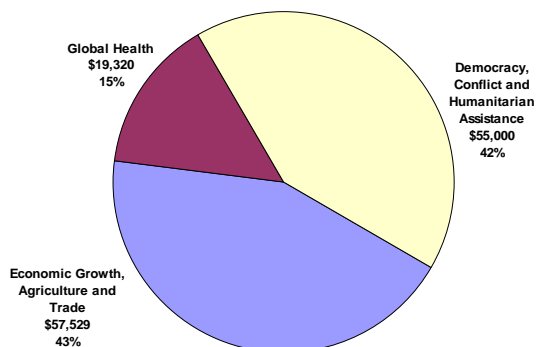
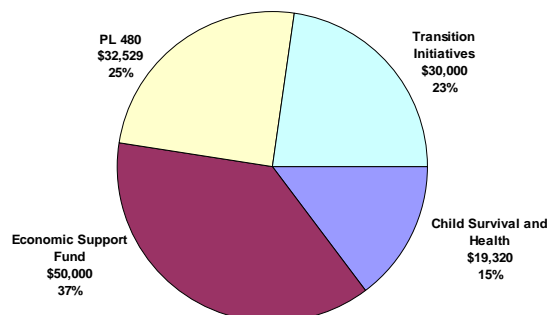


Haiti

FY 2006 Assistance by Sector



FY 2006 Assistance by Account

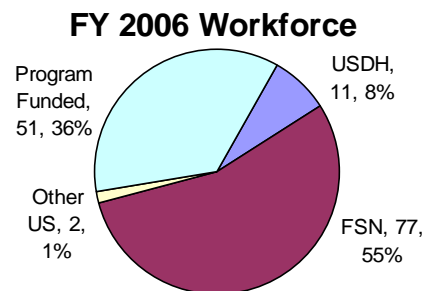


Objectives and Budget

Objective	SO Number	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Economic Growth	521-001	1,449	15,558	
Health Systems	521-003	22,783	20,000	19,320
Education	521-004	3,500	6,253	
Democracy and Governance	521-005	3,600	37,869	38,000
Streamlined Government	521-006	44,512	5,000	12,000
Hurricane Recovery	521-010		34,081	
PL 480 Title II		30,470	37,703	32,529
Transition Initiatives				30,000
Transfers		10,820		
Total (in thousands of dollars)		117,134	156,464	131,849

Administrative Expenses and Workforce

Administrative Expenses	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Mission Allocation	5,055	5,061	5,363
USDH Salaries & Benefits	1,538	1,732	1,769
Program Funds	2,440	2,880	2,880
Total (in thousands of dollars)	9,033	9,673	10,012



Mission Director: Erna Kerst

Haiti

The Development Challenge: Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere. The per capita annual income is less than \$400 and 80% of the population lives in poverty. Unemployment and underemployment remain major problems; more than two thirds of the labor force do not have formal jobs. Less than half of Haiti's population has access to potable water services, and only 4% of the rural population has electricity. With only 2.5 doctors per 10,000 inhabitants, Haiti's infant mortality rate (79 per 1,000 live births) is the highest in the hemisphere, and life expectancy is only 52 years. The adult HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is 5.6%, the highest in the hemisphere. The literacy rate is 52%. Approximately 65% of children between the ages of five and twelve attend school, but only 25% of them complete 6th grade. Forty percent of Haiti's schools have no actual buildings.

Political unrest beginning in November 2003 led to the departure of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide on February 29, 2004, and the establishment of an interim government under Prime Minister Latortue and President Alexandre in March. In April, the Interim Government of Haiti (IGOH) signed a pact with most of the country's political parties and civil society groups which called for elections by the end of 2005. Ensuring that these elections will be free and fair and strengthening the current IGOH to facilitate a peaceful transfer of power are immediate priorities for Haiti.

The IGOH inherited an economy in a state of collapse. The political upheavals of the past two decades have caused serious damage to the fragile Haitian socioeconomic base. The manufacturing sector was depleted during the pre-Aristide embargo, shrinking 40% during that time. By 1994, inflation had risen to 50% per year. Inflation peaked again in the months preceding Aristide's departure, as international reserves fell to dangerous levels. Political violence caused property damage estimated at 5.5% of the gross domestic product (GDP) in 2004. Compounding the economic downturn caused by the political crises, an active hurricane season destroyed entire villages in the southeast, Artibonite, and northwest regions, leaving thousands homeless, the local economies in shambles, and the IGOH's ability to respond with limited capabilities and resources. After shrinking 3% between 1990 - 2002, per capita GDP shrank 4.7% in 2004. Outside observers continue to remark on the ability of the society to endure successive natural and man-made disasters. Resilience is aided by remittances from Haitians living abroad (estimated at \$900 million per year) which dwarf the contributions from international donors. In addition, nongovernmental organizations, charitable, and faith-based organizations continue to provide essential financial support to the Haitian population.

The IGOH has shown a strong will for reform; however, faced with limited capacity, weak institutions, and a tradition of corruption, progress continues to be slow. The executive branch is hampered by the absence of a sitting, elected legislative body and thus can only legislate through executive decree, which limits the breadth of its ability to legitimately make changes. Cabinet members have pledged that they will not run for political office during the upcoming elections which, while preserving their integrity in the eyes of the international community, lessens their power over an entrenched civil service, long dependent on systems of personal patronage.

There are some positive indicators to counter-balance the grim picture painted above. Three months after the installation of the Interim Government, the currency stabilized. Haitian exports rose by more than 10% in FY 2004, showing the potential for economic growth. The International Monetary Fund is predicting a growth rate of 3% for 2005 and 2006.

The USAID Program: USAID moved quickly to help restore essential services to Haiti following the uprising against Aristide. The first act was to get the electricity system operating again in Port-au-Prince. Recognizing the importance Haitians place on educating their children, USAID moved swiftly to help schools reopen by setting up a fund to subsidize the price of textbooks throughout the country. USAID health programs have grown to the point where 90% of the children in USAID project zones are now fully immunized, and a program that furnishes anti-retroviral medication to HIV/AIDS victims has begun. USAID has provided key personnel and technical assistance to the Prime Minister and key ministries. A new training program for judges and prosecutors has been initiated. USAID has expanded its community radio program to help government ministries strengthen their public outreach efforts. USAID has put

almost 30,000 people to work cleaning up debris and clearing drainage ditches. In addition, USAID's microfinance program has helped more than 90,000 microentrepreneurs expand their businesses. USAID is also sponsoring a major food assistance program for children and has supplied over \$11 million in response to the devastating flood in Gonaives.

Following the formation of the IGOH, the United States pledged \$230 million for two years for Haiti, of which USAID is managing \$143.5 million of programs, begun in FY 2004. This more than doubled the Haitian foreign assistance package for FY 2004. USAID ramped up its ongoing development programs mid course and obligated the funds within a very short timeframe (by September 2004), as follows: a) institutional support for the IGOH (\$45.1 million); b) health (\$32.1 million); c) humanitarian assistance (\$30.3 million); d) disaster response and emergency food assistance (\$13.5 million); e) economic growth (\$12.3 million); f) democracy and governance (\$6.4 million); and g) education (\$3.7 million).

In addition to assisting the IGOH to restore essential services, USAID's program in Haiti is focused on restoring and sustaining a climate of peace and security, revitalizing Haiti's tattered economy, improving management of natural resources, improving health and education services, and improving conditions for democratic processes, including free and fair elections. Tropical storm reconstruction programs are currently underway. Transition Initiatives resources are being requested for FY 2006 to ensure that USAID can respond more rapidly to changing conditions, as often happens in Haiti.

Other Program Elements: In May 2004, USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) initiated a two-year, \$7 million Haiti Transition Initiative to work in conflict-prone communities in Port-au-Prince, Petit Goave, and St. Marc. The program involves quick, highly visible, small projects designed to restore citizen confidence in the political process, build cooperation between the government and citizens, and empower citizens and government to address priority community needs. Following Tropical Storm Jeanne, OTI assisted the Ministry of Public Works to restore a clean water supply and clear drainage canals. This project is expected to benefit 10,000 people by improving sanitation, diminishing the risk of malaria, and reducing vulnerability to future flooding.

Haiti is a focus country under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. FY 2005 funding will be provided from the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative under the policy direction of the U.S. Global AIDS coordinator. The FY 2006 HIV/AIDS request for this country is contained in the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account justification. For further details please see the Department of State FY 2006 Congressional Budget Justification.

The Haiti/Dominican Republic Cross-Border Development and Conflict Prevention Program is managed by the USAID Mission in the Dominican Republic in coordination with the mission in Haiti. This two-year program works to develop viable economic activities and reduce socioeconomic tensions among communities along both sides of the border.

Other Donors: Donor coordination became an important priority immediately upon the establishment of the Interim Government. Even before the July 2004 international donors conference in Washington, USAID and major international donors created a framework for cooperation. Currently, a small, effective Donor Steering Committee exists to coordinate international assistance. The Committee oversees subgroups in 20 sectors, each led by a representative from the Interim Government and a donor nation. The United States is the largest donor and has the lead in the private sector development subgroup and a significant role in most of the other sector subgroups.

In July 2004, more than \$1 billion of donor assistance was pledged for 2004 and 2005. The United States and Canada were the principal bilateral donors in 2004, followed by France, Germany, Japan, Taiwan, Spain, Switzerland, Greece, Norway, Mexico, and Ireland. The activities of these countries complement USAID's programs in democracy, economic growth, education and health. Multilateral assistance and loans come primarily from the Inter-American Development Bank (roads and schools), the European Union (health, water, disaster relief), the World Bank (implementation of Haiti's Poverty Reduction Strategy), the World Food Program (food security), and other UN agencies.

Haiti PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	19,207	22,783	20,000	19,320
Development Assistance	13,999	8,899	25,000	0
Economic Support Fund	0	54,982	39,680	50,000
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	34,081	0
PL 480 Title II	36,580	30,470	37,703	32,529
Transition Initiatives	0	0	0	30,000
Total Program Funds	69,786	117,134	156,464	131,849

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

521-001 Economic Growth				
DA	7,749	1,449	15,558	0
521-003 Health Systems				
CSH	19,207	22,783	20,000	19,320
521-004 Education				
DA	4,000	3,500	6,253	0
521-005 Democracy and Governance				
DA	2,250	3,600	3,189	0
ESF	0	0	34,680	38,000
521-006 Streamlined Government				
DA	0	350	0	0
ESF	0	44,162	5,000	12,000
521-010 Hurricane Recovery				
IDA	0	0	34,081	0
TRANSFER				
ESF	0	10,820	0	0

Mission Director,
Erna Kerst

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Haiti

521-001 Economic Growth	DA	DCA	ESF
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	10,676	0	91,115
Expenditures	4,016	0	88,630
Unliquidated	6,660	0	2,485
Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	5,619	222	1,502
Expenditures	7,026	0	602
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	16,295	222	92,617
Expenditures	11,042	0	89,232
Unliquidated	5,253	222	3,385
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	15,558	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	15,558	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	87,488	0	0
Est. Total Cost	119,341	222	92,617

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Haiti

	CSH	DA	ESF
521-003 Health Systems			
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	25,404	6,335	122,663
Expenditures	16,701	6,335	100,507
Unliquidated	8,703	0	22,156
Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	20,395	0	0
Expenditures	12,251	0	21,481
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	45,799	6,335	122,663
Expenditures	28,952	6,335	121,988
Unliquidated	16,847	0	675
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	20,000	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	20,000	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	19,320	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	85,119	6,335	122,663

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Haiti
Program Title:	Education
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	521-004
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$6,253,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	1997
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID's education program improves the quality of primary education, strengthens public-private partnership in education governance, and improves educational services to out-of-school youth. Activities include community and cluster school programs that provide school director, teacher, and parent committee training, accompanied by an interactive radio instruction program in math and Creole reading for children in grades two through four. Activities targeting out-of-school youth focus on developing the knowledge and attitudes essential for their insertion in the job market.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$2,000,000 DA). USAID will provide primary school teachers and school directors in 240 schools in four departments (North, West, Center, and Artibonite) with equipment and materials, as well as training in pedagogy, classroom management, and school leadership. Parent committees will be trained in school performance monitoring and fundraising. A total of 500 schools, including 75 in Gonaives and surrounding areas, will receive interactive radio instruction (West, South, Center, Artibonite, and Grande Anse departments). In 2005, USAID will expand the interactive radio instruction program to reach out-of-school youth. Grade five students in 30 schools will benefit from a life skills program. Principal grantees include the Haitian Foundation for Private Education (FONHEP), Save the Children, and the Education Development Center (EDC).

Improve Quality of Workforce (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will continue development of a non-formal education program, equivalent to primary education, for out-of-school youth emphasizing literacy, numeracy, life skills, and workforce behaviors and attitudes. Basic education and livelihood activities targeting 15 to 20 year olds will commence through a small grants program to strengthen youth-serving nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in three communities. Under a grant awarded by USAID's Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation, three Community Cybercenters will be established in a Port-au-Prince neighborhood prone to gang violence. Basic education, entrepreneurship, and information technology skills of out-of-school youth will be enhanced with an eye to eventual job placement by these centers. Principal grantees are EDC and FONHEP.

Provide Emergency Assistance (\$1,500,000 DA). To stabilize school attendance in crisis-affected areas, a primary school scholarship program will operate in five cities that experienced high levels of violence in early 2004. The program will serve over 13,000 children in 300 primary schools who participated in a UNICEF-sponsored summer camp program focused on psychosocial rehabilitation. Additional scholarships will be provided to the flood-affected areas of the southeastern region and the Artibonite. Institutional strengthening for the Haitian executing agency will include fundraising training aimed at sustainability when funding ceases. Principal grantees are the American Institutes for Research and the National School Sponsorship Fund.

Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$1,553,000 DA). USAID will fund technical assistance to the Ministry of National Education and its Department of Support to Private Education and Partnership to reform the accreditation process for non-public schools and assist in clearing the backlog of school license applications. This component will complement World Bank grant activities and facilitate direct public sector subsidies to non-public schools.

Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations (\$200,000 DA). In line with USAID policy and the approved strategy for the P.L. 480 five-year food security program, Title II cooperating sponsors are phasing out assistance for school feeding as a stand-alone activity. The Title II Cooperating Sponsors' activities in the education sector are focused on strengthening education services and community involvement in primary schools, as well as integrating health, hygiene, and nutrition into primary school activities. Primary grantees are CARE, Catholic Relief Services, World Vision International and Save the Children.

FY 2006 Program: USAID plans to use \$5,000,000 of Transition Initiatives (TI) funding to improve the quality of primary education, education governance, and educational services for out-of-school youth.

Improve the Quality of Basic Education. USAID expects to continue funding the purchase of equipment and materials, as well as training in pedagogy, classroom management, and school leadership for primary school teachers and school directors. Training for parent committees in school performance monitoring and fundraising is planned. Interactive radio instruction programming in math and Creole reading is expected to continue, with implementers taking steps to bring the program to scale. USAID plans to expand the primary school scholarship program as the implementing agency is strengthened. Pilot activities for education financing may be implemented with USAID's microfinance partners. Implementers are expected to be same as above.

Improve Quality of Workforce. USAID expects to pilot the non-formal education program for out-of-school youth, and produce the second of the program's three levels. Basic education and livelihood activities targeting 15- to 20-year-olds are expected to continue through a small grants program to strengthen youth-serving NGOs in three communities. Implementers are expected to be same as above.

Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions. USAID plans to continue its engagement with the Ministry of National Education by supporting the accreditation function of the Department of Support to Private Education and Partnership, possibly through decentralization of the accreditation function. Implementers are expected to be same as above.

Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. School feeding programs are expected to terminate in FY 2006. To the extent that activities are ongoing in the final year of the program, USAID plans to continue limited support, especially where the schools are receiving USAID education program assistance. Implementers are expected to be same as above.

Performance and Results: USAID education activities improve the quality of primary education, strengthen public-private collaboration, and improve educational services for out-of-school youth. Main activities include a community school program and a cluster schools program at the formal primary level reaching a total of 385 schools. Key results from the FY 2004 program were higher-than-average promotion rates for students receiving the program. The promotion rate for students receiving interactive radio instruction averaged above 70%. Dropout rates in the community school program continued to decrease, reaching 1% compared to a national rate of 10% to 15%.

By program completion, it is anticipated that promotion rates in the targeted primary school years will continue to increase, thereby having the following effects: children who progress smoothly through the primary grades have better chances of proceeding to secondary education; schools can welcome new students as schools are not occupied by grade repeaters; financial strain on families will be reduced; and the system will become more efficient.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Haiti

521-004 Education	CSH	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	1,390	4,927	24,723
Expenditures	1,390	1,094	23,509
Unliquidated	0	3,833	1,214
Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	0	3,629	0
Expenditures	0	3,326	0
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	1,390	8,556	24,723
Expenditures	1,390	4,420	23,509
Unliquidated	0	4,136	1,214
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	0	6,253	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	0	6,253	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	2,828	0
Est. Total Cost	1,390	17,637	24,723

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Haiti
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	521-005
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$3,189,000 DA; \$34,680,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$38,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	1999
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID promotes the peaceful transition to a stable democratic governance. Its programs include strengthening the independent media; supporting anticorruption initiatives; providing grassroots training in the role of citizens in the democratic process; supporting civic action initiatives; strengthening political parties; protecting human rights, including victims of organized violence and children in domestic servitude; and supporting justice reform. In addition, USAID assistance will support processes to ensure free and fair elections, and more secure environment for elections, but also for economic development and the growth of democratic institutions.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,000,000 DA, \$16,225,000 ESF). USAID will continue to fund technical assistance, equipment, and training to build the capacity of the 41-station community radio network and improve journalists' understanding of their role in a democratic society. USAID will continue to fund workshops, training, and conferences for Haitian government officials and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) engaged in combating corruption. Technical assistance will help selected government ministries improve financial management systems to combat corruption and strengthen the capacity of the new Anticorruption Unit within the Ministry of Finance. At the local level, support for the development of civic self-help projects will continue to produce tangible improvements in community welfare as well as serve as a model for citizen-state relationships. Capacity building for national elections observers will continue. In addition, USAID will support political party strengthening programs in the critical election period coming up in early FY 2006. In anticipation of elections, USAID envisions other possible assistance such as international election observers, technical support to the Provisional Electoral Council, voter education, civic education, journalist/media training, political party support, and public relations/information dissemination. Principal contractors/grantees are Creative Associates International, Transparency International, the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, and the International Republican Institute.

Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice (\$2,189,000 DA, \$7,000,000 ESF). USAID will provide assistance victims of organized violence through training of human rights organizations, advocacy campaigns, and the documentation of abuses. USAID will build upon partnerships with multilateral, international, and civil society organizations and local communities to combat trafficking in persons, including children in domestic servitude. Support will continue for a cross-border program in partnership with the Dominican Republic which focuses on improving the conditions of Haitian children victimized across the border. In the area of judicial reform, USAID will to fund the training program for judges, prosecutors, and court clerks begun in FY 2004. USAID will also support the implementation of a case management system, facilities upgrade, and other judicial programs. Principal contractors/grantees are the Pan American Development Foundation, the International Foundation for Electoral Systems and the National Center for State Courts.

Promote Effective and Democratic Governance of the Security Sector (\$8,455,000 ESF). Through the State Department, USAID will continue to fund the assistance program with the Haitian National Police. Funds will be allocated to meet key infrastructure, equipment, and training needs, including those focusing on prison reform and police anticorruption efforts.

Address Conflict Transitional Issues (\$3,000,000 ESF). USAID, through the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI), will support the United Nations-led effort on Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration with respect to the former military and armed gangs. Funds support the Managing Office for Demobilized Soldiers, as well as other programs developed in conjunction with United Nations disarmament efforts.

FY 2006 Program: In addition to the amounts notified herein, USAID plans to use \$5,000,000 of Transition Initiatives (TI) funding to strengthen civil society and promote access to justice and human rights protection.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$12,000,000 ESF). USAID plans to continue to promote anticorruption, including technical assistance to the General Audit Court, creation of a judicial anticorruption unit, and strengthening of civil society anticorruption monitoring capacities. Independent media building activities, as well as community participation and self-help initiatives will continue. USAID plans to support the transformation of the Provisional Council for Elections Observers into a permanent body. Technical assistance to strengthen the new Haitian Parliament and other government institutions, and political party development to continue strengthening civil society and democratic processes in Haiti are planned. Civil society efforts will expand to include local governments. Contractors and grantees to be selected.

Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice (\$10,000,000 ESF). USAID plans to continue to promote human rights through its victims of organized violence and trafficking in persons initiatives. It is expected that the training program for judges and prosecutors will expand, along with other ongoing judicial reform activities. Possible additional justice sector initiatives include development of a clerk-of-court program, paralegal training, and technical assistance to the Government Ombudsman Office to strengthen its capacity to provide legal assistance to victims of human rights abuses perpetrated by government agencies. Contractors and grantees to be selected.

Promote Effective and Democratic Governance of the Security Sector (\$14,000,000 ESF). USAID will transfer funds to INL to continue the assistance program with the Haitian National Police. ESF will be allocated to meet key infrastructure, equipment, and training needs.

Address Transitional Issues (\$2,000,000 ESF). USAID, through OTI, will continue to support the UN-led effort on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration.

Performance and Results: USAID efforts are helping to build momentum for constructive democratic change within Haitian civil society. Although overshadowed by political crises and natural disasters in 2004, Haitian civil society, with USAID support, made remarkable progress in advancing independent media, political party development, and judicial reform. Although historically repressed by the government, independent media actors and individual journalists exercised their right to free speech in 40 advocacy dialogues and 22 press fora in FY 2004. In addition, the community radio network expanded from 35 to 41 stations, providing coverage to most of the country. Training for 600 journalists in civic education, fundraising, advocacy, and management helped build a stronger, more unified community of journalist advocates for democracy and free press. FY 2004 saw the emergence of four coalitions for judicial reform and three political party coalitions, as well as the merger of three center-right political parties. Human rights organizations continue to speak out against corruption and impunity, denouncing abuses.

By program completion, civil society organizations will be strengthened, better informed, and organized to engage with the government to advocate and positively influence policies at the local and national levels. Broad participation in free and fair elections will have been possible through a better organized electoral apparatus, strengthened political parties, and involvement of election observer organizations. Finally, the justice sector will be strengthened and an improved human rights situation will result in citizens treated more in accordance with the rule of law.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Haiti

521-005 Democracy and Governance	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	35,661	70,574
Expenditures	32,779	70,559
Unliquidated	2,882	15
Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	3,600	800
Expenditures	4,149	0
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	39,261	71,374
Expenditures	36,928	70,559
Unliquidated	2,333	815
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	3,189	34,680
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	3,189	34,680
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	0	38,000
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	42,450	144,054

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Haiti

521-006 Streamlined Government	CSH	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0	0
Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	503	2,486	43,008
Expenditures	0	0	8,582
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	503	2,486	43,008
Expenditures	0	0	8,582
Unliquidated	503	2,486	34,426
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	5,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	0	0	5,000
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	12,000
Future Obligations	0	0	7,003
Est. Total Cost	503	2,486	67,011

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Haiti
Program Title:	Hurricane Recovery
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	521-010
Status:	New in FY 2005
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$34,081,000 IDA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	2005
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2005

Summary: USAID's Haiti Tropical Storm Recovery Program supports reconstruction and recovery in the flood-affected areas of Haiti's Artibonite and Northwest departments (including the cities of Gonaives and Port-de-Paix), as well as Mapou and Fond Verrettes. USAID is working to revitalize targeted communities and rural areas by repairing public infrastructure, sites and systems, as well as agricultural rehabilitation and environmental stabilization on the upper watershed regions surrounding the flood-affected areas. Early FY 2005 funding was provided to USAID on November 10, 2004 to immediately facilitate short-term recovery efforts.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$23,491,000 IDA). USAID is funding technical assistance, training, and the purchase of commodities and services to assist communities in flood-affected areas to rebuild physical infrastructure and livelihoods. Assistance for infrastructure rehabilitation targets road repair, water and sanitation system rehabilitation, urban drainage system improvements, cleanup of mud and debris, and reconstruction of public facilities such as schools and hospitals. Focus is placed on activities with a labor-intensive component. To meet the needs of households to rebuild their homes and sustain their livelihoods, USAID-funded activities are helping to replace household assets (i.e., farm animals, tools, seeds, and other agricultural inputs, and other equipment related to microenterprise income generation), providing income generation training, and strengthening community disaster preparedness knowledge and skills. USAID is also funding monitoring and evaluation efforts. The primary grantee is CARE.

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$10,590,000 IDA). The focus of this component is to improve agricultural production in affected areas and upper watersheds. USAID will fund technical assistance and training to the Ministry of Agriculture, farmers, and water user associations, as well as the purchase of commodities and services to repair irrigation systems, electrical systems, agricultural roads, and stream banks. USAID will also address hillside stabilization in areas that suffered extensive damage to agricultural and transportation systems. USAID-funded technical assistance to watershed planning committees will facilitate implementation of soil and water conservation measures and establishment of a watershed information system. USAID is also funding monitoring and evaluation efforts. The primary contractor is Development Alternatives, Inc.

FY 2006 Program: This short-term special objective is scheduled to end on December 31, 2005.

Performance and Results: By program completion USAID expects that economic infrastructure in flood-affected areas will be rehabilitated and providing local communities with an improved basis for agricultural production and livelihoods.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Haiti

521-010 Hurricane Recovery	IDA
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	34,081
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	34,081
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	0
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	34,081