board	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
FY 2001 Target																
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire		1						1	2	1	1			2	6	7
Other U.S. Citizens								0	0		1				1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0	1	6	1				8	8
Other FSN/TCN		1						1	0	5	20	1		4	30	31
Subtotal	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	12	23	1	0	6	45	47
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens			1	2	0			0							0	3
FSNs/TCNs			5	6	0		2	0		2	1			1	4	17
Subtotal	0	6	8	0	0	2	0	16	0	2	1	0	0	1	4	20
Total Direct Workforce	0	8	8	0	0	2	0	18	3	14	24	1	0	7	49	67
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	0	8	8	0	0	2	0	18	3	14	24	1	0	7	49	67

FY 2001 Request																
End of year On-Board	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	All Legal	Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire		1						1	2	1	1			2	6	7
Other U.S. Citizens								0	0		1				1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0	1	6	1				8	8
Other FSN/TCN		1						1	0	5	20	1		4	30	31
Subtotal	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	12	23	1	0	6	45	47
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens			1	2	0			0							0	3
FSNs/TCNs			5	6	0		2	0		2	1			1	4	17
Subtotal	0	6	8	3	0	2	0	16	0	2	1	0	0	1	4	20
Total Direct Workforce	0	8	8	3	0	2	0	18	3	14	24	1	0	7	49	67
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	0	8	8	3	0	2	0	18	3	14	24	1	0	7	49	67

Workforce

MISSION : **USAID Dominican Republic - 517**

**USDH STAFFING REQUIREMENTS BY SKILL CODE**

<b>BACKSTOP (BS)</b>	<b>NO. OF USDH EMPLOYEES IN BACKSTOP FY 1999</b>	<b>NO. OF USDH EMPLOYEES IN BACKSTOP FY 2000</b>	<b>NO. OF USDH EMPLOYEES IN BACKSTOP FY 2001</b>	<b>NO. OF USDH EMPLOYEES IN BACKSTOP FY 2002</b>
01 SMG	2	2	2	2
02 Program Officer	1	1	1	1
03 EXO	1	1	1	1
04 Controller	1	1	1	1
05/06/07 Secretary				
10 Agriculture				
11 Economics				
12 GDO				
12 Democracy				
14 Rural Development				
15 Food for Peace				
21 Private Enterprise				
25 Engineering				
40 Environment				
50 Health/Pop.	1	1	1	1
60 Education				
75 Physical Sciences				
85 Legal				
92 Commodity Mgt				
93 Contract Mgt				
94 PDO	1	1	1	1
95 IDI				
Other*				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>

Please e-mail this worksheet  
in either Lotus or Excel to:  
Maribeth Zankowski  
@hr.ppim@aidw  
as well as include it with  
your R4 submission.

\*please list occupations covered by other if there are any

## **ANNEX 1 – ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT**

Initial Environmental Assessments (IEE) will be required in 1999 for two activities: 1) Health Reform and Decentralization; and 2) Hurricane Georges Recovery and Reconstruction.

All activities are in compliance with their corresponding IEEs, CEs and EAs.

## ANNEX 2: UPDATED RESULTS FRAMEWORKS

### SO2: Increase Use of Effective Preventive Health Care Services and Practices

<i>IR 2.1: Increase risk-perception of HIV/AIDS and access to STI/HIV/AIDS services</i>	<i>IR 2.2: Improve Access to Family Planning and Other Reproductive Health Services</i>	<i>IR 2.3: Best practices for Preventive Health Services adopted</i>	<i>IR 2.4: Improved Access and Management of Potable Water and Sanitation Systems</i>
IR 2.1.1: Expand provision of STI/HIV/AIDS information and services	IR 2.2.1: Increased outreach to special populations: youth, men and post-partum women	IR 2.3.1: Effective service delivery models promoted	IR 2.4.1: Management capacity improved at the local level
IR 2.1.2: Increased risk perception and health seeking behavior among vulnerable groups	IR 2.2.2: Improved quality of care (integrated services, client satisfaction)	IR 2.3.2: GODR/NGO partnership promoted	
IR 2.1.3: Development of community based programs in support of people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS		IR 2.3.3: Policy Environment improved	

**SO3: More Participatory, Representative and Better Functioning Democracy Achieved**

<b><i>IR 3.1: Strengthened Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights</i></b>	<b><i>IR 3.2: Increased Development of a Free and active Civil Society</i></b>	<b><i>IR 3.3: Consolidated Civil Society Support for More Genuine and Competitive Electoral Processes</i></b>
IR 3.1.1: Effective administration of justice	IR 3.2.1: Increased knowledge and practice of democratic values and responsibilities	IR 3.3.1: Strengthened national electoral monitoring network
IR 3.1.2 Enhanced access to justice	IR 3.2.2: Increased broad-based civic participation at the local level	IR 3.3.2: Better educated electorate
IR3.1.3: Strengthened oversight mechanisms to maintain ethical standards	IR 3.2.3. Increased Civil Society advocacy for democratic reforms and modernization of the State	
	IR 3.2.4: Strengthened civil society oversight of State institutions and elected officials	

**SO4: Increased National Capacity to Produce Environmentally Sound Energy**

<i>I.R.4.1: Improved Regulation of Thermal Energy Production</i>	<i>IR 4.2: Increased Community and Commercial Investment in Small Scale Renewable Energy Technologies (Wind, Solar and Microhydro)</i>	<i>IR 4.3: Increased Public Awareness of Commercial Based Approaches to Protect Hydroelectric Energy Production</i>
	IR 4.2.1: Sustainability of community-based systems demonstrated	IR 4.3.1: Successful NGO/community models promoted
	IR 4.2.2: Commercial feasibility of renewable energy production methodologies demonstrated	IR 4.3.2: Effectiveness and economic viability of community-based approach of watershed management demonstrated
	IR 4.2.3. Renewable energy technology actively promoted	

**SPO 1: Better Systems and Information for GODR Economic Decision-making Established**

(no IRs are included in this special objective)

## Proposed SO 2 Strategic Framework

**S.O.2: Increased Use of  
Effective  
and Sustainable Health Care  
Practices and Services**

**IR 2.1: Increased Risk Perception of  
STI/HIV/AIDS and Increased Access to  
Services**

IR 2.1.1: Expand provision of  
STI/HIV/AIDS information, services  
and commodities

IR 2.1.2: Increased risk perception  
and health seeking behavior among  
vulnerable groups

IR 2.1.3: Development of Community  
based programs in support of people  
infected and affected by HIV/AIDS

**IR 2.2: Improved Access to Family  
Planning and Other Reproductive Health  
Services**

IR 2.2.1: Increased outreach to  
special populations: youth, men and  
post-partum women

IR 2.2.2: Improved quality of care

**IR 2.3: Increased Efficiency, Equity and  
Effectiveness of Preventive and Primary  
Health Care Services**

IR 2.3.1: Improved health sector policy  
through integration of research finding  
and analysis

IR 2.3.2: Increased capacity of public  
sector at central and provincial levels to  
finance and regulate health care  
services

IR 2.3.3: Improved capacity of the  
Provincial Health Directorates to plan,  
manage and monitor a decentralized  
provincial health system

IR 2.3.4: Best practices for health  
services adopted

**IR 2.4: Improved Access to Child  
Survival Services**

IR 2.4.1: Improved access and  
management of potable water and  
sanitation systems

IR 2.4.2: Improved vaccination and  
immunization coverage

IR 2.4.3: Introduction of community  
based IMCI in partnership with NGOs