

R4

USAID/HAITI

**Results Review and
Resource Request (R4)**

31 MARCH 2000

Please Note:

The attached FY 2002 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:

USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse
1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200
Arlington, VA 22209-2111
Telephone: 703/351-4006 Ext. 106
Fax: 703/351-4039
Email: docorder@dec.cdie.org
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

Released on or after Oct. 1, 2002

MEMORANDUM

To: A/AA/LAC, Carl Leonard

From: USAID/Haiti/DIR, Phyllis Forbes

Subject: USAID/Haiti FY 2002 R4 Submission

Date: March 31, 2000

I am pleased to provide you with USAID/Haiti's FY 2002 R4 submission. This report documents USAID's accomplishments in Haiti during FY99, the first official year under the new 1999-2004 strategy with the goal of reducing poverty in a democratic society. The dismissal of the last elected government and long-delayed elections put Haiti at a crossroads during all of FY99. Following the 1986 fall of the Duvalier Regime, the bold move toward democracy with the election of Aristide, the overthrow and defacto era, and five years of difficult recovery, Haiti was again faced with a choice between democracy or reversion to virtual dictatorship. Compounding the political situation, the interim government did not act on reforms to attract private investment and spur economic growth. As a result, macroeconomic performance in FY99 dropped from a high in FY98.

Despite these frustrating obstacles, the remarkable news is that USAID/Haiti programs achieved most of their performance targets. The results serve as testimony to the approach we took in building the new six-year strategy — engaging our partners, managing for results, and responding to the desire of Haitians at all levels to take control of their lives and improve them. This new strategy is trying to address a major problem in government — accountability. It was supposed to focus simultaneously on cultivating the demand and supply sides of good governance. On the demand side, we were successful in supporting civil society's advocacy role and providing tools to more effectively channel the desires of the people to influence their government. Throughout the current government stalemate, civil society organizations brought unprecedented pressure on the executive to name an interim government, hold elections and act on several important policy initiatives, notably in the areas of environment and population.

Attempts on the supply side to build responsive government institutions, however, brought mixed results. Inaction by the government stalled needed reforms, particularly privatization plans for key state industries. The justice program also failed to meet expectations largely because of inadequate political will on the part of the GOH to proceed with meaningful reform. However, the government did respond better to constituents in other areas. Civil society, working closely with the Secretary of State for Population, took the lead in creating Haiti's first population policy. In addition, environmental groups, in tandem with the Ministry of Environment and some local governments, succeeded in launching the country's first National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) and the non-profit Haitian Environmental Foundation (HEF).

In key program areas, the good work of our partners brought remarkable success. Incomes of hillside farmers are on the rise, more micro-entrepreneurs in rural and urban areas have access to

needed credit, and artisans in the growing handicrafts sector are exporting their wares. USAID-supported health services are improving and covering more people than ever before — now close to half the women and children. School passage rates in USAID-serviced schools greatly exceed national averages, and more farmers are recognizing how they benefit from environmental conservation and are incorporating environmentally sound practices in their farming methods.

To put the Haiti story in full context, the real point of comparison is not last fiscal year, but rather 1990, the year before the coup. The country has at last begun to reverse the downward economic trend precipitated by the coup government. Positive trend lines can be seen, for example, in today's inflation rate of 10%, compared to a peak of 36% in 1994. Real GDP growth, though it dipped in 1999, remained in positive territory in recent years, recovering from negative growth during the coup years and only fractional growth in the late 1980s. At \$329 million, the value of FY99 exports rebounded from the 1994 low of \$57 million and surpassed the rates of the pre-coup years. Malnutrition, which reached 31.9% in 1995 came down to 27% in FY99. Likewise, life expectancy in FY99 rose to nearly 60 years compared to 55 years in 1990.

While there are some who might view the current political situation in Haiti in negative terms, and rightly so, democratic development in Haiti, at the level of voters and political parties, has shown remarkable resilience. During FY99, political parties worked together on issues from CEP membership to non-violence codes. Some even joined together to form coalitions. Groups of civil organizations from different ends of the political spectrum organized a demonstration in support of non-violence and, later in the year, other groups representing a broad range of political orientations agreed to form a network of election observers.

FY99 was also a year that Haiti's dire needs and its remarkable progress were met by budget and staff cuts. We reduced our program by \$20 million in ESF funds and \$10 million in Title III funds between FY99 and FY01. These cuts necessitated narrowing the scope of the strategic objectives and setting less ambitious targets for FY00. An operating expense crunch forced us to cut two USDH positions and reduce procurement of non-expendable property to almost zero.

Ultimately, poverty will not be reduced in this society unless there is sustainable, long-term development with much greater levels of public and private investment. For this to happen, government needs to be more responsible, acting not with impunity, but being accountable to a citizenry prepared to exercise its democratic rights. FY99 saw the emergence of a citizenry preparing to do just that. Let us hope that FY00 will end with a new Parliament voted into office by a high percentage of voters in a clean and transparent election and a campaign for President that meets the same high standards. Then, with good Haitian leadership as we have found in our program, the effort to reduce poverty will really take hold.

In closing, allow me to express my thanks to our grantees and contractors who turned in impressive performances against a backdrop of political instability, logistical problems, cuts and interruptions in funding, and, particularly, insecurity that touched several of our partners directly. In particular, we would like to dedicate this report to the memory of Roosevelt Mesidor from PADF, Luca Spinelli, former Chief of Party of ADF, and John Erickson, who contributed to our

Agriculture program, all of whom lost their lives this past year in the service of Haiti's development.

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	5
Glossary	6
R4 Part I: Overview/Factors Affecting Program Performance	8
R4 Part II: Results Review by SO	11
Sustainable Increased Income for the Poor (SO 1).....	11
Environmental Degradation Slowed (SO 2)	20
Healthier Families of Desired Size (SO 3).....	27
Increased Human Capacity (SO 4).....	37
More Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance (SO 5).....	45
Streamlined Government (SpO 6)	53
Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide (SpO 7).....	60
R4 Part III: Resource Request	67
A. Program Funding by Strategic Objective	67
B. Workforce and Operating Expenses	69
Program, Workforce and OE	71
Supplemental Information Annexes	72
Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact	72
Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework	75
Information Annex Topic: Success Stories	83

Glossary

AOJ	Administration of Justice Project
ASEC	French acronym for local Government Assemblies
CASEC	French acronym for Administrative Council of Communal Section
CEP	French acronym for Provisional Electoral Commission
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CLED	Center for Free Enterprise and Democracy
CMEP	French acronym for the Modernization Council managing privatization efforts
CY	Calendar Year
DA	Development Assistance
DEP	Democracy Enhancement Project
EBOP	Emergency Balance of Payments Program
EIA	Environmental Initiative of the Americas
ESF	Economic Support Fund
EU	European Union
FAES	French acronym for an IBRD-supported organization administering employment and community projects
FENAMH	National Mayors' Federation
FONHEP	French acronym for the National Foundation for Private Education
FSN	Foreign Service National
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
FY	Fiscal Year (Oct. 1 - Sept. 30)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOH	Government of Haiti
HEF	Haitian Environmental Foundation
HPZ	High Potential Zone
HNP	Haitian National Police
HS2004	Health Systems 2004
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, (the World Bank)
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigation Training Assistance Program
IDB	Inter American Development Bank
IEE	Initial Environmental examination
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFES	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
ILD	Haitian Institute for Liberty and Democracy
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
LAVALAS	Creole for flashflood; refers to movement led by J.B. Aristide
MARNDR	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development
MENJS	Ministry of National Education, Youth and Sports
MEO	Mission Environmental Officer
MSH	Management Sciences for Health
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
NBIs	Non-Banking Intermediaries
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OE	Operating Expenses
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PAR	Policy and Administrative Reform Project

PL-480	Public Law 480 (Title II and Title III food programs)
PLUS	Productive Land Use Systems Project
PRET	Program for the Recovery of the Economy in Transition
PSC	Personal Services Contractor
PROMESS	French acronym for an essential drug program under the auspices of the PAHO
PVOs	Private Voluntary Organizations
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TWM	Targeted Watershed Management Project
UCS	French acronym for Community Health Unit
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USDH	United States -citizen Direct Hire

R4 Part I: Overview/Factors Affecting Program Performance

A. Summary and Context:

The first year of activities under the 1999-2004 Haiti assistance strategy to reduce poverty in a democratic society took place in the midst of constant political turmoil. The impasse that began in June 1997 when the Prime Minister resigned continued and, in fact, was exacerbated. The serious economic effects of this prolonged political crisis occurred more toward the end of the cycle than at the beginning, but nevertheless the downturn was evident throughout the year. Remarkably, these negative trends were not true for most of the USAID portfolio. In fact, the USAID/Haiti program achieved the majority of its performance targets. Successes tended to come in areas in which civil society and the private sector were active participants, notably in income, environment, health, education and strengthening of civil society. Activities that required government action were less successful.

Hopes for resolution of the political impasse in FY99 were swiftly dashed when President Preval allowed Parliament's term to expire and ended the mandates of all locally elected mayors and communal councils. To their credit, political parties, the press, business leaders and civil society challenged this threat to Haiti's democracy and helped secure the formation of an interim government that pledged to hold parliamentary and local elections. However, the government's inaction on key economic reforms, particularly privatization, combined with a climate of political instability to seriously hamper economic growth, which fell to 2.2% in FY99 from 3.1% in FY98. While the interim government did maintain macro-economic discipline throughout the reporting period — keeping inflation at 10% — it has since lapsed into deficit spending, with central bank policies covering up expenditures. It has even taken hostile actions against domestic and foreign investors.

During this period when government was weak and ineffective, civil society experienced commendable growth and expansion and in many areas became a more effective advocate of the public interest. For example, Haitian environmental organizations took the lead in instituting the country's first National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) and founding the non-profit Haitian Environmental Foundation (HEF). Similar groups initiated a process that resulted in Haiti's first population policy. In 1999 we saw civil society organizations reshape relationships between the public and private sectors to improve community services, particularly in the areas of education and health. With USAID support, the Ministry of Education established a National Partnership Office to encourage, for the first time, collaboration between public and private sector schools, teachers' unions, and other stakeholders. The Ministry of Health and private service providers have recast their relationship and in 2000 will sign an agreement to collaboratively improve and expand health-service delivery in Haiti. The better integration of the Title II food aid program contributed to the growing vitality of parent teacher associations (PTAs), which were added as a component of the integration of food aid in the education sector. Not only did the PTAs provide support to their schools, but many of them spawned other local improvement efforts, thereby leveraging our investment in education across the community.

The growing vitality of civil society is also seen in many private-sector institutions such as private schools, NGO health service providers and commercial banks serving micro-

entrepreneurs. These organizations are providing better services and more effectively advocating for appropriate government action. There are also signs that the government attitude of viewing civil society as a competitor is changing, as greater numbers of Haitian policy makers reach out to civil society organizations for guidance and assistance on policy decisions. The best evidence for this was the Prime Minister's insistence that civil society be consulted for the U.N. Bilan Commun (Common Country Assessment).

The invigoration of civil society also speaks to the contribution of our partners in the field. Their good work is producing dramatic and sustainable changes in knowledge, attitudes and practices in agriculture, natural-resource management, health and education. Furthermore, our emphasis on managing for results has gone a long way toward keeping our programs on track during these difficult political and economic times. Together with our partners, we regularly assess our progress and challenges and readjust our resources to ensure performance targets are reached.

B. Results:

Performance in the economic growth portfolio was encouraging, despite the passage of Hurricane Georges in September 1998. The hillside agricultural program now provides 204,000 hillside farmers (25% of all farmers) with improved seed, environmentally sound production techniques, and access to more efficient marketing channels. In FY99, these farmers reported a 30% rise in their real income compared to non-participating farmers. Microcredit lending jumped an impressive 37% (70% of loans went to women) to reach more than 10,000 clients. The value of 1999 export sales by artisans assisted by USAID programs increased from \$2,600 in the 1998 pilot program to \$22,000 in 1999, its first year of full operation. We must keep in mind, however, that these achievements could not make up for stagnant investment in the economy, which shrunk overall growth.

Perhaps the best performance news was seen in the Environment SO, which exceeded its targets. Community-based natural resource management resulted in more than 7 million trees being planted. The new model of watershed rehabilitation demonstrated that community leadership can be effectively mobilized to assume responsibility for program implementation even in very degraded areas. Farmer demand to participate in this program now exceeds our budget envelope. As a result, beneficiaries on their own initiative are teaching their neighbors some of the improved conservation practices. The degree to which Haitians are taking ownership of environmental initiatives was also seen in the final adoption of the National Environmental Action Plan and the establishment of the Haitian Environmental Foundation, both ahead of schedule. Finally, a new initiative to market fuel-efficient stoves has had great success with more than 200 units per month being sold to informal-sector food vendors.

The Health and Population SO performed well overall. USAID-supported child health and family-planning services are accessible to 48% of the population. The contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods, which had been climbing steadily in recent years, showed no increase in 1999, staying stable at 25%. However the number of people with access to USAID-supported family planning doubled to some 4.4 million. The rate of full immunization fell short of meeting our target, 56.2% vs. 64%, but the reason for this – vaccine stock outs – was identified and addressed. FY99 saw further declines in child malnutrition from 29.4% in FY98 to 27%. In the

Education SO, the success of the cluster school program has increased pass rates for third and fourth grade children in participating schools from 71% to 76% (with girls seeing the biggest jump from 68% to 76%). Children participating in the USAID-supported education program also performed significantly better in the national primary-school leaving exam. Though the national rate dropped significantly due to factors such as a new test format, an unexpected switch in language from French to Creole, and better security for the test, children attending USAID-supported schools achieved scores 20% higher than the national average.

It is in the Democracy and Government SO that we saw, ironically, our biggest disappointments and also some successes that might bode well for the longer-term success of democracy in Haiti. The disappointments center around the dismissal of the elected government, continually delayed elections and a lack of political will to commit to a meaningful agenda for reform in the justice sector. While many of the formal mechanisms of government proved ineffective, it is important to point out that the informal side — Haiti's civil society — demonstrated an admirable willingness to push for accountable government. Illustrations of this, as cited above, are numerous. In addition, the dissolution of Parliament spawned previously unseen coalitions between business and labor. While FY99 saw an increase in political violence, there was a concomitant increase in calls opposing such violence with the result that it abated in early FY00. We have also seen more substantive media coverage of political issues and more detailed platforms being presented by political parties.

The overall good results of our FY99 performance and the encouraging rise and empowerment of civil society support the continuation of our current development approach in Haiti. In them lies evidence that certain fundamental societal changes necessary for democracy are occurring. Specifically, the population is beginning to demand the more participatory approach to policy making that a totalitarian society lacks. Moreover, our approach is building a broad foundation for participatory democracy, which became apparent in early FY00 despite the continued delay of elections. As of today, 80% of eligible voters demonstrated their interest in elections by registering to vote. Recent polls show that 72% actually intend to vote compared to 5% in 1997. There are also indications that the Haitian political scene is becoming more pluralistic. Recent polls indicate that independent candidates are increasingly popular with voters and that no one party would receive an absolute majority in Parliament. These developments signal that we should continue with our current approach in Haiti. Not only is it empowering large numbers of Haitians to improve their own lives, but it is also helping them to build a capacity to gain more favorable concessions from government. Despite the high-profile disappointments of recent months, these developments represent significant progress.

The successes outlined above directly support the key U.S. national interests of Democracy, Economic Prosperity, Global Issues and Humanitarian Assistance. In addition, the following strategic goals are supported: Economic Development by the Income and Education SOs, and the Streamlined Government SpO; Environment by the Income and Environmental SOs; Population by the Population and Health SO; Democracy by the Inclusive Democracy SO; and Regional Stability by the Police SpO, as detailed in the Mission Program Plan.

R4 Part II: Results Review by SO

Sustainable Increased Income for the Poor (SO 1)

Country/Organization: USAID/Haiti

Objective ID: 521-001-01

Objective Name: Sustainable Increased Income for the Poor

Self Assessment: Not Meeting Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: SO programs, particularly agriculture and microfinance, are helping many Haitians to raise their productivity and incomes. Unfortunately, progress toward economic reform, privatization, investment promotion and secondary cities development fell short of goals.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Rural/Urban Poor
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

Summary of the SO:

This SO contributes to Mission objectives through four Intermediate Results: (1) Increased Environmentally Sustainable Agricultural Productivity; (2) Micro Entrepreneurs Economically Empowered; (3) Investment Climate Improved; and (4) Accelerated Income Growth in Selected

Secondary Cities and Hinterlands. The intermediate results reduce poverty by increasing income among Haiti's poorest populations through: improving the production, processing and marketing of hillside crops, tree crops in particular; supporting micro-credit programs and expanding opportunities for small informal-sector businesses; supporting public dialogue and advocacy for legislative and regulatory reforms to stimulate investment and job creation in the formal and the informal economy; and accelerating economic expansion in secondary cities.

Key Results:

The 1999 achievements compared to targets were mixed. Farmer income, artisanal and agriproduct export sales, and micro-lending activities all met or exceeded expectations. Efforts to build Haitian institutions were successful overall, though the faltering Haitian Bleu® coffee project demonstrated that a longer-term engagement with these institutions might be necessary to ensure their sustainability. Disappointingly, the increasingly anti-business attitudes of the GOH and continued political instability have not spurred investment and economic growth. Budget cuts limited the expansion of our secondary cities activities to local-currency-financed infrastructure and work in the artisan sector.

Hillside agriculture activities expanded, exceeding the target by 9% to reach approximately 204,000 farmers, 35% of Haiti's estimated 560,000 hillside farmers. These customers are using improved seed stock and employing environmentally sound production techniques. Despite Hurricane Georges, a sampling of participating farmers estimated that their income in FY 99 was 30% higher. Increased sales of agricultural products have enticed growing numbers of farmers to produce cooperatively in order to raise production. The value of exports of selected crops (coffee, cacao and mangos) from USAID programs reached more than \$1 million, exceeding the projected value of \$816,000. The target was exceeded despite a hurricane-related drop in the value of the coffee crop and a naturally occurring low-yield year in the coffee growing cycle.

The number of microfinance programs loan recipients increased 37% in FY 99 to 10,946, 70% of them women. Of those recipients, 8,030 resided in rural areas. The SO's \$1.65 million Loan Banking Guarantee leveraged \$5.18 million in loans (up from \$4.04 million in FY 98). This corresponds to program leverage ratio of 3.14:1. The success of the micro-lending activities attracted other commercial banks to lend \$4 million for microcredit signaling that Haitians are building a system of investment for growing numbers of small and micro-entrepreneurs.

The Haitian Center for Free Enterprise and Democracy and the Peru-based Institute for Liberty and Democracy (CLED/ILD) have jointly drafted the legislation necessary to carry out large-scale formalization of informal real property, valued at more than US \$2 billion in the four major urban centers alone. The impact in Port-au-Prince would be the creation of a large property-owning class among the poor who could gain access to formal financial systems. A pilot program has been developed and we expect other donors to join the program. While President Preval has pledged support for the reforms, the government stalemate has put further progress on hold.

The 1999 launch of the Secondary Cities initiative (Cap Haitien and Jacmel) saw progress in improving infrastructure and expanding opportunity for local handicraft workers. With PL 480 Title III currency generations, the Port of Jacmel is being rehabilitated and the Jacmel-to-Marigot road was completed, opening new markets for the region's valuable agricultural produce. The

value of 1999 export sales by artisans supported by the Aid to Artisans program (ATA) increased from \$2,600 in the 1998 pilot year to \$22,000 in 1999. These results, which augur well for the new program, are attributed to its first year of full operation, growing program participation, streamlined production techniques, and successful marketing efforts in the U.S. Budget cuts have caused a scaling back of other initiatives planned for the Secondary Cities program.

The performance of the present GOH in fostering a positive investment climate in 1999 can only be described as abysmal. Key privatization plans for the seaport, airport, telephone and electric companies, which were at or near completion, were stalled by the President and Prime Minister. While macroeconomic discipline was practiced through much of the reporting period, the government lapsed into deficit spending in early FY 2000. The GOH also shut down the country's largest Internet provider for four months over a trivial matter. The deterioration of the general security situation and lack of judicial reform further hampered investment. The percentage of GDP from private investment remained stagnant at 4.8% in 1999. Further sustainable economic growth will not be possible if the government continues on a course of anti-investment policies and inaction.

Performance and Prospects:

The current hillside agricultural program is now in its final year. In FY 2000, a follow-on program will build on its successes and extend implementation of lessons learned to new areas. Emphasis will be on further increasing farm-family income through improved natural resource management, greater production of export crops and high-value fruit trees and perennials, as well as expansion of group marketing by community-based organizations (CBOs). Tree-planting efforts will promote trees and crops that improve soil cover. In light of the inability of the initially successful Fédération des Associations Caféières Natives (FACN) to increase exports of Haitian Bleu® coffee, more assistance will be given to help Haitian CBOs become sustainable.

USAID's new Financial Service Network for Entrepreneurial Empowerment (FINNET) program was approved in June 1999, and an institutional contractor will be in place by April 2000. The program will strengthen organizations serving small and micro-entrepreneurs and improve their access to commercial capital markets. Economic stagnation has increased microcredit loan arrears of commercial banks from 5% to 15%, but USAID-funded training programs have kept actual loan losses to only 2%, albeit at an increased transaction cost. Under a four-year \$4.9 million cooperative agreement, a Haitian development bank, SOFIHDES, has established a guarantee fund and an innovation fund to provide credit to sectors perceived as risky by commercial banks. Further successes in the micro-finance sector will be affected by legislation being drafted by the Haitian Central Bank to amend regulations for financial institutions. The draft contains capital and reporting requirements that could compromise expansion in the sector. USAID and its contractor are urging authorities to endorse only those changes that would promote responsible sector growth.

In FY 2000, depending on the political climate, USAID hopes to work on developing "economic literacy" with a view to creating viable commercially driven civil society groups that can advocate for investment to promote economic growth. This strategy could prove particularly fruitful if a viable government emerges in 2000. A new FORUM 2000 program is already promoting dialogue between civil society and political candidates to promote the removal of barriers to

investment and employment. The Center for International Private Enterprise, with associated business-oriented civil society organizations, has proposed reinforcing civil society's capacity to analyze economic policies and advocate for reforms that will increase investment.

In view of reduced resource availability, the Secondary Cities Program will focus in FY2000 on how best to leverage investments already made, such as the Port at Jacmel. It will also seek to spur new investments from non-USAID sources. The ATA component of Secondary Cities expects artisan export sales (FOB/Haiti) to quadruple in FY 2000 to \$100,000, from \$22,000 in 1999. Microcredit services in secondary cities will be expanded through FINNET.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

A new hillside institutional contract will be awarded by September 2000. The IICA-implemented Coffee Revitalization Project ended in early FY 2000. The new hillside program will provide targeted assistance to FACN to support the marketing and production of the valuable Haitian Bleu® coffee. Until this program is deployed, assistance to FACN will be provided by the South-East Consortium for International Development (SECID). In partnership with USAID's centrally managed Development Credit Authority (DCA), USAID will initiate a guarantee facility for medium-term loans through Haitian commercial banks for investments in Secondary Cities. This facility will complement the working capital financing available to borrowers through SOFIHDES. Further reductions in other donor investments in infrastructure, particularly roads, could seriously hamper the replicability and sustainability of several USAID activities such as the hillside agriculture and coffee programs. Already, the lack of new infrastructure projects by IBRD, IDB and others has negatively affected replication of these initiatives.

Other Donor Programs:

UNDP, the EU and CIDA continue to provide some support to hillside farmers through either the GOH or PVOs. USAID remains the major hillside donor, while other donors such as Germany, France and IDB support low-land agriculture. As a result of USAID's lead role in microfinance, other donors now involved include: UNDP, Microstart, ACCION International, International Finance Corporation, CGAP, Multilateral Investment Fund, and IDB. Discussions are planned with the EU and France on closer collaboration on coffee and hillside agriculture programs.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

South-East Consortium for International Development (SECID), Pan American Development Foundation (PADF), CARE, Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI), Nathan Associates, Société Financière Haitienne de Développement, S.A. (SOFIHDES), Foundation for International Community Assistance (FINCA), Aid to Artisans (ATA), and Center for Free Enterprise and Democracy and Institute for Liberty and Democracy (CLED/ILD).

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Sustainable Increased Income for the Poor.			
Objective ID: 521-001-01			
Approved: July, 1998		Country/Organization: USAID Haiti	
Result Name: Sustainable Increased Income for the Poor			
Indicator: Percent increase in income in project targeted areas			
Unit of Measure: Percent	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: SECID	1999	20	30
Indicator/Description: This indicator measures self assessments by a sample of farmers regarding increased revenues on plots where project-promoted improved practices are implemented. These estimates are comparisons each year to non-adoption situations, i.e. they are not cumulative targets or year to year comparisons.	2000 Baseline	TBD	
	2001	TBD	
	2002	TBD	
<p>Comments: These data provide information only on agricultural revenues in project supported areas. For FY 99, a sample of farmers estimated that their income increased by 30% compared to non-adoption situations. The SO team recognizes certain methodological deficiencies in the calculation and use of this indicator to assess impact at the strategic objective level. In prior years, including FY 1999, information was collected using a sample approach, supervised by one Cooperating Sponsor (SECID). Mission review of the data collection methodology for income, shows variations from past years; consequently, the project-related income figure generated to date is not considered reliable for current USAID needs. In the future, the SO1 M & E system will ascertain total household annual income, desegregated by source and gender of household head. In FY 2000, this indicator will measure both agricultural and private sector income accruing from project-supported activities. Additionally, the corresponding baseline for FY 2000 will be calculated.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Sustainable Increased Income for the Poor.				
Objective ID: 521-001-01				
Approved: July, 1998		Country/Organization: USAID Haiti		
Result Name: Increased Environmentally Sustainable Agriculture Productivity				
Indicator: Value of production of selected crops				
Unit of Measure: US dollars (000)		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: SECID		1998 (Baseline)		480
Indicator/Description: Value of production is obtained by computing the volume of crops exported multiplied by the export price per unit.		1999	816	1,007
		2000	1,117	
		2001	1,228	
		2002	1,350	
Comments:				
	1999			
	Planned	Actual		
Coffee	418	322		
Cacao	326	550		
Mango	72	135		
TOTAL	816	1007		
<p>Approximately 50,000 farmers participated in FY 99. Although the total value exceeded the target by 23%, the value of coffee fell short by \$96,000 due to production losses in high altitude areas as well as institutional problems with the farmers' association responsible for its marketing. The data has been collected and summarized in a consistent way over the last two years and thus can be considered reliable.</p>				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Sustainable Increased Income for the Poor			
Objective ID: 521-001-01			
Approved: July, 1998		Country/Organization: USAID Haiti	
Result Name: Accelerated Income Growth in Selected Secondary Cities and Hinterlands			
Indicator: Annual percentage increase in value of artisanal sales			
Unit of Measure: Percent	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Aid to Artisans	1998 (Baseline)		\$2,600
Indicator/Description: Annual percent increase in USD value of export sales by artisans through the Aid to Artisans (ATA) program. .	1999	20	746
	2000	300	
	2001	200	
	2002	200	
<p>Comments: The FY 98 figure reflects the sales of 51 artisans participating in the pilot phase during 5 months of that FY. The 1999 figure of \$ 22,000 in export sales, an increase of 746% over the baseline, reflects the conclusion of the pilot phase with the participation of 68 artisans. The data collection system does not record domestic sales or sales to other export agents; both activities are estimated to be of minimal value compared to the opening of export markets through ATA. Value of exports is measured through ATA project records in a consistent manner, therefore, reported information is deemed reliable. To reflect the information reported, this indicator will be changed to read: Annual increase in value of exports by project-assisted artisans through project-supported export channels.</p> <p>The significant income increases attributable to the Aid to Artisan program are due to : 1) Development of new products; 2) increased level of participation in training; and 3) promotion and great acceptance of Haitian handicrafts in the US and European markets.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Sustainable Increased Income for the Poor			
Objective ID: 521-001-01			
Approved: July, 1998		Country/Organization: USAID Haiti	
Result Name: Small and Micro Entrepreneurs Economically Empowered			
Indicator: Annual Percentage increase in number of outstanding loans			
Unit of Measure: Percent	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: DAI	1998 (Baseline)		7989
Indicator/Description: This indicator measures access to credit by microfinance customers who receive loans from USAID supported microfinance institutions within the fiscal year (USG).	1999	25	37
	2000	25	
	2001	25	
	2002	25	
<p>Comments: The current indicator presents the annual percentage increase in the number of outstanding loans at the end of the fiscal year. The results achieved greatly exceed the projected levels showing the good performance of the program and fast expansion of the micro-finance industry in Haiti . At the end of FY 98 the number of outstanding loans was 7,989 (valued at \$4,037,000). At the end of FY 99, 10,946 loans were outstanding (corresponding to a 37% increase) and were valued at \$5,182,000. As collected and computed by DAI, data are valid and reliable.</p>			

Environmental Degradation Slowed (SO 2)

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Objective ID: 521-002-01

Objective Name: Environmental Degradation Slowed

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: Haitians at all levels of society are beginning to understand the vital role of environmental protection in their economic prosperity and are taking action to incorporate environmentally sound practices across a wide spectrum of sectors.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security
(please select only one) 5.5 Natural Resource Management

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

Summary of the SO:

This SO seeks to slow the accelerated pace of environmental degradation in Haiti by improving natural resources management through three Intermediate Results (IRs): (1) increased adoption of sustainable natural resource management practices; (2) replication of successful models of catchment rehabilitation; and (3) civil society organizations and Government implementing

environmental solutions. In addition to the planting of 6.0 million trees yearly, these activities will improve environmental practices in soil and water conservation, land/waste management or energy efficiency for almost 230,000 farmers by the end of FY 2004. Principal customers include small agricultural producers, urban charcoal users, and residents along several strategic watersheds.

Key Results:

Despite a year of political impasse, USAID's Environment program exceeded its three targets in the areas of tree-planting, adoption of improved agricultural practices by farmers, and the establishment of the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) and the Haitian Environmental Foundation (HEF).

The production and publication of the NEAP and the subsequent launch of the HEF were important milestones because they were achieved by Haitians themselves taking the lead and building consensus among principal stakeholders. In addition, the NEAP was formally launched by the Prime Minister at a time when the government was not effectively functioning in many other sectors. For the first time, Haiti has a clearly articulated set of environmental priorities within and across all sectors. This development is evidence that the consciousness of the country is changing toward these important matters. International donors showed great interest in providing funding for the NEAP, but most support will not be realized until a new government is in place. Nevertheless, the NEAP is already having a positive cross-sectoral influence on policy in Haiti. Its priorities form part of the Ministry of Health and Population's Action Plan, and it has influenced programs by our partners and other groups.

With the help of USAID and its partner, Winrock, the efforts of a group of influential leaders from all walks of civil society brought about the HEF. This entailed reaching agreement on the structure and membership of the governing board (which is 30% women) and finalizing the legal status of the foundation. In nine months, the group accomplished what environmental foundations elsewhere in Latin America and the Caribbean have generally taken two years to achieve. As an innovative and independent financing mechanism, the HEF supports the overall goal of conserving biological diversity, strengthening local environmental civil society and promoting sustainable development. It is now positioned to attract national and international support and to shape Haiti's environment protection agenda.

Overcoming severe setbacks, our partners assisted Haitian farmers living in seven strategic watersheds, including the Rivière Grise and Rivière Blanche watersheds above Port-au-Prince, to produce, to produce and plant 7.1 million fruit, coffee and wood trees. This result exceeded the target of 6 million seedlings and the original presidential pledge of 5 million. This integral part of the program to promote improved and environmentally sound agricultural practices is increasingly accepted by farmers, especially in those regions with the most acutely degraded lands.

By employing market incentives, our partners guided 204,000 farmers in the production of environmentally friendly crops and to facilitate the transfer of conservation-conducive farming techniques. Improvements in market efficiency and the development of new markets have enabled farmers to obtain higher-than-traditional prices for those crops. For example, some

100,000 pounds of pumpkin were exported in the first five months of the pumpkin marketing program, causing USDA's crop reporting service to begin reporting Haitian pumpkin prices at U.S. ports.

Performance and Prospects:

The work of our partner Winrock with The Citizen Environmental Network (CEN) has reinforced civil society organizations. CEN has mobilized grassroots organizations around a specific environmental agenda that includes establishing community approaches for improved watershed management, energy conservation, and eco-friendly cultural practices.

CEN as well as the Education and Policy programs are well underway. CEN's eleven workshops drew 416 participants, and it has developed three environmental modules involving participatory action exercises that empower communities and groups in the selection of priorities and accountability for responsibilities toward environmental issues. These workshops trained customers in the Belle Fontaine/Kenscoff area to identify and design activities for environmental rehabilitation and sustainable agriculture in the communes, and to seek civil society partnerships (including the private sector) in the implementation of joint environmental projects and the design of communal NRM plans. Three "portable" environmental modules were produced, tested and refined. Environmental messages on radio stations in the provinces have reached 5,000 listeners three times per day, each spot for a month, throughout the reporting period.

Our partner CARE has had great success with small-scale enterprise energy activities such as a pilot project to introduce gas stoves at roadside restaurants in high-density industrial areas. A major producer of stoves has arranged with a lending agency and a women's support program for loans to food producers and now sells some 200 units a month. CRS and WFP, the major school-feeding programs in Haiti whose programs include the modernization of school kitchens, have ordered 600 units. The government's own national school system plans on 1,000 more units in public school canteens.

A locally manufactured diesel oven marketed to bakeries through a micro-finance institution has sold well since October, each unit saving 300 tons of wood annually. A prototype for small dry cleaners will save on the same scale once converted: each ton of wood and charcoal avoids 3.8 tons of carbon gas emissions (e.g., carbon dioxide). In addition to providing a healthier and more productive work environment, the program has increased income for food sellers, cooks and retailers, almost all of them women.

Winrock's new Population/Environment fellow is developing a framework for women's leadership training at both the local and national levels. She will coordinate with other programs that provide credit, and basic or reproductive health services to rural women in order to exploit the natural synergies between population and environment activities.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Tree planting and related activities may have to be scaled back to reflect reduced budget levels. Should other donors (e.g., Dutch assistance) wish to co-fund the energy program, the Environment Team will seek to leverage these resources by extending the energy program to promote its market-validated technologies in secondary cities and rural areas of Haiti. The

Winrock activity will be evaluated in FY 2001 in preparation for the design of a follow-on environmental strategy for 2002.

Other Donor Programs:

The IDB, IBRD, Canada, and the EU have substantial investments planned (approximately \$345 million, \$65 million, \$48 million, and \$40 million, respectively) to support environmental activities (including water and energy sectors). Due to the political deadlock of recent years, IFI resources to the GOH have been markedly reduced. The IBRD, UNDP and Canada have actively supported the NEAP. IBRD's Park program (\$22.5 million) continues to build on lessons learned from USAID's successes in conservation practices for hillside agriculture (i.e., PLUS project). Dutch assistance will award \$225,000 to CARE's energy program.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Winrock is the lead contractor for the Mission's environmental program. CARE, Pan American Development Foundation (PADF), and the Southeast Consortium for International Development (SECID), through their hillside agriculture activities also contribute to the increased adoption of environmentally-friendly agricultural practices and tree planting. CARE manages the energy component. All these institutions work in partnership with indigenous NGOs.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Environmental Degradation Slowed			
Objective ID: 521-002-01			
Approved: July, 1998		Country/Organization: USAID Haiti	
Result Name: Increased adoption of sustainable natural resources management practices			
Indicator: Number of farmers using at least one improved agricultural practices			
Unit of Measure: Number of farmers (thousands)	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: CARE, PADF, WINROCK reports	1998		166
Indicator/Description: Cumulative numbers of farmers employing at least one improved natural resource management practice on their plots during the life of the project. These practices include: rockwalls, gully plugs, intercropping, hedgerows, tree planting and contour ridging.	Baseline		
	1999	187.5	204
	2000	193	
	2001	TBD	
	2002	TBD	
<p>Comments: Because of Hurricane Georges, there was a higher demand for improved plant materials by hillside farmers to which the program responded. The SO implementation team will assess the implications of the current level of this indicator for future targets.</p> <p>The Mission has not yet concluded its review of this indicators reliability or validity, but there is no apparent threat to data reliability.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Environmental Degradation Slowed			
Objective ID: 521-002-01			
Approved: July, 1998		Country/Organization: USAID Haiti	
Result Name: Increased adoption of sustainable natural resources management Practices			
Indicator: Annual number of tree seedlings planted or grafted			
Unit of Measure: Number of trees (millions)	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: CARE, PADF, WINROCK reports	1998 (Baseline)		6.8
Indicator/Description: This indicator sums the number of tree seedlings (fruit or timber) distributed through program activities and the number of existing trees grafted with project-distributed improved genetic materials within the FY and the number of trees planted by direct seedling.	1999	6.0	7.1
	2000	6.0	
	2001	6.0	
	2002	6.0	
Comments: In FY 99 7,099,737 trees were planted and 40,000 trees were grafted. The total figure includes nursery production, trees grafted, and trees planted by direct seeding.			
Given that distributed trees are often planted under staff supervision, the Mission has determined that the number of trees distributed is a reliable proxy for the number of trees planted, particularly in light of the fact that the initial demand of trees come from the farmers themselves. For the first time in FY 1999, seeds were distributed to farmers to be planted on their fields and, therefore, the 1999 figure includes not only trees distributed or grafted but also trees planted by direct seeding. The Mission will revise its PMP accordingly and is planning to assess the reliability of the data in FY 2000.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Environmental Degradation Slowed			
Objective ID: 521-002-01			
Approved: July, 1998		Country/Organization: USAID Haiti	
Result Name: Civil Society Organizations and Government Implementing Environmental Solutions			
Indicator: Haitian Environmental Foundation Established in Year 2000			
Unit of Measure: Yes/No	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: WINROCK'S Reports	1999	NO	YES
	2000	END	
Indicator/Description: This indicator assesses the formal establishment of the Haitian Environmental Foundation (HEF) as a private mechanism that will seek to complement and reinforce GOH efforts to address the priority environmental concerns articulate in the NEAP (National Environmental Action Plan). Its role in the RF is to significantly broaden public awareness of environmental policies and regulations and to support technically and financially implementation of the NEAP, with resources captured from other donors.	2001	END	
	2002	END	
Comments: The HEF has managed to complete in nine months of intensive work what other environmental funds elsewhere in Latin America and the Caribbean took two years to achieve such as attaining legal status, organizing a governing board and preliminary analysis of the NEAP. The Mission met this target earlier than expected and won't report on this indicator for the following years.			

Healthier Families of Desired Size (SO 3)

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Objective ID: 521-003-01

Objective Name: Healthier Families of Desired Size

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Though several key indicators fell slightly short of the targets, the SO overall remained on track. Child immunization and contraceptive prevalence rates did not meet targets, but the number of family-planning clients with access to programs doubled to 4.4 million. Child malnutrition targets were met, and prenatal care visits exceeded the target.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Population

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Health

Summary of the SO:

The "Healthier Families of Desired Size" Strategic Objective incorporates the full range of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) recommendations, including women's empowerment, men and youth. It supports two issues of critical importance to Haiti's economic growth — the health and well-being of Haitian families, and rapid population growth rates. The SO aims to decrease the total fertility rate, reduce infant and child mortality, and

lower malnutrition rates by targeting programs to men and women of reproductive age, including young adults aged 15-24 years, and children under five years of age. The SO's integrated health and population interventions focus on four intermediate results: (1) increased use of quality child survival and nutrition services; (2) increased use of quality reproductive health services; (3) women empowered; and, (4) youth better prepared for and men more engaged in responsible family life. New strategic areas include a heightened focus on HIV/AIDS and STD prevention activities, and women's empowerment interventions.

Three key reporting changes are worth noting. First, in 1999 USAID/Haiti began the transition from its Phase I bilateral health program to Phase II, which takes place in FY 2000. Second, the SO will report results for four modified health sector indicators: immunization, malnutrition, contraceptive prevalence, and prenatal care. Third, the 1999 data collection was broadened beyond partners financed under the health sector institutional contractor MSH to capture and compare impact for the full range of data across all implementing partners thereby establishing baseline data for AOPS (Association of Private Health Organizations, a new partner), CARE and CRS. Data presented are aggregates, unless otherwise stated.

Key Results:

A notable and critical accomplishment in 1999 was the strengthening of public-private partnerships in the health sector. Working with USAID staff, the Government of Haiti (GOH) and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) joined forces to address key health priorities and to identify solutions. As a result, private sector partners took action to help transport vaccines to clinics in the Grande Anse, a priority USAID program area (see Success Story). For the first time in Haiti, civil society and GOH officials together developed a landmark population policy, which builds on USAID's efforts to develop a cross-sectoral coalition of civil society groups, the Taskforce on Reproductive Health and Population. A government-led Partnership Commission, proposed by USAID, has both public and private health experts working together to find common ground and create practical positive changes for Haitians. Working collaboratively with USAID and other donors, the European Union has defined a common set of conditionalities that includes a national public-private partnership and that has been agreed to by the GOH.

In USAID program areas, 1999 data for child survival interventions show a continuing decline in malnutrition rates. Height-for-age measurements ($< -2/SD$) revealed program-wide improvement in chronic undernutrition from 37.8% (1997) to 29.4% (1998) to 27.0% (1999). This represents a 29% decline over two years. In 1999, the SO began reporting on full immunization coverage rate among children 12-23 months, rather than the proxy indicator of measles rate used in previous years. At 56.2% coverage rate, MSH partners fell short of the FY99 target rate of 64%, though it is much improved over the 1994 rate of just 30%.

The documented shift from traditional to more effective modern family planning methods from 1997-1998 improved only slightly in 1999. The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for use of modern methods was 13.2% nation-wide in 1995 (DHS), 15.7% in USAID project areas in 1997 (MSH), and 25.2% (MSH) in 1998. The 1999 CPR rate of 25.4% (MSH, AOPS) did not meet projections of 27%. Two major factors affected this stagnation: (a) high discontinuation rates hampered increases — a development that is being addressed by USAID and its partners, and (b) congressional "holds" on funding led to two work slow downs and one stop-work order, which

had a measurable impact on the ability of institutions to provide uninterrupted health services. The affected institutional contractor, MSH, measured a CPR for modern methods of 23.4% while a partner unaffected by these holds, AOPS, was able to achieve a prevalence level of 30.1%.

Beginning this year, USAID/Haiti will report on percentage of women who attend at least three prenatal care visits. The 1999 survey data demonstrate positive trends with nearly two-thirds of women receiving at least three prenatal consultations (63.5%, MSH, AOPS and CARE program areas) compared to the national average of 26.8% of women who received only 2-3 prenatal visits in 1994. Deliveries assisted by trained health personnel rose to 74.1% in 1999 from 65.5% in 1998 and represents a significant jump from the national average of 46.3% (DHS, 1994). These achievements indicate that partners are reaching greater numbers of women at critical stages in pregnancy to reduce risks related to maternal mortality.

Performance and Prospects:

Despite Haiti's political and economic challenges, some gains were made in the health sector. However, cuts in funding from key multilateral donors put pressure on USAID to fill critical funding gaps in health service delivery, commodity procurement, and health care infrastructure. While these factors posed significant challenges to the program, several indicators were positive.

Though average levels of malnutrition declined, the actual levels of malnutrition vary from a high of 33.1% in the Grande Anse to a low of 22.3% in the North West. These statistics are confirmed in the 1998 MSPP/PAHO report. The upcoming evaluation of food aid programming will examine the variation in rates of malnutrition between regions and the different nutrition interventions and program approaches used by partners. The PL 480 Title II Cooperating Sponsors worked with their 63 partner health institutions to integrate health program with food supplementation for targeted pregnant and lactating women as well as children 6-59 months. More than 70,000 children were screened for malnutrition in growth monitoring programs in the departments of the North West and the South. Among these, 9,940 malnourished children received food supplementation. Of the 21,640 pregnant and lactating women who benefited from improved perinatal services and health education, 16,000 received food supplementation.

The lower-than-expected full immunization rate is attributed to widespread vaccine stockouts in 1998. In 1999, MSPP ensured sufficient quantities of all vaccines through 2003. Weaknesses in local and regional distribution logistics also affected 1999 achievements. USAID and public and private sector partners analyzed these deficiencies and identified steps for addressing them on a department-by-department basis at the health district level.

Efforts to raise the CPR rate for modern methods will focus on quality of care elements and on increasing client satisfaction to retain users. Despite falling short of this target, the total CPR — use of traditional plus modern methods — increased from 29.7% (1998) to 31.4% (1999) across this same population. This achievement was realized despite two burdens. First, our program added service delivery partners and in 1999 served 4.4 million Haitians (MSH, AOPS and CARE) compared to 2.8 million in 1998 (MSH). This represents a 57% increase in population coverage during the reporting period. Second, implementing partners achieved this coverage despite congressional "holds" on funding, which led to work slow-downs and "stop work" orders.

The SO continues to witness positive growth and maturation among its NGO partners. Strengthening institutional capacity among network NGO partners remains a strategic priority, one articulated and led by the partners themselves. MSH piloted performance-based contracting with three partner institutions, successfully encouraging cost-effective results-based management. Demand for similar contracting among other network partners has been high, signaling to USAID that the pilot effort should be mainstreamed with service delivery organizations under the Phase II private sector component. In addition, partners have attracted financing from private foundations totaling over \$14 million.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

USAID's Phase II HS-2004 program is on track and will be rolled out in the second quarter of FY 2000. Contractor selection has been completed for the private sector component. A complementary five-year Strategic Objective Agreement (SOAG) will be signed with the Ministry in FY 2000. Annual workplans are being jointly developed. The Phase I institutional contractor, MSH, was selected to help manage and consolidate the current network of over 30 NGO partners. Further reductions to the Mission's budget could result in a drastic curtailing of assistance to one or both components of this program. The number of women seeking family planning remains high. New survey questions shed light on user issues affecting discontinuation practices and where clients seek services. Under Phase II, the SO will focus on increasing quality and access to family planning services by improving client-provider communication and lowering method discontinuation rates, expanding method mix, and applying the Ministry's new reproductive health service norms and standards.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID continues to lead the donor community in assistance to family planning and HIV/AIDS prevention-to-care activities. We play a key role in child survival in collaboration with PAHO and UNICEF. PAHO supports development of the Ministry's infectious disease and essential drugs program systems. UNICEF provides technical assistance for immunization and integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI). Japan supplies vaccines, essential drugs, and equipment for PEV and IMCI programs. The EU provides sector budget support while the World Bank and IDB assist with health systems and administration, infrastructure, decentralization, and contraceptive purchases. (NOTE: World Bank and IDB funding for Haiti ended in December 1999; follow-on funding for new programs is contingent upon the election of a new parliament.) The Dutch provide funds for contraceptive social marketing programs. UNFPA finances advocacy and population policy as well as reproductive health interventions.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Under the private sector component of HS-2004, USAID/Haiti will administer its program through the U.S. firm Management Sciences for Health, which in turn will negotiate sub-grants and contracts with over 30 U.S. PVOs and Haitian NGOs. A separate public sector component is expected to focus intensively on working with MSPP counterparts to develop three critical health systems, essential drug/contraceptive commodity logistics, HIS/MIS, and financial management. CARE and Catholic Relief Services implement our PL-480 Title II programs.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Healthier Families of Desired Size
--

Objective ID: 521-003-01			
Approved: July, 1998		Country/Organization: USAID Haiti	
Result Name: Healthier Families of Desired Size			
Indicator: Prevalence of Chronic Malnutrition in children under age 5			
Unit of Measure: % Height-for-age <-2 SD	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: IHE	1998 (Baseline)		29.4
Indicator/Description: Percentage of children 6-59 months of age with height-for-age less than 2 standard deviations (i.e. prevalence of stunting).	1999	27	27
	2000	26	
	2001	25	
	2002	23	
<p>Comments: In keeping with Agency-wide reporting standards, this year the Mission is shifting from reporting a weight-for-age measure to height-for-age. Targets will be reformulated once the 1999-2000 DHS data is available.</p> <p>Nearly one in three children under five years (31.9%, DHS) was stunted in 1994. In the last five years, chronic malnutrition has dropped to 27% in USAID-supported areas. The reported figure is an aggregate of MSH partners and Title II Cooperating Sponsors; rates from the NW Department measure 22.3% while the Grande Anse measures 33.1%. This differential is reconfirmed in the recent 1998 MSPP/PAHO publication.</p> <p>The 1999 impact survey included MSH plus three additional partners' areas of intervention. The methodology utilized in FY 1999 will be repeated in future years; therefore the information collected is estimated to be valid and reliable.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: : Healthier Families of Desired Size				
Objective ID: 521-003-01				
Approved: July, 1998		Country/Organization: USAID Haiti		
Result Name: Increased Use of Quality Child Survival and Nutrition Services				
Indicator: Percent of children 12-23 months of age who are fully immunized				
Unit of Measure: Percent		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: IHE		1998 (Baseline)		60.7
		1999	64	56.2
Indicator/Description: Percentage of the target population completely vaccinated with the full range of recommended immunizations (1 measles, 1 BCG, 3 Polio, 3 DPT3).		2000	60	
		2001	64	
		2002	68	
<p>Comments: Vaccination coverage (fully immunized) in USAID-financed areas is almost double (56.2%) the 1994 national rate (30.2%). Contractor achieved 88% of target. The slight rate of decline between 1998 and 1999 is not statistically significant. This figure (56.2%) represents MSH partners only; USAID does not presently finance this intervention among other partners surveyed.</p> <p>The 1999 impact survey utilized in FY 1999 to measure this impact indicator will be repeated in future years; therefore the information collected is estimated to be valid and reliable.</p>				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Healthier Families of Desired Size			
Objective ID: 521-003-01			
Approved: July, 1998		Country/Organization: USAID Haiti	
Result Name: Increased Use of Quality Reproductive Health Services			
Indicator: Contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods in USAID-financed sites			
Unit of Measure: Percent	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: IHE	1998 (Baseline)		25.2
Indicator/Description: Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49) in program areas using a modern method of contraception.	1999	27	25.4
	2000	26.9	
	2001	28.4	
	2002	29.9	
<p>Comments: This year's data confirm the expectation that, following a dramatic increase in new users between 1997 and 1998, the CPR would remain strong with one out of four women of reproductive age opting to use a safe, effective modern method. The 1999 CPR figure represents an aggregate of MSH and AOPS partners. FY 2000 and out-year targets will be revised once the 1999/2000 DHS results are available.</p> <p>NOTE: In previous R4 reports, USAID/Haiti set targets for and reported on "all method" CPR. Though these data are still collected and available, modern method CPR is considered by the SO Team a better measure of quality family planning programs.</p> <p>The 1999 impact survey included MSH plus three additional partners' areas of intervention. The methodology utilized in FY 1999 will be repeated in future years; therefore the information collected is estimated to be valid and reliable.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Healthier Families of Desired Size			
Objective ID: 521-003-01			
Approved: July, 1998		Country/Organization: USAID Haiti	
Result Name: Increased Use of Quality Reproductive Health Services			
Indicator: Percent of women who attend at least 3 prenatal care visits			
Unit of Measure: Percent	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: IHE	1998 (Baseline)		58.7
Indicator/Description: Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49yrs) in program areas who attend three or more clinic-based prenatal visits attended by a doctor, nurse or auxiliary.	1999	58	63.5
	2000	65	
	2001	66.5	
	2002	68	
<p>Comments: Beginning with this 1999 R4, USAID/Haiti will report on this indicator as a measure of maternal health achievements. The 1999 actual figure (63.5%) represents an aggregate of MSH, AOPS, and CARE data.</p> <p>Maternal health has improved in Haiti since 1994 when only one in four women consulted a health care professional even 2-3 times during a pregnancy. Today, almost two out of three women receive three or more prenatal consultations in USAID-financed areas - thus helping to identify and manage high-risk pregnancies and deliveries.</p> <p>The 1999 impact survey included MSH plus three additional partners' areas of intervention. The methodology utilized in FY 1999 will be repeated in future years; therefore the information collected is estimated to be valid and reliable.</p>			

Increased Human Capacity (SO 4)

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Objective ID: 521-004-01

Objective Name: Increased Human Capacity

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Greater cooperation between private-sector and state schools and among local NGOs and subcontractors contributed greatly to institutional and sectoral strengthening. Cluster schools improved student performance and developed active PTAs, even while national elementary school pass rates declined.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 3.1 Access to Ed/Girls' Education
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

Strategic Objective No. 4, "Increased Human Capacity," seeks to improve the quality of educational services provided to school children and young adults and to address the physical,

social, and educational needs of orphans and other at-risk children. This objective will be accomplished through: (1) improved quality of primary education; (2) improved services for orphans and at-risk children; and (3) improved access to information and communication technology. The Strategic Objective is supported by PL480 Title II resources. Principal customers are the school-aged children of Haiti, their parents, educators, and counterparts engaged in support to the public-private partnership.

Key Results:

Despite a long history of noncooperation in Haiti's education sector, 1999 saw integration develop among diverse institutions under USAID's ED 2004 program. The major achievement is the emergence of public-private partnerships among institutions active in the education sector. The Strategic Objective Agreement signed with the Government of Haiti in September 1999 reflects the deepening collaboration between USAID and the Ministry of Education, which is directly attributable to the personal commitment of the Minister. The Ministry established its first Partnership Commission composed of private and public organizations that will set the policy reform agenda for the country's education system. Partnerships among ED 2004's local and international NGOs brought success to the cluster school initiative. Together with the prime contractor, they extended the cluster school approach as well as radio instruction to 105,000 children in approximately 400 schools. USAID also began working with its school feeding partners to leverage quality and to achieve a closer integration of the Title II program with the education project. Licensing, which the Ministry modified to bring more schools into the fold, will be a new condition for food aid. Enhanced collaboration with partners extends to USAID internal operations as relevant technical staff worked cross-sectorally to maximize the impact on the SO. Better collaboration within the sector is also evident among the donor community. In addition to monthly meetings, donors now hold regular discussions on technical or programmatic issues. These information exchanges resulted in a World Bank decision to replicate the USAID cluster school approach in the Bank's own education project. These successes underscore the commitment of Haitian educators to improving educational quality in Haiti. Moreover, they bode well for sustainability of the progress we continue to make.

Performance on SO indicators was very encouraging, particularly for girls. The number of 3rd and 4th graders promoted at the end of the 1999 school year increased by 5% to 76% from 1998. The increase for girls promoted in both grades was 8% (versus 3% for grade 3 boys and 1% for grade 4 boys). Tests administered to 3rd graders at the beginning and the end of the 1998-1999 school year showed that student scores improved by an average of 16 points (of a possible total score of 100) in math and 13 points in Creole after a year of USAID-enriched school work. The comparable figures for a sample of control schools were 8 points in both subjects. The gain for ED 2004 girls was 14 points in math and 14 points in Creole. ED 2004 boys gained 18 points in math and 12 points in Creole. Community mobilization efforts, particularly by CARE and CRS, have met with considerable success; fifty-two percent of the 788 USAID-supported schools had democratically elected PTA organizations that met several times a year. These groups were active in upgrading school facilities such as classrooms, kitchens, libraries and recreational facilities; securing needed equipment and supplies; improving school appearance; raising funds; working in the canteen; and participating in training courses. The increased involvement of parents and teachers has improved attendance and made schools focal points of the community.

A total of 114 orphanages housing almost 10,000 children received USAID support in 1999. Most support is in the form of food, medical care and supplies provided under the Title II program. USAID provided institutional strengthening support to the Chambre de l'Enfance Necessiteuse Haitienne (CENH), an umbrella organization that assists orphanages and mobilizes Haitian NGOs to advocate for at-risk children. CENH has made remarkable progress. Its staff are acquiring the skills necessary to maintain financial records and manage grants. One hundred fifty-eight institutions have submitted requests to CENH for assistance and to date 14 at-risk children's projects have been approved. CENH now has procedures in place for assessing project proposals, compiling the supporting documentation for grants, preparing contracts, and monitoring grant activities. As a result, CENH proved its value by effectively meeting the emergency food and other needs of a Port-au-Prince orphanage that was destroyed by fire. In addition, USAID, the U.S. Military Support Group, and the office of Senator Dewine (Ohio) also provided food, clothing, supplies, and equipment that enabled the orphanage to continue caring for the 67 children who lived there.

Performance and Prospects:

Nationally, the percent of grade 6 children passing the national school-leaving exam (Certificat d'Etudes Primaires or CEP) fell from 64% in 1998 to 45% in 1999. For ED 2004 schools, the pass rates were 66% for girls and 62% for boys, a dramatic contrast to the national rate. Anecdotal explanations for the national drop focus on several factors. First, unlike past tests, the 1999 version required short original answers or responses to multiple choice questions. This new format both reduced scoring bias and likely confused students and teachers. Second, the Ministry's efforts to ensure the security of the CEP exams were more successful than in past years, which prevented the exam's release prior to test day. Third, in contrast with usual practice, many schools did not rigorously pre-select better prepared students to sit for the exams. Finally, for reasons that are not entirely clear, two different versions of the exams were distributed -- one in French and one in Creole. Since students and teachers are accustomed to the French version, an unexpected switch in the language medium may have resulted in lower scores. The far better ED 2004 CEP pass rates suggests the positive impact of improved services and resources on student performance, especially on girls.

In 1999, USAID began start-up activities in support of "Improved Access to Information and Communication Technology." USAID provided technical assistance and equipment to the Reseau de Developpement Durable d'Haiti (RDDH), an umbrella organization of Internet service providers. RDDH is now in the process of hiring staff and securing a central office in Port-au-Prince as well as establishing telecenters in two other cities. These telecenters will provide computers, training and services to individuals and businesses that need Internet access. At the end of 1999, there were six Internet service providers and 15,000 subscribers, an increase of 11,300 from 1998.

Since March 1999, USAID has implemented a program designed to prepare former civil servants for employment outside the government. Over 700 former government workers were enrolled in 23 vocational or professional schools in four cities, and received training in such areas as animal science, plumbing, electrical repair, construction, auto repair, business administration, truck/auto driving, and word processing. Particularly encouraging were the work internship programs initiated in collaboration with 15 private firms, including the Hotel Villa Creole, Haiti Métal,

Texaco, and HL Construction. The success of the retraining program has led to greatly increased demand for its services. The next session will enroll 500 trainees and be extended to two additional cities.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The success of the cluster school approach has led to schools not included in ED 2004 demanding to be admitted. NGO partners are anxious to expand the program to more schools. Several donors plan to implement similar interventions. The level of cooperation between public and private sectors has never been higher. The Partnership Commission is composed of institutions from both sectors and includes those from the business community, religious groups, Haitian NGOs, and the teachers' unions. The contract under which ED 2004 activities are implemented will end in September 2001. A planned evaluation will identify additional ways to further integrate Title II and ED 2004, strengthen partnerships, and adjust programmatic elements so as to maximize impact on the SO. Drawing on recommendations from the evaluation, design efforts will begin for a follow-on activity, tentatively labeled Education 2010. USAID and partners are analyzing the use of alternative indicators and units of measures for our education activities in preparation for the next R4 exercise. Partners are proposing to use the number of school projects initiated as an additional indicator of community support. USAID will work with partners to reach agreement on how these data will be collected. It should also be noted this R4 measures improved academic performance in primary school by the average point increases in test scores in each year in comparison to a sample of control schools; other targets use 1999 as a baseline year.

Other Donor Programs:

Donors financed over 40% of the total public spending for primary education in 1998. At a time when total external aid to Haiti has been on the decline, contributions to the education sector have been rising, from \$12.2 million in 1995 (2% of total external aid) to \$28.4 million in 1999 (7% of total external aid). In 1998, bilateral aid represented \$14.2 million (57% of total external aid) and multilateral \$10.5 million (43%). The major donors were the IDB (30.8%), France (21.2%), the USA (20%), Holland (5%), Taiwan (4%), the UN agencies (7.8%), and the EU (2.6%). As a result of the continually delayed elections, multilateral funding for school construction is totally depleted and other assistance such as a World Bank/IBD loan is on hold.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The Academy for Educational Development (AED) is implementing ED 2004. AED in turn has negotiated sub-contracts with U.S. and Haitian NGOs. USAID has also negotiated a grant to La Fondation Haitienne de l'Enseignement Privé, the major national organization representing private education institutions. Management Sciences for Health has a sub-contract with CENH, which is responsible for managing activities on behalf of at-risk children. CARE and CRS are providing school feeding, health, and educational services through the PL 480 Title II program. AED is the contractor responsible for implementing activities under IR (3). USAID's training program for former civil servants is implemented by the Centre de Formation et d'Encadrement Technique and Experts Conseil et Associés.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Human Capacity			
Objective ID: 521-004-01			
Approved: July, 1998		Country/Organization: USAID/Haiti	
Result Name: Improved quality of primary education			
Indicator: Pass rates for Grade 3			
Unit of Measure: Percent	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: AED	1998		71
Indicator/Description: Percentage of students in project-supported schools that are eligible for promotion at the end of the school year.	1999	73	76
	2000	75	
	2001	77	
	2002	77	
<p>Comments: The pass rate for boys increased from 71% to 76% between 1998 and 1999 school years. For girls, the pass rate increased from 68% to 76% over the 2 school years. The figures in the table are pass rates for boys and girls combined. Since the AED contract ends in September 2001, planned targets are maintained at 77% for grade 3 for years 2002-2004. They will be revised upward once a new contract is in place.</p> <p>The Mission is planning to assess the reliability of this data in FY 2000.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Human Capacity			
Objective ID: 521-004-01			
Approved: July, 1998		Country/Organization: USAID/Haiti	
Result Name: Better instruction and learning in primary school			
Indicator: Annual average increase of Grade 3 average score in math			
Unit of Measure: Increase in average test results in ED 2004 schools	Year	Planned	Actual
	1999 (Baseline)		16pts
Source: AED	2000	18pts	
Indicator/Description: Point increase in average test results in ED 2004 schools, disaggregated by gender. The data are based on samples of students in ED 2004 and control schools using pre-tests and post-tests to measure improved performance over the 1998-1999 school year.	2001	18pts	
	2002	18pts	
<p>Comments: The data presented in the table are the actual and planned point increases in average math score. In ED2004 schools, girls gained 14 points and boys 18 points. The total gain in control schools was 8 points (10 points for girls). The basis for comparison is the average score on a pre-test administered in November 1998 (34 points for ED 2004 students, boys and girls) and 38 points for control school boys, 35 points for control school girls). The average score on the post-test administered in June 1999 was 50 points for ED 2004 students, 52 points for boys and 48 points for girls. The comparable post-test scores for control schools was 46 points (47 points for boys and 45 points for girls). Targets for 2000 and beyond are maintained at 18% to accommodate the anticipated budget cuts in the Haiti program; and because the AED contract ends September 2001.</p> <p>The Mission is planning to assess the reliability of this data in FY 2000.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Human Capacity			
Objective ID: 521-004-01			
Approved: July, 1998		Country/Organization: USAID/Haiti	
Result Name: Better community support to primary schools			
Indicator: % of USAID-supported schools with active school support groups/PTAs			
Unit of Measure: Percent	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: AED, CARE, CRS	1999 (Baseline)		52
Indicator/Description: % of USAID-supported schools with active support groups/PTAs with democratically elected boards and holding at least two meetings annually with their members. USAID-supported schools is defined as the 788 schools where partners are mobilizing PTAs as part of a package of educational services. The definition does not include the schools participating only in USAID's school feeding program, i.e., who do not receive any USAID support in enriching pedagogical practices.	2000	56	
	2001	56	
	2002	56	
<p>Comments: Targets for 2000 and beyond are maintained at 56% to accommodate the anticipated budget cuts in the Haiti program; and because the AED contract ends September 2001.</p> <p>The data has been collected and summarized in a consistent way and thus can be considered reliable.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Human Capacity				
Objective ID: 521-004-01				
Approved: July, 1998		Country/Organization: USAID Haiti		
Result Name: Improved services for orphans and at-risk children				
Indicator: Number of orphanages receiving support through USAID-supported organizations				
Unit of Measure: Number (not cumulative)		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: CRS/CENH		1998 (Baseline)		100
Indicator/Description: Number of orphanages receiving support through Chambre de l'Enfance Necessiteuse Haitienne (CENH) and CRS.		1999	120	114
		2000	120	
		2001	120	
		2002	120	
<p>Comments: The 114 orphanages house about 10,000 children that are receiving food, medical care, and supplies, provided under the Title II program. The assistance is provided principally through Catholic Relief Services and the Chambre de l'Enfance Necessiteuse Haitienne.</p> <p>Targets for 2000 and beyond are maintained at 120 to accommodate the anticipated budget cuts in the Haiti program.</p> <p>Results for this indicator come from project records of project-assisted orphanages; data are considered valid and reliable.</p>				

More Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance (SO 5)

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Objective ID: 521-005-01

Objective Name: More Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance

Self Assessment: Not Meeting Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: The formal mechanisms of democracy deteriorated in FY99 and the Administration of Justice program ended with tepid success. However, civil society showed a growing capacity to organize, address problems and advocate for responsible government action.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 2.2 Credible Political Processes
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

This SO is designed to help Haitians attain more genuinely inclusive governance. Key indicators of success at the strategic objective level include: 1) the number of policy issues on which civil society organizations and national public institutions carry on an organized dialogue; and 2) percent of citizens who say they have an unimpeded opportunity to participate in elections. In

order to achieve our strategic objective, progress toward four intermediate results and one special objective is essential: 1) civil society organizations positively influence government policies; 2) elections are more credible; 3) governance by elected officials is more responsive; 4) people are increasingly treated according to the rule of law; and 5) (our special objective) police better protect and serve Haitians nationwide.

Key Results:

Overall performance during FY 1999 was disappointing due to the dismissal of the government, a delay in elections and lack of movement on meaningful judicial reform. However, the growing vitality and effectiveness of civil society, particularly in a year of such daunting political challenges, points to some success in our efforts to build the demand side for democracy.

Thirteen years after the overthrow of the Duvalier dictatorship, Haiti continues to wrestle with democratic transition. The dominant theme and the key setback of the reporting period was the political stand-off between the Executive and Legislative branches that resulted in the dissolution of Parliament and local government in January 1999. However, while the formal structures of democracy effectively ground to a halt, the informal side — civil society — showed remarkable progress in its desire and ability to support democracy.

Civil society organizations and elected officials vociferously characterized the dismissal of the government as regressive and contrary to hard-earned democratic progress. Signaling a shift away from violence as a solution to political impasse, the removed Parliamentarians discouraged civil strife and signaled an unprecedented willingness to negotiate and compromise. Opposition political parties formed a coalition that successfully negotiated a multi-party cabinet and a Provisional Electoral Council (CEP) recognized as legitimate by politicians and civil society groups. The formation of this coalition was a sign of a shift among political parties away from personality-based platforms and toward issues that affect ordinary Haitians. While the National Federation of Mayors was unsuccessful in resisting the Executive's removal of its members from office, they convinced him to designate reappointed mayors as "independent agents" rather than "agents of the executive", preserving some vestige of separation of power.

Throughout this tumultuous period, Haitians, with USAID support, managed to achieve two key results. First, civil society doubled its quantitative target for FY 1999, engaging in dialogue regarding 44 national government decisions, and also took the lead in negotiating a plan for emerging from the political crisis. Second, civil society pressured the executive to create the opportunity for citizens to exercise their vote and, simultaneously, convinced increasing numbers of voters to register. While Haitians clearly did not have an unimpeded opportunity to vote in FY 1999 as hoped, a poll conducted in Nov. 1999 revealed that the majority of eligible voters were aware of the need to register and that approximately 60% of the population intended to do so, with women only slightly more reticent to exercise their right to vote. Some 32% of people expressed reservations about voting, primarily citing fears of insecurity and violence.

While elections were postponed in the reporting period to March 19, 2000, the new CEP received an approval rating of "good" or "very good" from the majority of those surveyed, though two-thirds expressed concern that the CEP might not be able to pull off the elections by March 19.

Progress in the judicial sector was disappointing. While the Ministry of Justice did assume the recurrent costs of the judicial school, political will was insufficient to yield meaningful reform in this sector. Regrettably, despite assistance to the Haitian National Police (HNP) in formulating an elections security plan, public confidence in the force has eroded due to the dwindling number of active duty officers, the threat of politicization, allegations of corruption and involvement in narcotics trafficking, and a shortage of suitable recruits.

Performance and Prospects:

If there is a good news in this otherwise frustrating situation it is that Haitians have given their current government a failing grade and have made strides in organizing on their own to take charge of their lives and seek some concessions from government. A telling November poll revealed that only one-sixth of Haitians believed the absence of a Parliament had affected their communities. Men and women were equally disaffected. In contrast, the vast majority of men and women believed that working together with their neighbors they could solve their communities' problems. Evidence of these developments were apparent throughout the year. Opposition to the dissolution of Parliament came from groups such as the Writer's Guild, Chamber of Commerce, Protestant Federation, National Federation of Mayors, a newly created business and labor coalition and the media. These and other groups engaged the government on issues of security and the assassination of several public figures. Private sector and civil society groups in education, health and the environment succeeded in forming public/private partnerships in support of school licensing and other educational reforms, a new population policy, a National Environmental Action Plan and the formation of an environmental foundation.

When voters and civil society expressed concern about the CEP's institutional capacity, USAID responded by increasing support to the CEP through the International Foundation for Electoral Systems. IFES assisted the GOH to prepare drafts of a new election code, an election calendar, budgets, logistics, and operational guidelines for the CEP. By late FY99, USAID was positioned to: provide technical assistance and training to the CEP; procure voter registration materials; provide unbiased assistance to political parties in the form of media air time, training of candidates, debates, election information centers and training for party monitors; and establish an indigenous election monitoring organization. Today, all of these programs are underway.

The ultimate performance of the CEP according to the established index and the degree to which election results are accepted can only be determined once elections are held. However, the approval rating of the CEP to date and the sustained high demand for voter registration cards bode well. While slow decision making and logistical problems have hampered its effectiveness, the CEP has withstood considerable political pressure, proceeding steadily, if slowly, with its mandate. In addition, USAID support helped the CEP to formulate an elections security plan with the HNP and support civil society in its efforts to maximize participation. Civil society has organized a cadre of elections monitors poised to observe the upcoming elections. Today, despite logistics and security issues, more than 80% of eligible voters have registered and 65+% say they intend to vote. Finally, with USAID's assistance, the CEP has maintained a dialogue with political parties and civil society groups throughout the process, setting the precedent for a consultative approach that we hope a permanent electoral body will employ.

Progress toward IR3 "responsive governance by elected officials" was constrained by the dissolution of parliament and local government. However, prior to its dissolution, Parliament exercised active oversight over the Executive, suggesting that a new Parliament could be equally effective. In the absence of legitimate local governments, USAID worked with ten communes that had instituted citizen's committees before the government's dissolution and managed to produce local investment plans. Citizens sought to institutionalize these committees as permanent bodies to advise elected local officials, providing testimony to the success of this consultative approach and its future applicability after local elections.

At the project level, as the Administration of Justice program drew to a close, budget cuts forced a reduction in the number of indigent clients receiving legal assistance. Nevertheless, program lawyers provided counsel to 4,000 clients. The Department of Justice participated in the recruitment of a new class of 40 candidates for the judicial training school, nine of whom are women. DOJ also continued its work in nine model jurisdictions, implementing improved case tracking and registration and facilitating communications between prosecutors and magistrates. Still, a change in Ministers as well as different views regarding legal reform and the shape of USAID's assistance prevented the signing of a Strategic Objective Agreement with the MOJ. The Mission hopes to reach an agreement with the MOJ in FY 2000 for legal assistance, administration of justice and human rights.

A public opinion poll found that only 27% of those surveyed felt the HNP was more effective or as effective at "solving Haiti's crime problems than six months ago." By comparison, a USIS poll conducted last year revealed a 74% approval rating for the HNP. The contrast is troublesome since the majority of the population cites rising crime as the country's principal problem.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Key assumptions underlying this Strategic Objective, specifically the existence of "genuine commitment from the Haitian power elite to the principles of democracy" proved to be overly optimistic. Given that the Haitian political situation is coming to a head as this report is being finalized, it is premature to specify promising new directions for the sector; however, assuming elections take place, we anticipate continuing our support to civil society and the private sector in their quest for democracy and accountable government.

Other Donor Programs:

While the USG is the largest donor, the European Union, the UN, Japan, Canada, France and the Netherlands all support the 2000 elections. The governments of France and Canada and the UN, through MICAH, intend to work in the justice sector.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

IFES, the National Democratic Institute, and the International Republican Institute were active in elections work, though IRI later closed its Haiti office. As the contract with Checchi drew to a close in 1999, the Department of Justice remains the only active partner in the justice sector. Associates in Rural Development supports local government and Mgt. Systems International aids civil society while a follow-on program for FY 2000 is designed.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: More Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance			
Objective ID: 521-005-01			
Approved: July, 1998		Country/Organization: Haiti/USAID	
Result Name: More Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance			
Indicator: # of examples of policy issues on which civil society organizations and national public institutions carry on an organized dialogue			
Unit of Measure: # of examples of policies	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Project Records	1998 (Baseline)		14
Indicator/Description: Organized dialogue=CSOs and national public institutions meet in situations in which both sides have been given timely notice and information about meetings and issues. National public institutions=Ministries, agencies of Ministries, Parliament, President, and/or executive or legislative commissions.	1999	11	44
	2000	20	
	2001	24	
	2002	28	
<p>Comments: Four major events triggered massive outcry from all sectors of Civil Society: A) The Executive Decree of January 1999 dissolving the Haitian Parliament, B) the Public School Teacher's strike, C) Insecurity and multiple assassinations of respected figures, and D) the removal of a toxic chemical waste dump site. The dissolution of Parliament provoked vigorous and vociferous reactions from Civil Society as evidenced by written protest by the Writer's Guild and Haitian Intellectuals (1), public denouncement by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (2) and the Protestant Federation (3), multiple joint statements to the press by Labor and Business encouraging a compromise solution to the situation (4-7), as well as counter-demonstrations by Popular Organizations opposing the return of Parliamentarians (8). The efforts of civil society culminated in the formation of a non-partisan, multi-party team (Espace de Consertation) that sat down with the Executive to negotiate a solution to the governmental crisis (9).</p> <p>A formal review of the reliability of this indicator will be performed later in FY 2000; preliminary indications are that the SO M&E system with respect to this indicator yield reliable data.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: More Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance			
Objective ID: 521-005-01			
Approved: July, 1998		Country/Organization: Haiti/USAID	
Result Name: Elections are more credible			
Indicator: Temporary or Permanent Election Board (CEP) progresses in performance (Based on an Institutional Performance Index)			
Unit of Measure: CEP score on index	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: MSI survey	1999	Baseline	N/A
Indicator/Description: Index includes the following 10 components: 1) Respecting electoral timetables; 2) Rational location of registration and polling places; 3) Widespread voters' information on registration centers and modalities; 4) Use of credible electoral cards and voter registers; 5) Selection and training of registration staff and poll workers; 6) Proper candidate registration system; 7) Competent handling of complaints and protests; 8) Election day management; 9) Transparent and accurate compilation of votes; 10) Prompt announcement and publication of official results. Each of the ten components are scored on a scale of 1 (very weak or absent) to 5 (very effective), so that the possible overall range for the index is from 10 to 50.	2000	Baseline	
	2001	Baseline+25	
	2002	No elections	
	2003	Baseline+50	
	2004	No elections	
Comments: Baseline data was to be collected through the election process of 1999. Those elections, though, were postponed to March 2000. CEP performance based on this description cannot take place before the election; therefore, baseline year and targets moved forward.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: More Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance			
Objective ID: 521-005-01			
Approved: July, 1998		Country/Organization: Haiti/USAID	
Result Name: More Responsive Governance by Elected Officials			
Indicator: # of targeted communes providing services determined in consultation with representatives of local citizens and civil society organizations			
Unit of Measure: Number	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: ARD	1998 (Baseline)		10
Indicator/Description: Targeted communes are defined as those where local government officials are receiving intensive technical assistance and/or participants in general training under the USAID local government program.	1999	10	10
	2000	10	
	2001	25	
	2002	40	
<p>Comments: Following the Presidential decision of January 11, 1999, to terminate the mandates of mayors and communal sections councils, ARD, the implementing partner, had to curtail financial assistance to local government units due to Congressional restrictions placed on USAID-funded activities. To comply with these restrictions, grant project management responsibility was shifted from the local government to the civil society committees that had worked in the preparation of the grant application. Therefore, grants agreements were signed only in 10 communes where these citizens' committees already existed.</p> <p>Moreover, this indicator measures the number of targeted communes that have established committees of elected authorities and local leaders who in each municipality have formulated a 5-year investment plan that covers the provision of goods and services and outlines institutional arrangements. Each of these 10 communes has plans for the institutionalization of the citizens' committees as permanent partners of local government provision of selected service as listed in the investment plan. Accomplishment of these 10 activities is a result of the ability of the citizens' committee to serve as the cornerstone with long-lasting effects in the delivery of future public goods and services, even in the absence of government institutions.</p> <p>A formal review of the reliability of this indicator will be performed later in FY 2000; preliminary indications are that the SO M&E system with respect to this indicator yield reliable data.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: More Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance			
Objective ID: 521-005-01			
Approved: July, 1998		Country/Organization: Haiti/USAID	
Result Name: More Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance			
Indicator: Ministry of Justice makes progress toward judicial reform			
Unit of Measure: Event	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: OPDAT	1999	1	1
Indicator/Description: Annual achievement of at least one of the events identified as leading to more judicial professionalism and independence. The following events will indicate more commitment: a) Approval of the judicial reform program agreed to at the donors' meeting in Port-au-Prince in July 1998; b) Positive progress toward achieving the short-term steps agreed to at that meeting; c) Assumption of more of the costs of the Ecole de la Magistrature; d) A call by the Minister for a new five or ten year plan to reform justice; e) An evaluation of present justice personnel; f) Appointment of new staff to the MOJ who are committed to judicial reform; g) Passage of legislation or decrees defining status of the Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature; h) Passage of legislation or decrees defining the status of the Ecole de la Magistrature; i) Passage of other decrees moving toward independence of the judiciary.	2000	1	
	2001	1	
	2002	1	
Comments: The Ministry assumed almost all cost of running the Ecole de la Magistrature during the year. A formal review of the reliability of this indicator will be performed later in FY 2000; preliminary indications are that the SO M&E system with respect to this indicator yield reliable data.			

Streamlined Government (SpO 6)

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Objective ID: 521-006-01

Objective Name: Streamlined Government

Self Assessment: Not Meeting Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: Privatization efforts completely stalled due to lack of GOH commitment to move forward, and accelerated growth in the public sector wage bill has diminished gains from the previous year's civil service downsizing effort.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.1 Private Markets
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

The aim of the Special Objective (SpO) "Streamlined Government" is to contribute to the maintenance and improvement of the macroeconomic environment by encouraging government reform through privatization of state-owned enterprises (SOEs), civil service downsizing, civil

service reform in general, and improvement of GOH public resource management. The Streamlined Government SpO has four expected results: (1) reduced size of para-public sector; (2) reduced size of civil service; (3) civil service reform implemented; and (4) improved management of GOH revenue.

Key Results:

Although the pace of improvement was slower than expected during FY 99, the GOH made some advances. The GOH surpassed its target for departing civil servants retrained, and met the target for privatizations consummated. However, it failed the targets for "privatization's tender documents to be issued" (target was two, none was issued) and civil service payroll as a percent of GOH operational budget (target was 46.2%, actual payroll was 52.4%).

Performance and Prospects:

USAID continued to work with the GOH, IMF and other donors to consolidate the FY 1998 civil service downsizing results and focus on civil service reform. Specifically, working jointly with donors USAID supported GOH efforts in: (1) updating procedures and regulations for hiring civil servants; (2) introducing efficiency-based sectoral salary increases for civil servants; and (3) creating a short-term training program for departing civil servants and employees of privatized SOEs.

In April 1999 the mandate of the National Commission for Administrative Reform (CNRA) was renewed and expanded. As a result, the CNRA has two main objectives: coordinate and ensure that public-sector administrative and civil-service reform are implemented, and develop and coordinate the policy for the decentralization of the administration of the State. To accomplish those two objectives, the CNRA developed a Program of Action for the period May 1999 to May 2000. The program centers around five activities: (1) confirmation and promotion of administrative reform; (2) strengthening of public administration institutions; (3) reform of civil service; (4) training of civil service managers; and (5) complementary studies of decentralization of government institutions and modernization of autonomous public enterprises.

CNRA's progress on these five points has been mixed. Most, but not all, of the planning and study stages has been completed and documents presenting key recommendations have been finalized. The main task in the months ahead will be the implementation of the recommendations for civil service reform and decentralization.

In November 1998, USAID awarded a \$ 4.5 million contract to implement a training program for former public-sector employees who opted for early departure from the public payroll. The two sessions held thus far have involved 764 participants against anticipated involvement of 2,000 former civil service employees. Training areas include computer skills, management, accounting, secretarial skills and others.

With respect to privatization, with USAID financing the GOH privatization board (CMEP) in 1997 and 1998 selected, under IBRD rules, three consortia, all led by U.S. firms, to prepare bid documents and related materials for the privatization of the Port-au-Prince seaport, Port-au-Prince airport and the telephone company. During 1999, all the technical documentation became ready well before the end of the year, including information memoranda for potential investors

and requests-for-bid documents. Documentation for the electricity company reached the same stage in January 2000. However, the privatization process has stalled due to a lack of political will to move ahead with the bidding and negotiation process. Similarly, the GOH has had second thoughts regarding the privatization of the virtually bankrupt state-owned bank, the Banque Nationale de Crédit (BNC), and has now set out on a course of restructuring rather than privatization.

Through the third quarter of FY 99, the GOH was meeting all the fiscal targets established under the FY 99 Shadow Program with the IMF. However, the fiscal situation deteriorated dramatically in the last quarter of FY 99 as well as in the first quarter of FY 2000 as GOH expenditures expanded. Further deterioration is taking place in the second quarter. Overall, given the slow pace of GOH progress regarding the activities of this special objective, it is likely that activities relating to civil service reform and privatization would extend to FY 2001.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Support for implementation of civil service reform and privatization related endeavors could be needed in FY 2001.

Other Donor Programs:

Donor support of the GOH structural economic reform program has been significant since late 1994. Donors' commitment to the areas of civil service downsizing, civil service reform and privatization has always been significant. For example, the IMF FY 1999 Shadow Program called for consolidation of civil service downsizing results achieved to date and further privatization progress. It is noteworthy that many donor loans have not moved forward due to the lack of a Parliament.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The World Bank received a \$3.5 million grant to procure the technical assistance needed by CMEP to execute the seaport, airport and Téléco privatization. Under the IBRD privatization grant, Nathan Associates and consortia led by Citibank and Sterling Merchant Finance have counseled CMEP in the execution of the seaport, airport and telecommunication privatization's transactions, respectively. A Haitian financial/management firm (subsidiary of Price Waterhouse/Canada) has been executing the technical assistance contract to assist the GOH to implement its civil service downsizing program. The Training and Technical Education Center has won the contract to design and administer the USAID-financed short-term training program for departing employees of the Haitian civil service and para-public sector.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Streamlined Government			
Objective ID: 521-006-01			
Approved: July, 1998		Country/Organization: USAID/HAITI	
Result Name: Reduced size of Para-Public Sector			
Indicator: Number of privatization transactions consumated annually			
Unit of Measure: number	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: CMEP	1998		1
Indicator/Description: Transactions consumated means completion of Privatization transactions (sales, capitalization or management contract.)	(Baseline)		
	1999	1	1
	2000	2	
	2001	2	
	2002	2	
Comments: The indicator reflects the completion of the sale of the Ciment d'Haiti cement mill near Port-au-Prince			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Streamlined Government			
Objective ID: 521-006-01			
Approved: July, 1998		Country/Organization: USAID/HAITI	
Result Name: Reduced size of Para-Public Sector			
Indicator: Number of privatization tender documents issued by CMEP annually			
Unit of Measure: Number	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: CMEP	1998		1
Indicator/Description: Tender documents are requests for bids.	(Baseline)		
	1999	2	0
	2000	2	
	2001	2	
	2002		
Comments: Tender documents were prepared in FY 1999 for the seaport, airport and telephone company, but not issued due to lack of political will. Documents for privatization of the electricity company were completed in January 2000.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Streamlined Government			
Objective ID: 521-006-01			
Approved: July, 1998		Country/Organization: USAID/HAITI	
Result Name: Reduced Size of Civil Service			
Indicator: Number of departing civil servants retrained annually			
Unit of Measure: Number	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: CFET	1998		0
Indicator/Description: Departing civil servants are GOH employees who voluntarily left the Government employment in FY 1998.	(Baseline)		
	1999	500	764
	2000	1500	
	2001	End	
Comments: Only 428 trainees out of the 764 who started the program in FY 1999 are expected to graduate.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Streamlined Government			
Objective ID: 521-006-01			
Approved: July, 1998		Country/Organization: USAID/HAITI	
Result Name: Reduced Size of Civil Service			
Indicator: Civil Service Payroll as percent of GOH operation budget			
Unit of Measure: Percent	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: MEF: Ministry of Finance	1998		46.6
Indicator/Description: Size of payroll is measured by annual wage bill as share of GOH operating budget; target is an annual increase of less than 5%. Comments: The wage bill increase exceeded the 5% allowed under IMF program due to salary adjustments.	(Baseline)		
	1999	46.2	52.35
	2000	46.1	
	2001	46.0	
	2002	End	

Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide (SpO 7)

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Objective ID: 521-007-01

Objective Name: Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide

Self Assessment: Not Meeting Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: While many program-level interventions were on track, several key training programs, including crowd control and supervisory training, did not take place. Moreover, FY 1999 saw erosion in the level of public confidence in the police force.

Primary Link to Agency Strategic Framework:
(please select only one)

1.1 Private Markets
6.3 Security and Basic Institutions Reest

Secondary Link to Agency Strategic Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

Under this Special Objective, "Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nation-wide," the U.S. Department of Justice's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) supports USG efforts to improve law enforcement in Haiti through planning, implementing and coordinating efforts to meet key training and development needs of the

Haitian National Police (HNP). U.S. policy and goals related to the HNP aim to create a credible, responsive civilian law enforcement agency that delivers basic law enforcement services pursuant to the rule of law, is accountable to the public, and subscribes to internationally accepted standards of human rights.

Many of the deficiencies in police capabilities can be attributed to inadequate numbers of supervisory personnel, insufficient logistical capabilities, which lead to too few officers in rural areas, and problems in managing personnel and finance. ICITAP's support has been for technical assistance, training and equipment in an effort to address these deficiencies. Complicating ICITAP's efforts has been a very high attrition rate among newly deployed police officers, a tradition of abusing the use of force, accusations of police involvement in drug trafficking, politicization, and a judicial system that rarely convicts. Further complicating the picture is the divergence in technical approaches advocated by the different bilateral and multilateral institutions supporting the HNP.

Key Results:

The key result leading to the fulfillment of the SO "Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nation-wide" is that people feel that the HNP is doing a good job maintaining law and order. Unfortunately, survey data indicates that a worsening security situation in Haiti is undermining the public's confidence in its police force. A Gallup poll conducted in November shows that only 27% of the population believes that the police are more effective or as effective as six months previous. The USIS poll from which this information is normally gathered on an annual basis did not take place this year.

Performance and Prospects:

In FY1999, ICITAP/Haiti trained 956 HNP officers of all ranks through: basic recruit training; instructor development training; advanced in-service courses, tactical units (i.e., SWAT and crowd control), specialized training, judicial police for specialized investigative training, specialized training to Scientific Police Bureau and/or forensics officers, and joint judiciary/police seminars. The training program for police science bureau agents exceeded its target of three agents to train 34 agents in FY99. All basic training courses this year (this is the largest training component) were taught by ICITAP-trained personnel of the HNP with no ICITAP supervision, thus far surpassing a major objective of the program. ICITAP also provided ongoing technical assistance in personnel systems development, planning, accountability, and general management for the academy. Some commodities assistance, most notably a radio communications system between the rural areas and the center, was also provided this year.

The program suffered three significant setbacks during this reporting period. One shortfall came as a result of another donor's pledge to take on part of the specialized training already pledged by the United States. This donor never carried through with its training program, and the training of CIMO and UMDO (national and departmental crowd control units) did not occur in FY99. Supervisory training also never took place because the HNP's promotions to supervisory levels did not occur. Lastly, the model commissariat program, scheduled to begin this year, was postponed until after the elections.

ICITAP has worked in close collaboration with the Haitian Secretary of State for Public Security of the Ministry of Justice, the HNP Director General, the Chief Inspector General and their respective staffs to develop a new five-year HNP Development Plan. ICITAP will continue to assist the GOH to improve and formalize HNP management, including HNP executives, managers and supervisors, to guide and direct all aspects of the HNP operations to ensure that it can fulfill its law enforcement mission. Management issues being addressed include acquisition, deployment and preservation of human and physical resources, including those in rural areas. ICITAP has a key interest in assisting the GOH in formulation of policy related to the new police, including authorities to be delegated, jurisdictions and career paths.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Although ICITAP is in the final stages of a five-year plan, it will need to continue its activities over the next five years focusing primarily on three major themes: (1) specialized training; (2) police management; and (3) operational issues. The specialized training program will support the long-term development plans of the HNP by continued teaching of management and leadership skills as well as the continued professionalization of the police at all levels of the institution. It is possible that this training will include supervision courses for new rural police. In addition, human rights training for officers at all levels as well as training on women's rights and domestic violence will be included in both the initial training program and the continuing education program.

Other Donor Programs:

ICITAP coordinates its activities with other international donors to maximize the impact of available resources, a process that is complicated by very different approaches to law enforcement in the other donor countries. These differences should be openly discussed and a mutually acceptable approach devised before beginning the implementation of the next five-year plan. The French are working exclusively with the judicial police, including training in the following areas: developing a criminal investigation and record system; establishing a medical examiner's office; and, strengthening a unit that will investigate dangerous crimes committed by gangs. The Canadian government supports mid-level management training as well as work with the judicial police in crime scene analysis. The UNDP has five technical advisors who work with local commissariats and headquarters while the United Nations Civil Police mentors the new police.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

U.S. Department of Justice's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP).

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide			
Objective ID: 521-007-01			
Approved: July 1998		Country/Organization: USAID Haiti	
Result Name: Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide			
Indicator: Percent of Haitians who feel that the National Police are doing a good job			
Unit of Measure: Percent	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: USIS/CID Gallup	1998	Baseline	74
	1999	75	27*
	2000	76	
Indicator/Description: Haitian people that have confidence in the institution and believe that the HNP is doing a good job at maintaining law and order.	2001	77	
	2002	78	
<p>Comments: (*)The baseline was generated from a USIS poll which included a question reflected exactly by this indicator. USIS did not conduct a poll in Haiti in FY99. A different poll conducted by CID Gallup showed that 27% found the police more effective or as effective at "solving Haiti's crime problems than six months ago". Results from the two surveys are not fully comparable, and the 1999 result does not reflect the indicator definition.</p> <p>USIS poll is expected to be conducted this year to get reliable data.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide			
Objective ID: 521-007-01			
Approved: July 1998		Country/Organization: USAID Haiti	
Result Name: A Sustainable law enforcement training capability within the HNP institutionalized			
Indicator: Number of classroom hours provided by Haitian Instructors			
Unit of Measure: Number (cumulative)	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: ICITAP reports	1998	Baseline	632
	1999	720	1,240
Indicator/Description: The increase in the number of classroom hours of training provided by the HNP Instructors without supervision from the International Partners. Total hours for basic course are 2160.	2000	1728	
	2001	1968	
	2002	2208	
<p>Comments: All basic training courses this year (this is the largest training component) were taught unsupervised by HNP-trained trainers in the HNP.</p> <p>The data have been collected and summarized in a consistent way over the last two years and thus can be considered reliable.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide				
Objective ID: 521-007-01				
Approved: July 1998		Country/Organization: USAID Haiti		
Result Name: HNPoperational capabilities strengthened				
Indicator: Number of CIMO trained				
Unit of Measure: Number (annual)		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: ICITAP reports		1998	Baseline	0
		1999	80	0
Indicator/Description: Number of HNP personnel who have completed the Advanced Crowd Control Training. The goal for 2004 is to have 349 CIMO trained.		2000	N/A	
		2001	80	
		2002	80	
Comments: Another donor convinced the HNP that their module would be better for these specialized trainings. Unfortunately, these trainings were never completed.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide			
Objective ID: 521-007-01			
Approved: July 1998		Country/Organization: USAID Haiti	
Result Name: Haitian National Police (HNP) management capabilities enhanced			
Indicator: Number of new HNP supervisors trained			
Unit of Measure: Number (annual)	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: ICITAP reports	1998	Baseline	11
	1999	50	N/A
Indicator/Description: Total number of personnel trained annually to assume duties of HNP supervisor level.	2000	50	
	2001	50	
	2002	50	
Comments: At the close of FY99, the HNP promotion process for the year was still underway.			

R4 Part III: Resource Request

(Country02gfs.xls must be included in Part III. It is located in the root directory. Enter data and print separately)

A. Program Funding by Strategic Objective

Operating Expense Narrative for FY 2002R4

USAID/Haiti has initiated implementation of its new six-year development strategy in FY 99. Planned targets under this strategy were established under the assumption that a total of \$850 million (including \$640 million ESF, \$150 million P.L. 480 Title II, and \$60 million P.L. 480 Title III) would be made available. As of fiscal year 2000, total strategy budget has been revised down to \$517 million (\$360 million ESF, \$147 million P.L. 480 Title II and \$10 million P.L. 480 Title III).

- In FY 99, the Mission received \$70 million ESF (\$63.6 million has been obligated and \$6.4 million carried over in FY 00), \$9.8 million Reconstruction Funds, \$16.98 million P.L. 480 Title II, and \$10 million P.L. 480 Title III.
- The FY 00 budget is presently composed of \$60 million ESF and \$25.792 million P.L. 480 Title II.¹
- FY 01 planned budget is now \$50 million ESF and \$25.982 million P.L. 480 Title II.
- FY 02 - 04 yearly budgets are now planned at \$60 million ESF and \$25.982 million P.L. 480 Title II.

Despite its reduced resources, the Mission is still maintaining the strategic focus on reducing poverty while building a democratic society. However, to absorb cuts of this magnitude, it has reconsidered planned activities: those programs that have performed best in the past will continue and scope of new programs will be reduced. Also, whereas Agency forward funding guidelines in ADS Section 602 recommend an activity pipeline of 12 to 24 months, the Haiti Mission budgeting provides for a six month end-of-fiscal year pipeline for all SOs at the end of fiscal years 2000 and 2001.

It has to be noted that the Mission has been operating with a much reduced pipeline for the last three years. Indeed, the Mission has often experienced the risk of demobilization due to the time it takes before:

- (1) establishment of the operational year budget,
- (2) apportionment of ESF, and
- (3) release of congressional holds.

Consequently, with an ESF level going back to \$60 million in FY 02, the Mission will maintain the same reduced level of interventions but will provide increased funding to its different activities in order to raise end of FY 02 pipeline to 9 months. Should the ESF level be

¹ Per LAC guidance, \$6.4 million ESF FY 99 carry over and \$4 million ESF recoveries are not included in FY 00 budget tables.

maintained at \$50 million in FY 02, the Mission is considering reducing projected expenditures by eliminating and/or reducing even more activities to allow for the 9 month pipeline.

The USAID/Haiti will continue its support to economic growth, protection of the environment, health, basic education and democracy. Funding requests covering fiscal years 00-02 are submitted for all five strategic objectives and one special objective.

Program Funding (ESF)

521-001-01: Sustainable Increased Income for the Poor

FY 00: \$13.56 million, FY 01 \$11.98 million, FY 02 \$14.98 million

Funding for activities in support of economic growth has been reduced by 25.7 percent from FY 99 to FY 00. Support will continue through a reduced program in hillside agriculture, expanded financial services to micro-enterprises, concentrated assistance for the improvement of the investment climate, and limited interventions in the high potential zones.

521-002-01: Environmental Degradation Slowed

FY 00: \$4.475 million, FY 01 \$3.55 million, FY 02 \$4.05 million

This strategic objective is maintained. Past performance has determined the need to preserve the gains against environmental degradation. However, tree planting will be scaled back.

521-003-01: Healthier Families of Desired Size

FY 00: \$19.89 million, FY 01: \$15,798 million, FY 02: \$19.298 million

Geographic coverage of the child survival, population and HIV/AIDS program has been reduced. In addition, FY 00 dollar funding for the food security activity is 38.5 percent less than what it was in FY 99 and will be reduced by a further 50 percent in FY 01. This program will depend more and more on the monetization of P.L. 480 Title II commodities.

Field Support: included in this SO's budget, about \$3 million is provided every year to access contraceptive products and technical assistance directly linked to achieving the SO's intermediate results targets.

521-004-01: Increased Human Capacity

FY 00: \$5.09 million, FY 01: \$5.03 million, FY 02: \$6.33 million

Steady funding is maintained for assistance to primary education, services for orphans and at-risk children and access to information and communication technology.

521-005-01: More Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained

FY 00: \$10.49 million, FY 01: \$9.148 million and FY 02: \$10.848 million

In FY 00, in addition to the planned \$10.49 million ESF for the democracy/governance activities, about \$1.431 million FY 99 ESF carry over and \$4 million ESF recoveries are provided for elections-related activities during FY 00 and early FY 01. Starting FY 01, the program the emphasis will be mostly on civil society, governance and administration of justice programs.

521-007-01: Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide

FY 00: \$6.5 million, FY 01: \$4.5 million, FY 02: \$4.5 million

In FY 00, the ICITAP budget to support USG efforts to strengthen the Haitian National Police is maintained at \$6.5 million but is reduced to \$4.5 million both in FY 01 and FY 02.

Non Emergency Title II

Planned activities carried out with PL-480 Title II resources support the education, health and economic growth strategic objectives. Specifically, the school feeding program provides hot meals to some 500,000 school children every day and is closely integrated with the mission Education 2004 program. Similarly, the maternal child health (MCH) program provides nutrition supplements to underweight women and malnourished children who are identified through USAID-funded and other health care providers.

Title II food aid also supports food-for-work activities that upgrade infrastructure in slums in the country's secondary cities, as well as rehabilitate roads and irrigation systems in areas where USAID agriculture programs are implemented.

In FY 2001 and 2002, USAID/Haiti is requesting \$26 million worth of Title II commodities. Of this amount, its partners will monetize approximately \$10 million per year to support program implementation.

B. Workforce and Operating Expenses

USAID/Haiti has complied with the requirement to straight-line staffing and meet the target levels for the three-year period.

FY 2000: The approved level of \$4.5M represents a cut of \$.9M from our request of \$5.4M leaving the Mission without sufficient funds to cover non-expendable property (NXP) procurement, its full need for supplies, maintenance of office and residences, training and travel.

In developing this budget, the salaries for FNPSCs and USPSCs are funded for only ten months (Jan-Oct) per the new forward-funding guidance. There is a dramatic shift in the staffing profile from primarily singles and couples to four-to-five-person families. Further, six transfers of USDH were not planned. Taking into consideration the educational and transportation costs associated with this increase in the number of dependents, the impact on the OE budget is significant.

A more detailed discussion of the issues impacting USAID/Haiti's FY2000 budget will be submitted in a separate memo to the Bureau.

FY 2001: The target funding level of \$5.8M supports a straight line of the USDH work-force level. Increases in line items are due to normal inflation, salary increases, and movement of USDH personnel. The big increase in the payroll is due to the difference of only 10 months funding in FY 2000 (\$1.5M) and 12 months in FY 2001 (\$1.9M) and FY2002 (\$2.2M) including salary increases. To meet the target level, the NXP procurement budget is decreased from \$394.3 to \$217.1.

FY 2002: This budget supports the straight-line work force level and provides for purchases and services to adequately manage the Mission. However, it does not take into consideration the decreases to meet the target levels of FY2000 and FY2001 in NXP procurement and training year after year.

Changes of Five Per Cent in Costs from Year to Year by Object Class:

Per R4 guidance, differences of five- percent by object class codes are discussed below:

Object Class 11.1, 11.3, 11.5 and 11.8; Salaries FNDH, FNPSC and USPSC:

FY2000 reflects ten months funding (\$1.5M).

FY2001 reflects twelve months funding including normal salary increases including step increases promotions and estimated cost of living salary increases (\$1.9M).

FY2002 reflects twelve months funding including normal salary increases including step increases promotions and estimated cost of living salary increases (\$2.2M).

Object Class 12.1, 21.0 and 22.0; USDH Benefits and Entitlement Travel:

All three fiscal years reflect fluctuations due to changes in family sizes resulting from assignment and transfers.

Object Class 25.2; Other Services:

Difference between years is due to salary increase for security guards, which are employed by the Embassy and follow the official Mission pay plan.

Object Class 25.3, 25.4, 25.7, 25.8; ICASS, Operations and Maintenance, Supplies:

All three fiscal years reflect a five-percent inflation rate. FY2000 is adjusted down to help reach the low target level.

Object Class 31.0; Equipment:

FY2000: \$634,200 of planned procurement is deleted to meet the low target level. FY2001: the procurement plan is decreased from \$394,300 to \$217,100 to again meet to the target level.

FY2002: includes a realistic procurement plan for current year.

Controller Breakdown: The actual controller staff is comprised of two USDH, 15 OE funded FNDH and FNPSC, three program funded financial analysts and one temporary financial analyst funded under the Hurricane George OE supplemental. By funding three financial analysts under Strategic Objectives, we accomplished sizable savings of OE funds.

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2001		FY 2002	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau				
Healthier Families of Desired Size	CARE MoRR 936-3084.02	Medium			520		520
Healthier Families of Desired Size	CEDPA/TAACs	High			235		235
Healthier Families of Desired Size	Contraceptive Procurement 936-3057.00	High			700		700
Healthier Families of Desired Size	Contraceptive Tech. Research (FHI) 936-3079.00	Medium			220		220
Healthier Families of Desired Size	DELIVER (FPLM III JSI Follow-on) 936-3089.01	Medium			100		100
Healthier Families of Desired Size	IMPACT 936-3090.02	Medium			550		550
Healthier Families of Desired Size	Measure II (Monitoring & Evaluation) 936-3083.02	Medium-High			50		50
Healthier Families of Desired Size	Michigan Fellows 936-30.93.02	Medium-High			100		100
Healthier Families of Desired Size	New Policy Results Package (NPR) Policy follow-on 936-3078.02	Medium			375		375
Healthier Families of Desired Size	Training in Reproductive Health III (JHPIEGO) 936-3069.01	Medium			150		150
GRAND TOTAL.....					3,000		3,000

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

Program, Workforce and OE

(in a separate folder named Country02R2b_data; enter data and print separately)

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000 Program/Country: Haiti
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario: \$60 million

S.O. # , Title		FY 2000 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000	
		Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ			D/G
521-001-01 Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor																
	Bilateral	13,560	6,732	6,828				0							17,390	15,757
	Field Spt	0													0	0
		13,560	6,732	6,828	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,390	15,757
521-002-01 Environmental Degradation Slowed																
	Bilateral	4,475										4,475			4,235	3,814
	Field Spt	0														
		4,475	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,475	0	4,235	3,814	
521-003-01 Healthier Families of Desired Size																
	Bilateral	16,890			1,400		6,442	7,542		654	852				20,464	11,327
	Field Spt	3,000					2,070	235		695					3,500	4,236
		19,890	0	0	1,400	0	8,512	7,777	0	1,349	852	0	0	23,964	15,563	
521-004-01 Increased Human Capacity																
	Bilateral	5,085			4,750	85		250							6,915	6,844
	Field Spt	0													95	
		5,085	0	0	4,750	85	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	7,010	6,844	
521-005-01 More Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained																
	Bilateral	10,490											10,490		17,458	4,663
	Field Spt	0														
		10,490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,490	17,458	4,663	
521-006-01 Streamlined Government																
	Bilateral	0													1,187	4,206
	Field Spt	0														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,187	4,206	
521-007-01 Strengthened Haitian National Police																
	Bilateral	6,500											6,500		6,500	3,089
	Field Spt	0														
		6,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,500	6,500	3,089	
521-009-01 Hurricane Georges Recovery																
	Bilateral	0														
	Field Spt	0														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Bilateral		57,000	6,732	6,828	6,150	85	6,442	7,792	0	654	852	4,475	16,990	74,149	49,700	
Total Field Support		3,000	0	0	0	0	2,070	235	0	695	0	0	0	3,595	4,236	
TOTAL PROGRAM		60,000	6,732	6,828	6,150	85	8,512	8,027	0	1,349	852	4,475	16,990	77,744	53,936	

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	13,560
Democracy	16,990
HCD	6,235
PHN	18,740
Environment	4,475
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	43,622
Dev. Assist ICASS	0
Dev. Assist Total:	43,622
CSD Program	16,378
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	16,378

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

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. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000 Program/Country: Haiti
 Approp: DA
 Scenario: \$0

S.O. # , Title		FY 2000 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000			
		Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ			D/G		
521-001-01 Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor																		
	Bilateral																2,794	0
	Field Spt																0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,794	0
521-002-01 Environmental Degradation Slowed																		
	Bilateral																	
	Field Spt																	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
521-003-01 Healthier Families of Desired Size																		
	Bilateral	0															55	0
	Field Spt	0															0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0
521-004-01 Increased Human Capacity																		
	Bilateral	0																
	Field Spt	0																
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
521-005-01 More Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained																		
	Bilateral	0															140	0
	Field Spt	0															0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	0
521-006-01 Streamlined Government																		
	Bilateral	0															3,813	0
	Field Spt	0															0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,813	0
521-007-01 Strengthened Haitian National Police																		
	Bilateral	0																
	Field Spt	0																
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
521-009-01 Hurricane Georges Recovery																		
	Bilateral	0																
	Field Spt	0																
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,802	0
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,802	0

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	0
Dev. Assist ICASS	0
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)
 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. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000 Program/Country: Haiti
 Approp: CACDRF
 Scenario: \$0

S.O. # , Title		FY 2000 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000		
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G				
521-001-01 Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor																	
	Bilateral																
	Field Spt																
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
521-002-01 Environmental Degradation Slowed																	
	Bilateral																
	Field Spt																
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
521-003-01 Healthier Families of Desired Size																	
	Bilateral	0															
	Field Spt	0															
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
521-004-01 Increased Human Capacity																	
	Bilateral	0															
	Field Spt	0															
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
521-005-01 More Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained																	
	Bilateral	0															
	Field Spt	0															
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
521-006-01 Streamlined Government																	
	Bilateral	0															
	Field Spt	0															
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
521-007-01 Strengthened Haitian National Police																	
	Bilateral	0															
	Field Spt	0															
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
521-009-01 Hurricane Georges Recovery																	
	Bilateral	0														4,292	5,427
	Field Spt	0															
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,292	5,427	
Total Bilateral		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,292	5,427	
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,292	5,427	0

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	0
Dev. Assist ICASS	0
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)
 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. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFR Account

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000 Program/Country: Haiti
 Approp: P.L. 480
 Scenario: \$25.782 million

S.O. #, Title		FY 2000 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000		
		Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ			D/G	
521-001-01 Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor																	
	Bilateral	2,321			2,321				0							2,321	0
	Field Spt	0														0	0
		2,321		0	2,321		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,321	0
521-002-01 Environmental Degradation Slowed																	
	Bilateral	0															
	Field Spt	0															
		0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
521-003-01 Healthier Families of Desired Size																	
	Bilateral	23,471							16,507				6,964			23,471	
	Field Spt	0															
		23,471		0	0		0	0	16,507	0	0	0	6,964	0	0	23,471	0
521-004-01 Increased Human Capacity																	
	Bilateral	0															
	Field Spt	0															
		0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
521-005-01 More Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained																	
	Bilateral	0															
	Field Spt	0															
		0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
521-006-01 Streamlined Government																	
	Bilateral	0															
	Field Spt	0															
		0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
521-007-01 Strengthened Haitian National Police																	
	Bilateral	0															
	Field Spt	0															
		0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
521-009-01 Hurricane Georges Recovery																	
	Bilateral	0															
	Field Spt	0															
		0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		25,792		0	2,321		0		16,507		0		6,964		0	25,792	
Total Field Support		0		0	0		0		0		0		0		0	0	
TOTAL PROGRAM		25,792		0	2,321		0		16,507		0		6,964		0	25,792	

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	2,321
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	23,471
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	2,321
Dev. Assist ICASS	0
Dev. Assist Total:	2,321
CSD Program	23,471
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	23,471

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)
 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. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFR Account

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Haiti
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario: \$50 million

S.O. #, Title		FY 2001 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2001	
		Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ			D/G
521-001-01 Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor																
	Bilateral	11,977		6,397	5,580			0							13,480	14,254
	Field Spt	0													0	0
		11,977		6,397	5,580	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,480	14,254
521-002-02 Environmental Degradation Slowed																
	Bilateral	3,550										3,550			4,925	2,439
	Field Spt	0														
		3,550		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,550	0		4,925	2,439
521-003-01 Healthier Families of Desired Size																
	Bilateral	12,798				400		5,410	5,853		529	606			16,230	7,895
	Field Spt	3,000						2,070	235		695				3,500	3,736
		15,798		0	0	400	0	7,480	6,088	0	1,224	606	0	0	19,730	11,631
521-004-01 Increased Human Capacity																
	Bilateral	5,027				4,700	77		250						6,980	4,891
	Field Spt	0														
		5,027		0	0	4,700	77	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	6,980	4,891
521-005-01 More Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained																
	Bilateral	9,148												9,148	9,343	4,468
	Field Spt	0														
		9,148		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,148	9,343	4,468
521-006-001 Streamlined Government																
	Bilateral	0													4,206	0
	Field Spt	0														
		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		4,206	0
521-007-01 Strengthened Haitian National Police																
	Bilateral	4,500												4,500	5,000	2,589
	Field Spt	0														
		4,500		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	5,000	2,589
521-009-01 Hurricane Georges Recovery																
	Bilateral	0														
	Field Spt	0														
		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Total Bilateral		47,000		6,397	5,580	5,100	77	5,410	6,103	0	529	606	3,550	13,648	60,164	36,536
Total Field Support		3,000		0	0	0	0	2,070	235	0	695	0	0	0	3,500	3,736
TOTAL PROGRAM		50,000		6,397	5,580	5,100	77	7,480	6,338	0	1,224	606	3,550	13,648	63,664	40,272

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	11,977
Democracy	13,648
HCD	5,177
PHN	15,648
Environment	3,550
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	36,732
Dev. Assist ICASS	0
Dev. Assist Total:	36,732
CSD Program	13,268
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	13,268

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

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. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Haiti
 Approp: CACDRF
 Scenario: \$0

S.O. # , Title		FY 2001 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2001	
		Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ			D/G
521-001-01 Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor																
	Bilateral															
	Field Spt															
521-002-01 Environmental Degradation Slowed																
	Bilateral															
	Field Spt															
521-003-01 Healthier Families of Desired Size																
	Bilateral	0														
	Field Spt	0														
521-004-01 Increased Human Capacity																
	Bilateral	0														
	Field Spt	0														
521-005-01 More Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained																
	Bilateral	0														
	Field Spt	0														
521-006-01 Streamlined Government																
	Bilateral	0														
	Field Spt	0														
521-007-01 Strengthened Haitian National Police																
	Bilateral	0														
	Field Spt	0														
521-009-01 Hurricane Georges Recovery																
	Bilateral	0														5,427
	Field Spt	0														0
Total Bilateral		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,427
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,427

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	0
Dev. Assist ICASS	0
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)
 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. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFR Account

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Haiti
 Approp: P.L. 480
 Scenario: \$29.982 million

S.O. #, Title		FY 2001 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2001		
		Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ			D/G	
521-001-01 Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor																	
	Bilateral	2,338			2,338				0							2,338	0
	Field Spt	0														0	0
		2,338		0	2,338		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,338	0
521-002-01 Environmental Degradation Slowed																	
	Bilateral	0															
	Field Spt	0															
		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
521-003-01 Healthier Families of Desired Size																	
	Bilateral	23,644							16,628				7,016			23,644	0
	Field Spt	0															
		23,644		0	0	0	0	0	16,628	0	0	0	7,016	0	0	23,644	0
521-004-01 Increased Human Capacity																	
	Bilateral	0															
	Field Spt	0															
		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
521-005-01 More Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained																	
	Bilateral	0															
	Field Spt	0															
		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
521-006-01 Streamlined Government																	
	Bilateral	0															
	Field Spt	0															
		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
521-007-01 Strengthened Haitian National Police																	
	Bilateral	0															
	Field Spt	0															
		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
521-009-01 Hurricane Georges Recovery																	
	Bilateral	0															
	Field Spt	0															
		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		25,982	0	0	2,338	0	0	0	16,628	0	0	7,016	0	0	25,982	0	0
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		25,982	0	0	2,338	0	0	0	16,628	0	0	7,016	0	0	25,982	0	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	2,338
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	23,644
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	2,338
Dev. Assist ICASS	0
Dev. Assist Total:	2,338
CSD Program	23,644
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	23,644

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)
 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. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Haiti
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario: \$60 million

S.O. #, Title		FY 2002 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002	
		Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ			D/G
521-001-01 Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor																
	Bilateral	14,977		7,897	7,080			0							13,480	15,751
	Field Spt	0													0	0
		14,977		7,897	7,080	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,480	15,751
521-002-01 Environmental Degradation Slowed																
	Bilateral	4,050										4,050			4,925	1,564
	Field Spt	0														
		4,050		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,050	0		4,925	1,564
521-003-01 Healthier Families of Desired Size																
	Bilateral	16,298				600		6,492	7,152		1,149	905			14,230	9,963
	Field Spt	3,000						2,070	235		695				3,500	3,236
		19,298		0	0	600	0	8,562	7,387	0	1,844	905	0	0	17,730	13,199
521-004-01 Increased Human Capacity																
	Bilateral	6,327				6,000	77		250						7,005	4,213
	Field Spt	0														
		6,327		0	0	6,000	77	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	7,005	4,213
521-005-01 More Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained																
	Bilateral	10,848												10,848	7,380	7,936
	Field Spt	0														
		10,848		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,848	7,380	7,936
521-006-01 Streamlined Government																
	Bilateral	0														
	Field Spt	0														
		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
521-007-01 Strengthened Haitian National Police																
	Bilateral	4,500												4,500	5,000	2,089
	Field Spt	0														
		4,500		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	5,000	2,089
521-009-01 Hurricane George Recovery																
	Bilateral	0														
	Field Spt	0														
		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		57,000		7,897	7,080	6,600	77	6,492	7,402	0	1,149	905	4,050	15,348	52,020	41,516
Total Field Support		3,000		0	0	0	0	2,070	235	0	695	0	0	0	3,500	3,236
TOTAL PROGRAM		60,000		7,897	7,080	6,600	77	8,562	7,637	0	1,844	905	4,050	15,348	55,520	44,752

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	14,977
Democracy	15,348
HCD	6,677
PHN	18,948
Environment	4,050
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	43,014
Dev. Assist ICASS	0
Dev. Assist Total:	43,014
CSD Program	16,986
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	16,986

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

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. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Haiti
 Approp: P.L. 480
 Scenario: \$25.982 million

S.O. #, Title		FY 2002 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002		
		Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ			D/G	
521-001-01 Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor																	
	Bilateral	2,338			2,338				0							2,338	0
	Field Spt	0														0	0
		2,338	0	0	2,338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,338	0	0
521-002-01 Environmental Degradation Slowed																	
	Bilateral	0															
	Field Spt	0															
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
521-003-01 Healthier Families of Desired Size																	
	Bilateral	23,644						16,628				7,016				23,644	0
	Field Spt	0															
		23,644	0	0	0	0	0	16,628	0	0	7,016	0	0	23,644	0	0	
521-004-01 Increased Human Capacity																	
	Bilateral	0															
	Field Spt	0															
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
521-005-01 More Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained																	
	Bilateral	0															
	Field Spt	0															
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
521-006-01 Streamlined Government																	
	Bilateral	0															
	Field Spt	0															
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
521-007-01 Strengthened Haitian National Police																	
	Bilateral	0															
	Field Spt	0															
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
521-009-01 Hurricane Georges Recovery																	
	Bilateral	0															
	Field Spt	0															
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		25,982	0	0	2,338	0	0	0	16,628	0	0	7,016	0	0	25,982	0	0
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		25,982	0	0	2,338	0	0	0	16,628	0	0	7,016	0	0	25,982	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	2,338
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	23,644
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	2,338
Dev. Assist ICASS	0
Dev. Assist Total:	2,338
CSD Program	23,644
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	23,644

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)
 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. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

Workforce Tables

Org__USAID/HAITI End of year On-Board FY 2000 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SO 6	SO 9	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	2	0	1			5	2	2	1	2	1	3	11	16
Other U.S. Citizens								0	1		1			1	3	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire			2		1			3	1	4	3	1		1	10	13
Other FSN/TCN	1				1			2		11	55	2		7	75	77
Subtotal	2	1	4	0	3	0	0	10	4	17	60	5	1	12	99	109
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	12						2	2	14
FSNs/TCNs	5	7	15	4	7			38		3		2		8	13	51
Subtotal	7	8	16	5	12	1	1	50	0	3	0	2	0	10	15	65
Total Direct Workforce	9	9	20	5	15	1	1	60	4	20	60	7	1	22	114	174
TAACS			2					2							0	2
Fellows			1					1							0	1
IDIs			1					1							0	1
Subtotal	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
TOTAL WORKFORCE	9	9	24	5	15	1	1	64	4	20	60	7	1	22	114	178

Org__USAID/HAITI End of year On-Board FY 2001 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	3	0	1			6	2	2	1	2	1	3	11	17
Other U.S. Citizens								0	1		1			1	3	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire			2		1			3	1	4	3	1		1	10	13
Other FSN/TCN	1				1			2		11	55	2		7	75	77
Subtotal	2	1	5	0	3	0	0	11	4	17	60	5	1	12	99	110
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	12						2	2	14
FSNs/TCNs	5	7	15	4	7			38		3		2		8	13	51
Subtotal	7	8	16	5	12	1	1	50	0	3	0	2	0	10	15	65
Total Direct Workforce	9	9	21	5	15	1	1	61	4	20	60	7	1	22	114	175
TAACS			2					2							0	2
Fellows			1					1							0	1
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL WORKFORCE	9	9	24	5	15	1	1	64	4	20	60	7	1	22	114	178

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and IDIs

Workforce Tables

Org End of year On-Board FY 2002 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	3	0	1			6	2	2	1	2	1	3	11	17
Other U.S. Citizens								0	1		1			1	3	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire			2		1			3	1	4	3	1		1	10	13
Other FSN/TCN	1				1			2		11	55	2		7	75	77
Subtotal	2	1	5	0	3	0	0	11	4	17	60	5	1	12	99	110
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	12						2	2	14
FSNs/TCNs	5	7	15	4	7			38		3		2		8	13	51
Subtotal	7	8	16	5	12	1	1	50	0	3	0	2	0	10	15	65
Total Direct Workforce	9	9	21	5	15	1	1	61	4	20	60	7	1	22	114	175
TAACS			2					2							0	2
Fellows			1					1							0	1
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL WORKFORCE	9	9	24	5	15	1	1	64	4	20	60	7	1	22	114	178

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2000 - FY 2003

Mission: USAID/HAITI

Functional Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Senior Management				
SMG - 01	2	2	2	2
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02	2	2	2	2
Project Dvpm Officer - 94				
Support Management				
EXO - 03	1	1	1	1
Controller - 04	2	2	2	2
Legal - 85	1	1	1	1
Commodity Mgt. - 92				
Contract Mgt. - 93	2	2	2	2
Secretary - 05 & 07				
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14	1	1	1	1
Economics - 11	1	1	1	1
Democracy - 12	1	1	1	1
Food for Peace - 15	1	1	1	1
Private Enterprise - 21	1	1	1	1
Engineering - 25				
Environment - 40 & 75				
Health/Pop. - 50	2	2	2	2
Education - 60				
General Dvpm. - 12*				
RUDO, UE-funded - 40				
Total	17	17	17	17

*GDO - 12: for the rare case where an officer manages activities in several technical areas, none of which predominate, e.g., the officer manages Democracy, Health, and Environment activities that are about equal. An officer who manages primarily Health activities with some Democracy and Environment activities would be a Health Officer, BS 50.

remaining **IDIs**: list under the Functional Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth.Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: Org. No: OC	USAID/HAITI 521	Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	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		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	460		460	550		550	634		634
	Subtotal OC 11.1	460	0	460	550	0	550	634	0	634
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		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	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		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH	40.3		40.3	48.4		48.4	56		56
	Subtotal OC 11.5	40.3	0	40.3	48.4	0	48.4	56	0	56
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		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	148		148	181		181	190		190
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	1504		1504	1947.6		1947.6	2222		2222
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	1652	0	1652	2128.6	0	2128.6	2412	0	2412
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		
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		
12.1	Educational Allowances	133.5		133.5	144.6		144.6	132		132
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	27.3		27.3	27.5		27.5	28.4		28.4
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	12		12	16		16	18		18
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	20.4		20.4	13.6		13.6			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		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	51.1		51.1	61		61	69		69
12.1	US PSC Benefits			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		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	244.3	0	244.3	262.7	0	262.7	247.4	0	247.4
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		
13.0	FNDH	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
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			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		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	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		
21.0	Training Travel	34		34	35		35	36		36
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		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	16.7		16.7	28		28	24		24
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	4		4	0		0			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	25		25	12.2		12.2	22.5		22.5
21.0	R & R Travel	6.8		6.8	13.4		13.4	10.8		10.8
21.0	Education Travel	5.6		5.6	2.8		2.8	2.8		2.8
21.0	Evacuation Travel	15		15	15		15	15		15
21.0	Retirement Travel	3		3	2		2	3		3
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			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		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	36		36	36		36	36		36
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	25		25	25		25	25		25

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: Org. No: OC	USAID/HAITI 521	Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	47		47	47		47	47		47
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	218.1	0	218.1	216.4	0	216.4	222.1	0	222.1
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		
22.0	Post assignment freight	92		92	131		131	163		163
22.0	Home Leave Freight	42		42	14		14	43		43
22.0	Retirement Freight	16		16	15		15	15		15
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0	16		16	35		35
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0	11.1		11.1	20.6		20.6
	Subtotal OC 22.0	150	0	150	187.1	0	187.1	276.6	0	276.6
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		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	6		6	6		6	6		6
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	30		30	33		33	33		33
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	469.9		469.9	481.1		481.1	483.9		483.9
	Subtotal OC 23.2	505.9	0	505.9	520.1	0	520.1	522.9	0	522.9
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		
23.3	Office Utilities	64		64	67		67	71		71
23.3	Residential Utilities	112		112	117.6		117.6	123.5		123.5
23.3	Telephone Costs	40		40	40		40	40		40
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services	4		4	4		4	4		4
	Subtotal OC 23.3	220	0	220	228.6	0	228.6	238.5	0	238.5
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	11.3		11.3			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	11.3	0	11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
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		
25.2	Office Security Guards	228		228	246		246	276		276
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	368		368	397		397	429		429
25.2	Official Residential Expenses	3.7		3.7	4		4	4		4
25.2	Representation Allowances	1.7		1.7	2		2	2		2
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	100		100	179		179	187		187
25.2	Staff training contracts			0			0			0
25.2	ADP related contracts	12		12	12		12	12		12

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: Org. No: OC	USAID/HAITI 521		Overseas Mission Budgets								
			FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 25.2	713.4	0	713.4	840	0	840	910	0	910		
25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Government acco	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
25.3 ICASS	160.1		160.1	168.1		168.1	176.5		176.5		
25.3 All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0		
Subtotal OC 25.3	160.1	0	160.1	168.1	0	168.1	176.5	0	176.5		
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				
25.4 Office building Maintenance	10		10	35		35	38		38		
25.4 Residential Building Maintenance	15		15	66		66	70		70		
Subtotal OC 25.4	25	0	25	101	0	101	108	0	108		
25.6 Medical Care											
Subtotal OC 25.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.7 Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goo	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 cost	12		12	12		12	12		12		
25.7 Storage Services			0			0			0		
25.7 Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	7		7	27		27	28.6		28.6		
25.7 Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	10		10	52		52	54		54		
25.7 Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenanc	7		7	22		22	24		24		
Subtotal OC 25.7	36	0	36	113	0	113	118.6	0	118.6		
25.8 Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0		
Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
26.0 Supplies and materials	106.3		106.3	246		246	258		258		
Subtotal OC 26.0	106.3	0	106.3	246	0	246	258	0	258		
31.0 Equipment	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.			0	20		20	119.5		119.5		
31.0 Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0	20		20	119.7		119.7		
31.0 Purchase of Vehicles			0	64		64	102.2		102.2		
31.0 Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0		
31.0 ADP Hardware purchases			0	80		80	102		102		
31.0 ADP Software purchases			0	6		6	6		6		
Subtotal OC 31.0	0	0	0	190	0	190	449.4	0	449.4		
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				
32.0 Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0		
32.0 Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0		
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0		
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0		
Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
42.0 Claims and indemnities			0			0			0		
Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
TOTAL BUDGET	4542.7	0	4542.7	5800	0	5800	6630	0	6630		

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>2621</u>	<u>3130</u>	<u>3526</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<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

NOT APPLICABLE TO HAITI

Organization: _____

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2000			FY 2001			FY 2002		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits			0.0			0.0			0.0
Withdrawals			0.0			0.0			0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year			
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____ _____ _____

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year			
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____ _____ _____

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	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		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	141		141	169		169	194		194
	Subtotal OC 11.1	141	0	141	169	0	169	194	0	194
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		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	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		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH	12.4		12.4	14.9		14.9	17.2		17.2
	Subtotal OC 11.5	12.4	0	12.4	14.9	0	14.9	17.2	0	17.2
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		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0			0			0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	296		296	358.6		358.6	409.2		409.2
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	296	0	296	358.6	0	358.6	409.2	0	409.2
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		
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		
12.1	Educational Allowances	8		8	8		8	4.5		4.5
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	2.7		2.7	2.7		2.7	3		3
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0	2		2	2		2
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	10.7		10.7	9.6		9.6	6.8		6.8
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		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	14.8		14.8	18.9		18.9	21.5		21.5
12.1	US PSC Benefits			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		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	36.2	0	36.2	41.2	0	41.2	37.8	0	37.8
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		
13.0	FNDH	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
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			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		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	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		
21.0	Training Travel	8		8	8		8	4		4
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		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0	4		4	2.5		2.5
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	4.5		4.5			0	3		3
21.0	R & R Travel			0	0.8		0.8	8		8
21.0	Education Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0	2		2			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			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		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0			0			0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	4		4	4		4	2.3		2.3
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	10		10	10		10	2		2
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC	USAID/HAITI 521	Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	26.5	0	26.5	28.8	0	28.8	21.8	0	21.8
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		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0	18		18	18		18
22.0	Home Leave Freight	5.5		5.5			0	5		5
22.0	Retirement Freight			0	15		15			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0	5.7		5.7			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0	2		2			0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	5.5	0	5.5	40.7	0	40.7	23	0	23
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		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	1		1	1		1	1		1
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	4.8		4.8	5.3		5.3	5.3		5.3
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	43.6		43.6	43.6		43.6	46.4		46.4
	Subtotal OC 23.2	49.4	0	49.4	49.9	0	49.9	52.7	0	52.7
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		
23.3	Office Utilities	10.3		10.3	10.8		10.8	11.4		11.4
23.3	Residential Utilities	13		13	13.8		13.8	14.4		14.4
23.3	Telephone Costs	6.4		6.4	6.4		6.4	6.4		6.4
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services	0.6		0.6			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	30.3	0	30.3	31	0	31	32.2	0	32.2
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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		
25.2	Office Security Guards	22		22	39.5		39.5	44.4		44.4
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	43.3		43.3	46.6		46.6	52.2		52.2
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	16		16	28.8		28.8	38.3		38.3
25.2	Staff training contracts			0			0			0
25.2	ADP related contracts	1.9		1.9	1.9		1.9	1.9		1.9
	Subtotal OC 25.2	83.2	0	83.2	116.8	0	116.8	136.8	0	136.8
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		
25.3	ICASS	25.7		25.7	27		27	28.4		28.4
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	25.7	0	25.7	27	0	27	28.4	0	28.4

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID/HAITI Org. No: 521 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
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		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	1.62		1.62	5.6		5.6	6.1		6.1
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	1.8		1.8	7.8		7.8	8.2		8.2
	Subtotal OC 25.4	3.42	0	3.42	13.4	0	13.4	14.3	0	14.3
25.6	Medical Care									
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	1.9		1.9	1.9		1.9	1.9		1.9
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	1.1		1.1	4.3		4.3	4.6		4.6
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	1.6		1.6	8.4		8.4	8.7		8.7
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0.8		0.8	2.4		2.4	2.8		2.8
	Subtotal OC 25.7	5.4	0	5.4	17	0	17	18	0	18
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.0	Supplies and materials	17.1		17.1	39.5		39.5	41.5		41.5
	Subtotal OC 26.0	17.1	0	17.1	39.5	0	39.5	41.5	0	41.5
31.0	Equipment	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.			0	2.4		2.4	14		14
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0	3.2		3.2	19.2		19.2
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0	10.3		10.3	16.4		16.4
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases			0	12.8		12.8	17		17
31.0	ADP Software purchases			0	1		1	1		1
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0	0	0	29.7	0	29.7	67.6	0	67.6
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		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities	0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		732.12	0	732.12	977.5	0	977.5	1094.5	0	1094.5

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>515.4</u>	<u>616.4</u>	<u>700.2</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<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

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

NOT APPLICABLE TO HAITI

Org. Title: _____ Org. No: _____ OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	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		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 11.3	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		
11.5	USDH			0			0		0	
11.5	FNDH			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0			0		0	
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			0			0		0	
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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		
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		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0			0		0	
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0		0	
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0		0	
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0		0	
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			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		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0		0	
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0			0		0	
12.1	US PSC Benefits			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		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0		0	
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0			0		0	
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

NOT APPLICABLE TO HAITI

Org. Title: _____ Org. No: _____ OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
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		
13.0	FNDH	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
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			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		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	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		
21.0	Training Travel			0			0			0
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		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0			0			0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0			0			0
21.0	R & R Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Education Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			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		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0			0			0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0			0			0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0			0			0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0			0			0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

NOT APPLICABLE TO HAITI

Org. Title: _____	Overseas Mission Budgets									
	Org. No: _____	FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		OC	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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		
23.3	Office Utilities			0			0			0
23.3	Residential Utilities			0			0			0
23.3	Telephone Costs			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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		
25.2	Office Security Guards			0			0			0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			0			0			0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

NOT APPLICABLE TO HAITI

Org. Title: _____ Org. No: _____ OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			0			0			0
25.2	Staff training contracts			0			0			0
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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		
25.3	ICASS			0			0			0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0			0			0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.6	Medical Care			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0			0			0
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

NOT APPLICABLE TO HAITI

Org. Title: Org. No: OC	Overseas Mission Budgets									
	FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target			
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	
26.0	Supplies and materials									
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	Equipment	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.			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Software purchases			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases _____

Exchange Rate Used in Computations _____

** 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

**ICASS REIMBURSEMENTS
NOT APPLICABLE TO HAITI**

Org. Title: Org. No: OC	Overseas Mission Budgets														
	FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request			FY 2002 Target			FY 2002 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Washington Funded USDH Salaries & Benefits		0			0			0			0			0
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		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			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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		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
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		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		0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line	
11.8	USPSC Salaries		0			0			0			0			0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries		0			0			0			0			0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries		0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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		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		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line	
12.1	Educational Allowances		0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances		0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances		0			0			0			0			0
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		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		0			0			0			0			0
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		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		0			0			0			0			0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits		0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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		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		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		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
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		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line	
21.0	Training Travel		0			0			0			0			0

**ICASS REIMBURSEMENTS
NOT APPLICABLE TO HAITI**

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request			FY 2002 Target			FY 2002 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total												
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			0			0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	R & R Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Education Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0			0			0
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			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0			0			0			0			0
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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			0			0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0			0			0			0			0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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			0			0			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Residential Utilities			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Telephone Costs			0			0			0			0			0
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			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**ICASS REIMBURSEMENTS
NOT APPLICABLE TO HAITI**

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request			FY 2002 Target			FY 2002 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total												
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			0		0			0			0			0	
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0		0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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		
25.2	Office Security Guards			0		0			0			0			0	
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			0		0			0			0			0	
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		0			0			0			0	
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			0		0			0			0			0	
25.2	Staff training contracts			0		0			0			0			0	
25.2	ADP related contracts			0		0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 25.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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			0		0			0			0			0	
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0		0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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			0		0			0			0			0	
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0		0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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		0			0			0			0	
25.7	Storage Services			0		0			0			0			0	
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0		0			0			0			0	
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0		0			0			0			0	
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0		0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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	
26.0	Supplies and materials			0		0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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		

**ICASS REIMBURSEMENTS
NOT APPLICABLE TO HAITI**

Org. Title: Org. No: OC	Overseas Mission Budgets															
	FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request			FY 2002 Target			FY 2002 Request			
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.		0			0			0			0			0	
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.		0			0			0			0			0	
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles		0			0			0			0			0	
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment		0			0			0			0			0	
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases		0			0			0			0			0	
31.0	ADP Software purchases		0			0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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		
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	
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	
	TOTAL BUDGET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases _____
Exchange Rate Used in Computations _____

** 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 0

Supplemental Information Annexes

Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact

SO1: Increased Income for the Poor

A new Hillside Agriculture program is being prepared; subsequently a new IEE will be done for the new program. For the Enterprise Financial Facility (EFF) which is a component of the PRET Program, a negative determination is issued. Recommendations include incorporation of environmental criteria in the grant selection process. No grants will be awarded for activities that affect negatively the environment. In June 2000, a status report will be submitted to the LAC Bureau Environmental Officer for his records.

A second amendment to the PRET Program, approved on May 5, 1998 recommends a negative determination to activities involving development of handicraft (Aid to Artisan Program: ATA) training centers and to activities involving the preparation of a study over the Formalization of Property titles under the CLED/Forum 2000 Program. The mitigative measures suggest that the study include an evaluation for potential impacts concerning the increase of unmanaged urbanization in Haiti.

SO2: Environmental Degradation Slowed

The previously approved IEE #98-35 for the ASSET Program was amended due to the addition of new activities such as the Haitian Environmental Foundation (HEF), the Small Grant program, and Alternate Energy Sources and Policies. Pursuant to USAID Environmental Regulations expressed in 22CFR, section 216.2 (c) (1) (I) and per the procedures set forth in 216.3 (a), a categorical exclusion is issued for the creation of the HEF and the Energy Policy activity. However, a negative determination for the dissemination of improved stoves, sanitation, and the Small Grant components is issued. In addition to the above decision, some mitigation measures are recommended, such as: the preparation of site specific Best Management Practices (BMPs) prior to implementation of productive infrastructures activities, using the supplied Generic USAID BMPs. Provision is also made for the designing, building, and maintaining the sanitation systems (latrines).

SpO: Hurricane George Recovery Program (HGRP)

Pursuant to section 216.2 (a) of USAID environmental procedures, environmental analysis/evaluation is required for new activities or for new components added during revision or amendments that were not previously subject to environmental review. In reference to the Operation Bounce Back IEE a supplemental IEE has been submitted to LAC Bureau Environmental Officer for his threshold decision. That is to take into account the procurement and use of a limited amount of pesticides by the Grantee (ORE). The document presents a detailed review of the status of each of the compounds proposed for use during the implementation phase of the Program. A negative determination with conditions is recommended by MEO for the procurement and use of pesticides. MEO will monitor the implementation sites to ensure that all the recommended mitigative measures are followed and their

effectiveness/compatibility with target and non-target ecosystems, including user training. A report to the LAC BEO will follow the monitoring field trips.

SO3: Healthier Families of Desired Size

An IEE amendment was prepared and approved in December 199 for Phase II of the health Systems 2004 (HS 2004) project. The IEE states that while most components of the project will have no negative impact on the environment, and may actually serve to increase awareness of healthy sanitation practices, sanitary waste, medical waste, and construction activities may negatively impact the environment if not implemented using Best Management Practices (BMPs). The IEE recommends a conditional negative determination and implementation of mitigative measures for these components of the project. Such mitigative measures include: putting in place a system to assure proper waste disposal; ensuring that construction takes place within the footprint of existing structures and not in waterways or forested areas; and designing, building, and planning for the proper maintenance of latrine or sanitation systems. The MEO is available for, and capable of, advising the implementing agency on all the above measures.

SO4: Improved Human Capacity

This program involving education and technical assistance and/or training will not significantly affect the environment. So, a categorical exclusion was issued as per 22CFR216.2 (c) (2) (i).

SO5: More Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained

The purpose of the Democracy Enhancement Project is to increase the capacity of public and private institutions and individuals to facilitate broad-based participation in democratic decision-making processes. Therefore, a categorical exclusion was issued for all proposed activities involving education, technical assistance, and training, which will not have an adverse impact on the natural environment. For the elections Support Project, a categorical exclusion has been issued under 22 CFR 216.2 (c) (1) (ii) because USAID/Haiti does not have knowledge of or control over the specific activities that may have a negative effect on the physical environment, such as ink handling and disposal for which financing is provided by USAID/Haiti.

SpO6: Streamlined Government

This special objective seeking the improvement and maintenance of the macroeconomic environment by inducing reform in the policy areas of privatization of state-owned enterprises (SOEs), Civil Service downsizing (CSD) and civil service reform (CSR) that have any significant effect on the environment. Therefore, a categorical exclusion was issued.

SpO7: Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide

This Special objective (SpO) supports the Haitian National Police (HNP) and aims at enhancing this institution. The activities of this SpO will not have any significant effect on the physical environment, thus excluded categorically from further environmental review.

For the time being, we are not aware of any case of non-compliance with the previously

approved IEEs and we do not expect that any AID/W resources will be needed to ensure compliance with the recommended activities.

Plan for any new and/or amended IEE and Timeframe:

SpO: Natural disaster Mitigation And preparedness: Hurricane George Recovery program (HGRP)

IEE: Supplemental IEE for Pesticide uses by Sub-grantee under the HGRP

Status: concurrence of LAC BEO expected by Monday march 6, 2000

SO1: Increased Income for the Poor

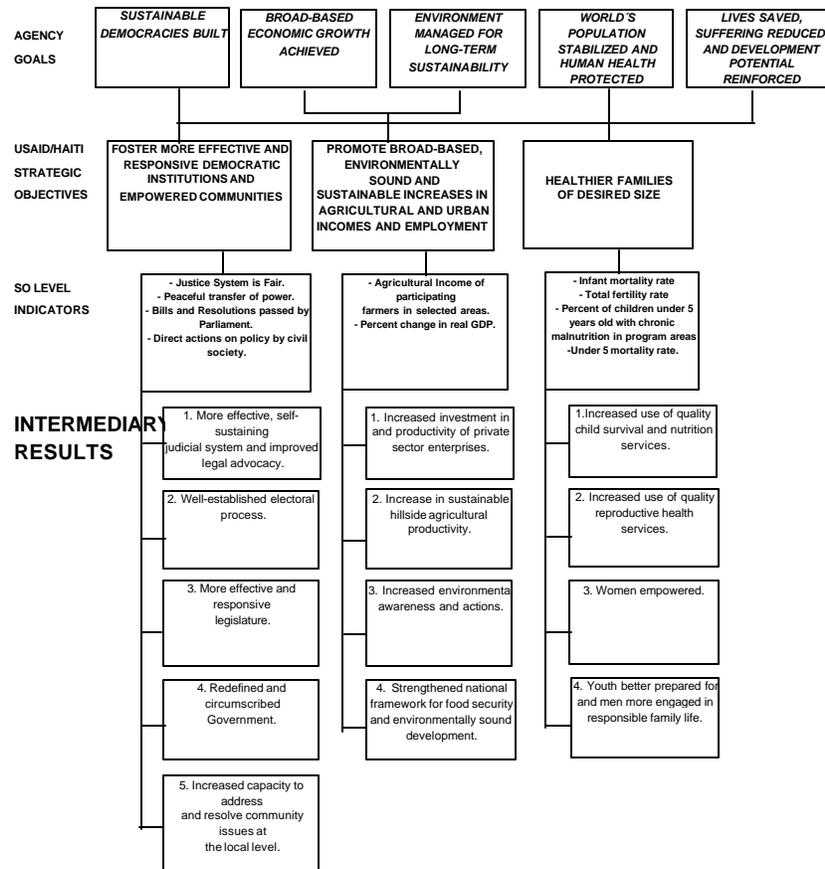
IEE: New IEE will be prepared for the new Hillside Program

Status: Working on

Timeframe: February 25 – May 24, 2000

Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework

USAID/HAITI STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK



03/20/00

p:\haitipub\docs\frame.doc

Country/Organization Name: USAID/Haiti

a. Objective Name: Sustainable Increased Income for the Poor

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No Yes

IR1:

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No Yes

IR1.1: 1

No Yes

IR:

No Yes

IR1.4: 1

No Yes

IR :

No Yes

Objective ID	Objective Name	IR Number	IR Title
521-001-01	Sustainable Increased Income for the Poor	1.1	Increased Environmentally Sustainable Agriculture Productivity
Current Indicator Name:		Value of production of selected crops	
Newly Reported Indicator :		Value of production of selected crops (change in targets)	
Target Data			
1998 (Baseline)		480 (thousands of US Dollars)	
2001		1,228	
2002		1,350	
Current Indicator Name:		Percent increase in real income in project targeted areas	
Newly Reported Indicator :		Percent increase in income in project targeted areas	

	Target Data
2000 (Baseline)	TBD
2001	TBD
2002	TBD
Current Indicator Name:	Annual percentage increase in value of artisanal sales
Newly Reported Indicator :	Annual increase in value of exports by project-assisted artisans through project-supported export channels.
	Target Data
1998 (Baseline)	\$ 2,600
2001	200 (percent)
2002	200
Current Indicator Name:	
Newly Reported Indicator :	
	Target Data
(Baseline)	
2001	
2002	

b. Objective Name: Environmental Degradation Slowed

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No Yes

IR :

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No Yes

IR2.1: 2

No Yes

IR2.3: 2

No Yes

IR2.1: 1

No Yes

IR :

No Yes

Objective ID	Objective Name	IR Number	IR Title
521-002-01	Environmental Degradation Slowed	2.1	Increased adoption of sustainable natural resources management
Current Indicator Name:		Annual number tree seedlings planted or grafted	
Newly Reported Indicator :		Annual number tree seedlings planted or grafted (change in targets)	
		Target Data	
1998 (Baseline)		6.8 million	
2000		6.0	
2001		6.0	
Current Indicator Name:		Haitian Environmental Foundation Established in Year 2000	
Newly Reported Indicator :		Haitian Environmental Foundation Established in 1999.	
		Target Data	
1999 (Baseline)		Yes	
2001		End	
2002		End	
Current Indicator Name:		Number of farmers using at least one improved agricultural practice	
Newly Reported Indicator :		Number of farmers using at least one improved agricultural practices (change in targets)	
		Target Data	
1998 (Baseline)		166 (thousands)	
2001		TBD	
2002		TBD	
Current Indicator Name:			
Newly Reported Indicator :			
		Target Data	
(Baseline)			
2001			
2002			

c. Objective Name: Healthier Families of Desired Size

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No Yes

IR3: 4

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No Yes

IR3.1: 1

No Yes

IR3.2: 2 No Yes

IR3.2: 5 No Yes

IR : No Yes

Objective ID	Objective Name	IR Number	IR Title
521-00301	Healthier Families of Desired Size and Intermediate Results		
Current Indicator Name:	Prevalence of malnutrition in children under age 5		
Newly Reported Indicator :	Prevalence of malnutrition in children under age 5 (height for age) change in baseline and targets		
Target Data			
1998 (Baseline)	29.4 (percent)		
2001	25		
2002	23		
Current Indicator Name:	% of children 12-23 months of age who are fully immunized		
Newly Reported Indicator :	% of children 12-23 months of age who are fully immunized (change in baseline data)		
Target Data			
1998 (Baseline)	60.7		
2001	64		
2002	68		
Current Indicator Name:	% of women who attend at least 3 prenatal care visits		
Newly Reported Indicator :	% of women who attend at least 3 prenatal care visits (change in baseline data)		
Target Data			
1998 (Baseline)	58.7		

2001	66.5
2002	68
Current Indicator Name:	Contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods at USAID-financed sites.
Newly Reported Indicator :	Contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods at USAID-financed sites (change in targets)
	Target Data
1998 (Baseline)	25 (percent)
2001	28.4
2002	29.9

d. Objective Name: Increased Human Capacity

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No Yes

IR :
Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No Yes

IR4.1: 1
No Yes

IR4.1.1: 1
No Yes

IR4.1.2: 1
No Yes

IR4.2: 1
No Yes

IR :
No Yes

Objective ID	Objective Name	IR Number	IR Title
521-004-01	Increased Human Capacity	4.1	Improved quality of Primary Education
Current Indicator Name:		Pass rate for Grade 3 and 4	

Newly Reported Indicator :	Pass rates for Grade 3
	Target Data
1998 (Baseline)	71(percent)
2001	77
2002	77
Current Indicator Name:	Annual % increase of Grade 3 average score in math
Newly Reported Indicator :	Annual % increase of Grade 3 average score in math (change in targets)
	Target Data
1999 (Baseline)	16 (percent)
2001	18
2002	18
Current Indicator Name:	Number of orphanages receiving support through USAID-supported organizations
Newly Reported Indicator :	Number of orphanages receiving support through USAID-supported organizations
	Target Data
1999 (Baseline)	114(number)
2001	120
2002	120
Current Indicator Name:	
Newly Reported Indicator :	
	Target Data
(Baseline)	
2001	
2002	

e. Objective Name: More Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance
Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No Yes

IR5: 2
Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No Yes

IR5.2: 3
No Yes

IR :
No Yes

IR :
No Yes

IR :
No Yes

IR :

No Yes

IR :

No Yes

IR :

No Yes

IR :

No Yes

IR :

No Yes

Objective ID	Objective Name	IR Number	IR Title
521-005-01	More Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance	5.2	Elections are more Credible
Current Indicator Name:		Number of cases in which an organized dialogue on policy issues is carried out by Civil Society Organizations and National public institutions	
Newly Reported Indicator :		Number of examples of policy issues on which civil society organizations and national public institutions carry on an organized dialogue (change in indicator's wording)	
		Target Data	
1998 (Baseline)		14	
2001		24 (change in target)	
2002		28 (change in target)	
Current Indicator Name:		Temporary or Permanent Election Board (CEP) progresses in performance (based on an Institutional Performance Index)	
Newly Reported Indicator :		Temporary or Permanent Election Board (CEP) progresses in performance (based on an Institutional Performance Index)	
		Target Data	
2000 (Baseline)			
2001		Baseline + 25	
2002		no elections	
Current Indicator Name:			
Newly Reported Indicator :			
		Target Data	
(Baseline)			
2001			
2002			
Current Indicator Name:			
Newly Reported Indicator :			

Information Annex Topic: Success Stories

“We need Education 2010!”

USAID/Haiti’s Education 2004 cluster school approach is having a noticeable and unanticipated impact among parent and community groups in the Department of the South. Education 2004 introduced the cluster school approach in 1998, in order to encourage schools to share resources and learn from one another. Starting from a base of 15 clusters, the Project now runs 65 of them in all 9 Departments, and reaches over 100,000 children through a network of 10 international and Haitian NGOs. Particularly striking in the Department of the South has been the success with which partners’ efforts to mobilize community support for schools, has led to increased cooperation and local initiatives among parents, teachers, and organizations that participate in any single cluster. Schools and support groups, previously divided along sectarian lines, now collaborate regularly to improve the quality of life both for themselves and their children.

In one cluster the staff of the five member schools have established a cooperative for teachers and directors, through which staff can cash their paycheck and borrow money at a reasonable rate. The cooperative has been able to build and equip a training center, where all cluster school training activities take place and visiting facilitators can spend the night. Parents have established school gardens to grow the vegetables which they then cook on a voluntary basis, as a supplement to their children’s noontime meal. In yet another cluster, school staff have established a goat cooperative through which families can, for a small membership fee, raise and sell goats. The sale price for a single goat is enough to cover most of the cost of tuition for an entire school year, and therefore represents a sizable investment for a rural family in this particular region. Catholic Relief Services, one of the USAID partners implementing the cluster school approach in the area, has been working throughout the 1999-2000 school year to mobilize PTA and community support for their schools. CRS has held 13 PTA Forums, at which parents, teachers, and school directors come together to share their experiences in community mobilization. All 13 Forums have been enthusiastically received, and have served as an incentive to individual PTAs to continue the practice of convening for purposes of sharing both experiences and lessons learned. CRS is finding that improving community participation and developing PTAs require a considerable investment in time and energy. CRS is also learning that with the proper sensitizing efforts of its field staff, many PTA organizations are demonstrating that they are self-sustaining and capable of responding to the needs of their local schools. Visits to USAID-supported schools inevitably evoke strongly-worded appeals for continued assistance to the cluster school approach. In one discussion with about 150 parents who had gathered for a regular PTA meeting, one farmer rose to explain how he went about the town with a megaphone summoning parents and other community members to each PTA meeting. Several others gave testimonials to the value of Education 2004 for their children. As the school director brought the discussion to a close, an elderly woman obviously sensitive to the coming end of the project, stepped forward to give an emotional appeal for its continuation, ending with, “We need Education 2010!” USAID has made a heavy investment in encouraging democracy and breaking down the barriers of distrust that separate peoples at the local level. Education 2004 is making this happen.

“Education 2004 is not a method; it is a vision”

In a country where Government institutions educate 15% of the school-going population, private schools and an extensive network of supportive NGOs play the major role in Haiti's education sector. Whether public or private, few schools in Haiti are systematically supported to reach for minimum standards of quality. The enormous challenge of the Education 2004 project has therefore been to establish a system for helping schools and communities improve the quality of educational services they provide to their children.

The Education 2004 cluster approach enables schools in a community to organize themselves into a mutually supportive group, in which teachers, directors, and parents, share resources and collaborate on self-help activities. And the data so far collected suggest that the cluster school approach is having a positive impact, particularly on girls. The pass rates in Education 2004 schools at the third grade level went up 3% for boys and 8% for girls between the 1998 and 1999 school years. Scores in math and Creole reading also went up for both boys and girls, by 17% between the two school years in Education 2004 schools, as compared to 8% in non-Education 2004 schools. 106,000 children are receiving radio instruction in math and Creole reading; and over 3,000 teachers and school directors have been trained. The impact which Education 2004 is having on schools and communities would not have been possible without the assistance of the 10 international and Haitian NGOs that are responsible for the actual on-the-ground implementation of project activities. NGO field staff work closely with project school-community facilitators to train teachers and school directors; mobilize PTAs; and ensure that the radio instruction materials are properly used. Careful attention to maintaining these activities on a regular basis enables Education 2004 to reach all its schools with continuous support, guidance, and resources. And this is done in a country where the average school can go for years with no visits from an outside agency, and with almost no sustained assistance. The meetings and training sessions take place on-site in local communities, using training and community mobilization techniques that are being tested and refined over time. Gradually, the institutional capacity of Haitian partners is being developed, and working models for training staff and facilitating school/community support groups are being replicated without outside assistance. Thus, a group of teachers in the Department of the South trained under Education 2004, have pooled their resources to build and equip a training center of their own, where they will train teachers from non-Education 2004 schools, and share with them the techniques they have acquired from project staff. One NGO partner (Service and Development Agency) successfully convinced Education 2004 staff to establish a cluster in a particularly poor and remote area among schools that would not ordinarily meet the criteria for inclusion in a cluster program. Against a backdrop of extreme poverty, the commitment of teachers, school directors, students, and parents, is striking. Together, they are putting up partitions in classrooms and building roofed areas outdoors to house distance education classes. In the words of one of the school directors, “Thank you for Education 2004. If you can come all the way to Fond-Baptiste to visit us, we must do everything in our power to make sure that the distance education program works.” Several of the international NGO and donor partners (Catholic Relief Services, CARE, and the World Food Programme) are sufficiently impressed with the project's impact that they have begun to extend the cluster approach to other schools. Education 2004 is beginning to see the growth of a national/international network of support for improving schooling in Haiti. In

describing the positive changes brought about by the cluster school approach in his community, one school director remarked, "Education 2004 is not a method; it is a vision."
Civil society is alive and well in Haiti's education sector.

"A public-private partnership to resolve vaccine stock-outs in the Grande-Anse"

In 1999, the Ministry of Health and Population (MSPP) made substantial progress towards ensuring adequate supplies of children's vaccines for the entire country. An agreement was concluded with the Government of Japan for the procurement of vaccines and other essential children's medicines through 2003. While sufficient quantities were available at the Ministry's central warehouse in the capital city, however, stock-outs at local levels continued to be reported by USAID's NGO partners, making USAID recognize that even with an adequate national supply, local level vaccine stock-outs were blocking attainment of immunization targets. During the third quarter of CY1999, USAID rallied partners and other donors to take a closer look at the situation. Beginning with the Grande-Anse department, which had reported chronic stock-outs for several months, the USAID child survival "results package" team -- composed of representatives of other donors, international PVOs, local NGOs, and the public sector -- sponsored a workshop to identify constraints and to propose appropriate local solutions for ensuring the availability of vaccines. Local action plans were drawn up by workshop participants from the department's 4 health districts. Within a week following the workshop, every health center and dispensary in the department had a supply of vaccines. Four months later, no stock-outs have been reported in the department. This achievement was the result of the concerted efforts of both public and private sector entities. The national Association of Private Health Provider (AOPS) institutions and a long-time USAID partner, played an important liaison role at the central level by tracking the Department's vaccine requisitions, negotiating concessional prices with 2 local airlines for air shipment of vaccines to the Grande-Anse, and facilitating delivery of the vaccines from the Ministry's central warehouse to the airport. AOPS' interventions, especially at the central level, were critical to ensuring a quality cold chain. Based on this success, workshop will be repeated during 2000 in Haiti's other 8 departments.