

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. resume	Re: Anu Kumar (partial) (1 page)	07/30/1998	b(6)
002. memo	For the President from Samuel Berger re: Haiti (3 pages)	03/17/1998	P1/b(1)
003. memcon	Re: First Lady's meeting with President of Haiti (5 pages)	11/21/1998	P1/b(1)
004. cable	For the Deputy Secretary From Bill Swing re: Official - Informal (2 pages)	07/22/1996	P1/b(1)
005. cable	For Melanne Verveer, Sandy Berger from William Swing re: Program Suggestions (3 pages)	07/22/1996	P1/b(1)
006. cable	For ARA/HWG from William Swing re: Official Informal (2 pages)	04/16/1996	P1/b(1)
007. cable	For Melanne Verveer, Sandy Berger from William Swing re: Program Suggestions (3 pages)	08/22/1996	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20034

FOLDER TITLE:

Haiti

2013-0534-S

ry1566

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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République d'Haiti
La Première Dame

cc: Patti
Melanne ✓

cc. J. B. Dubois

File
Haiti

Katy

PD/MMi/0158/98

Port-au-Prince, December 9, 1998

Mrs. Hillary Rodham CLINTON
First Lady of the United States of America
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Hillary,

It was a great pleasure for me to finally see you in Haiti.

All of Haiti was also happy to see you, and proud to learn that Haiti was already in your heart and mind twenty three years ago.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank you for your beautiful gift.

And I thank you for offering the help of staff to share ideas on the upcoming Conference. I am sure I can use some help, especially in the communications area, which is the most important for us right now if we want to mobilize public opinion on the hard work that the Haitians are proudly engaged in, in order to attain sustainable change in Haiti.

On behalf of the victims of hurricane George, I would like to express their heartfelt thanks for the additional aid offered by the President of the United States of America.

I know that we will get the chance to see you again in the year 2000 when we will have the 10th Conference of the First Ladies of the Americas, in Haiti. Although, it would be wonderful to see you before then. I hope to be in Washington for the first week of February 99 for a "Haitian Cultural Week" at the OAS. Perhaps we can meet then, if your schedule allows it.

My best regards to President Clinton and Chelsea.

Yours sincerely.

Géri BENOÎT-PRÉVAL
Géri BENOÎT-PRÉVAL



U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

July 31, 1998

*file Haiti
family planning*

Assistant
Administrator
for Latin America
and the Caribbean

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FIRST LADY

FROM: AA/LAC - Mark L. Schneider *[Signature]*
SUBJECT: Meeting with Foundations on Haiti Population
Monday, August 3, 1998 at 2:00

The following underscores the continuing crisis in family planning, maternal health and women's rights in Haiti. Haiti remains the poorest nation in the Western Hemisphere, the nation with the most abysmal indicators of social and economic well-being, and the nation with the weakest institutions. At the same time, USAID and other donors have demonstrated that health, education, and microenterprise programs can produce results that translate into fewer children malnourished, more women able to make choices about their reproductive futures, and fewer infants and mothers dying in childbirth. The tragedy is that these programs only reach a small percentage of those who need them.

Our Haiti budget request called for doubling the \$70 million non-food aid in FY1999. That increase would have meant a doubling of family planning to \$16 million as well as added funding for other health and Cairo related programs. Committee action in the House and Senate makes it virtually certain that no additional funds will be made available. In that context, the Monday session with private foundations offers virtually the only option to reduce the gap between available resources and unmet needs in family planning, women's health and empowerment.

If you can stir them to join with you in a public/private partnership for saving lives, because that is precisely what family planning and reproductive health programs do, it will carry an important message to the women of Haiti. You may want to offer to have one representative from each of the foundations which expresses a strong interest/commitment to join you in (or travel with you to) Haiti.

- 2 -

Monday's program is planned along the following lines:

1. First Lady Welcome
2. Why Haiti is important to the US (Amb. Jim Dobbins or me if Jim is not there)
3. The population and family planning crisis in Haiti (Phyllis Dichter-Forbes, USAID Mission Director in Haiti)
4. Questions
5. First Lady Concluding Remarks

Attachments:

1. List of Participants
2. Suggested Talking Points
3. Background Briefer

HAITI FOUNDATION MEETING

Participants List

Tim Wirth, UN Foundation
Victoria (Vicki) Sant, Summit Foundation
Anu Kumar, McArthur Foundation
Ellen Chesler, Open Society Institute
Amy Coen, Population Action International

Administration:

Fulton Armstrong -NSC
Jim Dobbins -NSC
Mark Schneider -USAID
Norma Parker -USAID
Phyllis Forbes -USAID Mission Director, U.S. Embassy, Haiti
David Greenlee -Special Haiti Coordinator, State Department

Victoria P. Sant

The Summit Foundation
1990 M Street, NW, Suite 250
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 785-1724 (Phone)
(202) 857-0025 (Fax)

President, The Summit Foundation
President, The Summit Fund of Washington

Education:

Graduate, Stanford University, A.B.
Graduate course work, Stanford University

Board Memberships:

Population Action International (National Co-chair)

Committees: Executive
Development (Co-chair)
Governance
Budget & Finance

The Foundation for the National Capital Region (Vice Chair)

Committees: Grants & Program
Development

The Phillips Collection

Committees: Development
Executive
Nominating
Public Affairs

The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

WETA

Memberships:

Stanford in Washington (Council Member)
Women's Foreign Policy Group
Planned Parenthood of Metropolitan Washington
Meridian House International
World Affairs Council

Victoria P. Sant is president of The Summit Foundation and The Summit Fund of Washington. Her board memberships include Population Action International (National Co-Chair), The Foundation for the National Capital Region (Vice-Chair), Freedom From Hunger, The Phillips Collection, and WETA. She is a graduate of Stanford University.

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[001]

SSN: (b)(6)
DOB: (b)(6)**Anu Kumar**

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
140 S. Dearborn St., Ste. 1100
Chicago, Illinois 60603
Tel: (312) 726-8000
Fax: (312) 917-0334
Email: akumar@macfdn.org

Specializations:

Reproductive health and rights, gender issues, women in development, maternal and child health, qualitative research methods, South Asia.

Education:

- Ph.D. Anthropology (Focus: Medical), 1992 (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC)
Dissertation: On Their Own Two Feet: Women and Reproduction in Rajasthan
- M.P.H. Maternal & Child Health, 1989 (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC)
Thesis: Education and Contraception: A Closer Look at Traditional Methods
- M.A. Anthropology, 1988 (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC)
Thesis: Corporate Culture in Caribbean Context
- A.B. Anthropology, 1985 (University of California, Berkeley)

Work Experience:

- 1998-present Senior Program Officer, Program on Global Security and Sustainability, The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
- 1994-1998 Program Officer, Population Program, The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

Responsible for grants to institutions in India in the field of reproductive health and reproductive rights including HIV/AIDS. Other responsibilities include grants in the area of Population, Consumption and the Environment as well as grants to US organizations working to improve understanding of international issues.

- 1993-1994 Social Scientist, World Health Organization, Special Programme for Research and Research Training in Human Reproduction

Responsible for providing technical assistance to social science researchers in the developing world on gender, fertility, and qualitative research methods. Organized a proposal development workshop for researchers in South Asia. Served as a resource person for workshops on qualitative research methods, quality of health care for women, and research on the development of a communication device for improving women's health.

Research & Teaching:

- Summer, 1992 Instructor, General Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
- 1990-1992 Fulbright Scholar; Dissertation field research in Northern India on female education, the position of women and fertility decisions using in-depth interviews, participant observation, and demographic survey methods.

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- 1989 Conducted a survey on family planning acceptance in Kanyakumari district in South India.
- 1989-1992 Graduate Trainee, Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
- 1986-1990 Graduate Trainee, Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Wrote and edited Institute journal, designed statewide survey and analyzed results, taught courses on Nota Bene and the Ethnograph.

Professional Memberships:

Steering Committee Member, Gender and Tropical Disease Task Force, Special Programme on Research in Tropical Disease, World Health Organization

American Anthropological Association

Population Association of America

Honors, Fellowships, & Grants:

- March 1993- November 1994 University of Michigan Population Fellow.
- 1991-1992 Rockefeller Foundation Population Sciences Fellowship.
- 1990-1991 Fulbright Fellowship (IIE) for dissertation research in India.
- 1990-1991 Andrew W. Mellon and Flora Hewlett Foundation Research Resident Award for dissertation research in India.

Publications:

"Gender Relations and Education of Girls in Two Indian Communities: Implications for Decisions about Childbearing," with C. Vlassoff, Reproductive Health Matters, No. 10, November 1997.

"Quality Health Care for Women: A Global Challenge," with C. Vlassoff and C. Abou-Zahr, Health Care for Women International, 17:449-467, 1996.

"Gender and Health: Theoretical versus Practical Accessibility of Health Care for Women in North India," in Global Perspectives on Health Care, eds. E.B. Gallagher and J. Subedi, Prentice-Hall, 1995.

"Adolescence and Sexuality in the Rajasthani Context," forthcoming in Coming of Age, ed. by L. Manderson and P. Liamputtong Rice, University of Chicago Press.

On Their Own Two Feet: Women and Reproduction in Rajasthan, unpublished PhD dissertation, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1992.

Presentations:

"Paradigmatic Differences Between Quantitative and Qualitative Research Methodologies," Workshop on Ethnographic and Qualitative Methods in Population Research, Carolina Population Center, March 15-16, 1996.

"Qualitative Methods and the Study of Gender Relations in India." Population Association of America Conference, San Francisco, CA, April 1995.

Kumar—Page 3

"Female Education and Gender Relations: An Indian Case Study." Presented at the Population Association of America conference, Miami, FL, May 1994.

"The Dilemma of Choice—The Myth of Agency." Presented at the Population Association of America conference, Denver, CO, May 1992.

"In the Field: The Nuts & Bolts of Qualitative Research." Carolina Population Center Seminar Series, November 1991.

"A Comparative Analysis of Family Planning Programs in Bali and West Java." Fifteenth Annual NCIH International Health Conference, Washington DC, May 1988.

Languages

Hindi, fluency in speaking, competency in reading and writing.

Spanish, good reading and conversation skills, fair writing skills (currently a student of Spanish)

Background Briefer
HAITI: THE POPULATION CRISIS AND RESPONSE

I. THE CRISIS

The demographic situation in Haiti today is characterized by high fertility in the face of an unmet demand for family planning services.

- The total fertility rate dropped from 6.3 in 1987 to 4.8 in 1994.
- The desired fertility between 1991 and 1994 was 3, strong evidence of the wish of most individuals to have a smaller number of children.
- Yet the population continues to grow by 2.3 percent annually. At this rate, the population estimated at 8 million will double by the year 2027. This threatens to jeopardize investments made for the economic and social development of the country, deplete an already stressed natural environment, and hinder efforts to respond to the needs of society.

The health situation is equally critical.

- One in eight children will not live to the age of five, the highest under-five mortality rate in the Western Hemisphere.
- One in three children is chronically malnourished.
- One of every hundred women giving birth will die of childbirth-related causes.
- The prevalence of HIV at 5% of adults is the highest in this hemisphere.
- Almost half of women of reproductive age have a current, untreated sexually transmitted disease.

Haitian decision-makers do not perceive the interrelationships among population, reproductive health, environment, education and socioeconomic development. The country has no national population policy.

- Fully 46 percent of Haiti's population is age 15 and under. This group will enter reproductive age in the next fifteen years; thus even accelerated action will not decrease the number of reproductive age Haitians by the year 2012.
- If current trends continue, the total urban population, currently 33 percent, will increase to 55 percent by 2010, with ominous consequences for the urban sector.

The health system faces serious challenges.

- Official statistics estimate that 60 percent of the population have access to health services; in practice only 25 percent of the population have access to family planning services.
- Services do not respond adequately to the needs of young people aged 12-24.
- The health system is characterized by a mix of public, private and jointly administered services, an inequitable distribution of facilities and resources; poor availability and management of essential drugs; and service providers with weak or limited skills.

The status of women is strongly related to health outcomes.

- Although female education is widely recognized to be associated with reduced family size and improved child survival, over one-third of Haitian women age 15-49 have no education.
- The children of these women are 1.7 times more likely to die before reaching the age of five than children of mothers with a secondary education.
- Childbearing before age 20 is much more prevalent among teenagers with no education (26 percent) than those with a secondary education (8 percent).
- Women's rights and economic participation have a profound effect on childbearing and the welfare of children. Women head over 40 percent of Haitian households. With limited economic opportunities, they attempt to gain economic support from men by bearing children to cement relationships. The instability of these informal unions often leaves women responsible for the support of numerous children from former unions. Only half of children under 15 live in households with both biological parents present.
- Women's ability to negotiate within relationships is also limited. In a 1996 survey, 29 percent of women interviewed stated they did not consent to their first sexual experience and 70 percent reported being victims of violence.
- In 1980, women were only 10 percent of the HIV-positive population, but by 1997 made up over a third of this group. Yet, while 43 percent of men who consider themselves at risk of AIDS have modified their behavior to avoid the disease, only 23 percent of women have.

- Haiti's needs for a Cairo Programme of Action exceed available funding by over US \$41 million annually.

The greatest unmet needs are in reproductive health and women's empowerment.

- The estimated gap in reproductive health funding alone is US\$30.3 million.
- The unmet need for women's empowerment financing is estimated at US\$10.5 million annually, a large part of which would be directed to increase women's access to education and credit.
- Community participation has been repeatedly shown to increase the impact of donor-funded programs.
- Although current funding levels for community participation are unknown, approximately \$1 million is needed annually to focus on the implementation of the Global Vision.

IV. USAID FAMILY PLANNING SHORTFALL

USAID has been spending approximately 29 percent of its average \$70 million annual budget in non-food assistance on health programs in Haiti, of which 37%, or \$7.5 million, has funded family planning activities. Because of the family planning crisis which we now feel exists, our budget request for FY 1999 submitted to the Congress proposed more than doubling that amount to \$16 million for family planning activities. Additional funding was proposed for women's empowerment activities, for girls' education and for other women's reproductive health programs. It is virtually certain that Congress will not provide any additional funding in the current appropriations measure.

The inability to receive those funds will mean not being able to expand family planning services and not being able to expand community-based adolescent and family education sites with programs aimed at reducing adolescent pregnancy and STDs. It also means foregoing additional girls' education and reproductive rights efforts.

Foundation support for all these activities would be extremely helpful. The highest priority activities unable to be financed are listed in the Appendix.

Some of the demonstrated successes of current programs are the following:

- 4.5 million Haitians have access to quality primary health and family planning services;
- 1997 contraceptive prevalence rate of 36.4 in USAID program areas is double the national average; and
- condom sales increased from 4.7 million in 1996 to 6.9 million in 1997.

APPENDIX: TOP PRIORITIES FOR IMMEDIATE FUNDING AND GLOBAL SHORT-FALL ESTIMATES

A. TOP PRIORITIES FOR IMMEDIATE FUNDING

The following table lists top priorities for immediate funding. These are visible activities, with excellent potential for success. In most instances, USAID has identified a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) partner, and in these cases, the NGO partner has a proven ability to manage programs and deliver services. Other activities represent a unique opportunity to fill a critical service or policy gap. These activities would be top priorities for USAID funding if additional resources were available.

USAID/Haiti is identifying opportunities for adding family planning components to its existing community-based programs in other sectors, particularly micro-credit programs, many of which are implemented in collaboration with NGOs. USAID would welcome foundation participation in further developing or co-financing these activities as they are identified.

TABLE I: Top Priorities for Immediate Funding

Organization	Activity	Funding Requirement
1. <i>Association des Oeuvres Privées Pour la Santé</i> (AOPS)	Expansion of family planning services to 10-12 more service delivery sites	\$800,000 annual
2. Population Services International (PSI)	Expansion of male and female condom social marketing to 3 additional departments	\$800,000 annual
3. <i>Fondation Pour la Santé Reproductrice et l'Éducation Familiale</i> (FOSREF) and <i>Konesans Fanmi</i>	Procurement of "mobile knowledge" vans for delivering information, condoms and oral contraceptives to rural areas	\$352,500 (\$47,000 for each of 6 equipped van and materials plus 25% operating costs)
4. Pathfinder	Post-abortion care and post-partum family planning services program at Haiti's only women's hospital, Chanceryelles, located in Port-au-Prince	\$150,000 annual
5. Haiti Population Foundation	Establish institution to mobilize public support and gain high level government commitment for programs	\$1,000,000 over three years in start-up funding and technical assistance
6. Save the Children	Organize network of community based women's organizations in two departments in order to empower community-based women's organizations to advocate for their priority needs.	\$100,000 per year
7. <i>Konesans Fanmi</i> with CARE or ADRA	Integrate family life training into national curriculum, print and distribute materials, and train 500 teachers who will pilot this with 25,000 students	\$141,000 over 18 months
8. FOSREF	Expand innovative, community-based youth and family education project directed to preventing adolescent pregnancy and STDs to three major cities.	\$750,000 for 3 cities for two years
Estimated Annual Cost	Above Activities	\$3,000,000
Estimated Annual Cost	Additional Activities to be ID	\$5,000,000

Activity-specific information:

1. **Association des Oeuvres Privées Pour la Santé (AOPS).** AOPS has been in operation in Haiti since 1981 and is presently the "umbrella" for a \$1.3 million annual USAID grant supporting 18 service delivery institutions. USAID estimates that AOPS could easily mobilize an additional 10 to 12 service delivery providers offering multi-point access to services through both traditional and non-traditional channels.

Estimated cost: \$800,000 per year

2. **Population Services International (PSI).** PSI's highly successful social marketing program has been operating in Haiti since 1991, and presently offers male and female condoms, oral contraceptives and injectables. "Jenn Yo," a PSI newsletter targeted to youth has captured a much wider readership. The only obstacle to nationwide expansion of this successful program is financing.

Estimated cost: \$800,000 per year for expansion to 3 additional departments (provinces)

3. **FOSREF and Konesans Fanmi.** These two long-term USAID partners are seeking financing to purchase one or more "mobile knowledge" vans for delivering information, condoms and oral contraceptives to rural areas where family planning options are limited.

Estimated cost: \$47,000 per equipped van and materials plus operating costs.

4. **Pathfinder.** Pathfinder has proposed a post-abortion care and post-partum family planning services program at Haiti's only women's hospital, Chancerelles, located in Port-au-Prince. Approximately 40 women give birth daily at Chancerelles and an additional 150 per month seek emergency post-abortion treatment.

Estimated cost: \$150,000 per year

5. **The Haiti Population Foundation.** USAID, UNFPA and the World Bank recently joined forces to lay the groundwork for creation of a Haitian Population Foundation. The Foundation, which would build on the work of the Task Force for Population and Reproductive Health would build the bridge from advocacy to public policy to action. The Foundation would draw on the many skilled demographers working in Haiti and seek outside sources of financing to mobilize public support and, ultimately, gain high level government commitment for sector programs.

Estimated cost: \$1,000,000 over three years in start-up funding and technical assistance

6. **Save the Children.** Save the Children has drawn up a plan to organize a network of community based women's organizations in the Departments of the West and Central Plateau. The ultimate objective is to forge the networks that will empower members of community-based women's organizations to advocate for their priority needs.

Estimated cost: \$100,000 per year

7. **Konesans Fanmi.** Konesans has developed a family life curriculum focusing on the need to sensitize students to gender concerns and responsible family life. Konesans seeks funding to integrate this curriculum into the national curriculum, print and distribute materials, and train 500 teachers who will pilot the curriculum with 25,000 students. Konesans would partner with CARE or ADRA to implement the proposed program.

Estimated cost: \$141,000 over 18 months

8. **FOSREF.** FOSREF presently operates an innovative, community-based youth and family education project directed to preventing adolescent pregnancy and STDs. Activities are presently limited to metropolitan Port-au-Prince, but funding is sought to expand the program to Cap Haitian, Gonaives, and Les Cayes, all urban departmental capitals.

Estimated cost: \$250,000 per site for 2 year start-up

B. GLOBAL SHORTFALL ESTIMATES

Global Vision Objectives	Donor Outlays in 1997 ¹	Est. Annual Need for Donor Assistance	Est. Unmet Annual Need
	(1)	(2)	(3) = 2-1
I. National Consensus	\$400,000	\$2,100,000 ²	\$1,700,000
II. Universal Reproductive Health	\$19,700,000 ³	\$50,000,000 ⁴	\$30,300,000
III. Women's Empowerment	\$17,854,000 ⁵	\$28,304,000 ⁶	\$10,450,000
IV. Community Participation	Unknown ⁷	\$1,000,000 ⁸	\$1,000,000
Total Outlays	\$37,954,000	\$71,404,000	\$41,556,000

1. Objective I Donor outlay data are based on UNFPA and USAID advocacy/policy support budgets. Outlay data for Objectives II and III are taken from the World Bank. (1997).

2. This amount would significantly increase funding for the Policy Project and would leverage present Civil Society Project funding to promote attention to and consensus on Cairo program issues.

3. An analysis of 1995 donor disbursements suggests that approximately 2/ of donor health sector financing goes to support the various reproductive health and child survival services stipulated in the Cairo Programme of Action. This same rate was thus applied to reported 1997 donor health sector disbursements.

4. The World Bank (1993) posits that about US\$5 per person is needed for reproductive health services in low-income countries such as Haiti. Based on an estimated population of nearly 8 million, Haiti thus requires about US\$40 million. The Task Force estimates that it will take at least an additional \$10 million annually to achieve universal reproductive health access, because: a) Haiti is known to have higher program costs than similar countries elsewhere, and b) a strategy needed to cover the less densely populated and/or less accessible portions of the country will be more costly.

5. Includes all donor funds for formal education projects, and those clearly labeled as WID, women's rights, or women's legal assistance. Additional donor assistance certainly benefits women's status, such as various credit projects, but the data are not readily identifiable in the World Bank report (1997).

6. This amount includes the following: \$5 million for 50,000 scholarships for girls; \$1 million to reach children not in school; \$750,000 for women's rights; \$3 million per year for 5 years for a credit program which would add 21,000 women/year; \$200,000 to support a national coalition of women's groups; and \$500,000 to support information campaigns and operations research.

7. Although current funding levels for community participation are unknown, the majority of donor-funded programs may include community participation components. However, these data were not discernable from the World Bank data. Notwithstanding current activities, the Task Force has identified a large gap in support for community participation.

8. This objective will also leverage Objective I funding. The total includes \$500,000 for operations research to identify/diffuse information concerning successful community participation models in Haiti; \$300,000 to support a national NGO coalition; and \$200,000 to support training of trainers for youth and women's groups.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: THE PRESIDENT AND THE FIRST LADY

WHAT: YOUTH AT RISK DINNER

WHEN: MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1998

NOTES: APPROX 26 GUESTS/CLOSED PRESS/BUSINESS ATTIRE

FROM: CAPRICIA PENAVIC MARSHALL, LAURA SCHWARTZ

7:15 p.m. THE PRESIDENT, THE FIRST LADY and The Attorney General receive briefing in the Map Room.
Contact: Jennifer Klein

7:30 p.m. THE PRESIDENT, THE FIRST LADY and The Attorney General greet guests on the State Floor and invite them into the Blue Room for dinner.

Dinner is served and discussion begins.

Note: Bruce Reed will facilitate discussion, White House Communications Agency will make an audio recording.

9:15/9:30 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and THE FIRST LADY depart to the Residence.

President's List

YOUTH AT RISK DINNER - Monday AUG 3 1998 - 7:00 PM White House - Business - East Appointment Entrance

Page 1

THE PRESIDENT AND FIRST LADY

REPORT DATE: July 31, 1998
REPORT TIME: 5:14 PM

Accepts and No Responses

Mr. Shay Bilchik
Department of Justice

M Sissela Bok
Harvard University Dept. of Population Studies

M. Rahm Emanuel

Mr. William Finnegan
New Yorker Magazine

Mr. James Fox
Northwestern University College of Criminal Justice

Ms. Sylvia Ann Hewlett
National Parenting Association

Dr. Steven Hyman
Director, National Institute of Mental Health

M. Robin Karr-Morse
Portland, OR

Mr. David Kennedy
Harvard University JFK School of Government

Mrs. Jennifer Klein
Special Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, The White House
Washington, DC

Ms. Nicole Rabner
Office of the First Lady
Washington, DC

Hon. Bruce N. Reed
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy and Director of the Domestic Policy Council, Domestic Policy Council
Washington, DC

Hon. Janet Reno
U.S. Attorney General, Department of Justice
Washington, DC

Rev. Eugene Rivers
Director, Ella J. Baker House in Dorchester, MA

Mr. Robert Sampson

Dr. Howard Snyder
National Center For Juvenile Justice
Pittsburgh, PA

Mr. Ron Suskind
Wall Street Journal

REPORT DATE: July 31, 1998
REPORT TIME: 5:14 PM

Accepts and No Responses

Ms. Neera Tanden

Ms. Leslie M. Thornton

Chief of Staff, US Department of Education
Washington, DC

Mr. James Tierney

Hon. Melanne Verveer

Assistant to the President & Chief of Staff to the First Lady, First Lady's Office
Washington, DC

Dr. Cornel West

Department of Religion, Harvard University
Cambridge, MA

Melanne

To: Mrs. Clinton
Fr: Brenda Costello
Da: Aug. 3, 1998
Re: Additional briefing materials for today

- Additional bios for Haiti Foundation Meeting

ELLEN CHESLER

Ellen Chesler is a senior fellow at The Open Society Institute, the international foundation started by George Soros. She directs the foundation's program in reproductive health and rights. From 1992 to 1996, she was a fellow at The Twentieth Century Fund, the New York based think-tank, and she also taught history and women's studies at Barnard College.

Dr. Chesler is author of Woman of Valor: Margaret Sanger and the Birth Control Movement in America (Simon & Schuster, 1992; Doubleday, Anchor Books, 1993) for which she was awarded the 1993 Martha Albrand citation for a distinguished first work of non-fiction from the American Center of PEN, the international writers' organization. She has written for The New York Times, The Washington Post, Newsday, The New Republic, The New Leader, Ms. Magazine, and The Women's Review of Books.

An honors graduate of Vassar College, Dr. Chesler earned her masters and doctoral degrees in history at Columbia University. In 1977, she left academia to manage Carol Bellamy's campaign for the office of New York City Council President. Ms. Bellamy, now Executive Director of UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, was the first woman ever elected to citywide office in New York, and Dr. Chesler served for many years as her chief-of-staff.

Dr. Chesler remains active in national and local politics and in New York civic life. She chairs the board of the International Women's Health Coalition and is a member of the Board of Advocates of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

She is married to Matthew Mallow, a lawyer, and they have two children, Jonathan, age 20, and Elizabeth, age 18.

BIOGRAPHY

Amy Coen

President

Population Action International

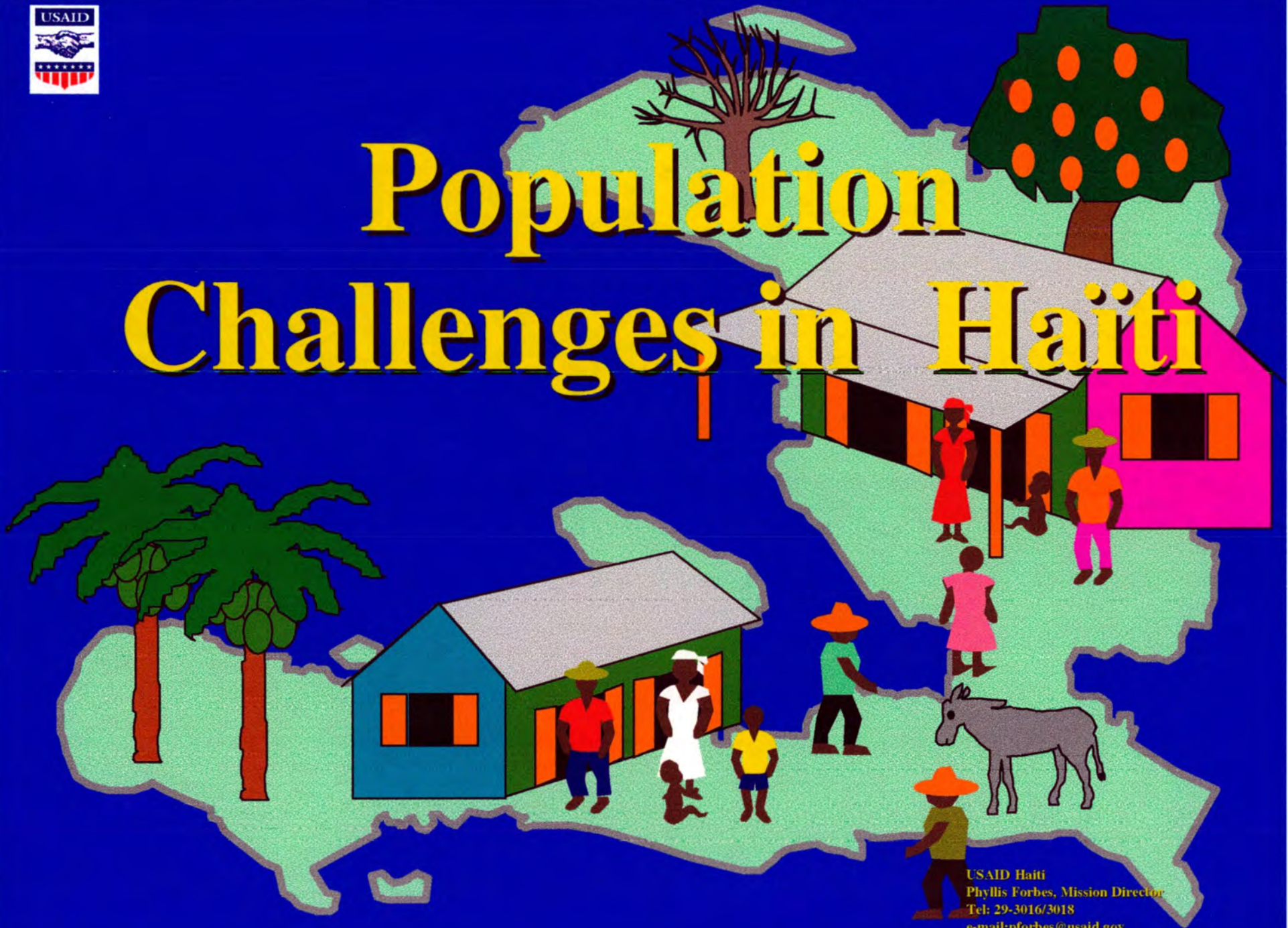
Amy Coen is the new President of Population Action International (PAI). Prior to joining PAI, Amy served for 13 years as President and CEO of Planned Parenthood/Chicago Area which provides family planning and related medical services to more than 55,000 women and men each year on a \$6 million annual budget. Prior to joining the Chicago affiliate, Amy worked for Planned Parenthood's national office where she served as the Associate Regional Director for the Southern Region. In this capacity, she established new affiliates and served as a consultant for existing affiliates. Her twenty-two years of experience in reproductive health and rights advocacy have enabled Amy to become a strategic planner, dynamic communicator and savvy media personality with a strong personal network among national political leaders, educators, health care administrators, religious leaders and grass-roots organizers. Amy serves as a trustee on several boards, including The National Family Planning and Reproductive Health Association (NFPRHA) and the Reproductive Health Technologies Project. She is also a member of The Green Group, which consists of the CEOs of America's leading environmental organizations.

USAID/Haiti
Desired Family Size & Health Budget
(\$ in millions)

	FY 99 Funding @ \$70 million	FY 99 Funding @ \$140 million	Difference & Explanation
Reproductive Health & Family Planning	8	16	8
Child Survival	9.7	11	1.3
Policy	1	2	1
Men & Youth	3	4	1
Women's Empowerment	0.3 [plus \$3 million under microenterprise]	3 [plus \$7.5 million under microenterprise]	2.7
<u>Total</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>14</u>

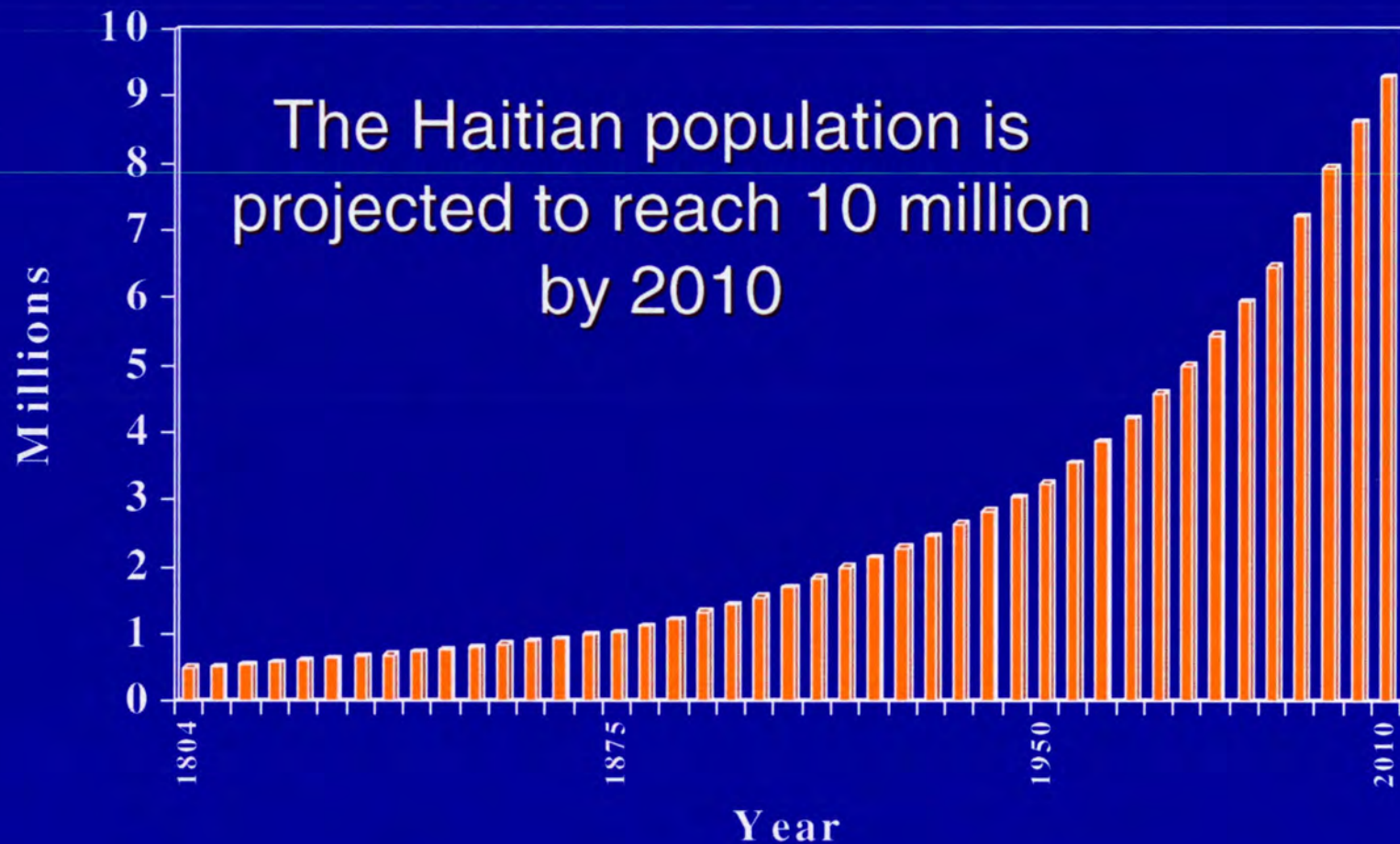


Population Challenges in Haiti

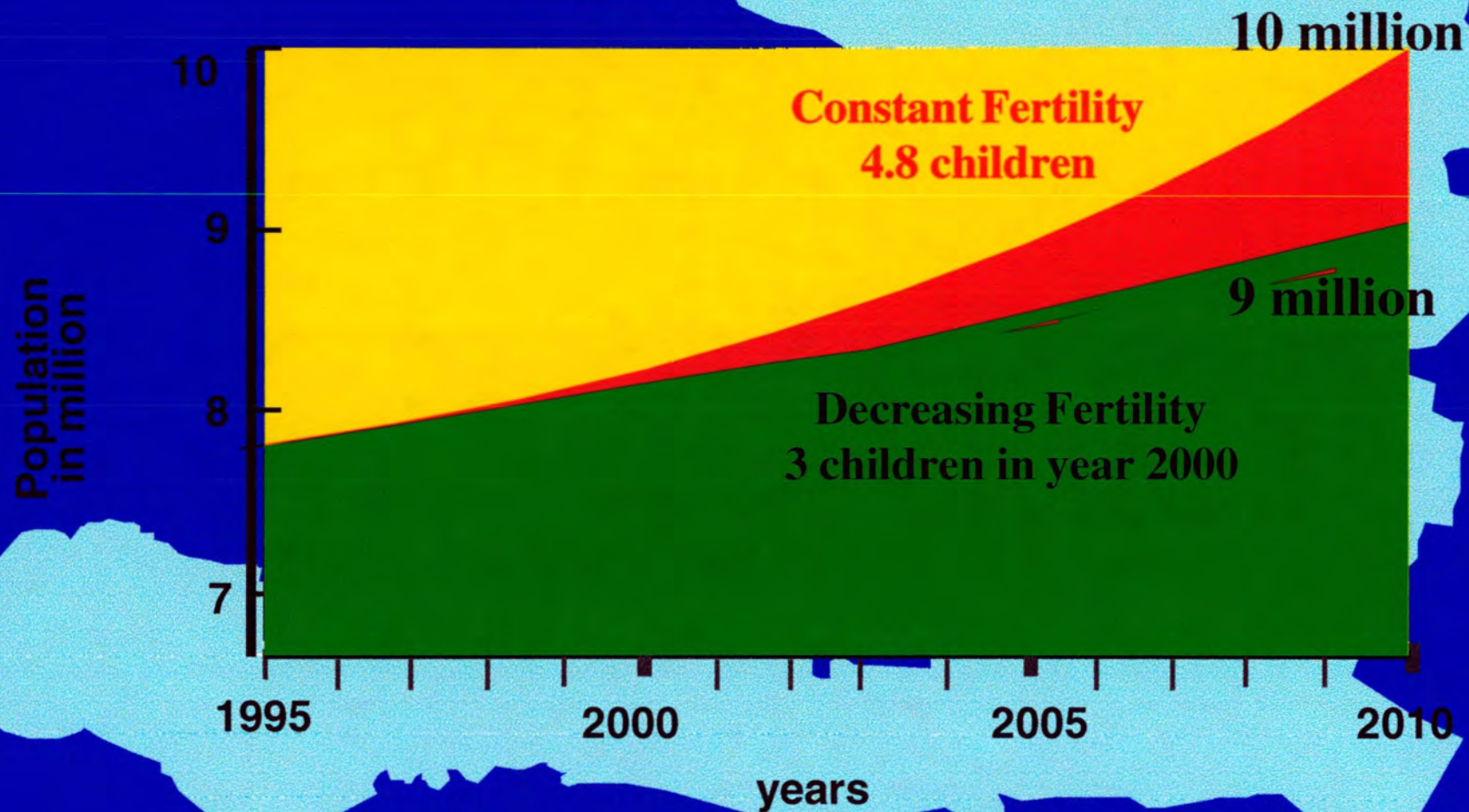


USAID Haiti
Phyllis Forbes, Mission Director
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Population growth: 1804 - 2010



Population Projections 1995-2010



Source : Demographic Projections

Urbanization



1950

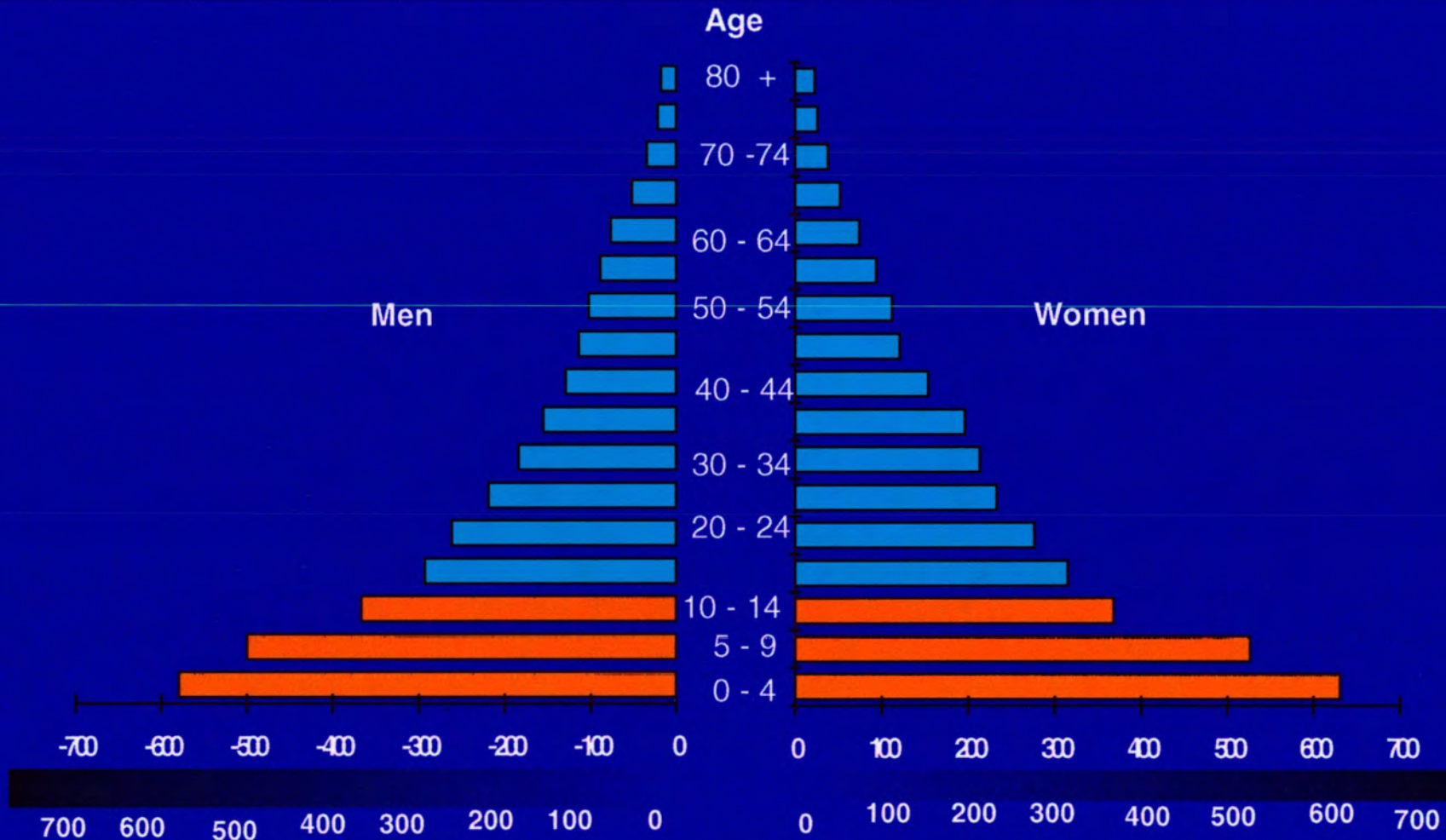


1998

Environment



1998 Population Pyramid



**43% of the population is
under 15 years old, and
18% is 15 to 25 years old**

Indicators	National Data	USAID Grantees	Trends
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	14%*	36%	Despite rapid increase under USAID financed programs, one in two Haitian women has unmet need for family planning services
Measles Immunization Rate	48%**	66%	Under five mortality rate is 131/1000 infant mortality dropped 27% between 1991 and 1995
Microcredit	Estimated 15,000 - 20,000 microcredit loans in Port-au-Prince	780 bank loans and 3,800 NGO loans to women	Women represent 60% of commercial microcredit borrowers but only 35% of delinquencies
Primary Pass Rates	53%	62%	Primary School Pass Rates declining nationally; Secondary School Pass Rates only 7% in 1997

* Modern methods.

** Source: 1995 Demographic and Health Survey. PAHO estimates national coverage has dropped to 30% or less.

Institutions Involved in the Creation of the Haitian Task Force on Population and Reproductive Health

- United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)
- Foundation for Reproductive Health and Family Education (FOSREF)
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- Health Systems 2004 (HS-2004)
- Konesans Fanmi Se Lespwa Timoun
- Policy Project/TFGI-HAITI
- International Federation for Planned Parenthood (IPPF/HAITI)
- National Coalition for Human Development (CONADEH)
- Haitian Foundation for Private Education (FONHEP)
- Association for the Promotion of Haitian Families (PROFAMIL)
- Haitian Public Health Association (ASPHA)
- National Association of Licensed Haitian Nurses (ANILH)
- CARE-Haiti
- Friends of Nature Federation (FAN)
- National Association for the Well-Being of Haitian Women (ANEPH)
- Enfofanm
- Population Services International/Haiti (PSI/Haiti)
- Haitian Medical Association (AMH)
- Association of Private Health Organizations (AOPS)
- Groupe Croissance
- Volunteers for the Development of Haiti (VDH)
- Group for the Study of Kaposi Sarcoma and Other Infectious Diseases (GHESKIO)
- Promotion Zero-AIDS (POZ)
- Committee for Training and Legal Assistance (COFAL)
- Haitian Institute For Community Health Education (INHSAC)

HAITIAN TASK FORCE FOR POPULATION & REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Global Vision Objectives by 1997 Donor Outlays, Estimated Total Need, & Estimated Unmet Need

Global Vision Objectives	Donor Outlays in 1997 (1)	Est. Annual Need or Donor Assistance (2)	Est. Unmet Annual Need (3) = 2-1
I. National Consensus	\$400,000	\$2,100,000	\$1,700,000
II. Universal Reproductive Health	\$19,700,000	\$50,000,000	\$30,300,000
III. Women's Empowerment	\$17,854,000	\$28,304,000	\$10,450,000
IV. Community Participation	Unknown	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Total Outlays	\$37,954,000	\$71,404,000	\$41,556,000

Reduce Poverty in a Democratic Society



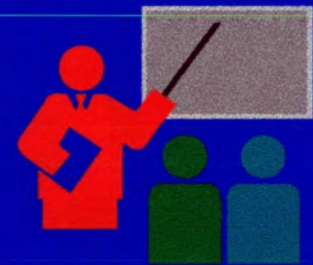
Sustainable Increased Income for the Poor



Desired Family Size & Health



Environmental Degradation
Slowed



Improved Human Capacity



More Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained



Streamlined Government &
Strengthened National Police

Strategic Objective: **Achieve Desired Family Size & Health**

Indicators

- Fertility Rate from 4.8 to 4.0.
- Child Mortality Rate from 131 to 112.
- Prevalence of Children Malnutrition Rate from 27% to 20%.

Results/ Areas of Intervention

**Child
Survival
(CS)**

**Reproductive
Health
(RH)**

**Public
Policy
Environment**

**Empowerment
of Women**

**Youth better
Prepared and
Men more
Engaged**

Major Activities

Funding granted to at least 22 public and private institutions providing health and nutrition services to 2 million people.

Funding granted to at least 40 public and private institutions providing FP and RH services to more than 4 million people.

Assistance to the GOH and Civil Society in order to express and adopt a common vision leading to a well structured Population Policy and Program.

Improvement of the economic and social status of women through advocacy by providing access to credit and ensuring better school performance by young girls.

Activities targeting specific needs of men and youth in view of promoting a responsible behaviour in family life and in preventing HIV/AIDS.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FOUNDATION FUNDING

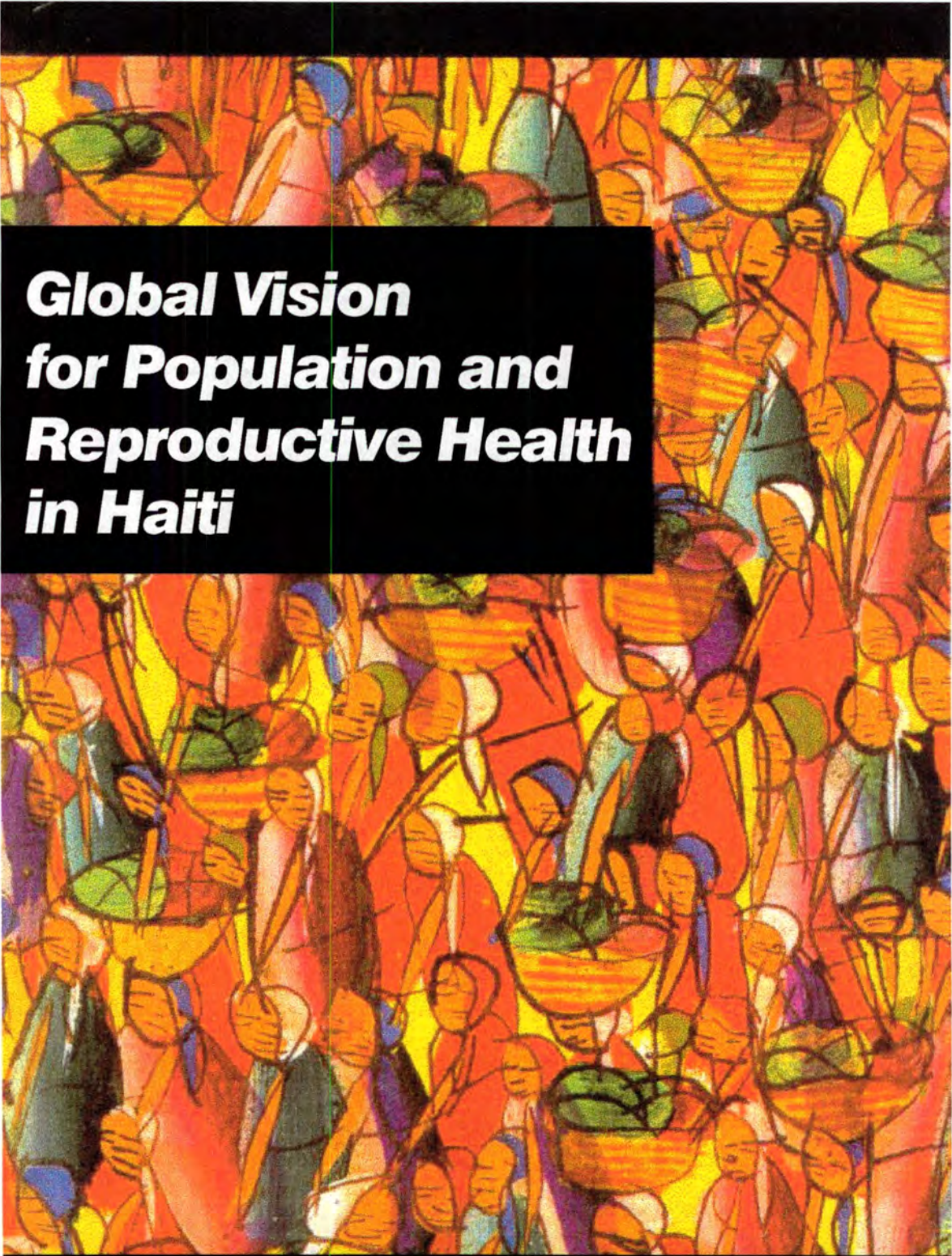
- Association des Oeuvres Privees de Sante (AOPS), a USAID grantee could easily mobilize an additional 10 to 12 service delivery providers offering multi-point access to services through both traditional and non-traditional channels. Estimated cost: \$800,000 per year.
- FOSREF and Konesans Fanmi, long-term USAID partners are seeking financing to purchase one or more "mobile knowledge" vans for delivering information, condoms and oral contraceptives to rural areas where family planning options are limited. Estimated cost: \$47,000 per equipped van.
- USAID, UNFPA and the World Bank recently joined forces to lay the groundwork for creation of a Haitian Population Foundation, consolidating the work of the Task Force for Population and Reproductive Health by building a bridge from advocacy to public policy to action. Estimated cost: \$1,000,000 over three years in start-up funding and technical assistance.
- Population Services International's highly successful social marketing program has been operating in Haiti since 1991. The only obstacle to nationwide expansion of this successful program is financing. Estimated cost: \$800,000 per year for expansion to 3 additional departments.
- Pathfinder has proposed a post-abortion care and post-partum family planning services program at Haiti's only women's hospital, Chancerelles, where approximately 40 women give birth daily and an additional 150 per month seek emergency post-abortion treatment. Estimated cost: \$150,000 per year.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FOUNDATION FUNDING (Continued)

- Save the Children has drawn up a plan to organize a network of community based women's organizations in the Departments of the West and Central Plateau to forge the networks that will empower members of community-based women's organizations to advocate for their priority needs. Estimated cost: \$100,000 per year.
- Konesans Fanmi has developed a family life curriculum for sensitizing students to gender concerns and responsible family life. Estimated cost: \$141,000 over 18 months.
- FOSREF presently operates an innovative, community-based youth and family education project directed to preventing adolescent pregnancy and STDs and seeks funding to expand the program to Cap Haitian, Gonaives, and Les Cayes. Estimated cost: \$250,000 per site for 2 year start-up.
- USAID/Haiti is presently identifying opportunities for adding family planning components to its existing community-based programs in other sectors, particularly micro-credit programs, many of which are implemented in collaboration with NGOs. USAID would welcome foundation participation in further developing or co-financing related activities.

USAID/Haiti Partnership with Foundations

- Make Contacts
- Provide Framework
- Share Information
- Identify Opportunities Supporting Foundation Objectives



Global Vision for Population and Reproductive Health in Haiti

**A Call to Action Prepared by the Haitian Task Force
on Population and Reproductive Health, 1997**

CONTEXT

The Task Force on Population and Reproductive Health was established in response to the August 1997 visit of then U.S. Undersecretary of State Timothy Wirth. Most of these individuals were members of the civil society group which organized the Symposium on Population and Human Development in 1995, and represent a cross-section of Haitian nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and professional affiliations. The Task Force members are united by the idea that a strong group of determined, well informed citizens can assist the Haitian government to meet the population crisis. *The Global Vision for Population and Reproductive Health in Haiti* is the Task Force's proposal to implement a ICPD program in Haiti.

The high rate of population growth in Haiti of 2.3 % annually, or approximately 200,000 more persons every year, jeopardizes investments made in the socioeconomic development of the country and hinders efforts to respond to the needs of the society. The present estimated population of 8 million already exceeds the highest growth rate projections made in 1980 for the year 2009. This means that in just 18 years, and not the projected 29 years, Haiti has added 1 million more people.

Yet there is a paradox in the demographic situation prevailing in Haiti today. Although the average number of live births per woman dropped from 6.3 in 1987 to 4.8 in 1994, according to survey data, the number of children most couples *desired* in 1994 was only 3. Thus, on the average, couples are having almost two more children than they want to have.

It is estimated that 48% of women in conjugal union have an unmet need for family planning services. Haiti has the highest maternal and infant mortality rates in the western hemisphere. Proper birth spacing — at least two years between pregnancies — could reduce these rates by at least 25 %. The number of abortions currently performed annually due to unintended pregnancies for whatever reasons is unknown, but a recent study suggests that approximately 41 % of urban females of all ages and 19 % of urban adolescents who seek reproductive health services have had at least one abortion (FOSREF, 1995).

The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo established guidelines for population and reproductive health programs to be accessible to all through primary health care systems by the year 2015. The conference findings also stressed the necessity of empowering women and involving communities as among the means for achieving reproductive health goals. The Government of Haiti is a signatory of the Cairo Declaration but to date there has been little or no progress toward achieving the ICPD goals.

I. THE GOAL

TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN HAITI

Two critical obstacles to the achievement of this goal in the official Haitian context are:

- 1) Abrupt changes in policy or financial support on the part of the Government and donor agencies; and
- 2) Absence of communication and coordination between government agencies and donors, and within each group.

To meet the reproductive health needs of the Haitian citizenry, a enabling policy environment is a premier necessity, as is a regular financial flow over a sufficiently long period to attain changes in reproductive behavior. Moreover, due to the high cost of quality reproductive health and auxiliary services, government and donor agencies must have effective, efficient communication and coordination networks to preclude possible wastage or duplication.

Other major obstacles which will have to be addressed to achieve the goal may be classified as a) socioeconomic development, b) the supply of/demand for reproductive health services, c) the status of women, and d) community integration. Some of these obstacles are:

FROM THE STANDPOINT OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

- Decision makers have not shown an understanding of the interrelationships between population growth and an individual's reproductive health, the deterioration of the environment, the failure of the educational system, and socioeconomic problems. There is no national population policy, and demographic variables are not taken into account when planning for sustainable development.
- High population growth increases pressures on resources as well as services, pressures which are not counterbalanced by a corresponding economic growth rate. Presently, approximately 65% of the population live under the absolute poverty threshold of US\$200 annually. With population size held constant, it would take an annual economic growth rate of 8-10% to reduce the number of those living under this threshold from 65% to 50%.
- Keeping up with the current population growth rate imposes drastic environmental pressure. The population density per commune averages 250 persons per square kilometer, with the average approximating 40,000 persons in Cite Soleil. By 1994, forest cover

had already been reduced to an estimated 1.5%, and an estimated 800,000

Haitians earn their living by cutting approximately 30 million trees annually. An estimated 2 hectares of arable land is lost, mostly into the sea, every 24 hours during the rainy season.

- The estimated total urban population which was 12% in 1950 rose to 35% in 1997. If unchecked, demographers claim this trend will climb to 58% in 2015. At that time, Port au Prince, which is already reeling from containing 30% of the national population, is expected to have almost 62% of the total population. In real numbers, this means an increase from the estimated 2.4 million people presently in the capital to approximately 4.5 million in 2015.

FROM THE STANDPOINT OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR SERVICES:

- The efficacy of the present reproductive health system is not well known. What is known is that reproductive health is considered a monopoly of the health sector and within that sector it is almost exclusively conceptualized as a matter of maternal/child care. The health system, which is dispersed among public, private and jointly run facilities, has limited coverage in part due to an unequal and unequitable spatial distribution of health institutions and resources. For example, 80% of all doctors nationally practice in just one department, the Department of the West (Futures, 1995).
- Although according to official statistics, 60% of the population have access to reproductive health services, a 1995 survey (Futures, 1995) found that only 24% have access to family planning services. Only 22% of health care facilities provide pregnant women with birthing services, and only 8 institutions offer more than 3 modern contraceptive methods.
- As mentioned above, there is an estimated 48% unmet demand for family planning services among women in union; almost three out of four express a desire to limit or space their children but only 18% use any kind of family planning. Forty-two percent of Haitian men and 52 % of women do not wish to have any more children; 15 % and 22%, respectively, want a space of at least two years before the birth of the next child (EMMUS 11, 1994).
- Services that are currently offered, including information education and communication (IEC) services, rarely respond to the varied needs of the population, especially with respect to youth. Young adults aged 12 to 24 years constitute one third of the population. Their developmental level, their desired fertility, their sexual behavior and health care requirements differ from those of other age groups. They vary even within their own age group since the needs of a 12 year old just entering puberty are not the same as those of a 22 year old with several children.

- Presently, children 0-14 years old make up almost half of the Haitian population (about 3.5 million individuals) and will be entering reproductive age over the next 15 years. Even reducing the fertility of this new generation will not bring a reduction in the need for social services because this group is larger than the current group of 35-49 year olds which it will replace. This means, for example, that every year during the next 15 years there will be an increasingly larger cohort which will demonstrate demand for family planning services- i.e., will seek to space children and limit family size. This means a greater demand on services over the next several decades even if the contraceptive prevalence rate remains constant and a much greater demand if it rises.

FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN:

- Despite their significant participation in the economic and social life of the nation, Haitian women still do not have essential legal protections. For example, the judicial system is generally unable to punish those who commit violence against women.
- Girls often are forced to terminate their studies prematurely and are also often kept home from school for various domestic tasks such as child care.
- Despite their often solitary familial financial responsibilities, women are impeded from entering many job markets (e.g. transportation) and are often grossly under-represented in others. For example, there are twice as many male as female teachers, and women occupy only 25 % of rural teaching posts. Most women work in the informal sector where they have no access to formal credit.
- Adolescents under age 19 account for 8 percent of all pregnancies, of which at least 20% are unwanted.
- The percentage of the HIV positive population who are women has risen from only 10% in 1980 to an estimated 50% in 1997. Furthermore, 5-8% of all pregnant women tested nationally recently were HIV positive (IHE, 1996) Another study suggests that 47% of women seeking reproductive health services had at least one sexually transmitted disease (Behets et al, 1995).

FROM THE STANDPOINT OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

- Traditionally, community participation has been understood as an appendage of central authority and thus community activities are often generated at the central level and parachuted out to the periphery.
- Despite these hindrances, a number of Haitian communities have proven their ability to produce positive development results.

However, the development of this type of local capacity demands high expenditures of human and other resources, only some of which are available through local contributions.

- Many externally funding development programs do not utilize “natural” community leaders despite their proven effectiveness in eliciting community participation and their usual willingness to support programs for positive social change. Alternatively, such programs may too easily “recognize” as leaders local elites whose representativeness is open to question.

On the other hand, there are a number of opportunities which will facilitate achievement of the goal:

- While there has never been aggressive promotion of the “small family” concept, many Haitians desire only 2 or 3 children. In focus groups and other studies, people say that, given the current difficult conditions, they want fewer children.
- By all indications, Civil Society is ready to play its role and is anxious to stimulate efficient partnerships among the various relevant sectors such as the environment, education, rural development, women’s affairs, and health.
- Some central and regional decision makers have expressed the need for demographic databases for use in strategic planning.
- The President of the Republic has shown interest in demographic issues and has declared his intent to nominate a high ranking official who will be responsible for Population Affairs.
- There is no widespread or systematic opposition to the promotion of family planning.
- Religious leaders and other influential individuals have a great potential to support and promulgate responsible parenting ideas.
- A large number of national and international NGOs have displayed a proven capacity to provide quality reproductive and maternal/child care services in difficult and/or underserved areas (e.g. World Bank; March 19, 1997).
- The receptivity of youth provides an unparalleled opportunity to help this group achieve a responsible sexuality devoid of unnecessary risks and attain appropriate reproductive goals. Given the numbers in this age group, whatever is done to help its members take control of their reproductive health will have an indelible impact on the future of the country.
- There is a progressive, general acknowledgment of the place of Haitian women in the development of the country and a growing demand on the part of women for the improvement of their legal, domestic and economic situation and that of their children.

- Some communities have already shown strong evidence of their potential to meet the reproductive health needs of their citizens.
- Parents are committed to educating their children, both boys and girls, and despite NGO organization and government financing, they still provide the bulk of educational financing themselves (e.g. Fass, 1988).
- According to a World Bank Report (1993), across countries among married couples, the wife's education has a much stronger effect on fertility than the husband's. In Haiti, as can be seen from Table Two, the level of education of a woman also has a strong impact on her fertility:

TABLE ONE

Number of live Births Per Woman by Educational Level

Educational Level	Number of Live Births
None	6.1
Primary / Literacy	4.8
Secondary or more	2.5
National average	4.8

II. PROGRAM PROPOSAL

UNIVERSAL ACCESSIBILITY TO, AND EFFECTIVE USE OF, REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES

OBJECTIVE 1:

Obtain and maintain commitment of authorities at all levels to play active roles in sustainable human development

Justification: Leadership, political will, and clear direction are necessary for a multisectoral approach to sustainable human development. this approach includes identification of priorities, continuing efforts, and fair allocation and use of resources.

Impacts:

- Increased availability of resources for health, education, and justice.
- Increased coverage and use of social services supporting economic development.
- Rational distribution and use of resources and services.
- Timely and rational responses to expressed needs, especially those of youth and women.

OBJECTIVE 2:

Make quality reproductive health services more available and responsive to the needs of the population, especially youth.

Justification: Acceptance and use of health services is dependant upon their quality, their geographic, economic, cultural and institutional accessibility, and individual preferences and needs. The preferences and needs of youth are different than those of adults.

Impacts:

- Reduced incidence of unwanted pregnancy and abortion.
- Increased contraceptive prevalence among those with unmet need for family planning.
- Reduced maternal mortality.
- Reduced incidence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

- Decreased socio-economic impact of HIV and STIs.

OBJECTIVE 3:

Improve the situation of women by empowering them to take charge of their sexual and reproductive health, to participate more actively in the economy, to start and stay in school, and to advocate for legal reform.

Justification: Effective use of reproductive health services is associated with both economic standing and educational level. Use can be decreased due to legal and cultural problems, and will continue to be as long as women continue to be powerless in sexual negotiation and the legal sector.

Impacts :

Increased status of women in the family and in society.

Reduced violence and abuse against women and youth.

Reduced dependence of women both economically and sexually.

Increased number of children attending and completing school.

OBJECTIVE 4:

Empower community members to identify and satisfy their needs in human development in general and maternal and child and reproductive health specifically.

Justification: Services cannot remain constant and viable in any community until there is a real and high level of responsibility taken by, and participation from, the community itself.

Impacts :

- Services respond to the needs of the community
- Service delivery constant.

Framework

Objectives	Strategies	Illustrative Activities	Desired Results
I. Obtain and maintain the commitment of authorities at all levels to play active roles in sustainable human development.	A. Empowerment of civil society to develop and maintain political will to accomplish rational human development across many sectors including health, education, environment, and economy with particular attention given to integrated political activity and social services.	1-Carry out research on attitudes and perceptions of population problems to better orient information and communication activities. 2- Prepare and distribute analysis, monographs, and reports on demographic trends and their impacts on sustainable development. 3- Organize training on advocacy skills, leadership, and negotiation for members of civil society to enable them to inform authorities at all levels. 4- Stimulate national debate on appropriate strategies to address the problems of population.	- Civil society is informed and engaged in population problems. - Viable demographic information is available for use. - Consensus is reached between civil society and the public sector regarding the need to include demographic variables in national planning.
	B. Strengthening of public decision makers' capacity to make rational decisions within the framework of integrated development. Decision makers increase their prioritization of population problems.	1. Develop national capability to collect, analyze, and use demographic information for strategic management. 2. Disseminate critical demographic, social, economic, and environmental information to all levels of the public administration. 3. Provide technical assistance in the formulation and execution of policy.	-Decision makers well informed about population problems and feel responsible to make adequate resources available to address these problems. -A high level office charged with providing demographic data, staffed by competent social scientists, put in place by the executive branch of the government. -A national system of information that gives high priority to population issues functioning and reinforced.

Objectives	Strategies	Illustrative Activities	Expected Results
II. Make available and promote the universal use of quality reproductive health services that respond to the needs of the population with special attention to the needs of youth 10-24 years old.	A. Organize reproductive health research. B. Expand and reenforce institutional and community reproductive health services.	1. Carry out operations and evaluation research to develop innovative strategies to improve health services management. 2. Regularly analyze, organize, and keep up to date incoming data and information on population issues. 3. Use research results and statistics in program planning. 1. Increase the number of sites that offer reproductive health services in general, and birthing assistance in particular. 2. Train health personnel in new reproductive health care techniques. 3. Organize a referral and counter-referral system to treat obstetrical and gynecological emergencies and contraceptive side effects. 4. Increase the range of contraceptives offered. 5. Integrate family planning into pre and post-natal clinics and maternities to help couples to achieve their desired family size. 6. Extend and strengthen social marketing efforts.	-Public institutions de-compartmentalized and intersectoral collaboration reinforced. -Decisions made with the help of analysis based on viable data. -Innovative reproductive health strategies developed or adapted from existing strategies. -Increased accessibility and range of reproductive health services. -Improved system of referral. -Sound reproductive health behavior and services adopted. -Progressive self-financing plan for contraceptives developed.

Objectives	Strategies	Illustrative Actions	Expected Results
	C. Improved quality of health services.	1. Develop norms and procedures adapted to the needs of youth and couples. 2. Develop and diffuse quality standards at all levels of the health care system. 3. Provide qualified personnel, materials, and equipment to health institutions. 4. Train and support qualified personnel at both community and institutional levels. 5. Organize a supervisory system geared toward improving both individual and institutional performance. 6. Improve the management and distribution of essential drugs.	- Increased use of contraceptives and reproductive health services. - Norms and standards of quality universally respected. - Satisfied clientele.
	D. Organization and coordination of a national health information system (SIS).	1. Reinforce the national health information system at all management levels. 2. Educate health services personnel in the use of the national health information system. 3. Develop and use instruments to collect information at the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels.	- Better managed health programs at lower costs. - Objectives in reproductive health achieved and evaluated. - Reproductive health and demographic information available for decision making.

Objective	Strategies	Illustrative Activities	Expected Results
	E. Develop an effective behavior change communications (BCC) strategy.	1. Disseminate the National BCC Plan in all nine health departments. 2. Develop an appropriate BCC strategy which uses both traditional and nontraditional communication networks. 3. Train personnel at all levels in interpersonal communications.	- Increased acceptance of services. - Population better informed on reproductive health issues. - Responsible and healthy reproductive and sexual behavior.
	F. Reinforce, coordinate and integrate AIDS, HIV, and sexually transmitted diseases (STIs) interventions.	1. Train health personnel in the prevention of STIs and treatment based on symptoms rather than laboratory tests.. 2. Organize public debates on gender and responsible sexuality involving both men and women. 3. Implement an AIDS and tuberculosis (TB) information campaign. 4. Reinforce the condom distribution system, especially social marketing. 5. Help women-at-risk to take greater control of their sexual and reproductive lives. 6. Insure the medical and psychosocial care of patients with AIDs and TB.	- Population better informed on HIV, STI, and TB modes of transmission and methods of prevention. -Increased number of institutions offering HIV, STI, and TB prevention and control services. -HIV and STI infection rates decreased. -Decreased infertility and other complications of STIs. -Decreased early termination of TB drug therapies.

Framework

Objectives	Strategies	Illustrative Activities	Desired Results
I. Obtain and maintain the commitment of authorities at all levels to play active roles in sustainable human development.	A. Empowerment of civil society to develop and maintain political will to accomplish rational human development across many sectors including health, education, environment, and economy with particular attention given to integrated political activity and social services.	1-Carry out research on attitudes and perceptions of population problems to better orient information and communication activities. 2- Prepare and distribute analysis, monographs, and reports on demographic trends and their impacts on sustainable development. 3- Organize training on advocacy skills, leadership, and negotiation for members of civil society to enable them to inform authorities at all levels. 4- Stimulate national debate on appropriate strategies to address the problems of population.	- Civil society is informed and engaged in population problems. - Viable demographic information is available for use. - Consensus is reached between civil society and the public sector regarding the need to include demographic variables in national planning.
	B. Strengthening of public decision makers' capacity to make rational decisions within the framework of integrated development. Decision makers increase their prioritization of population problems.	1. Develop national capability to collect, analyze, and use demographic information for strategic management. 2. Disseminate critical demographic, social, economic, and environmental information to all levels of the public administration. 3. Provide technical assistance in the formulation and execution of policy.	-Decision makers well informed about population problems and feel responsible to make adequate resources available to address these problems. -A high level office charged with providing demographic data, staffed by competent social scientists, put in place by the executive branch of the government. -A national system of information that gives high priority to population issues functioning and reinforced.

Objectives	Strategies	Illustrative Activities	Expected Results
	B. Maintain girls in schools at a rate at least equal to that of boys, and progressively stimulate universal school attendance.	1. Develop a decentralized statistical system to collect data at all levels of the educational system. 2. Carry out a BCC campaign to educate parents, decision makers, and the population at large about the importance of universal education and especially the education of girls. 3. Set aside funds to provide scholarships and educational materials for girls, to ensure that they stay in school at least through the primary cycle. 4. Reinforce the professional capacity of teachers and promote the hiring of women teachers. 5. Review and revise school books to adapt them to new educational approaches. Add gender issues and sensitivity. 6. Develop innovative professional training programs beginning in the fifth year of primary school. 7. Using prior preschool research and experiences, develop a strategy to care for children 2 to 5 years old.	- Girls' enrollment in school increased 5% per year. - By the year 2008, 50% of girls who start primary school graduate. - More girls complete secondary school. - Large increase in number of qualified teachers, especially women. - Increased quality and efficiency of the education system. - Universal primary education attained by 2015. - Increased number of children attend pre-school. - Development of non-traditional formal education initiatives. - Multiplication of programs to educate youth outside of the formal school system.

Objectives	Strategies	Illustrative Activities	Expected Results
	C. Institutionalize legal actions to protect women, children, and families.	8. Refurbish community and work place day care centers. Organize a progressive universal pre-school system. 9. Begin an operational research program to find and perfect non-traditional methods of formal education. 10. Begin systematic programs to employ volunteers who wish to help in the education of youth and children who don't go to school. 1. Support civic and legal organizations in establishing legislation for: a. the protection of minors. b. responsible maternity. c. the elimination of all forms of harassment and sexual abuse against women, youth, and children. d. the elimination of domestic violence e. different forms of marriage (E.G., common law, etc.). 2. Support organizations helping women to: a. work for legislation to promote equality between men and women. b. disseminate new laws and agreements made in parliament through the mass media and other methods. c. establish violence prevention programs. 3. Encourage civic and legal education programs.	- Laws revised, voted on, and put into action. - Domestic violence and sexual violence greatly diminished. - Decreased number of teen pregnancies. - Decreased number of abandoned and street children. - Increased public knowledge and increased application of laws.

Objectives	Strategies	Illustrative Activities	Expected Results
	D. Improve the economic situation of women in a sustainable fashion.	1. Help public and private organizations to play a role in women's economic growth through: a. the organization of training programs for women introducing new job and business skills. b. Reinforcement of broad ranging financial and credit systems to stimulate women's investment and business. c. Support for women's organizations involved in economic activities. d. Education and motivation of both men and women regarding non-traditional employment.	-Increased number of women in positions previously reserved for men. - More institutions offering financial services (savings, loans) to women. - Increased employment opportunities for women. -Increased number of economic cooperatives and unions led by women.

Objectives	Strategies	Illustrative Activities	Expected Results
IV. Empower community members to participate in the planning and management of their own reproductive health services.	A. By means of public/private partnerships, promote community participation in the planning, management and evaluation of reproductive health services. B. Involve youth in the planning and execution of their own programs.	1. Study and identify successful programs in which community participation plays a key role. 2. Establish a mechanism to coordinate public and private sector service providers and clients. 3. Give technical and financial support to NGOs and other civil society organizations for training, organization, and community participation. 1. Support groups of women and of youth through trainings, technical assistance, and institutional development.	-Increased adoption of community participation as a strategy to manage and improve health services by both public and private sector institutions. -Reproductive health services used by the entire target population. Community leaders, youth, and women participate in management and improvement of maternal and reproductive health services.

III. ESTIMATED MINIMUM FINANCING NEEDS FOR PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

Haiti received approximately US \$419.77 million in donor assistance in 1997. As can be seen in Table Two, approximately \$37.9 million, or 9 percent of total donor assistance, is readily identifiable as related to the Cairo Programme of Action (World Bank, December 1997). Although there is undoubtedly more project funding for women's empowerment and community participation than has been identified, these amounts are not substantial and nearly impossible to isolate. Table Two also estimates the total annual donor assistance which would have been needed in 1997 to fully support each of the four Global Vision objectives; and identifies the per annum difference between a fuller implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action and 1997 outlays.

As can be seen in Table Two, Haiti's needs for a Cairo Programme of Action presently exceed available funding by at least US \$41.5 million annually. The greatest unmet needs are in the areas of reproductive health and women's empowerment. For example, the Task Force estimates that the gap in reproductive health funding alone is US \$30.3 million.

The World Bank (1993) posits that US\$12 per person per annum is needed to provide minimal health services in low-income countries such as Haiti. It is further estimated that forty percent of this US\$12, or about US\$5 per person annually, is needed for reproductive health services. Based on an estimated population of nearly eight million, Haiti thus requires about US\$40 million for reproductive health services, or about US\$20 million more than is presently available. The Task Force estimates that it will take at least an additional \$10 million annually to achieve universal reproductive health access: First, although it is a low-income country, Haiti is known to have higher program costs than similar countries. Second, present reproductive health services already cost nearly US\$20 million but, as mentioned above, cover only a fraction of the population. The cost of developing at least one birthing service per commune—which must be done to combat the high maternal mortality rate—could alone account for the additional \$10 million. And third, the fraction of the population already receiving services is generally in high population density and/or accessible areas. The strategy needed for providing coverage in less dense and/or less accessible portions of the country will be more costly.

The unmet need for women's empowerment financing is estimated at US\$10.5 million annually, a large part of which would be directed to increase women's access to education and credit. Community participation has been repeatedly shown to increase the impact of donor-funded programs. Although, as mentioned above, current funding lev-

els for community participation are unknown, there is a need for approximately \$1 million annually which would be focused on the implementation of the Global Vision.

TABLE TWO
Objectives by 1997 Donor Outlays, Estimated Total Need, & Estimated Unmet Need

Global Vision Objectives	Donor Outlays in 1997 ¹	Est. Annual Need for Donor Assistance	Est. Unmet Annual Need
	(1)	(2)	(3) = 2-1
I. National Consensus	\$400,000	\$2,100,000 ²	\$1,700,000
II. Universal Reproductive Health	\$19,700,000 ³	\$50,000,000 ⁴	\$30,300,000
III. Women's Empowerment	\$17,854,000 ⁵	\$28,304,000 ⁶	\$10,450,000
IV. Community Participation	Unknown ⁷	\$1,000,000 ⁸	\$1,000,000
Total Outlays	\$37,954,000	\$71,404,000	\$41,556,000

1. Objective I Donor outlay data are based on UNFPA and USAID advocacy/policy support budgets. Outlay data for Objectives II and III are taken from the World Bank, (1997).

2. This amount would significantly increase funding for the Policy Project and would leverage present Civil Society Project funding to promote attention to and consensus on Cairo program issues.

3. An analysis of 1995 donor disbursements suggests that approximately 2/3s of donor health sector financing goes to support the various reproductive health and child survival services stipulated in the Cairo Programme of Action. This same rate was thus applied to reported 1997 donor health sector disbursements.

4. The World Bank (1993) posits that about US\$5 per person is needed for reproductive health services in low-income countries such as Haiti. Based on an estimated population of nearly 8 million, Haiti thus requires about US\$40 million. The Task Force estimates that it will take at least an additional \$10 million annually to achieve universal reproductive health access, because: a) Haiti is known to have higher program costs than similar countries elsewhere, and b) a strategy needed to cover the less densely populated and/or less accessible portions of the country will be more costly.

5. Includes all donor funds for formal education projects, and those clearly labeled as WID, women's rights, or women's legal assistance. Additional donor assistance certainly benefits women's status, such as various credit projects, but the data are not readily identifiable in the World Bank report (1997).

6. This amount includes the following: \$5 million for 50,000 scholarships for girls; \$1 million to reach children not in school; \$750,000 for women's rights; \$3 million per year for 5 years for a credit program which would add 21,000 women/year; \$200,000 to support a national coalition of women's groups; and \$500,000 to support information campaigns and operations research.

7. Although current funding levels for community participation are unknown, the majority of donor-funded programs may include community participation components. However, these data were not discernable from the World Bank data. Notwithstanding current activities, the Task Force has identified a large gap in support for community participation.

8. This objective will also leverage Objective I funding. The total includes \$500,000 for operations research to identify/diffuse information concerning successful community participation models in Haiti; \$300,000 to support a national NGO coalition; and \$200,000 to support training of trainers for youth and women's groups.



U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

file Haiti

August 11, 1998

Assistant
Administrator
for Latin America
and the Caribbean

Mr. Timothy Wirth
UN Foundation
1301 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Tim:

I just wanted to thank you on behalf of the First Lady and of the U.S. Government for attending the briefing session last week on the population crisis in Haiti. I hope that Phyllis Dichter-Forbes' presentation confirmed for you the gravity of the situation, the real potential for reaching women with family planning, health and microcredit services, and the role that your foundation could play in that process.

To emphasize again that there is still unused absorptive capacity within the network of local non-government organizations, I am enclosing a list of the highest priority activities identified by our Mission in Haiti. After consultation with the members of the Haitian Task Force on Population and Reproductive Health, these activities were chosen. They are organized in five categories:

- Reproductive Health and Family Planning
- Advocacy
- Adolescents and Youth
- Environment and Population
- Microcredit and Population

At the end of the document you will find additional information on the organizations and activities cited in the chart. If you would like any additional information about any one of them, please call me at (202) 712-4800.

-2-

I am convinced that the First Lady's trip to Haiti can demonstrate a new public/private partnership that will save countless lives in the short-run and contribute to long-term development.

Thank you again for your response to the First Lady's invitation and for agreeing to examine how your foundation might be able to help.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'M. Schneider', written over the printed name.

Mark L. Schneider

Enclosures: a/s



U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

August 11, 1998

Assistant
Administrator
for Latin America
and the Caribbean

Ms. Sarah Jane Holcomb
Packard Foundation
300 Second Street, Suite 107
Los Altos, CA 94022

Dear Ms. Holcomb:

I just wanted to thank you on behalf of the First Lady and of the U.S. Government for expressing your interest in the population crisis in Haiti. I am enclosing a copy of Phyllis Dichter-Forbes' presentation that confirmed the gravity of the situation, the real potential for reaching women with family planning, health and microcredit services, and the role that your foundation could play in that process.

To emphasize again that there is still unused absorptive capacity within the network of local non-government organizations, I am also enclosing a list of the highest priority activities identified by our Mission in Haiti. After consultation with the members of the Haitian Task Force on Population and Reproductive Health, these activities were chosen. They are organized in five categories:

- Reproductive Health and Family Planning
- Advocacy
- Adolescents and Youth
- Environment and Population
- Microcredit and Population

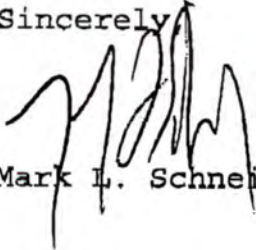
At the end of the document you will find additional information on the organizations and activities cited in the chart. If you would like any additional information about any one of them, please call me at (202)712-4800.

-2-

I am convinced that the First Lady's trip to Haiti can demonstrate a new public/private partnership that will save countless lives in the short-run and contribute to long-term development.

Thank you again for your response to the First Lady's invitation and for agreeing to examine how your foundation might be able to help.

Sincerely



Mark L. Schneider

Enclosures: a/s



U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

file / Haiti

January 27, 1998

Assistant
Administrator
for Latin America
and the Caribbean

MEMORANDUM

TO: White House - Ms. Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff, Office of the First Lady

FROM: Mark L. Schneider, AA/LAC *MS*

Subject: USAID/Haiti's Current and Future Population Program

Summary: As follow-up to our recent discussion on USAID's population program in Haiti below is a brief summary of the Haitian situation in this area as well as the approach our program is taking in order to assist Haitian families achieve their desired family size.

The Problem: Haiti's continuing rapid population growth has serious implications for its economic well-being. At current fertility rates, each Haitian woman will give birth to an average of 4.8 children and the current population, estimated at 8.0 million, will double by the year 2027. More than half of women in union and 42% of men either do not want any children or want no more children. If all unwanted births were avoided, the total fertility would be 3.0, nearly two children less than current fertility. One in eight children born will not live to the age of five, the highest under five mortality rate in the Western Hemisphere, and one in three children is chronically malnourished. Maternal mortality is estimated by some to be as high as 1,000 per 100,000 live births. Yet only approximately 25% of the population has access to family planning services and only eight specialized institutions concentrated primarily in the capital city offer more than three contraceptive methods.

USAID's Current and Planned Program: The USAID health sector program focuses on building a public-private partnership of service providers linked to a national community health organizational structure. USAID supports family planning programs in all nine of Haiti's departments as part of a nationwide, coordinated donor health program. Despite challenges, USAID's 22 NGO partners succeeded in providing family planning services to more than 83,000 beneficiaries in 1997, and contraceptive use rates in USAID-supported target areas are nearly double the still extremely low national rates. During 1997, a social marketing program jointly sponsored by USAID and UNFPA sold more than half a million condoms nationwide. In February 1998, USAID will launch family planning service programs with an additional 20 private and public sector partners and will expand support for social marketing programs.

As a result of USAID's active involvement and high-level concern repeatedly expressed by USG officials to the Preval government, an ad hoc Haitian Task Force on Population and Reproductive Health emerged in 1997, signalling its willingness to coordinate local organizational support to address the reproductive health needs of Haitians. The Task Force is presently finalizing a policy framework paper entitled "A Call to Action," with recommendations and budget estimates for addressing the population crisis in Haiti. This initiative not only indicates grassroots support for sector programs but is a sign of the positive changes taking place in Haitian civil society.

Based on the recommendations of the Task Force, "A Call to Action" is built around the interventions deemed essential to reproductive health and reduced fertility, as articulated during the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo. Known as the "Cairo Strategy", these interventions include expanding access to reproductive health services, including family planning, maternal care and AIDS prevention; empowering women through education and enhanced economic opportunities; eliminating violence against women; expanding and improving services targeted to youth and males; and promoting reproductive health and rights through national policies and programs. USAID/Haiti has worked closely with the Task Force to ensure that its sector strategy, based on the "Cairo Strategy," includes these critical interventions.

In FY 1996 USAID provided \$6.1 million in population funds to Haiti and in FY 1997 \$6.3 million. To better satisfy the large unmet demand for family planning services, we will provide \$8.0 million in FY 1998 and we are requesting \$10 million in population funds for FY 1999. On a per capita basis, Haiti will remain among the largest recipients of USAID population funding.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. memo	For the President from Samuel Berger re: Haiti (3 pages)	03/17/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20034

FOLDER TITLE:

Haiti

2013-0534-S
ry1566

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

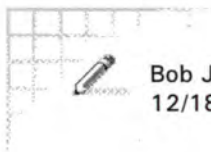
C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



Bob J. Nash
12/18/97 06:37:53 PM

Record Type: Record

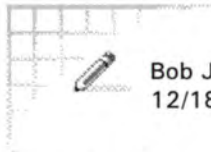
To: Katharine Button/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Dialogue on Race

Pls. give this memo to Melanne. Thanks!

----- Forwarded by Bob J. Nash/WHO/EOP on 12/18/97 06:39 PM -----



Bob J. Nash
12/18/97 06:23:33 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc: Thurgood Marshall Jr/WHO/EOP, Sylvia M. Mathews/WHO/EOP, John Podesta/WHO/EOP

Subject: Dialogue on Race

Thurgood and I sent a memo to you yesterday regarding a dialogue on race. If you have not yet responded to the memo, **you do not need to do so**. Please return the memo without comments to me in Room 158 today. We have decided that we should have verbal discussions rather than written responses. You will be contacted soon. Thanks!

Message Sent To:

Sidney Blumenthal/WHO/EOP
Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP
Rahm I. Emanuel/WHO/EOP
John L. Hilley/WHO/EOP
Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP
Bruce R. Lindsey/WHO/EOP
Michael D. McCurry/WHO/EOP
Victoria Radd/WHO/EOP
Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP
Douglas B. Sosnik/WHO/EOP
Gene B. Sperling/OPD/EOP
Todd Stern/WHO/EOP
Stephanie S. Streett/WHO/EOP
Michael Waldman/WHO/EOP

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[Sid / Tim W] * Schneider - Haiti
 NYC - why Amer has trust in girls

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. memcon	Re: First Lady's meeting with President of Haiti (5 pages)	11/21/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20034

FOLDER TITLE:

Haiti

2013-0534-S
ry1566

RESTRICTION CODES

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 21, 1997

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FIRST LADY

FROM:

SAMUEL BERGER
MACK McLARTY

SUBJECT:

Your Travel to the Caribbean

A three day trip to Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Jamaica in the fall of 1997 would build on your previous travel to Latin America and would complement the message of hemispheric engagement that you and the President will convey with your proposed visit to Latin America and the Caribbean this spring. As you have done on previous trips to Latin America, you might invite Donna McLarty to join you on this trip.

Background

To a degree that many Americans do not recognize, the Caribbean islands are increasingly integrated with the United States by migration, two-way travel, remittances, trade and investment. Nowhere is this connection more clearly demonstrated than in the three large countries of the northern Caribbean -- Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Jamaica. In addition to highlighting U.S. stakes in the region, your visit to the Caribbean would revive the themes of education, maternal and children's health and grass-roots development that you emphasized in your two previous trips to Latin America. It would also demonstrate continuing U.S. support for these countries as they manage the transition to a more competitive, global economy.

Haiti: A one-day stop in Haiti would highlight U.S. involvement in Haiti's struggle to rebuild its democratic institutions and overcome the destructive effects of a three-year dictatorship and related economic sanctions. By signaling continued U.S. interest in Haiti's economic recovery, you would help lay to rest the concerns of some Haitians that U.S. attention will turn elsewhere in the second term. Here in the United States, your travel to Port-au-Prince would underline the continued success of the President's policy in building security, fostering respect for human rights, and ending the outflow of refugees.

Your schedule should include a meeting with President Preval at the National Palace, a visit to a U.S.-supported development site

(such as an AID-funded feeding program), a meeting with the American Embassy and military communities and a representational event hosted by the Ambassador with prominent Haitian women in government, law, medicine, business, children's advocacy and the arts. All these events would occur in or just outside Port-au-Prince, allowing for a one-day trip in and out.

Dominican Republic (DR): By going from Haiti to the Dominican Republic, you could underline U.S. hopes for a more cooperative and supportive relationship across the island of Hispaniola. During his first months in office, President Fernandez has moved aggressively against vested interests in the military and economic elite. Your visit to Santo Domingo would signal U.S. backing for this historic break with the DR's tradition of personalistic rule.

In addition to meetings with President Fernandez and his cabinet, we would recommend a public event that highlights our hemispheric education agenda. One option would be a visit to the Yaque School, a not-for-profit women's school that teaches vocational skills to at-risk teenagers. This school is a past recipient of USAID funding. We could also design an event that highlights the strong and vital connection between the Dominican Republic and the Dominican communities in the United States.

Jamaica: A stop in Jamaica would contribute to our efforts to sustain engagement with the English-speaking Caribbean even as we back away from the traditional assistance-focused relationship. Jamaica was a strong supporter of the President's Haiti policy, but our relations have been strained in recent months by differences over counter-drug policy. Your visit to Kingston could help put our relationship on a more positive track by reminding Jamaicans that there are other important issues on our bilateral agenda, such as development and education.

In addition to a meeting with Prime Minister Patterson (who visited the White House in September 1995) and members of his cabinet, we would recommend several events highlighting our still active USAID program. One possibility is a visit to Inner Kingston, where the Gold Street community policing program is providing the model outreach you heard about in AID's Lessons Without Borders film. This would also be helpful insofar as it would highlight the shared threat our societies face from drugs and criminality. Another possibility might be a visit to a USAID-supported Women's Center which has achieved an outstanding record of preventing second pregnancies among teenagers through education.

RECOMMENDATION

That you agree to a three-day trip to Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Jamaica in the fall of 1997.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Freeman, Carol A.

Roa

Fax to

From: Robinson, Susan S
 Sent: Wednesday, March 22, 2000 3:56 PM
 To: Loar, Theresa A.
 Cc: Botti, Anita (Geneva); Botti, Anita L.
 Subject: FW: Gunmen attack Haiti senate candidate

3/25

MV -

unbelievable -

I'll send to J. L. M. M. M.

Dear Theresa and Anita,

I am writing you from WHA/PD where I am now Caribbean desk officer. We met in Uruguay and Trinidad where I talked extensively with Anita about working with you all, but ended up taking this job.

You remember Marie Laurence Lassegue, the tall beautiful Haitian woman who Mrs. Clinton referred to in her speech as having had the courage to return to politics after the Vital Voices meetings. She has now been attacked in Haiti.

Also, Mrs. Merline Manigat, a candidate for Senate, who was at the Trinidad conference, has been attacked. And the lovely women (with a kind of flat top haircut), Danielle St Lot, who is running for the mayorship of Petionville, above Port-au-Prince, in Haiti, has been threatened, and according to my sources, is sleeping in a different house each night in Port-au-Prince.

This is a tragedy, coming out of the chaos surrounding the Haitian election. But I wanted you to know about it. They had the courage to run for office and now we all see just how much courage that was.

I thought perhaps Mrs. Clinton might be interested in this news, also. take care, Susan Robinson
 WHA/PDA, Caribbean Desk Officer, 202-647-7138

-----Original Message-----

From: Naranjo, Brian R
 Sent: Tuesday, March 21, 2000 6:32 AM
 To: WHA/PD; WHAPPC Exchange Group; WHAHWG Exchange Group
 Cc: Steinberg, Donald K.
 Subject: FW: Gunmen attack Haiti senate candidate

-----Original Message-----

From: Doner, Stuart
 Sent: Monday, March 20, 2000 10:16 PM
 To: LW-WHA
 Subject: Gunmen attack Haiti senate candidate

BC-HAITI-ELECTIONS 1STLD

Gunmen attack Haiti senate candidate

(Adds Amnesty International report in paras 2, 12-15)

By Chris Chapman

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, March 20 (Reuters) - A Haitian women's rights activist running for the senate said on Monday gunmen on motorcycles tried to block her car and fired shots at a rally she was due to attend over the weekend.

The incident cast doubt on the ability of police to ensure security for local and parliamentary elections. It also underscored an Amnesty International report saying efforts to safeguard human rights in Haiti were "seriously at risk" as the elections approached.

Marie Laurence Jocelyn Lassegue, a senate candidate for the Open the Gate party previously allied to the Lavalas movement of former president Jean-Bertrand Aristide, said gunmen on motorcycles tried to block her car and fired shots at a rally she was due to attend Saturday in the Port-au-Prince suburb of Sarthe.

Lassegue escaped injury in 1997 when she was shot at in Cite Soleil, Haiti's largest slum. She said it was never established who was behind the 1997 attack, nor had she any idea who was responsible for Saturday's incident.

Lassegue said organisers in Sarthe advised her to leave after a group of men fired shots into the air, broke up tables and chairs and ripped down posters.

The men then followed the cars in which she and about 40 party activists were travelling.

"We saw a pick-up (truck) and seven motorcycles, each with two or three armed men on them. They hit our cars with their hands and gestured to us to pull over, which we refused to do," Lassegue said.

She said she was forced to cancel three rallies scheduled for Saturday. Police said they were investigating the incident.

The United States led 20,000 troops in 1994 to oust a three-year military regime in Haiti and restore Aristide to power.

Rene Preval who succeeded Aristide in office 1996 has not organised a single successful election. In January of last year he dissolved parliament leaving only eight senators in office and has been ruling by decree.

After two earlier postponements, Haiti cancelled a March 19 election date due to problems in the voter registration process, and Preval has not issued a decree setting a new date.

The elections are to fill 10,000 vacant local and national posts, including two-thirds of the Senate and the entire Chamber of Deputies that make up Haiti's parliament.

Amnesty International released a report from London on Tuesday alleging abuses by Haiti's police and criticising the country's judicial system as "largely dysfunctional, under-resourced, and vulnerable to external pressures."

The watchdog group acknowledged that the scale of human rights violations in Haiti was "significantly smaller than under the military regime." But it said respect for human rights had been dealt "a series of blows" by Haiti's failure to reform its police force and judiciary.

"Much remains to be done in the way of building a fair, independent and impartial judiciary trusted by the public and ensuring the independence and accountability of the police force -- both of which are essential traits of a system in which human rights are truly respected," Amnesty International said in a news release.



Haiti
United States Department of State

Washington, D. C. 20520

MAY 21 1996

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM
S/S

TO: The Deputy Secretary
FROM: G - Timothy E. Wirth *TW*
SUBJECT: Haiti Trip and Summary Recommendations

Thank you for asking me to visit Haiti and to join the heroic efforts to put that devastated country on its feet. My last visit was over 20 years ago, and the deterioration of just two decades is striking and depressing. I hope my suggestions provide a little help for the Haitian future. *ST W*

That so much has been built so far, on such a small base, is impressive. The democratic transition, relative tranquility, the emergence of a police force, deserve the plaudits which Ambassador Swing and company will certainly receive. Perhaps some new initiatives will also combat the "drift" which Ambassador Swing believes may be settling in on the international community in Haiti.

Clearly, the immediate priority of privatization and economic reform remains top on the agenda and deserves our top attention. All efforts are focused there, and I had the impression that when all was said and done, the economic reform package will pass. As you know better than I, almost every system is broken: thus everything is a priority and must be done at once. After the economic reform package is in place, we are going to have to start work on a long-term economic agenda, set priorities and stick to them. It seems to me that two items stand out above all others and should be points for major focus on the long-term agenda: agriculture/environment and family planning.

I. Agriculture/Environment: Present agricultural practices are flatly untenable. Unless these change, Haiti will literally wash into the sea and the people won't be far behind. We should make a fundamental, priority commitment to rural agricultural development. A complete package must contain at least three elements: credit, land reform and research.

Evidence around the world demonstrates that rural agricultural development is a predictable and dependable engine of economic growth. Beneficiaries are first and foremost the

most vulnerable in a society (the rural poor and women); significant environmental benefits can also follow. In Haiti, such a strategy also has great political appeal -- agriculture is Preval's top priority and would, he believes, provide him with leverage for other activities. There exists a political will in both the government and the populace to move forward on this front.

Unhappily, the understandable need to address immediate needs and daily crises has made it difficult to galvanize an overarching vision for long-term development; nor was a coherent direction for coordination among international donors apparent. For the long-term, I think rural agricultural development should be the foundation for US strategy and donor coordination.

Specifically this should have three components:

1. Credit. This is fundamental to any change and to any economic opportunity and according to President Preval a strong program could be established across the country for \$10 million dollars. This could be funded as part of the IMF replenishment, from the large IDB commitment, or perhaps from the World Bank. To make this happen, the USG would have to commit to working with the government to get it done.
2. Land Reform. Farmers won't care for the land unless they have a stake in it. We should use the University of Wisconsin Land Reform Center to work with the government to start the crucial process of land tenure reform. It was also suggested that a land reform strategy might include trading privatization equity for absentee land. The government has a National Agrarian Reform Institute but it currently has no institutional capacity to make progress on this issue.
3. Research. Haiti still has significant and unique biological diversity (6500 species, more than the Eastern USA), opportunities for niche markets among Haitians in the US and a desperate need to change hillside agricultural practices. To explore these opportunities and challenges, research is essential. Global experience points to the power of agricultural research and we should make this a priority effort.

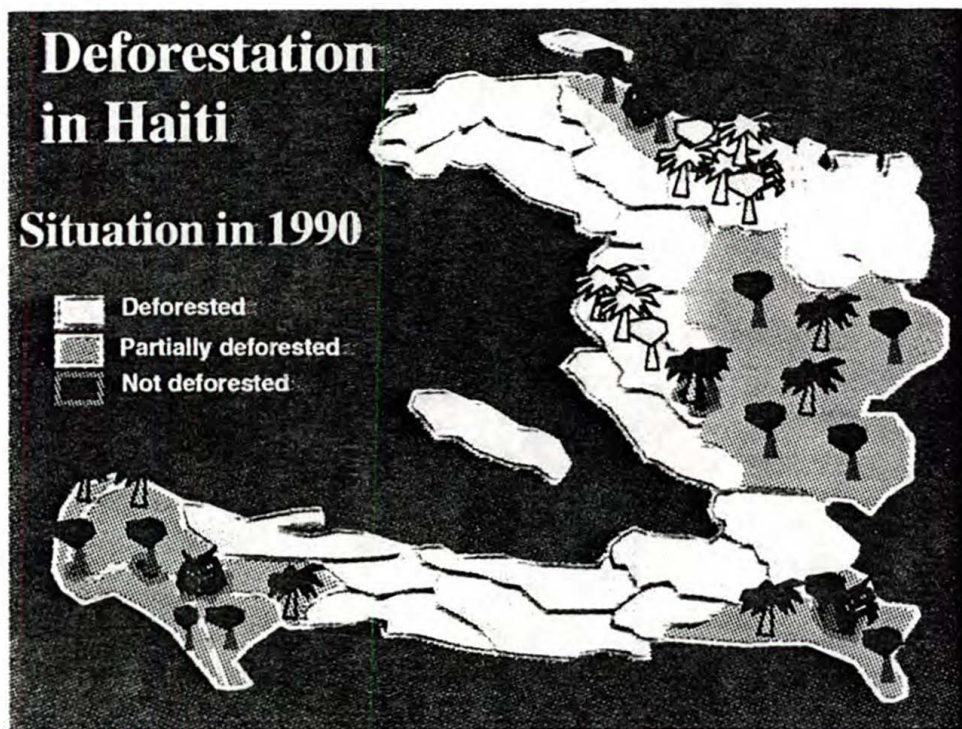
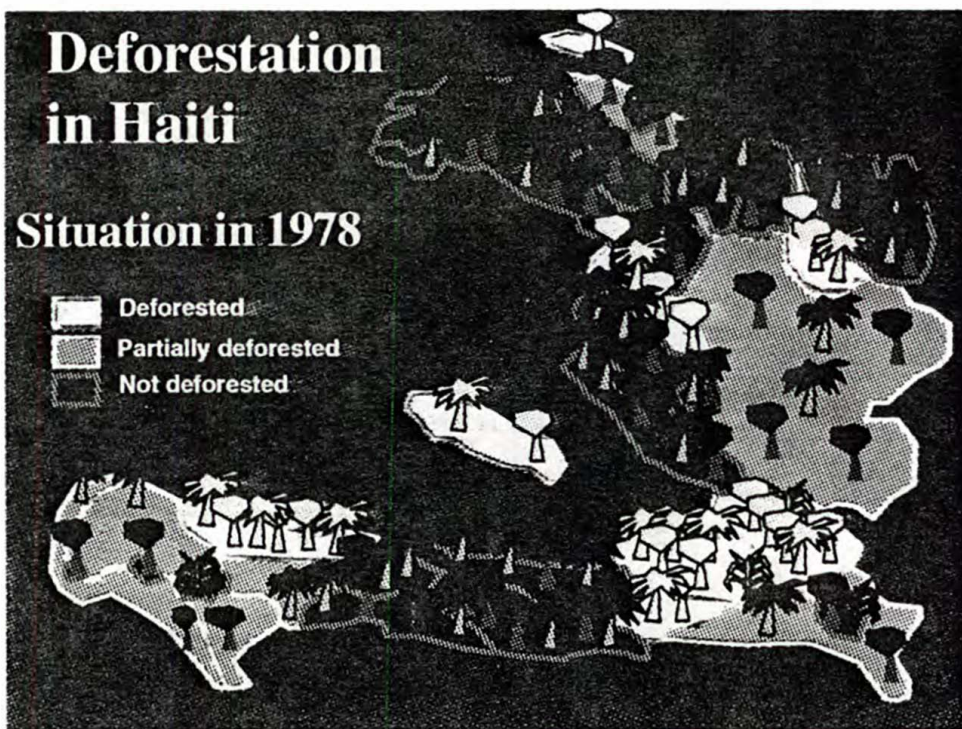
II. Family Planning: This is Haiti's other long-term crisis. Going from 7 to at least 12 and perhaps 20 million people, the demographic trend is a disaster for Haiti's future, for stability in the region and for US national security/immigration. My second recommendation is to give high priority attention to family planning:

1. A comprehensive program (consistent with the recommendations of the Cairo Conference) should contain: basic family planning and reproductive health services and information; the education of girls; maternal and child health; and the political and economic empowerment of women. These components are readily identifiable and needed.
2. The President places top priority on strengthening institutions in each of the 565 rural subdivisions; promoting public health and education can be cornerstones of this effort. Former Prime Minister Malval has proposed that rural education centers be established in each administrative subdivision. Basic health care, including family planning, should be an additional component of this priority. Malval has developed a plan to power (using solar energy) centers in each subdivision and has costed it out at less than \$10 million dollars. It's an idea that we should examine carefully and expeditiously.
3. We are currently spending \$2 million a year on family planning. We should do everything we can to mobilize resources from other donors to support a comprehensive "Cairo" type program: Japan, with significant new population commitments globally, has none today in Haiti; the World Bank surprised us by telling us that despite Wolfensohn's priority for population and women, they have no population program in Haiti; the IDB has a large program (nearly \$450 million) to commit over the next 2 years, some of which can support population efforts; France has a national commitment to the education of girls in Haiti and we should coordinate closely with them. The population priority can and should be funded.

Potential Next Steps:

1. Initiate discussions with President Preval's office to establish a rural credit initiative. (Amb. Swing)
2. Explore a contract with the University of Wisconsin Land Reform Center. (USAID)
3. Establish a working group on agricultural research in Haiti (building on the existing station in Haiti), whose charter would include design for restoring the landscape to productivity, exploring the comparative advantage of Haiti's biodiversity, and setting up local training/ extension services. (Department of Agriculture)
4. Explore development of a comprehensive geographic information survey to guide land-use planning and watershed rehabilitation. (USAID)

5. Change the emphasis of the hillside agricultural project to exclusive support for stabilization of the landscape through vegetation with perennial woody species. (USAID)
6. Explore the President's ideas for a rural storage and canal project. (USAID/US Corps of Engineers)
7. Examine tariff and USDA barriers to niche markets among Haitian-Americans (e.g., black mushrooms; truffles; Haitian corn; hot peppers). (EB)
8. Catalog and examine list of companies that left Haiti for Asia - can they be brought back? (EB)
9. Explore earlier interest of Hong Kong and Taiwan investors for large facility in Gonaïves. (EB: EAP)
10. Push the President to appoint a high-level expert (Jean Robert Brutus?) to head a Population Office reporting to the President to give visibility to the effort and to coordinate health, education, women and economic initiatives as part of a "Cairo" program. (Amb. Swing)
11. Begin discussion with other donors and the expert Haitian community on a widespread local effort, building toward "Culture, Literacy, and Family Health Centers" in all 565 subdivisions. (USAID)
12. Examine US priorities for long-term economic development strategy; with particular attention to rural agriculture and family planning? (Dep. Sec. Talbott and Haiti Working Group; Deputies Committee?)
13. Bring together US representatives to World Bank and IDB; coordinate US strategy with IFI's. (Treasury)
14. Begin recruitment of Japan to contribute to a broad family planning effort. (US-Japan Common Agenda).





THE WOODS HOLE RESEARCH CENTER

George M. Woodwell, *Director*

Population and Environment as Elements in the Restoration of Haiti as a Democracy

Report of Visit to Haiti May 16-19, 1996
with Mr. Timothy Wirth, Undersecretary of State for Global Affairs

by George M. Woodwell
May 20, 1996

Summary

1. Haiti's population of about 7 million doubles in 20-30 years. It has exceeded the nation's carrying capacity and the nation is caught in a downward spiral of environmental and economic impoverishment and decay.
2. The effect is malnutrition, a need to import food that draws down capital, and efforts to extend agriculture to lands that cannot sustain cultivation.
3. These changes are occurring as global grain reserves disappear and prices are rising.
4. Subsistence farming has now extended to deforested mountain slopes as steep as 45-60° which are cut with furrow terraces to support a variety of annual crops in addition to several tree crops such as mango.
5. The destruction of forests and the expansion of agriculture onto unsuitable lands carries an enormous cost to the public in erosion and the silting of streams, the destruction of dams and hydro-projects as well as accelerated runoff and pollution.
6. No solution to this progressive destruction of the landscape is being offered by the international development agencies which find themselves caught in the trap of attempting to solve an immediate problem of survival by supporting programs that may slow but do not deflect the downward spiral.
7. The proposal is made here to attempt to break that vicious loop by considering initially (1) what steps would be required to restore a stable and productive landscape, and (2) the population it would support. This initial step is intrinsic to the success of any economic or political plan.
8. The country is small and the challenges of providing a land-use map defining appropriate

uses and potential productivity is large but finite. It is well within current capabilities of geographic information systems that are now based on computers.

9. A project should be established, preferably ultimately in Haiti with Haitian leadership but potentially, at least initially, with US collaborators, to prepare such a map with recommendations for restoring stability to the landscape, including the restoration of water supplies.

10. The project should then consider economic and political innovations consistent with the biophysical objectives and fairness to all. Outside assistance will be needed, but the program is worth the effort not only for Haiti but as a lesson to the world. Initial efforts might be focussed on one drainage basin.

* * * * *

I was pleased to join Mr. Timothy Wirth and Mr. Joel Danies on a State Department visit to Haiti with the purpose of addressing issues of environment, population, and the immediate challenges in the restoration of democracy in that struggling nation.

We met in Washington on May 15th for discussions with representatives of U.S.A.I.D., the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the Pan-American Development Foundation, a contractor for A.I.D. Background information had been provided for me by Mr. McMahon and my own staff.

A similar but larger meeting with representatives of the same agencies, several non-governmental agencies, and with the Ministers of Environment and Agriculture was held in Port au Prince during the afternoon of the 16th.

These were valuable and revealing meetings. Agreement prevailed among these agencies that, among other points :

- (1) the population at about 7 million has exceeded the carrying capacity of the country;
- (2) population pressures and poverty have driven farmers onto steep slopes in the mountains which are eroding;
- (3) deforestation has reduced the natural forest to less than 3% of the land area;
- (4) the planting of trees has not kept pace with deforestation by a factor of approximately tenfold, driven in part by a market for charcoal and in part by demand for land for subsistence agriculture;
- (5) erosion to rock has reduced the productivity of extensive areas to zero;
- (6) siltation continues to fill water courses and massive erosion of mountain slopes to affect municipalities, roads, dwellings, coastal waters, to fill dams and to pollute lakes and streams;
- (7) surface waters are universally polluted and the pollution is affecting human health;

- (8) the farming of steep slopes is leading to rapid erosion and contributing to the further destabilization of the landscape with the destruction of water resources and the contamination of coastal marine systems with silt and sewage;
- (9) fisheries have been virtually destroyed;
- (10) poverty is so severe as to preclude indigenous solutions.

At the same time there was no agreement as to how to address these multiple problems of excess population, poverty, water, erosion and pollution. "The people are here now and they choose survival over environment or conservation" was heard more than once. The opinion was also advanced that restoring an agrarian economy does not constitute the solution now or for the future. When pressed, those who expressed that opinion were interested in developing the dollar economy, not the subsistence economy, and they referred to the labor pool as the large resource open to international use as the necessary alternative to agriculture and a major factor in future economic development. The Ministers hold no illusions as to the scale of their jobs. Much emphasis was placed on the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) now being prepared. The Minister of Agriculture recognizes full well the problems of subsistence agriculture on an eroding base and sees the need to abandon intensive agriculture on steep slopes.

Subsequent discussions with distinguished Haitian authorities on family planning and population expressed concern that the growth of the population could increase the current 7 million to 20 million people by 2020 and that holding the population to 12 million will be difficult. There is no Minister for Population and there should be, according to these discussions.

On the 17th the delegation traveled in embassy vehicles to Leogane to visit a hospital and U.S.-A.I.D.'s agricultural projects in the mountains. I remained to spend time with the farmers and A.I.D. staff and to visit several mountain plots of one to a few hectares.

A.I.D.'s efforts are through the PanAmerican Development Foundation. The efforts are valiant and engage several hundred thousand members of subsistence farm families, who struggle to enter the cash market and do so, if successful, at levels of tens to a few hundred dollars annually. The objective in assistance is to improve the system of agriculture by attempting to develop cash crops appropriate to the potential of the mountains. A.I.D. has been successful in introducing a variety of exotics, including leguminous woody perennials that help to reduce erosion and improve the fertility of the acid soils derived from the basalts of this region. There is a concerted effort to shift agriculture as heavily as possible toward such perennially rooted trees. But corn, beans, peanuts, squash, sorghum and other herbaceous annuals are raised on slopes normally too steep to traverse (~60°). Erosion, sometimes to giant gullies, is virtually universal. There are in this district few indigenous trees remaining. Some such stands are used as shelter for coffee and bananas. Mangoes are a major cash crop. Goats and pigs are common and are, at least where I traveled, tethered. We saw few cattle, which were also tethered and very lean. Slopes facing the ridges we traversed revealed the extent of abandonment and massive erosion: on many slopes 25-50% of the area, sometimes more, is now in active gullies of varying stages of development. Those who fail at this agriculture presumably move quickly to join the slums of

cities.

* * *

Haiti is at the moment in an inescapable downward spiral of biotic and economic impoverishment. It has a landscape that is not working now and is being further impaired by the sum of the effects of current practices. The agencies find themselves apparently trapped into assisting with immediate survival at the cost of future welfare. No one is fooled in this exchange; the judgment is that there is no alternative, a conclusion dictated by the current over-population. The effect is to slow, but not break, or even deflect significantly, the downward spiral.

The problem is worse. There is an understandable tendency to think of solutions in economic and political terms without addressing fundamental issues of whether a landscape that is neither stable nor working well in support of people will be stabilized and restored to productivity by whatever process is being advanced at the moment. The restoration of a stable, functional landscape is another sine qua non of economic and political progress. It is necessary for high productive capacity for the goods and services for successful long-term human support. These goods and services extend beyond food and fiber to a functioning environment capable of supporting agriculture and industry on a long term and stable basis. The purpose would appear basic to "development", however defined. But no agreement came forth from among the development agencies as to a suitable course. What will work?

Perhaps there would be advantage in separating the technical and scientific from the economic and political, at least initially. What will work in a biophysical sense in restoring a landscape that will be capable of supporting the nation indefinitely? What population could be supported by this island nation built onto one of the world's one-time garden spots?

There are some obvious points that an ecologist might make without achieving the heights of intellectual superiority that I have reached as a result of my hours on the island. One suggestion would be to define land uses that are appropriate for each site nationwide. Clearly, row-crop farming on steep slopes is not working except in the very short term ... and at great public cost. Drainage basins require the protection of forests; streams and wetlands require specific protection and management to avoid erosion and pollution. Land uses that will offer these advantages can be defined and will protect public interests in control of water quality, the life of dams and irrigation systems, and water courses previously prone to floods. The first step is a land use classification with 15-20 classes of use and an appraisal of the potential of each for direct support of people and for contributing to the common interest in a stable landscape. A reasoned approach to the scale of the resources available for the island is possible these days should obviously be sought in planning the recovery, both of government and of the economy. Neither recovery will be possible without ecological recovery.

Current mapping technologies using satellite and aerial imagery and geographic information systems allow the preparation of such maps with considerable facility. Once

prepared, they offer a basis for an appraisal of productivity or carrying capacity and a standard against which the effectiveness of economic and political processes can be measured. Nor will the appraisal be static; it should be improved continuously. Monitoring is possible at modest cost. Such an effort, if pursued, should be with the express participation of Haitians such as Jean Wiener and others and should ultimately be based in Haiti and staffed by trained Haitians. U.S. A.I.D. would do well in financing the initiative and making it AID's own. In restoration an effort focussed on one critical drainage basin first might be appropriate. That work might then be used for experience and as a model.

At the same time a basis for determining the population that the island can support in the long term can be developed. At the moment it is clear that the island is overpopulated and that its financial reserves are likely to be heavily stressed as demand for food globally soars and drives global prices up. A governmental policy that favors and actively encourages drastic reductions in the growth rate of Haiti's population may be politically difficult but is an essential part of the recovery. The Family Planning Program is the first step and appears to be making progress with the President. It is to be encouraged in every way as is every effort at arriving at objective appraisals of the most desirable population densities. Nationally the answers will probably lie much closer to 4 million than to 7 million and will certainly not include 12 million.

The social and political problems are not impossible, although there will be an unquestionable need for foreign aid. Progress is apparent. But progress in economics and politics is no longer possible without first assuring environmental integrity as both a starting place and as a product. No longer can we assume a resilient nature capable of accommodating every demand. Nor can we assume any longer a limitless world that takes care of national deficits in land or water or air or excesses of people or pollution.

07/22/96

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AMERICAN EMBASSY PORT-AU-PRINCE
FAX: (509) 23-9038 TEL: (509) 23-4711/8995

FACSIMILE MESSAGE

DATE: JULY 22, 1996

TO:

MS. PATTI DOYLE

FROM:

DCM - BOB FELDER

PHONE/FAX:

(202) 456-5340

SUBJECT:

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER 3

PATTI:

ATTACHED IS A LIST OF POSSIBLE ACTIVITIES FOR
THE FIRST LADY IN PORT-AU-PRINCE ON JULY 31.

I WOULD APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO CHAT
WITH YOU ON THE PHONE LATER TODAY. I WILL CALL
YOU. REGARDS.

8995

Haiti

Draft 0730 7/22

VISIT OF THE FIRST LADY, MRS. CLINTON
TO PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Program Items for Consideration

Protocol:

Call on President Rene Garcia Preval at the National Palace

Lunch with President Preval, if offered (will know no later than 7/23). If President Preval is unable to offer lunch, Mrs. Clinton might lunch at the Ambassador's Residence with prominent Haitian women, including those in the fields of politics, government, the legislature, medicine, business and the arts. Alternatively, she could lunch with U.S. Troops.

Call on former President and Mrs. Jean-Bertrand Aristide at their home in Tabarre. Since Tabarre is near the airport, this might be an activity at the end of the afternoon. (If the schedule is too full, a prearranged telephone call to the Aristides might be a fall-back possibility.)

Policy-
Oriented:

USAID-funded feeding programs at several sites, one downtown, involving mother-child, orphan, and disadvantaged children. Please note several, but not all programs, are "dry feeding", i.e., distribution of food for preparation at home; also included is weighing, oral rehydration therapy. The mothers come for the food only every two weeks, and their next visit is set for this week, not the week of 7/31, so we need some notice ASAP. There is one orphanage at which a meal is offered to the children; that takes place at 12:00 noon, so we would have to work around any protocolary lunch.

St. Vincent School, an Episcopal organization supported by several U.S. charities. The school, which is out for the summer, educates about 400 handicapped children during the school year. There is a morning clinic during the summer which treats children as needed, and this clinic could be visited. The clinic is in the downtown area.

-2-

Development and health care facility in Carrefour, an impoverished area just outside Port-au-Prince. The Adventist Church, other private voluntary organizations and USAID work together to provide feeding for children, health care for HIV-positive victims, and development assistance: a bakery, moving company and university form part of the project's integrated approach. Please note: Carrefour is further away (1-2 hours) in travel time, and would require that this project be the only development project visited.

Cornell-Gheskio Clinic in downtown Port-au-Prince offers AIDS treatment and family planning.

CHK [Witnessing the signing of \$10 million Title III P.L. 480 Agreement between Haiti and the United States, probably at the Palace in conjunction with events there.

A brief dialog with women students from public and private universities, arranged by USIS.

Of Interest:

U.S. Support Group Haiti, the U.S. bilateral military assistance unit, has planned for some time, with the National Palace, to begin construction of a badly needed road in the northern portion of Port-au-Prince on July 31. Both President Preval and the Support Group are eager to have Mrs. Clinton turn over the first ceremonial shovelful of earth. Since the spot is near the airport, this might be best arranged for late afternoon.

Centre d'Arts, an arts foundation and gallery of Haitian art founded, with young Haitian artists, in the 1940's by American Dewitt Peters. American Selden Rodman is also linked to this downtown center, where the best work of new and old artists can be seen/purchased. Alternatively, the government of Haiti might like to host a visit by the First Lady to Haiti's national art museum.

Embassy personnel and their families, including our Haitian colleagues, would much appreciate the opportunity to meet the First Lady, probably at a central location like the Embassy itself.

*World AIDS
in Hemisphere
moment project*

Draft 0730 7/22

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U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

June 14, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR: Melanne Verveer

THROUGH: J. Brian Atwood, Administrator *JB*

FROM: Mark L. Schneider, Assistant Administrator *ML*
Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean

SUBJECT: The First Lady's Meeting with Former
President of Haiti, Jean-Bertrand Aristide

SUMMARY

This is the first trip to the United States by former Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and his wife Mildred since the October 1994 restoration of democracy by the U.S.-led international intervention. He and his wife are expected to spend approximately 45 minutes having tea with you and the President. No other executive branch appointments are scheduled.

I. Background

President Aristide has mentioned on several occasions that, after leaving office, he wants to work on social development problems in Haiti, especially literacy issues (about 80% of the population is illiterate). We understand that President Aristide has recently established a foundation for this purpose. It is unfortunate that this foundation was the setting for several meetings which appeared to be organized to undercut President Preval's efforts to privatize state-owned companies.

USAID has not received any proposal or request for funding for the Aristide Foundation. Should USAID receive a request for funding, we would evaluate it according to the same criteria that we use for evaluating all unsolicited proposals. It is important to note, however, that any linkage of such a foundation to a political party would preclude the possibility of USAID funding.

The U.S. has been concerned by Aristide's public denunciation of President Preval's efforts to reform the Haitian economy with the assistance of the IMF and other bilateral donors, including the USAID. Since then, Aristide has become less vocal on this issue and, during a meeting with Strobe Talbott on May 29, expressed his quiet support for the government's overall reform program.

II. The USAID Program in Haiti

Since the end of the defacto regime and the return of President Aristide, the USAID foreign assistance program focussed on relief, national reconciliation, restoration of constitutional democracy and recovery of the economy.

A. Relief

- USAID reactivated emergency health care services by rehabilitating maternity hospitals and health centers in secondary cities and supporting basic health care service delivery for over two million people, approximately one-third of Haiti's population. USAID also helped vaccinate 600,000 children against polio, measles and DPT and other preventable diseases.
- Other USAID emergency social safety net activities include an intensive feeding program which reached approximately 1.2 million people per day, including children and the elderly. Approximately 78,300 MT (valued at \$42 million) of various food commodities were distributed in Haiti in FY 1995.
- Our programs now are directed at helping to expand and sustain health and family planning services and basic education for Haiti's poor.

B. Reconciliation

- After nearly 200 years of a military-dominated police force, USAID is supporting a program to establish a trained and well-managed civilian Haitian National Police (HNP) force. The Police Academy opened in January 1995 has provided four months of basic training to nearly 5,000 recruits. The USAID program is also helping to build strong management, supervision and internal control systems for the new HNP.
- USAID is also implementing (initially at President Aristide's request) a program to demobilize and reintegrate former members of the military into civil society. The program consists of counseling, assessment and job training. Approximately 3,000 former soldiers have registered for vocational training and 2,400 soldiers have completed the program. In addition, 2,400 former members of the Interim Police Security Force have registered for a new training vocational program, of which 1,900 are in training.
- To redress serious human rights abuses, USAID provided assistance to 2,000 victims and 14 families, including victims of opposition attacks following the arrival of Multi-National Forces, through a Human Rights Fund.

- After the March 6 killings in Cite Soleil, civil unrest in several cities in November 1995 and assassinations during the past year, USAID is re-establishing the human rights fund which had ceased operating in June 1995. The Human Rights Fund will assist victims of human rights abuse, improve human rights monitoring and legal assistance capabilities, and strengthen citizen oversight of police.

C. Restoration of Democracy

- USAID provided funding and technical assistance in support of parliamentary and local elections, as well as for the recent presidential elections.
- USAID has trained all 500 personnel working in the judiciary, re-equipped the courts and Justice Ministry offices, and is restoring an operational judicial system assisted by the U.S. Department of Justice advisors, USAID contract personnel and French and Canadian consultants.
- USAID supported a nation-wide community self-help program which financed small community development projects in 106 of the 133 Communes.

D. Economic Recovery

- USAID used \$40 million for balance of payments support to increase the availability of foreign exchange and generate local currency needed to maintain essential government services. USAID also contributed \$25 million to a multilateral effort to clear \$83 million in arrears to International Financial Institutions which led to release of \$230 million in donor funding for economic development.
- USAID provided \$38 million for a job creation program which provided 517,000 person-months of emergency employment for approximately 150,000 people, of which 20% were women. This program led to the repair of 2,000 km. of rural farm-to-market roads; 4,000 km. of irrigation canals servicing 12,000 acres of farmland; and other rural infrastructure.
- USAID is also providing resources to prevent further environmental degradation and soil erosion, develop a long term national environmental plan, and plant annually five million trees. USAID efforts to improve resource management and agricultural practices have helped 84,000 farmers to increase their agricultural production and farm incomes.

III. Prospects

Haiti has crossed an important threshold from a military dictatorship to a peaceful democratic society. Since the return of democratic government to Haiti, the number of political killings has declined sharply from over 3,000 during the military dictatorship to less than two dozen.

While much remains to be done, democracy has begun to take root in Haiti. Local government is now managed by 2,000 elected officials. A freely-elected Parliament is functioning.

President Preval and his economic advisors appear fully committed to fundamental economic reform. The government has taken steps to increase tax collection, create 12,000 assembly-sector jobs, increase the availability of private investment credit and clear World Bank, IMF and Inter-American Development Bank debt-repayment arrears. As a result, there has been some improvement in economic performance. According to IMF estimates, GDP increased 3.5% (after a decline of 11% during the preceding twelve months) and (for the first time since 1980) per capita income has increased.

President Preval reached agreement with the IMF two weeks ago on an enhanced structural adjustment program, subject to the approval by the Haitian Parliament of legislation necessary to implement reform measures.

In FY 1997, subject to Congressional approval, USAID intends to provide approximately \$115 million in project assistance and food aid to Haiti to promote economic growth, population and health, environment, democracy, and food security objectives.

IV. Continuing/Current Concerns

- HNP Capabilities: with barely four months of training, the HNP still has limited ability to deal with common crime and outbreaks -- both organized and spontaneous -- of violence.
- Poverty Alleviation: with a \$250 per capita GDP, economic frustration and poverty remain underlying causes of social tension in Haiti. 75% of the Haitian population lives in rural areas, and 75% of those live in poverty.
- Slow economic growth: private investment necessary for sustained economic growth has stalled due to the lack of adequate roads, port problems, unreliable electric supplies, and, until recently, lack of progress on economic reform.

TALKING POINTS

- Given the vast degree of poverty and the fragile living conditions for so many women and children, what are the most important things that need to be done?
- Since leaving office, has your perspective changed on the most important challenges facing Haiti?
- I am thinking about scheduling a trip to Haiti this summer. What theme do you suggest I emphasize?

Attached for your information is the USAID/Haiti status report which provides a more detailed description of the USAID program.

Attachment: a/s

DRAFT

USAID/Haiti Status Report

Introduction

USAID/HAITI Status reports provide an overview of program performance, identify potential problems, highlight significant achievements during the reporting period. This Status Report covers the time period since the inauguration of President Préval on February 7, 1996, a period in which:

- * President Préval paid his first state visit to the United States, the Government of Haiti (GOH) negotiates with the International Monetary Fund (MF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) on budget and structural adjustment programs needed to ensure fiscal and monetary health of the nation;

- * Parliament received and is debating critical legislation concerning decentralization, privatization and civil service reform.

Democratic Institutions and Community Empowerment

Strengthening political institutions and allowing the Haitian people to determine their own destiny is what underscores this strategic objective. Assistance to Parliament, judicial reform, election support, demobilization of the FAD'H, establishment of a new Haitian Police Force and local community development activities directly support the attainment of this objective.

Election Assistance: On the eve of President Aristide's return to Haiti, the nation was ruled by an illegitimate military dictator, only eight members of the Senate and none of the Chamber of Deputies had valid voter mandates, and none of the thousands of mayors and other local officials was elected. With \$9.8 million in USAID funding to the United Nations-managed Elections Trust Fund, and other USAID support amounting to over \$6.1 million through non-governmental organization (NGO) grants, particularly with the International Foundation for Electoral Systems, to strengthen election operations and monitoring, the Government of Haiti:

- * passed the electoral law in February 1995;

- * held Parliamentary and local elections on June 25, with runoff and partial elections in August and September; and
- * ran a successful Presidential election on December 17 in which there were 14 presidential candidates consisting of ten political party leaders and four independents.

Under a grant with the National Democratic Institute, USAID funded a series of televised candidates' debates, roundtables, and a highly effective media center for the Provisional Electoral Commission. The International Republican Institute reported on the elections, and the American Institute for Free Labor Development worked with labor organizations on voter education.

The numerous foreign election observers were coordinated by the Organization of American States' International Civil Mission. This group, consisting of a core staff of 65 people, mostly volunteers, managed between 100 and 400 observers for each of the elections.

We continue to support consolidation of the electoral process by providing technical assistance to the Provisional Electoral Council for the planning and implementation of territorial assembly elections, critical to the decentralization process, as well as constituting the first step in the creation of a Permanent Electoral Council.

The Haitian National Police: USAID funded the Department of Justice's International Criminal Investigative Assistance Program (ICITAP) to train and establish an effectively managed Haitian National Police (HNP) force. The Police Academy opened on January 30, 1995, and has to date provided four months of basic training to nearly 5,000 recruits. ICITAP is also helping to build strong management, supervision and internal control systems for the fledgling HNP.

Demobilization/Reintegration of the Military: Demobilizing and reintegrating the 6,000 to 7,000 soldiers was critical to maintaining social stability in Haiti. USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) through the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is operating a reintegration program for former members of the Haitian military (FADH). The program consists of counseling, assessment, and subsequent participation in a six-month job training program. As of May 20, 1996, 3,054 former FADH

had registered for vocational training at 21 training sites. Of this number, 2,623 have completed their training and graduated from the program, while a final number of 24 ex-FADH remain in training. (Note: 407 ex-FADH did not complete their training, based on personal decisions not to participate in the program.)

In addition, 2,428 ex-members of Interim Police Security Force (IPSF) have registered for vocational training. Of this number, 709 have completed their training and graduated from the program, while a final number of 1,521 ex-IPSF remain in training. (Note: 198 ex-IPSF did not complete their training, based on personal decision not to participate in the program.)

Of note, 2,784 former FADH and/or IPSF members have participated in special training seminars

designed to help them develop their employment skills and job search techniques. These seminars are presented to the former FADH and IPSF members who have completed their six-month vocational training.

Through training for demobilized soldiers and their civilian replacements - the new Haitian police- USAID financed efforts continue to bolster security necessary to democratic and economic development in Haiti. Other activities build on this foundation seeking to improve the administration of justice, support Parliament and strengthen local governments. Civil society also receives support through civic education activities and small projects identified by public/private sector committees as critical to their communities.

Administration of Justice Project Update

Reforming the Judicial System at the National Level and in Six Model Jurisdictions

Under the direction of the Haitian Secretary of State for Judicial Reform of the Ministry of Justice and APENA (Directorate of Penal Institutions), USAID funded teams from Checchi & Co., United States Department of Justice (DOJ), and United Nations Development Program (UNDP) are collaborating on four key challenges to judicial reform in Haiti.

1. Case Management

Minimize illegal and unnecessary prison detention and ensure just and speedy criminal trials

Results:

- * Since January 1996, five criminal court sessions (assizes) held and 32 felony convictions and 9 acquittals made (1 assize now in process with 6 cases scheduled);*
- * Model Courts and Prosecutors program in 6 locations assisting in the implementation of basic case management system, training staff and helping to arrange future assizes;*
- * Register of prisoners for 100 % of all prisoners nationwide developed and running; and*
- * Basic prison management, documentation, and processing systems established.*

2. Strengthened Judiciary

Improve conduct and capability of key judicial and prosecutorial personnel and thereby enhance separation of powers between executive and judicial branch.

Results:

- * 271 Judicial Personnel trained since July 3, 1995 opening of Magistrates School;*

- * Case tracking system developed and standardized set of forms in clearance; and Administrative annex to MOJ built and ready for turnover.*

3. Legal Outreach

Mobilize disadvantaged Haitian communities to expand legal outreach and address local resource issues

Results:

- * Community sensitization through a network of support grants underway in Gonaives, St. Marc, Les Cayes, and Port au Prince;*
- * 508 cases reviewed and 163 prisoners freed through legal assistance from 6 small grants (and 2 under review) to local NGO's; and*
- * Legal education provided to 523 people and 44 judges/police through 2 small grants to NGO's in Gonaives.*

4. Improved Prison Conditions

Help prison systems to provide more secure and humane conditions for prisoners and detainees

Results:

- * Separate penitentiaries for women and juveniles established in Port au Prince; and*
- * National prison rehabilitation needs and priorities now being established.*

Local Governance Transition Program: In November 1994, OTI also launched a nationwide community self-help program to provide quick response and local benefits, immediately following the restoration of democracy. OTI has six regional offices and three regional sub-offices providing fast, flexible, and decentralized support through a grant with IOM.

In only one year, OTI has launched over 1,900 projects, located in 106 out of 133 Communes, ranging from maintenance of local water and electric services to road repairs, flood prevention and sanitation. The projects involve thousands of Haitians in accounting, revenue raising, and direct citizen participation.

In activity development, common problems are discussed and priorities established involving the broadest possible participation. As part of the process, the communities assess their own resources—land, labor, cash, technology, building materials, etc.—and organize themselves to carry out projects that they themselves have chosen.

Over the next several months, it is expected that more than 2,500 projects will be completed, increasing the capacity of recently elected local government officials to plan, manage and implement local government development needs. A program evaluation is underway that will foster improvements based on lessons learned.

Administration of Justice: In November 1994, the Haitian judicial system was in an abysmal state—ineffective judicial institutions lacked popular respect, the national police force was viewed as an enemy of the people, and the penal system was incapable of meeting even the lowest international health or human rights norms. Although much has been accomplished, an operational police force has increased the urgency of improvements to the justice system, which focuses on three critical elements needed to establish the rule of law: the police (described above), the judiciary, and the penal system.

The judiciary initially benefitted from emergency training provided to approximately 400 judges and prosecutors. In February 1995, a Judicial Mentors program, carried out in collaboration with the US Army Civil Affairs Brigade, provided copies of laws to judges, and undertook an inventory of all courts, prisons and needed commodities. By July 3, 1995, USAID-financed teams had completely renovated the former Military Academy and in its place opened the

National Magistrates' School (fulfilling a mandate of the 1987 Constitution) and began training—with US, Canadian, and French instructors and investments—justices of the peace, prosecutors, investigating justices and trial court judges. Since the school's opening, 200 judges, prosecutors, and court clerks have taken two-week courses.

For the first time ever, an Office of Judicial Supervision was established within the Ministry of Justice to monitor the performance of judges and prosecutors throughout the country. Moreover, court facilities have been renovated at two sites by USAID/IOM to serve as prototypes for additional renovations to 18 other sites through community development initiatives.

A small grants fund has been established for Haitian NGOs that provide legal services and legal education. Additionally, we furnished a database with information on thousands of human rights violations under the military regime to the Haitian Truth and Justice Commission, mandated by the President to investigate human rights abuse that took place under the three-year *de facto* regime.

Important renovations have taken place at the National Penitentiary, the Cap-Haïtien prison, and others throughout the country. A special prison was established for women and juveniles in Port-au-Prince to separate them from male prisoners held at the National Penitentiary. Our program provided \$350,000 in basic materials and equipment to the first civilian Penal Administration. There is now an up-to-date register of prisoners in prisons nationwide and a Haitian legal intern program provides legal services to indigent defendants to assure timely detention hearings. Since September, approximately 1,000 detainees have received counseling and over 100 have been freed after the initial judicial screening. In December 1995, we signed a \$1.2 million grant with the UNDP to participate in a multi-donor effort to address comprehensively the issues of prison rehabilitation and management.

Democracy Enhancement: The Democracy Enhancement Project (DEP) supports the strengthening of two key public institutions of democratic governance, (i.e., the Parliament and local government) and civil society. DEP activities have complemented and will build on the successful elements of the local governance transition program.

Activities completed to date for Parliament include: renovations to the archives room, basic office supplies and furniture, 20 computers and peripherals, computer training for 40 administrative staff, and a legislative database comprising the Haitian Constitution and four legal codes. A conference on rules and procedures and the budget process held February 3 was attended by 80 out of 110 Parliamentarians.

Technical assistance has also been furnished to parliamentary committees in the areas of budget analysis, decentralization, and the drafting of a parliamentary career law. A directory of parliamentarians will be published in June; and technical assistance and basic commodity needs continue to be identified. Technical assistance is needed to modernize administrative systems; continue to support budget analysis, improve

USAID/Haiti Reengineering Highlights

INTRODUCTION TO CONCEPTS:

- * 95% of target reached through:
 - 3, 4-day sessions - 65 attendees
 - 2, 4-hour sessions for support staff

STEPS TO SUPPORT REENGINEERING:

- * Offices re-organized according to support SO teams (Feb. 96)
- * Reengineering Road Map laid out (Nov. 95)
- * Reengineering Steering Committee (RSC) established (Nov. 95) and reorganized (Jan. 96) to be more participatory
- * Support Teams working together
- * Strategic planning group formed
- * "Futuring" group formed
- * SO teams set up; core teams and results package teams established; teams' mandates, vision and tasks identified and defined; basic elements of management contracts to guide SO teams identified.

CHANGES IN CULTURE:

- * Team Building exercises (April-May 96)
- * FSN empowerment (e.g., 5 of 8 RSC members, 1 of 3 SO team leaders)
- * Expanded participation in meetings - more FSNs to attend weekly meetings with the DH and senior management teams.

BUSINESS PRACTICES:

- * Less administrative review of vouchers
- * Project officer checklist eliminated on vouchers
- * Relaxed clearance of long distance calls
- * Streamlined clearance on PILs, PIOs and Grants
- * Speedy vouchers processing
- * Travel approval in one day

EQUIPMENT:

- * 60% of PCs upgraded to Windows and NMS standards
- * Satellite link and new NMS server installed
- * 70% of professional and support staff trained in Windows

NEXT STEPS:

- * Introduction of reengineering concepts to partners and customers
- * Mission-wide NMS training (June 96) and ADS training
- * Re-validation of Strategic Objectives (Oct. 96)
- * Customer Service Planning (Aug. 96)
- * Development of New FSNIPSC personnel evaluation procedures
- * Developing ways to celebrate success with risk-taking, and innovative thinking
- * Reengineering launch (Oct. 96)

legislative drafting, provide expertise in finance, education, environment, among others, address committee systems and oversight functions, train professional staff and new Parliamentarians; and create a legislative information/reference library service and a constituent outreach program.

A pilot local government training program is nearing completion in 26 municipalities and 107 adjoining rural districts, complementing our transition efforts. The training provided to democratically elected local officials and constituent representatives focused on basic concepts of local autonomy, the roles and responsibilities of elected officials and decentralization and community participation in municipal affairs. A second phase of the local government component - began with support for a mayors' conference in October 1995. A needs assessment report, currently being finalized, established a database and addressed selection criteria to target local government entities for training, technical assistance and small grants over the four-year period of the activity.

The DEP civil society component provides support for national and local efforts to promote mutual respect among different groups and increased understanding of democratic institutions. Funding will support civic education campaigns and fora, support for labor development, and a small grants program will promote other activities at the national and local levels to increase citizen participation in the democratic process.

Economic Growth

Democratic gains cannot be sustained without strong economic growth which leads to greater employment opportunities. Our program to encourage economic growth is centered on making credit available and working to change the business/investment climate.

Balance of Payments Support: A total of \$90 million was used to increase foreign exchange availability and generate local currency for desperately needed budget support to essential government services. The Treasury Department facilitated the clearing, by bilateral donors to Haiti, of nearly \$83 million of arrears in December of 1994, with our program contributing nearly \$25 million directly. This effort has led to the release of some \$230 million (to date) in frozen International Financial Institutions (IFI) funds supporting activities in agriculture, education,

environment, energy, and private sector development.

Short-Term Jobs: A total of \$38 million was provided to fund the USAID JOBS and the GOH Public Works programs over a two-year period. At the end of the program in December 1995, 517,000 person-months of employment had been reached with an average of 50,000 people employed per day (60,000 including the GOH program) during the period May through August 1995, of whom 20 percent were women.

To date the program has resulted in the repair of 2,000 km. of rural farm-to-market roads and just over 4,000 km of irrigation canals. Canal repair has led to the irrigation and rehabilitation of approximately 120,000 acres of farmland and an increase in Haiti's food security. Sanitation services were provided through solid waste collection and drainage canal repairs.

Our job creation program served as a model for a new \$55.2 million program authorized by the World Bank with the GOH. Other projects that have replaced the USAID Jobs program include the International Development Bank (IDB) and World Bank-sponsored \$23.9 million Social and Economic Investment Fund (FAES) and an IDB funded \$28.5 million Rehabilitation of Public Works (PURE) program. FAES provides resources to communities that submit locally-prioritized project proposals that create short-term employment and rebuild infrastructure. PURE will generate longer-term employment for the duration of the infrastructure and sanitation construction activities.

Despite the balance of payment support and infusion of capital through the creation of short-term jobs, economic recovery has been slower than hoped, with both Haitian and foreign investors taking a wait-and-see attitude. This reluctance is attributable to the serious decapitalization that took place during the embargo, and concern about the GOH's ability to maintain political stability.

The USAID/Haiti economic growth initiatives have been channeled through several mechanisms: conditionalities on bilateral agreements with the GOH, the Program for the Recovery of the Economy in Transition (PRET) and the Policy and Administrative Reform (PAR) project. These efforts promote a sound legal and regulatory environment for private enterprise to recover and prosper in, through support for policy reform, privatization, the Business Devel-

opment Council, and provision of private sector loans.

USAID has also provided limited technical assistance to the GOH for financial management and accountability, economic policy, and civil service reform through PAR. To date this assistance has included a financial and management review of the Central Bank and a modest computer system for the Office of the President. Additional funding is earmarked for technical assistance to shore up the Central Bank's senior technical and management capabilities and for the development of plans for the reform of the Haitian civil service. Further assistance to the GOH has been held in abeyance as a result of the Dole Amendment.

Policy Reform—Presidential and Tripartite Commission Support: USAID is supplying technical assistance to the Presidential Commission on Economic Growth and Modernization, a public-private sector institution, whose mandate is to prepare analyses as a basis for legislative proposals to Parliament to strengthen budget and monetary policy, modernize the investment code and regulations, mobilize capital and savings, improve banking practices and upgrade the regulatory framework affecting businesses and commerce.

Several formal analyses have been completed in the past year, including an assessment of the legal, policy and regulatory environment for business, revision of the investment and commercial codes and insurance/pension regulations, studies examining strengthening the investment climate, regional trade integration and Haiti-Dominican Republic bilateral trade complementarities.

The Commission has also taken an active role as an interlocutor between the GOH, the private sector and the international community. The Commission has presented its position on private sector issues and economic policies at various national and international fora, an Economic Symposium, the Business Development Council meeting in Washington, and the Sym-

posium on the Future of Commercial Relations between Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

The Tripartite Commission on Consultation and Arbitration, composed of representatives from labor, business and the government, was reinstated in January 1995 to provide a framework for business and labor debate and conflict resolution. With the help of a USAID-provided labor relations expert, the Commission has designed and established its basic structure and operating procedures, and has begun to look into issues such as work place conditions, training, social security, health and safety in the work place, and the minimum wage. Future technical assistance will likely include operational and actuarial audits of the state-run pension and workers' compensation programs.

Privatization: USAID financed technical, financial, public relations and legal services needed for privatization of nine parastatals (electricity, telephone, sea- and airports, two financial institutions, and cement, flour and vegetable oil factories). The GOH selected the flour mill and the cement plant to begin the bid stage but then declined to open bids or to go further with the privatization process. President Préval, however, has reactivated the privatization initiative and draft omnibus legislation was presented to the Parliament in mid-May. Funding is available for a broad-based public awareness and education campaign to inform members of Parliament, GOH cabinet officials, union leaders and the public about the privatization process and the economic and social benefits that will result from it.

Business Development Council Support: The recently created US-Haiti Business Development Council (BDC) provides a forum to foster greater interaction between US and Haitian government officials and private sector representatives to promote increased trade and investment flows. Before the BDC's first plenary session in Washington, USAID-supplied technical assistance helped the Council define its

Visit of Under-Secretary of State for Global Affairs

During a two-day visit to Haiti in mid-May, Undersecretary of State for Global Affairs Timothy Wirth had a first-hand look at Haiti's environmental problems in a field trip to Léogâne in the Southwest. He noted "striking and depressing" deterioration since his earlier visit 20 years ago. He championed agriculture, rural credit, land tenure, the environment and population as top priorities for immediate and sustained GOH and donor action, along with privatization and economic reform, in his May 20 meeting with President Préval.

purpose, organization and the roles of subcommittees on infrastructure, commercial facilitation, and outreach and promotion.

Private Sector Loans: PRET is increasing access to financial services for small borrowers and helping businesses gain access to the markets and non-financial resources needed to expand production that will create employment in the near-term. PRET supports loans to agribusinesses and micro- and small-enterprises. So far, the Agricultural Guarantee Fund (AGF) has approved coverage of six loans totaling the equivalent of US \$1,135,000. Three of the six loans are helping mango exporters resume operations which had been an important source of employment and income before 1993. Other loans are to a sisal processor producing finished products for Haitian and US consumption, a fertilizer importer providing credit to farmers unable to otherwise purchase fertilizer, and a tomato processor. The tomato processor plans to support 900 processing jobs and an additional 5000 small tomato farmers in the Artibonite Valley. Members of the Haitian banking community have acknowledged that activity under the AGF has been a catalyst for increasing commercial bank agribusiness loans.

PRET has also begun its program of outreach to microenterprises and non-bank intermediaries in Haiti. Potential markets for Haitian handicrafts are already identified, and trial shipments of Haitian products to new markets will begin later this year. PRET is also beginning the implementation of its program of assistance to non-bank intermediaries, assisting these institutions in increasing the flow of credit to microenterprises.

Environment and Natural Resources

Haiti is facing unprecedented environmental degradation through soil fertility depletion, coastal and terrestrial ecosystem degradation, water pollution, and biodiversity loss, all exacerbated by extreme poverty, high population growth rates, and inappropriate policies. If unchecked, this will result in the total inability of Haiti to be food secure and to achieve sustainable economic development.

Sustainable Hillside Agriculture: Our present agricultural portfolio reaches about 750,000 rural people with sustainable environmentally-sound technologies, improved seeds, and better

organizational skills. We will begin implementing activities in the environment and natural resources sector through an integrated sustainable agriculture and environmental management program, called Agriculturally Sustainable Systems and Environmental Transformation 2000 (ASSET), that will incorporate many of the successful activities currently being implemented and described below. The new environmental program will: establish and support a national framework for environmentally sound development; increase the use of sustainable hillside agricultural practices and farmer incomes; create greater community participation in tree planting and protection of productive infrastructure; and improve environmental quality in urban areas. ASSET will include an emphasis on trees, agroforestry, community participation and institutional development, while building on lessons learned the sector.

Sustainable hillside agriculture is supported through four activities: Productive Land Use Systems (PLUS), Targeted Watershed Management (TWM), Coffee Revitalization (COFFEE), and the SEEDS projects. PLUS maximizes agricultural production on hillsides by reducing the degradation of Haiti's natural resources and maximizing the use of rain water. PLUS also provides support to small farmers to increase their incomes through expansion of fruit tree cultivation, improved farming systems practices including soil and water conservation techniques, intensive vegetable gardening, and marketing systems. A total of 80,000 farm families representing over 440,000 rural beneficiaries have been reached with PLUS services.

TWM supports a Haitian NGO (UNICORS) that is working with local populations and the GOH to arrest the environmental degradation in and around Park Macaya—the last remaining major rain forest in the country and the watershed for seven rivers that irrigate one of Haiti's most productive agricultural regions. TWM promotes conservation, ecologically sound agricultural practices, alternate income generation, and strengthening of local cooperatives. Technical assistance is provided under the Biodiversity Support Program. One and one-half million trees have been planted in and around Park Macaya. Over 1,000 farmers have achieved higher yielding and higher value crop varieties through sustainable farming practices. About 28,000 short-term jobs were created to provide alternate employment and alleviate economic pressures causing encroachment and degradation of

the Park.

The COFFEE project (see box) promotes higher-yielding coffee varieties, sustainable farming practices, and alternate marketing strategies. To date 20,000 poor hillside coffee farmers have been reached and nearly 3.2 million improved seedlings planted.

The SEEDS project is the sole source of locally-produced and adapted improved seeds (corn, sorghum, and bean) in Haiti and is expected to continue after USAID support ends. Improved seed material is increasing yields by as much as 100 percent and, to date, has been provided to approximately 40,000 farmers in the Southeast.

National Framework: To establish a national framework for environmentally sound development, USAID is providing \$750,000 to help the GOH to develop, in collaboration with NGOs and other international partners a national environmental action plan (NEAP) and is providing institutional support to the Ministries of Agriculture and the Environment. The cost estimate for the NEAP development is \$1.75 million. USAID's contribution has leveraged grant funds of up to \$450,000 from the World Bank.

Community Tree-Planting: Under ASSET, an additional 30 million trees will be planted over five years through communities and hillside farmers. One component of this program will create a Community Forestry Corps which proposes to work with Peace Corps Volunteers to empower local community leaders and groups to address inappropriate land use practices and rural poverty with an emphasis on tree planting and resource conservation.

Urban Environment: USAID supports the Pollution Reduction Organization Project for the Rehabilitation of the Environment (the acronym PROPRES means "clean" in French) that promotes urban pollution mitigation activities in Cite Soleil, a slum near Port-au-Prince. This pilot project is premised on using the sale of water to sustainably fund waste management activities. The water/waste management plan is currently being developed.

Public Health, Food Security, and Education

USAID's social service sector assistance promotes a

wide variety of critical preventive, curative and reproductive health care services to approximately two million Haitians through health, food security, and education programs.

Rehabilitation of Health Infrastructure: In order to reactivate essential medical services to disadvantaged populations, two maternity hospitals and five health centers in secondary cities were rehabilitated using AID program, Title III and ASHA funding. Seven biomedical technicians were also trained in the repair of essential medical equipment and will take on this important function upon the departure of the UN medical technical teams.

Public Health: Over the long term, the health program is designed to help the GOH to further decentralize and expand health service coverage and plan more systematically for the delivery of vital primary and reproductive health care services. The Mission's new Health Systems 2004 project signed in July 1995 is now working in 20 areas of the country through nongovernmental health providers. This project now reaches 950,000 beneficiaries with both primary care and reproductive health services. The Expanded Urban Health project now serves 300,000 beneficiaries in three urban towns in the NorthEast and offers a comprehensive package of services.

In terms of health impact, significant gains have been made in nutritional status and increasing contraceptive prevalence. Of particular note is an improvement in nutritional status in the traditionally vulnerable North West where intensive USAID financed emergency feeding has taken place since 1993. A record low number of low birth weight babies was also recorded nationwide indicating a general improvement in maternal nutritional status.

Continued improvements in health and demographic status were noted over the past year, thus confirming a gradual but nonetheless positive trend towards better health for the most vulnerable groups. Results from a national demographic and health survey indicated that infant mortality and the total fertility rate have fallen by 25 percent since 1987, despite the embargo and political crisis. The same study showed the contraceptive prevalence rate has tripled. Among men, one in three has used a condom. This is largely the result of USAID's assistance, through its Private Sector Family Planning and AIDS Control and Prevention projects, to 33 private voluntary

organizations working in over 45 sites throughout the country and a network of community-based and retail outlets distributing condoms and other contraceptives.

Levels of infant mortality, contraceptive prevalence, maternal mortality, low birth weight and the nutritional status of children under five in areas served by USAID supported service providers were relatively better than the national average. For example:

- * Contraceptive prevalence in the project assisted areas, ranged from 35 percent in Pignon to 23 percent for other private sector grantees as compared with a national average of 18 percent. Likewise, infant mortality in Pignon was 54 and in the Centers for Health and Development (CDS) urban slum communities, it was 69 per 1000 live births as opposed to a national average of 74;

- * The incidence of malnutrition of children under the age five fell from 28.4 percent in 1994 to 20.8 percent in 1995. Our programs in the urban slum communities where one expects some of the worst malnutrition rates, experienced malnutrition rates of 15 percent for the under five population. The rate of low birth weight babies in the North and in Port au Prince reached a record four year low of 5.4 percent and 9.7 percent respectively, down from 15.7 and 13 percent in 1994; and

- * Improvements in expanding access to vital AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases prevention services were also registered. There was a 40 percent increase in condom sales of the USAID supported commercial condom — PANTE, an increase in the appropriate treatment of sexually transmitted diseases from 10 percent in 1991 to 69 percent in 1995; and more than a million Haitians educated between 1991 and 1995 about HIV/AIDS prevention.

Food Security: The food security program is intended to maintain the population's nutritional status and bring about some improvement among the most food insecure groups (using PL480 Title II and transitional Title III resources). In FY 96, the USAID will ship 50,520 MT of food aid commodities (worth \$23 million) to support NGO activities in Haiti and assist just under one million beneficiaries.

Intensified Feeding Program: To improve food security, the USAID/Haiti Mission has received

resources both from PL480 Title II and III. The intensified Title II feeding program, at its peak, provided a meal a day to about 1.2 million beneficiaries, including school children. Approximately 34,200 MT (\$18 million) and 78,296 MT (\$42 million) of Title II commodities were distributed, using fiscal year (FY) 94 and 95 funds, respectively.

The Title III program helped to meet the country's net food requirements, reduced the country's foreign exchange import requirements, and generated local currency from sales to fund a range of development activities in the country. This program financed the importation of a total of \$10 million (almost 25,000 MT) in FY 95. U.S.-sourced wheat flour that is sold to private bakeries, retailers and wholesalers in Haiti.

The USAID Mission in collaboration with its NGO partners has initiated the Enhancing Food Security II (EFS II) program to support a reorientation from large scale feeding activities to food aid programs that better support development objectives. By the year 2000 only 334,000 beneficiaries will be targeted down from 1.2 million in 1994. The first step toward this reduced number will be a substantial decrease in resources going through general relief channels by the end of FY96. Food aid resources will increasingly be channeled through schools and health clinics, and will be used as an incentive to communities and institutions to participate in the strengthening and reform of the health and education sectors. Building on the successful JOBS program, the Mission and its NGO partners will increase the use of food for work and food monetization to support productive infrastructure and agricultural development efforts.

The EFS II program is also funding the establishment of a Food Security Policy and Information System. The system is being supported by most donors in the food security field to generate information to support program planning and measurement. The system will eventually be established within the GOH to support national planning of food security programs and informed policy debate.

In the summer of 1995, a \$10 million PL 480 Title III Agreement was signed with the Government of Haiti which provided about 25,000 metric tons of wheat flour to Haiti, a major staple in the Haitian diet. The supply served the triple purpose of providing much needed balance of payment support to the Haitian economy, of enhancing availability and access to food through its stabilizing influence on local selling prices. The wheat flour was sold during

the January 1995-March 1996 period at prices that reflect normal conditions for flour imports to Haiti.

The sales proceeds amounted to almost the local currency equivalent of \$10 million, was deposited in a separate bank account and will shortly be jointly programmed by USAID and the Government of Haiti to fund development activities. Priority will go to projects that address constraints to agricultural production and productivity and environmental degradation, such as irrigation and drainage, natural resource conservation and management, the rehabilitation of farm-to-market roads. Consideration will also be given to the rehabilitation of health and primary education infrastructure.

The program is implemented by the GOH PL 480 Title III Management Office, an entity of the Ministry of Planning & External Cooperation that has recently been restructured under technical assistance provided by USAID. Activities are implemented either by a network of U.S. and indigenous PVO/NGOs or by local private sector firms selected through a competitive and public bid process. USAID exercises constant programmatic and financial management oversight on the implementation of the Haiti PL 480 program and arranges for annual audits.

Education: Our program is committed to improving and increasing availability of basic education to sustain long range development in Haiti. USAID's primary education program, Incentives to Improve Basic Education (IIBE) Project, works with both the public and private school systems to increase children's access to a higher quality and better managed elementary education. The program focuses on policy dialogue and educational policy reform, institutional development, teacher diagnostics and training, and research and development. IIBE is also pioneering an innovative, multi-media "distance education" curriculum which shows considerable promise and is now being tested nationwide.

Primary education in Haiti is more than 80 percent private, made up of Catholic, Protestant and independent schools. This effort supports private schools through a Cooperative Agreement with the Haitian Foundation for Private Education (FONHEP), a local NGO established by the Catholic and Protestant school sectors. FONHEP is developing a more efficient method of school service delivery. A primary goal is the incorporation of the independent schools, which have become the fastest growing sub-

sector. To date, more than 6,700 (79 percent) of the private primary schools are organized under the FONHEP umbrella.

Thus far, FONHEP has provided 6,274 primary school teachers and 259 directors in-service training in improved instruction and management, in addition to the provision of instructional materials to 60,000 primary school children. Pre-primary education programs initiated in 72 schools, and improved curricula jointly developed and initiated in 259 private primary schools have become standard. Also, 409 instruments for testing knowledge and skill gains have been developed and tested.

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FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

PROGRAMME FUNDING OFFICE

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Date: June 11, 1996

Page: 1 of 10 Pages

TO: Ms. Melanne Verveer Deputy Chief of Staff Office of the First Lady The White House	FAX #: 202 456 6244
FROM: Alejandro Palacios <i>Alex P.</i> Sr. Programme Funding Officer Programme Funding Office	DRAFTED BY: AP
	REF: AJP/478/sr
SUBJECT: Information on Haiti	

Dear Melanne:

Thanks again very much for your role in arranging Carol Bellamy's meeting with the First Lady last Tuesday. As always, Mrs. Clinton was inspiring.

As we discussed, I am attaching to this note some information regarding UNICEF's work in Haiti generally. In addition, I thought I would pass along some information sent to us following our meeting regarding visits to UNICEF-funded activities Mrs. Clinton may wish to see during her upcoming trip. The first group of activities suggested by the field office would involve a brief helicopter trip to Gros Morne in the Department of Antionibes, but can be done within a half of a day. UNICEF is working jointly with UNFPA in Gros Morne. Among the projects are "Alma Ata", a Baby Friendly Hospital (promotion of breastfeeding) run partly by a church and partly by the Ministry of Health which offers integrated child/mother health services. In addition, UNICEF supports community organization, and water and sanitation projects in Gros Morne. UNICEF's major partners in the region include CARE/CARITAS.

If Mrs. Clinton does not have the time to travel beyond the limits of Port Au Prince, an alternative would be to visit a particular urban slum area where UNICEF and UNFPA are supporting an integrated women and family health project. The project also includes credit for poor women and support for community organization. A good part of UNICEF supported interventions in these areas has been funded by USAID.

The field office is preparing an updated overview of the Haiti country program and I should be able to fax it to you within a day or two. This overview will provide more details on the above and additional examples. However, in the meantime, I thought it would be useful to Federal Express along a copy of a very thorough document prepared late in 1995, titled UNICEF Haiti and the Emergency Economic Recovery Programme. Attached are its first nine pages which set out UNICEF's sectoral priorities in the country.

I hope this is helpful.

Regards.

UNICEF

HAITI

and the

EMERGENCY ECONOMIC

RECOVERY PROGRAMME

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Haiti has been in a state of socio-political-economic crisis following a coup d'état in September 1991. The ensuing economic and social marginalization of the country, one of the world's poorest nations, is impacting heavily on several million children in the poorest villages and urban slums. Conditions in the social sector have deteriorated seriously in the past three years. Even prior to the recent crisis, the majority of the Haitian population had little access to public education, health services, or clean water, and malnutrition was widespread. At the same time, the population seeking these services continues to grow by around 2% per year, with an increase from 6.9 million residents to 8.0 million forecast during the next 6 years.

Cuts in essential social services have meant health centres without trained personnel or essential supplies, communities without clean water and sanitation services, schools without books and teachers, thereby increasing the likelihood that Haitian children will fail to grow to their physical and mental potential, fail to complete school, fail to find work, and fail to become well-adjusted, economically productive, and socially responsible adults.

UNICEF has participated, along with other International Organisations, in assisting the Haitian Government to develop an Emergency Economic Recovery Programme (EERP). UNICEF believes that restoration of democracy to Haiti can only be achieved as part of an overall process which sees the international community supporting a government able to deliver basic social services to its people, especially the children and women who have suffered most in the country's tragic decline.

UNICEF's programme of cooperation aims to contribute to stopping, and then reversing, the deterioration that has occurred in the health and nutritional status of children and women, while also promoting respect for child rights and for the women's charter at all levels of society. It is based on interventions in the areas of a) health & nutrition, b) water & sanitation, c) education, d) women's empowerment & community organisation, e) local capacity-building, and f) child rights & communication. The programme strategy focusses on community mobilisation to ensure not only the sustainability of services but development of community capacity to become aware of and to control their living conditions.

The programme's operational strategy will contribute to the EERP goal of decentralising administrative structures and procedures by working through the local government system, namely the Commune and the Mayor's Offices. Local government institutions will be strengthened to enable them to become effective coordinators of local participatory development, initiating, implementing and monitoring activities that favour children and women. Local NGOs will be reinforced to improve their capacity for service delivery in response to community needs.

The entire 1995-1997 programme budget is US\$41,396,800 of which \$11,292,344 has been secured. The total supplementary funding requested amounts to US\$30,104,456.

II. INTRODUCTION

2.1 *Statement of the Problem*

Political instability has been a long-standing problem in Haiti. Exploitative authoritarianism and military rule have plagued Haitian politics particularly over the 29 years of Duvalier family rule that ended in 1986. Since 1988, the political situation has been subject to many difficulties characterized by ten changes of government, strikes, incertitude, unrest and violence. This has adversely affected children and women who were already in a very precarious situation following years of dictatorship.

For three years following the September 1991 coup, Haiti suffered under political violence and an economic embargo imposed by the international community. This period was characterised by political repression, progressive atrophy of the state and other institutions which, together with the *de facto* government's economic mismanagement, provoked an accelerated deterioration of the national economy. The political events of the past three years have produced an almost continuous state of emergency, and had a tremendous impact on the daily existence of average Haitians, who have been living in a state of semi-permanent personal and economic insecurity.

Haiti today presents a scenario characterized by pervasive poverty, grossly inadequate access to health care, low levels of education, debilitated institutions, and diminished wage levels. Real gross national product per capita declined from \$370 in 1990 to only \$250 in 1994, leaving Haiti by far the poorest country in the western hemisphere.

The return to constitutional order initiated with the October 1994 reinstallation of Haiti's democratically elected President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, has ended the acute crisis begun by the 1991 Coup d'Etat. However, it is crucial that a concerted effort is undertaken immediately to redress the negative effects of the past years of social and economic decline which have impacted particularly on children and women.

2.2 *Status of children and women*

Consequences of the socio-political-economic crisis

The economic sanctions contributed to rampant inflation in food prices which adversely affected the nutritional status of the most vulnerable families. Wages, which were already below the poverty line for a high proportion (80%) of the population, diminished as employment opportunities were lost due to the embargo. Unemployment is currently estimated at 75%, much of which is centred in the capital, Port-au-Prince, where the main industries and employment opportunities had been centered.

Direct effects of the crisis have been a significant fall in primary school enrollment, due to declining incomes, and population migration, due to political repression. Existing services in health, water and sanitation deteriorated due to lack of investment and maintenance. The absence of social safety nets was exacerbated by the rising number of poor people.

All these have translated into a worsening of the living conditions of children and women, manifested in lower nutrition levels (in some health institutions, low-weight births have risen from 15% to 25%), less resistance to disease, reduced access to drinking water and sanitation facilities, and drastically reduced capacity of an already weak system to cope with the situation.

Child survival

Child survival and nutritional status are among the worst in the hemisphere; in 1987, infant and juvenile mortality rates were at 94 and 133 respectively per 1,000 live births. While no national survey has been carried out since then, the infant mortality rate was estimated to have risen to approximately 101/1000 by 1994. The incidence of moderate and severe malnutrition is very high even in "normal" times (18.5% of children under five years of age in 1990). The global statistic on malnutrition in children under five years was 27% in 1990. In 1994, most organisations working in the health field estimated that at least half of all Haitian children under-five suffered from some degree of malnutrition.

Diarrhoea remains the main cause of infant mortality and morbidity. It is estimated that each child suffers from diarrhoea seven times per year (twice the world average), thereby contributing to 40% of all deaths in children of under five years. The high incidence of diarrhoea in children under 1 is attributed to the rapid decrease in exclusive breast feeding with only 12.5% of mothers feeding exclusively for the first three months. This figure is even lower in Port-au-Prince (2.8%).

Poor support from the health institutions, inadequate parental education, and economic distress account for low breast-feeding rates. Over the past few years, women have been forced to move further from home to find income, working longer hours for diminishing returns. About 85% of Haitian women are involved in the work force, mostly earning subsistence incomes. Their children suffer from poor quality or non-existent child care.

Maternal mortality/nutrition

The fertility rate is 4.7 children per woman. The rate of maternal mortality is now estimated at 350 per 100,000, due mainly to haemorrhage (37%), eclampsia (21%), septicemia (14%), abortion (12%), and others (16%). Contraception is used by only 7.4% of the population. 3,086 cases of AIDS were recorded in 1991, of which 40% were women. The rate of HIV positive cases is between 5 to 8% of urban adults and between 2 to 4% among the rural population.

Economic hardship also affects maternal nutrition through decreasing household food security. Poor households spend a high proportion of their income on food and are therefore particularly vulnerable to adverse changes in their income and/or food prices, the most vulnerable group being women of childbearing age whose need for an nutritious diet is often compromised due to budgetary constraints at the household level.

Water and sanitation

Unavailability and ignorance of the importance of clean water contributes to diarrhoeal disease being the main killer of children in Haiti. Approximately 40% of urban dwellers and 20% of the rural population have access to clean drinking water, while only 60% of small and medium-sized towns have water systems. It is estimated that 93% of the population of the slums of Port-au-Prince buy water in buckets. In the countryside, searching for water is a family chore which takes between three and eight hours a day.

During the past three years, the water situation has been adversely affected by the collapse of the Haitian state and lack of investment following the economic sanctions. In 1991, 53% of the inhabitants of Port-au-Prince had access to clean water; by 1994 this percentage had fallen to 35%. In addition, due to poor maintenance of systems, there has been a substantial deterioration in the quality of the water available.

Access to sanitation facilities (latrines and toilets) is restricted to 40% of the population in urban areas and 13% in the countryside. It is estimated that only about 3% of the entire population has access to water drainage systems.

Education

The quality of education offered to Haitian children is poor, due to the almost nonexistent qualifications of the teaching personnel, low salaries, uncoordinated development of curriculum and instruction materials, and lack of textbooks. School attendance dropped by over 25% due to the economic crisis, as families kept children at home rather than paying even modest tuition fees. It is now estimated that less than 50% of school age children are enrolled, one third of whom will complete the primary education cycle. The low level of public investment in education is reflected in the dominance of the private sector (over 80% of enrollments) which is not bound by any norms or standardisation to ensure quality.

Over half of all children attending primary school are older than the upper age limit (12 years of age). In 1990, the actual percentage of primary school age children (6 to 12 years of age) enrolled was only 44% of the total inscription.

The situation is no better within the sub-sector of non-formal education. Street children and children in domestic servitude have little access to education. In 1990 the women's literacy level was 47%. This percentage is decreasing as a result of the weakness of literacy programmes.

Rights of the child

While information on child rights is well known in urban areas, due to the mobilisation campaigns of recent years, respect for child rights is rare in Haiti. The three years of crisis have led to an increase both in street children (from 5,000 to 10,000 nation-wide) and in child servants (from an estimated 130,000 to almost 200,000). Existing services and programmes for social reintegration of these and other children living in difficult circumstances are insufficient in both quantity and quality.

Regional variations

Even though reliable general data is not always available, evidence suggests that the health and nutritional status of children and women is worse in the North West and in the marginal zones of the capital than in other parts of the country.

2.3 UNICEF's role within the EERP

The Emergency Economic Recovery Programme for Haiti has been developed to respond to the current situation by easing the difficult conditions that now exist nationwide, while laying the foundation for future development. UNICEF Port-au-Prince believes strongly in the critical relationship between social and economic issues and is of the conviction that economic recovery for Haiti is inextricably linked with social progress.

UNICEF has developed a three-year programme of cooperation with the Government and people of Haiti, beginning in 1995, which is incorporated within the social and governance sectors of the EERP. The development of a democratic society hinges on the adoption of policies that improve the status of society's most vulnerable members. UNICEF's concern lies in particular with the improvement of social conditions that impact negatively on children and women, and proposes to participate in the EERP with a programme based on the provision of services essential for survival, predominantly within the sectors of health & nutrition, water & sanitation, and education, employing a strategy based on community organisation and participation, supported by reinforced local public and private institutions.

This is in keeping with the EERP aims of decentralising decision-making to local level and of initiating participatory community organisation, essential considerations in effectuating real long-term change in the quality of life of Haitian children and women, both in urban areas and in the provinces.

The 1995-1997 programme of cooperation is presented here in its entirety, the first 18 months coinciding with the duration of the EERP. This approach is adopted with the intention of illustrating the longer-term results anticipated from UNICEF's three-year intervention. Activities planned within each sector will be increased and extended geographically in the event that additional funding becomes available.

The sectoral programmes contain the following components:

- **Health/Nutrition:** improvement in child and maternal health/nutrition status by meeting basic needs such as vaccination, correct diarrhoeal diseases management, correct infant feeding, provision of vitamin A and food supplements for malnourished children, and basic obstetric care.
- **Water/Sanitation:** construction and rehabilitation of small water systems, distribution of water in the slums of the capital, construction of latrines, organisation of community committees to maintain water points.
- **Education:** development and support of preschool and primary education, adult literacy, and education alternatives for children currently outside the scope of the primary school system.
- **Women's empowerment & community organisation:** advocacy, finance and support for income generating activities, organisation and assistance for community groups, particularly women's groups, to develop local ability to plan activities and manage services in favour of children and women.
- * **Local capacity development:** Support in the form of training and logistics to Mayor's offices and local NGOs to strengthen their capacity to plan and implement programmes for children; support for the creation of a local forum to coordinate community development.
- * **Child rights and communication,** employment of a massive, ongoing information\education\communication campaign to inform on, and mobilise support for, children's rights; provision of essential services (basically education and training) for street children, child servants, and children in institutions; support for activities aimed at self-reliance and reintegration in society; transmission of basic survival messages to parents and caretakers of children.

UNICEF's programme of cooperation will function at central level in coordination and cooperation with Government Ministries, supporting policy development and establishment of standards and regulations, as well as decentralisation of administrative structures and procedures. At local level, the programme will be implemented principally through existing local government structures, namely the Communal administration, headed by the elected Mayors. Mayors' offices will be strengthened to enable them to adopt their role as dynamic coordinators of local development, with a real ability to respond to community-manifested needs. Ultimately, they will assume responsibility for initiating, implementing and monitoring local participatory development programmes benefitting children and women. Local NGOs will be reinforced and supported in providing basic services and in facilitating community organisation, under the coordination of the Mayor's office.

III. PROGRAMME PROPOSAL : PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 *Programme objectives*

The primary goal of UNICEF's programme of cooperation is to assist the constitutional government of Haiti, within the current positive climate of political change and international community commitment, to advance the human development and democratic participation of all Haiti's citizens, particularly the poorest. Through direct interventions and advocacy, the programme aims to contribute towards stopping, and then reversing, the devastating deterioration which has occurred in the health, nutritional and developmental status of Haitian children. Improvement in the status and condition of women is a major strategy in all components of the interim programme.

The programme consists of implementing an ambitious package of services to satisfy some of the basic needs of disadvantaged children and women in both rural and urban areas. The strategy focusses on social mobilisation and training to empower communities to participate fully in the management of local services, both to provide for their own and their children's basic needs in a sustainable manner, and to contribute meaningfully to a democratic society.

The programme covers the entire country. It is targeted mainly at the poorest sectors of society with the worst indicators of mortality and/or malnutrition; therefore, it will focus particularly on the department of the North West and on the metropolitan zone of Port-au-Prince, two zones with a large concentration of disadvantaged people.

The general objectives of the programme are as follows:

- (i) to contribute to stopping, and then reversing, the trend towards deterioration in the status of children, through direct sectoral intervention, and through advocacy;
- (ii) to promote respect for children's rights and for the Women's Charter at all levels of society;
- iii) to strengthen the ability of community organisations to:
 - in the short-term: respond more adequately to the needs of the country's children and women and develop greater preparedness at community level to cope with emergencies;
 - in the medium and long-term: develop the ability to identify, analyse and act on community problems, insisting on their right to locally-managed basic services and to democratic participation in society.

- (iv) to reinforce local public institutions, thus enabling them to realise their role as effective coordinators of participatory community development.

3.2 *Programme strategies*

Development programmes that respond to real needs cannot be carried out without the central participation of the local community, nor can activities be in a way sustainable if community members are not involved in organisation and management of services to the extent that they ultimately assume responsibility for their own development. An essential strategic option, therefore, is **empowerment** of communities, assisting them, through basic self-organisation, to become aware of their real power to change their living conditions, and enabling them to exercise control over their lives and thereby to prioritise children's needs within the community. A central emphasis will be placed on the participation of women in community organisation and decision-making. Women's groups will be specifically targeted for social mobilisation and support.

While an empowered community can participate in setting up and managing existing services and provide more adequately for community members, service provision and overall coordination of local development is essential. Central to this is UNICEF's strategy of **local capacity-building**, which aims to support public institutions, essentially Mayor's offices, to become effective local development coordinators. Training and material inputs will be provided to enable Mayor's staff, in consultation and cooperation with communities and local NGOs, to plan and coordinate activities and inputs in favour of children and women. NGOs will be supported to reinforce their capacity to provide effective services in response to expressed community needs.

The delivery of services in health & nutrition, water & sanitation, and education, complements the empowerment and capacity-building strategies. These services will be provided through reinforced NGOs along with public and private institutions as a response to needs identified by communities. Community management of these services will be an integral part of the strategy.

To date, policy-makers in Haiti have placed little emphasis on the importance of children and women. Bringing about a permanent improvement in the situation of children and women necessitates a change of attitude among decision-makers at all levels of Haitian society. The fourth aspect of UNICEF's strategy is **advocacy** for children and women in the form of an ongoing campaign at national level to heighten awareness of children's/women's needs and rights and to mobilise the population to take action to improve the situation.

3.3 *Programme structure*

The current country programme is based on interventions in the following areas:

- Health & Nutrition
- Water & sanitation
- Education
- Women's Empowerment & Community Organisation
- Local Capacity-building
- Child Rights and Communication

Each sectoral programme is divided into projects.

IV. BUDGET

The programme budget is summarised in the table below:

PROGRAMMES	Total Budget	Funding Available	Funding Required
HEALTH & NUTRITION			
- Special Appeal	3,500,000	3,051,111	448,889
- 1995-97 programme	9,250,000	1,250,000	8,000,000
- Total	12,750,000	4,301,111	8,448,889
WATER & SANITATION			
- Special Appeal	978,000	1,835,182	—
- 1995-97 programme	4,800,000	300,000	3,642,818
- Total	5,778,000	2,135,182	3,642,818
EDUCATION			
- Special Appeal	3,189,000	264,000	2,925,000
- 1995-97 programme	6,200,000	700,000	5,500,000
- Total	9,389,000	964,000	8,425,000
WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT & COMMUNITY ORGANISATION			
- Special Appeal	565,000	181,000	384,000
- 1995-97 programme	4,130,000	930,000	3,200,000
- Total	4,695,000	1,111,000	3,584,000
LOCAL CAPACITY-BUILDING			
- Special Appeal	415,000	90,000	325,000
- 1995-97 programme	3,220,000	420,000	2,800,000
- Total	3,635,000	510,000	3,125,000
CHILD RIGHTS & COMMUNICATION			
- Special Appeal	1,849,800	771,051	1,078,749
- 1995-97 programme	2,400,000	600,000	1,800,000
- Total	4,249,800	1,371,051	2,878,749
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	900000	900,000	—
TOTAL	41,396,800	11,292,344	30,104,456

V. SUMMARY

OF

SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

HEALTH
&
NUTRITION

HEALTH & NUTRITION

A. *Situation analysis*

Child health status

Since 1991, Haiti's health situation has deteriorated sharply from what was already the poorest in the region. Epidemics of measles, meningitis, rabies and anthrax, along with worsening nutritional conditions, reflect the total breakdown of public services in health, water and sanitation, as well as illustrating widespread poverty. Falling family incomes have reduced access to even the most basic health care. Health care expenditures are poorly allocated, and over 98% of public resources are consumed by salaries. Primary health care coverage is low and services are poorly organised.

Child survival and nutrition indicators are among the worst in the western hemisphere, with an infant mortality rate of 101/1000 live births and an under-five mortality rate of 151/1000 live births. Malnutrition, a major cause of illness and death, also impairs educational achievement and productivity. Morbidity, mortality and anthropometrical studies in recent years have shown that nutritional and health problems particularly affect children under 24 months of age. Most infant deaths are associated with diarrhoea compounded by malnutrition.

The health and nutritional status of children is very dependent on their mothers. A 1994 analysis (UNICEF/PAHO/WHO) suggests that women's control over resource allocation, particularly time, information, income and increasingly, fuel, is often insufficient, which results in inadequate child care. The heightened hardship brought on by the crisis induced economic distress has led to an increase in maternal absence, which compromises child care as manifested in the prevalence of bottle feeding, early introduction of complimentary foods and reduction in breastfeeding, resulting in a high incidence of diarrhoea in the 0-5 months age group (43% by two-week recall).

Maternal Health Status

Although data is scarce, there are indications that chronic malnutrition is widespread among mothers. A sure sign that mothers are malnourished is the prevalence of low birth weight babies, estimated at 25%, while the incidence of anaemia in women is between 35% and 45%. Apart from the risk of low birth weight babies, anaemia in pregnant women may result in increased maternal as well as foetal morbidity and mortality. Maternal mortality, estimated at 450/100,000 live births, is among the highest in the world.

B. Priorities

The immediate health priority is to reduce avoidable mortality among infants, children and mothers by meeting basic needs such as immunization, correct diarrhoeal disease management, correct infant feeding, dietary and food supplements for malnourished children, and essential obstetric care. UNICEF proposes to provide, through public institutions and NGOs, immediate humanitarian assistance in these areas, while strengthening Haitian health services to become fully functioning, accessible and sustainable. This is a critical aspect of the EERP for the medium term recovery of Haiti's quality of life and for future social stability and economic growth prospects.

To ensure service quality and access, the central ministry needs to be strengthened, service provision decentralised, access to an affordable package of basic health services assured, and community participation encouraged. Activities planned by UNICEF during the transition period include: (i) strengthening decentralized management of health services; (ii) development of procedures for supervision, monitoring, and evaluation; (iii) development of management information systems; (iv) retraining of health personnel; (v) health facility rehabilitation; (vi) provision of essential health supplies and vaccines; (vii) establishment of health supply storage and distribution systems at the provincial and local levels; and (viii) empowerment of communities to improve child and maternal health and nutritional status.

The nutrition strategy will evolve around education and communication programmes to improve child care and feeding practices and actions to improve household income and food security. The Health & Nutrition programme will work in conjunction with UNICEF's programmes in Women's Empowerment & Community Organisation, Water & Sanitation, Child Rights & Communication, and Local Capacity-building, to develop an integrated, coordinated approach to achieving a long-term improvement in the health and nutritional status of Haitian children and women.

Objectives

The main programme objectives are to:

1. Reduce childhood mortality and morbidity caused by diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infections (ARI), and immunizable diseases by strengthening health services at community level.
2. Reduce maternal and neonatal mortality by 50%, and promote maternal and child health.
3. Contribute to reducing the high rate of child and female malnutrition, particularly among women of childbearing age.

Strategy

The programme strategy hinges on:

1. **service delivery**, in the provision of a package of integrated health services for children and women;
2. **institutional capacity-building** of the public health system both at central and local level, and of NGOs;
3. **empowerment** of women and caretakers to enable them to meet more efficiently their children's needs;
4. **advocacy** to political and administrative leaders to increase awareness and general system support for breastfeeding and correct infant feeding practices.

C. Activities

Management of the sick child

(a) The programme adopts an integrated approach to enable health workers to address the needs of the whole child by providing training in correct case management and interpersonal communication skills. These health agents will then provide correct case management at facility level and also educate mothers and other caretakers through dissemination of messages in the community, focusing on increasing ORT use, immunization and vitamin A coverage, prevention, recognition and treatment of ARI, and correct case management of childhood illnesses in the home, including appropriate referral of sick children.

Communication materials will be developed to assist health personnel in their work.

(b) Adequate, appropriate health supplies (for ongoing work in addition to immunization campaigns) will be provided for distribution through the public health system and NGOs, neither of which have sufficient supplies at their disposal to enable them to work effectively. This will include:

- vaccines, syringes and other inputs for immunising 95% of children between 9 months and 14 years of age against measles, and 950,000 children against other immuno-preventable illnesses;
- 6 million packets of ORS and 600,000 packets of Ringer Solution;

32 outlying centres for storing and distributing inputs will be set up, along with 12 units for oral rehydration.

This decentralised service provision will improve the quality, accessibility and efficiency of health care.

(c) UNICEF will support the design of an effective and reliable system to report on childhood morbidity at community level, in conjunction with the sectoral Local Capacity-building programme. This will include the establishment of a local Forum consisting of the Mayor, local NGOs and community members, to coordinate the collection and analysis of monitoring data in the commune.

Maternal Health

(a) In order to reduce the high level of maternal mortality, a dual approach is needed both to educate women and to train health personnel to improve pre-natal and obstetric care. An education programme will be carried out at community level with women and families to increase their awareness and knowledge about safe birth practices and preventive health care for mothers/newborns. Low-cost safe birth kits will be provided, along with training and monitoring of TBAs. The intention is to increase from 23% to 50% the proportion of women attending at least four pre-natal consultations for each pregnancy, and from 50% to 85% the percentage of births assisted by trained personnel.

(b) Maternal health care services will be strengthened by training health personnel, providing family planning and prenatal care services, and supporting dispensaries and small community health centres in providing obstetric first aid. It is anticipated that tetanus-toxoid coverage will be increased from 12% to 100% over the programme period.

On a selective basis, supplies of medicine and equipment will be provided for 10 community health centres and 5 hospitals, to establish essential obstetric care.

Nutrition

(a) Training in successful breastfeeding techniques will be provided for institutional health workers at all levels with the aim of making 20% of hospitals and maternity centres "baby-friendly". Advocacy to political and administrative leaders will be carried out, to increase awareness and general system support for breastfeeding and correct infant feeding practices.

An information, education and communication campaign will be initiated at community level on breastfeeding and correct infant feeding and weaning practices.

It is anticipated that income generation schemes, including the provision of credit, initiated by the Women's Empowerment and Community Organisation programme, will enable mothers to stay close to the home, thereby facilitating breastfeeding for longer periods as well as a general improvement in child and maternal nutrition.

(b) Nutritional demonstration foyers will be established to educate mothers in dietary management of infections and rehabilitation of malnourished children at community level. Health workers will be trained in nutrition and in communication techniques. Vitamin A capsules will be distributed to 100% of children aged from 6 months to 6 years, and consumption of vitamin A rich foods promoted.

(c) Supplementary food will be provided for malnourished children to tide them over the transition period. The provision of 30 million iron tablets will reduce the proportion of women suffering from anaemia from 40% to 30%.

Social mobilisation will be targeted at mothers' clubs, churches and markets, to encourage communities to improve maternal food security and nutrition, and to take responsibility for moderate and serious malnutrition.

(d) Universal salt iodisation will be initiated with the establishment of three small iodisation factories in strategic locations, and iodised oil capsules will be distributed by public health system workers and NGOs in defined high risk areas.

D. Budget

The total budget for the programme is US\$12,750,000 of which \$4,301,111 has been secured, leaving \$8,448,889 to be funded.

WATER & SANITATION

A. *Situation analysis*

The period of political crisis in recent years has led to a serious deterioration in the provision of clean water and sanitation needs, contributing to the high rate of illness from water-borne parasites and of infant mortality as a result of diarrhoea. Few trained professionals have remained in the country, and what infrastructure existed has not been maintained due to public institution weakness and lack of investment.

In 1989, 53% of the inhabitants of Port-au-Prince had access to clean water; by 1994 this percentage had fallen to 35%. In addition, there has been a substantial deterioration in the quality of the water available. The situation in rural areas is even worse, the few existing water systems being fragile and easily washed out by rain storms, leaving entire towns without drinking water.

The sanitation situation is very poor, with only 40% of the urban and 13% of the rural population having access to sanitation facilities (latrines and toilets). It is estimated that a mere 3% of Haitians have access to proper drainage systems.

The majority of the Haitian population is unaware of the danger of polluted water and of an unhealthy environment.

B. *Priorities*

Easy access to safe water and sanitation facilities is the basis of any public health programme. Sustainable water and sanitation services can not be established and maintained without the involvement of the Government ministry at central level, and of public institutions and communities at local level. UNICEF/Port-au-Prince proposes to work with both State and private enterprises, along with local community groups, to ensure safe water provision to the Haitian population, along with increased availability of sanitation facilities. This will complement UNICEF's sectoral Local Capacity-building programme. An important part of this work will be to help develop the ability of different groups to work together in assessing and responding to the water and sanitation needs of different communities and in jointly managing water resources.

While public institutions and NGOs can be mobilised and trained to provide more effective services to the population, general ignorance of the vital importance of water and sanitation is a major preventative factor in assuring the maintenance and continuity of these services. In cooperation with the sectoral Health programme, emphasis will thus be placed on educating communities/schoolchildren on the crucial importance of safe water and hygiene practices, and in mobilising them to become more involved in responding to their needs in these areas.

Objectives

The programme has the following general objectives:

1. To increase to 50% and 40% respectively the rate of clean water provision in urban and rural areas.
2. To contribute to achieving 40% urban and 25% rural sanitation coverage.

Strategy

1. **Service delivery**, in the form of installation and rehabilitation of small community-based water and sanitation systems.
2. **Institutional capacity-building** through the provision of technical, material and logistical assistance to public institutions and NGOs; strengthening of community organisation of water points through setting up functioning water committees.
3. **Empowerment** of communities, through providing information about safe water and water borne diseases, to enable them to identify and analyse their needs in water and sanitation, and to take action to find appropriate solutions which they can manage.
4. **Advocacy** to decision-makers to increase investments in the water and sanitation sector.

C. Activities

Water systems

(a) Water systems are not sustainable without involved local community management. In conjunction with the EERP aim of strengthening local management capacity, an initial activity will be to facilitate the establishment, within the National Water Service (SNEP), of a unit responsible for training support and for monitoring community water management committees. Subsequently, this unit will be supported in building the capacity of water committees within 220 communities for organisation and management.

Technical, material and logistical assistance will be provided for local public institutions, NGOs and water committees.

(b) A major activity will be the construction/ rehabilitation of water points, water source catchment systems, water drills, and community cisterns in 220 communities to serve 200,000 people. Appropriate, low-cost, easily-maintained technology will be employed.

Sanitation - Hygiene

(a) Currently, water and sanitation activities are being carried out with little coordination. Advocacy activities will be carried out to promote both the setting up of a secretariat and a state authority to improve coordination of inputs.

(b) Training seminars will be held bi-annually for partners in setting obtainable objectives, appropriate technology norms, social mobilisation and community participation.

(c) 3,000 latrines will be constructed to benefit 100,000 people, incinerators provided for 20 community health centres, and sanitation systems rehabilitated in health centres and hospitals within project zones.

(d) A mobilisation campaign in sanitary education will be launched on a massive scale, to coincide with the construction/rehabilitation of water and sewage systems in specific areas. 300 basic sanitation agents will be trained within the project areas. Pamphlets and t-shirts will be produced and distributed, audio-visual material and participatory theatre employed.

D. Budget

The total budget for the programme is US\$5,778,000 of which \$2,135,182 is secured, leaving \$3,642,818 to be funded.

EDUCATION

EDUCATION

A. Situation analysis

Haiti has the poorest primary school enrollment rates and the lowest literacy level of any country in the Western Hemisphere, with less than 50% of the adult population being able to read and write. As a result of the chronic instability of recent years, manifested in lack of investment and maintenance, the education sector is near collapse and it is highly unlikely that much sustainable social or economic progress can be achieved in the absence of improvements in educational quality and access.

The education system is predominantly private (over 80% of primary enrollements), reflecting the low level of public investment on the part of previous governments. The 1991-1994 crisis dramatically decreased the purchasing power of poor families; this has had an impact on school enrollments as parents can no longer afford to pay fees. The quality of education is poor, teachers' qualifications low, curriculum haphazard, textbooks almost nonexistent, and facilities few. Those resources that exist are used inefficiently, as evidenced by high repetition and dropout rates. Some estimates show that only 12% of children entering grade 1 complete grade 4 in 4 years. In 1990, over 56% of children attending school were older than primary school-going age, illustrating the enormity of the problem of over-aged children within the primary school system.

The problem has intensified due to deficient sector management resulting from the lack of clearly defined educational priorities, policies and standards and the weak institutional capacity of the former education ministry. As a result, less than half of Haitian children of school-going age actually attend school.

Educational access for children living in difficult circumstances, e.g. street children and children in domestic service, is almost nonexistent.

B. Priorities

A new education development strategy is needed for Haiti. Priorities to be addressed include: the development of a national education policy and implementation plan, strengthening of sector management, institutional reinforcement, re-training of primary school teachers, provision of educational materials, financial support in the form of scholarships to enable pupils to attend school, and a programme for disadvantaged children.

UNICEF/Port-au-Prince, in conjunction with the Ministry of Education of the GOH, has developed an education programme designed not alone to address immediate educational needs, but also to implement improvements which, in the longterm, will increase access, improve quality and strengthen management of education.

Objectives

The broad objectives of the Education programme are to:

1. improve the quality and internal efficiency of the education system;
2. increase access to the education system;
3. set up an alternative, non-formal education system to provide access to primary education for children with special needs.

Strategy

The programme strategy involves the following:

1. **Capacity-building by:**
 - (a) development of a national education plan;
 - (b) training of 18,750 pre-school and primary teachers;
 - (c) training of 5,000 school directors, inspectors, pedagogic advisors and supervisors.
2. **Service delivery, in the provision of:**
 - (a) sponsorship to enable impoverished children to attend school;
 - (b) alternative approaches to education adapted to the needs of 100,000 children living in difficult circumstances;
 - (c) educational materials for schools.
3. **Empowerment** of children with special needs, to enable them to avail of education and professional training opportunities in the conviction that they can improve their situation.
4. **Advocacy**, to parents and decision-makers, to alert them to the special needs of children living in difficult circumstances.

C. Activities

Strengthening the education system

(a) A national education plan will be developed, agreed on by all parties concerned, covering education at every level from preschool to university. This will enable educational initiatives to be implemented in a systematic way, under the coordination of the GOH.

(b) In conjunction with the Education Ministry, a national teacher-training plan will be developed, adapted to the actual level of training initially received by teachers. Inservice courses will be provided, along with sessions in pedagogy and long-distance training activities. Training manuals will be developed in the course of the programme.

Improving educational access

(a) Working through local NGOs, sponsorship will be provided to enable children to achieve sustained attendance at school.

(b) Basic educational material will be provided for schools, to include slates, chalk, notebooks, pencils, etc.

Children with special needs

(a) Children with special needs require a flexible curriculum and pedagogic approach. A custom-designed programme will be developed, adapted to the different needs of street children, child servants, out-of-school and over-aged children. This will include not only (i) an accelerated programme in basic education, which will enable them subsequently to enter the mainstream education system, but also (ii) education in health and nutrition, to enable the children to improve their state of health, along with (iii) training in social communication skills, to help them to reintegrate within society.

Following an instruction course, teacher-trainers will organise training seminars for teachers and school directors, to sensitise them to the needs of these children and train them to cater for them more adequately. Basic didactic materials will be adapted for use within this programme.

(b) Modules for technical and professional training will be developed and implemented. Children will be able to use the skills taught to seek work within their communities. They will be supported in securing apprenticeships and in setting up income-generating activities.

(c) In conjunction with the Child Rights and Communication programme, advocacy activities will be carried out with parents, children's employers and decision-makers, to alert them to these children's needs. Methods used will include posters, radio spots, television, popular theatre and the press.

D. Budget

The entire programme budget is US\$9,389,000 of which US\$964,000 has been secured. \$8,425,000 remains to be funded.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

&

COMMUNITY ORGANISATION

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT & COMMUNITY ORGANISATION

A. Situation analysis

Women's living conditions

The situation of Haitian women, ever precarious, has deteriorated further in recent years. Traditionally, within Haitian society, the woman is the family breadwinner, engaging in informal small business and domestic service to ensure its daily survival, in addition to caring for the family's health and education. The overall deterioration in living conditions, compounded by the unavailability of work, has impacted seriously not only on children but also on mothers, as reflected most obviously in a 5% increase in maternal malnutrition from 1991 to 1994. The situation of women has been seriously affected by the economic decline, leaving them unable to access credit to replace their losses.

Women are frequently victims of violence, both within the family and in society. They cannot depend on stable unions, and head one third of households.

Although girls are enrolled in primary school in almost equal numbers to boys, girls are absent more frequently, being obliged to carry out household chores. Very few women have access to continuing education; 47% of them are illiterate.

Participation of women in society

While women are actively involved in daily life at community level, they have very little access to decision making, leaving them virtually powerless to improve their situation. Policy forming positions at political level both locally and nationally have traditionally been an almost exclusively male reserve.

Women in Haiti face even more barriers to full participation in democratic society than do other citizens; for example, although women are predominant in agriculture, they cannot inherit land when their spouse dies.

Since 1986, a large number of women's organisations have sprung up around the country; however, these are for the most part poorly organised and lacking in support. In addition, the majority of organisations working with women operate in an isolated manner rather than in a coordinated manner at national level, and also focus mainly on providing services in response to women's basic survival needs.

Community development

Community disorganisation is a major hindrance to genuine participation in local development. Neither women nor men are sufficiently organised or trained to enable them to participate meaningfully in community decision making or management of services, and are thereby unable to provide for their own or their children's basic needs in a sustainable manner.

Nationwide, access to basic social services is inadequate, and to date lack of resources along with overcentralisation have prevented the State from having any real effect in improving the living conditions of children and women. In the absence of a tradition of collective, community service management by the rural and marginal urban population, the few services offered have not been sustainable.

B. Priorities

With the recent establishment by the Government of Haiti of a Ministry for Women's Affairs and Women's Rights, the situation of women can finally be addressed at national level in a coordinated manner. UNICEF/Port-au-Prince has developed an integrated programme for women and development, which deals not only with women's needs and rights as an independent entity, but also with the participatory role of the woman in local community organisation. The ultimate goal of this programme is to enable Haitian women both to attain their rights and to gain respect for them within society, thereby improving their living conditions, and, by extension, those of their children. The strategy rests on three axes: advocacy for women's rights, empowerment of women, and support for community organisation in favour of women and children. Facilitating the emergence of community capacity for assessing and analysing the causes of problems affecting children and women, and taking action to solve them, is a central focus of the programme.

The area focus will be on the Northwest department and Metropolitan Port-au-Prince where the country programme will be concentrating on community-level service-provision and on local public institution-building. Within these programmes, Mayor's office staff and NGOs will be mobilised to support communities in analysing their needs, in determining actions to be taken to resolve their problems, and in subsequently providing services which community members will manage, maintaining the focus on children's and women's needs.

This programme thus complements the provision of women's needs in the sectoral programmes supported by UNICEF/Port-au-Prince in the areas of health & nutrition, water & sanitation, and education, incorporated in both State programmes and in the private sector. It also complements other projects directed at women carried out by organisations with whom UNICEF collaborates. The Women's Empowerment and Community Organisation programme will work in close cooperation with the Local Capacity-building programme, to ensure the central involvement of women in decision-making within the Communes and the adoption of activities oriented towards improving women's status.

Objectives

The general programme objectives are to:

1. contribute to defining a national policy in favour of Haitian women and young girls;
2. contribute to empowering women's groups to identify their problems and needs and take action to resolve them;
3. contribute to the emergence of viable structures capable of enabling the rural and marginal urban population to identify, analyse and act to resolve their community problems;
4. facilitate community initiatives in income generation and in social service creation.

Strategy

The programme strategy focuses on the following:

1. **Advocacy/mobilisation** to decision-makers at all levels of society, to:
 - (a) heighten understanding of women's needs and rights and of gender issues;
 - (b) adopt a national policy for women.
2. **Empowerment** of women's groups, to enable women to exercise control over their lives. This will include **delivery of services**, in the form of credit, to develop income-generating activities.
3. **Empowerment\mobilisation** of community groups, to enable them to organise and maintain activities and services favouring women and children.
4. **Local capacity-building** of Mayors and NGOs, so as to improve and extend the provision of basic services to the most deprived members of the communities.

C. Activities

Support for national policy-making for women

- (a) Support will be offered to the newly created Ministry for Women's Affairs and Women's Rights to define a policy on women's rights and development, and to create of a National Commission for Women, representative of the public and private sectors.
- (b) Support will also be offered to encourage the various government ministries to coordinate actions taken in favour of women.

Advocacy/Mobilisation

- (a) A sensitisation campaign on women's rights will be initiated, aimed at media directors, journalists, writers, artists, athletes, religious leaders, leaders of community organisations, ministries and the general public. Meetings will be held to obtain support and organise activities, training offered to journalists and animators on the development of educational entertainment programmes, articles and material on women's needs and rights and on gender issues developed and diffused (eg. posters, handouts, T-shirts, radio and TV spots). This mobilisation will be linked to the upcoming Women's Conference in Beijing.
- (b) The development of action plans will be promoted at the level of Ministries, leaders of political parties, Mayors, development organisations, churches, community leaders, etc. through sensitisation meetings, seminars, events to focus on women's rights and gender issues, diffusion of advocacy material, etc. Seminars and training will also be offered to strengthen both public and private sectors.

Community organisation

- (a) Technical, managerial and mobilisation training will be provided both through and by women's groups, peasant organisations, and trade unions, with a view to promoting access to decision-making and resource control for women and under-privileged groups. The central involvement of women within the community will improve incorporation of children's and women's needs in community planning and activities.
- (b) Communities will be assisted through small credit schemes, to develop, depending on the location, commercial or agricultural activities as a necessary partial contribution to improving household food security and nutritional status.

(c) The emergence of new women's groups will be promoted, along with support for existing groups, particularly for the network of women's organisations, so that it can effectively promote change in women's status. Technical support will also be provided for organisations offering services for women.

D. Budget

The total budget is US\$4,695,000, of which \$1,111,000 has been secured, leaving \$3,584,000 to be funded.

LOCAL

CAPACITY - BUILDING

LOCAL CAPACITY-BUILDING

A. *Situation analysis*

Structural weakness of local institutions and NGOs

Public institutions such as Mayors' office administrative divisions and Communal Section Administration Committees (CASECs) are structurally very weak. This has wide reaching implications for community development, as the elected leaders of municipalities and CASECs are the primary agents responsible for local development in the communes and communal sectors. They do not possess adequate resources to enable them to function at a basic level, much less to initiate and support projects in favour of children and women. This situation is compounded by the fact that public institution employees generally have received insufficient academic training.

This inevitably impacts negatively on the communes and on their sub-divisions, and has serious implications for the success and sustainability of programmes implemented by development organisations. No tradition of mobilisation for collective service management exists among local authorities, auguring poorly for the continuity of development inputs by International Agencies.

NGOs working at grass roots level are of crucial importance to local development, being essentially the executors of projects within the communities. The vast majority of local NGOs working in the areas of health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation are poorly structured, receive little support, and lack adequate training and resources. Most work in an isolated manner, maintaining minimal functional contact with local authorities with no collaboration on community needs.

Lack of/inadequate baseline statistics

Reliable statistics on the living conditions of disadvantaged children and women are scarce, preventing a thorough analysis of the extent of the problems needing to be addressed in the field of health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation.

A further difficulty lies in the fact that, where statistics exist, no differentiation occurs according to socio-economic level, sex or age. Urban, suburban and rural differences can seldom be extrapolated.

The inadequacy of available data makes it very difficult to plan programmes using statistical indicators to set attainable objectives. Measuring and evaluating achievements is thus very complex and does not allow a precise analysis to be made. Consequently, social programmes are implemented based on analysis of the unsatisfactory secondary data available.

B. Priorities

UNICEF/Port-au-Prince is acutely aware of the importance of reinforcing local government institutions to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of development efforts. Strengthening municipal bodies is a major component of the overall country programme strategy, in conjunction with the EERP aim of creating a more democratic society by decentralizing decision-making to local level. Greater autonomy for local institutions is an essential strategy in securing more effective service provision for children and women at community level.

The immediate needs are to strengthen the ability of local government institutions (Mayor's office & CASECS) to carry out their role as community development coordinators, and to reinforce NGOs as implementers of sectoral programme inputs, while also initiating a programme to plan and monitor the situation of Haitian children and women.

The area focus will be on the Northwest department and Metropolitan Port-au-Prince where the country programme will be concentrating on community-level activities, the aim being to enable municipal institutions to become intimately familiar with, to participate in, and ultimately to initiate development activities, with the final goal of assuming effective responsibility for local participatory community organisation. The establishment of a monitoring system for children and women will provide more accurate information, enabling Mayors and NGOs to respond more adequately to the needs of children and women in the communes.

A major focus will be placed on consultation with, and participation of, the local community in analysing their needs and in determining actions to be taken to resolve their problems. The crucial nature of real involvement of community members will be promoted, in the conviction that genuine, sustainable development hinges on the empowerment of local communities to plan and act in a united way to meet more adequately the needs of their community members, with the support of well-organised and trained NGOs, under the coordination of motivated, involved local public institutions.

The programme will focus on the central importance of women's participation in local decision-making and situation monitoring. Maximum emphasis will be placed on sensitising community decision-makers to afford primary consideration to children and women in the course of their planning.

Objectives

The programme objectives are:

1. to strengthen the capacity of 16 Mayor's offices, 4 local NGOs and 3 public institutions, in the two project concentration zones, in the planning, coordination and monitoring of participatory local development, and particularly in elaborating a Communal Plan of Action in favour of children;

2. to provide more comprehensive information on, and ensure close monitoring of, Haitian children and women at both community and national level.

Strategy

The strategy to be adopted is twofold, involving:

1. **Advocacy/social mobilisation** both at national level within the Ministries of the Interior and of Plan, and at local level with Mayors, CASECs and NGOs.
2. **Institutional capacity-building**, to include provision of technical, financial, material and logistical support. Emphasis will be placed on training personnel within Mayor's offices, CASECs and NGOs, to enable them to provide adequate support to communities.

C. Activities

Strengthening of Mayor's offices and NGOs

- (a) To counteract the current scenario where community management is being carried out in a haphazard fashion, with little coordination or sustainability, an initial activity will be to set up a local Forum, chaired by the Mayor and composed of NGOs and community organisations, to coordinate development activities in the communes.
- (b) Training will be provided for the Mayors' office staff in planning, managing and monitoring local development programmes. The provision of individual assistance will enable each institution to develop the capacity to initiate, implement and monitor a communal plan of action in favour of children.
- (c) NGOs will be strengthened according to individual necessity to enable them, along with the communities, to assess needs in their area of expertise and to implement effective programmes in health & nutrition, water & sanitation, and education, supported by UNICEF's sectoral programmes. Technical, material and logistical assistance will be provided to participating institutions.

(d) Adopting an approach of needs-assessment by the communities themselves will almost inevitably result in identification of needs and demand for services that lie outside the current activities of UNICEF's sectoral programmes. UNICEF plans to assist communities as much as possible to enable them to meet communally identified basic needs, both by direct provision, under the coordination of the local Forum, and by assisting NGOs in mobilising resources for their own projects.

Development of monitoring system

(a) Existing monitoring methodology will be strengthened and an improved system established. In conjunction with institutions and Mayors, a means will be devised to coordinate efforts to collect and analyse data, establishing a method of information diffusion among institutions working in the same field. Research and survey techniques such as rapid assessment, sentinel community surveillance, and cluster surveys will be selected, backed-up by training sessions on survey conduction methodology. In the process, UNICEF indicators for data collection at community and communal level will be revised and agreed upon by all concerned.

Mechanisms will also be devised to monitor and coordinate the system by means of quarterly reports and meetings.

D. Budget

The entire programme budget is US\$3,635,000, of which \$510,000 is secured, leaving \$3,125,000 to be financed.

CHILD RIGHTS
&
COMMUNICATION

CHILD RIGHTS & COMMUNICATION

A. *Situation Analysis*

Child neglect

The impact of years of political and economic instability, combined with the three years of international sanctions, has resulted, at local level, in the economic marginalisation of large numbers of families and subsequent social disintegration, depriving millions of Haitian children the right to develop normally in mind and body.

Children have traditionally not been considered a priority by Haitian society, even though they constitute 40% of the population. Consequently, neglect, illness and abuse are common, resulting in the following scenario:

- Under 5 mortality is estimated at 151\1,000, in contrast with the regional average of 50\1,000.
- Approximately 55% of Haitian children under the age of 5 suffer from some form of malnutrition.
- Poor vaccination coverage means that preventable and treatable childhood diseases such as measles and diarrhoea continue to plague children, with diarrhoeal diseases responsible for about 40% of child mortality.
- Thousands of children do not attend primary school. In many zones, no more than 12% of children continue to attend school for more than 4 years.
- Many children are forced to work at a young age. Approximately 200,000 young children work as domestic servants.

Underlying causes of this scenario include the country's impoverishment and dependence on outside assistance, unequal access to income, and lack of community participation in decision-making on issues which affect them.

Inadequate information & communication system

The majority of the Haitian population is unfortunately insufficiently well informed or enabled to take concrete action to remedy this situation. This is due in part to the inadequacy of Haiti's information and communication system. Mass media coverage, particularly radio and television, is sparse, and investment is poor. Animators and journalists lack training. The written medium is accessible only to the elite who can read, and poor national infrastructure prevents efficient distribution countrywide.

- (b) Seminars and training will be offered to strengthen both public (Ministries, public institutions) and private (NGOs, women's organisations, etc.) sectors.

Parental Education

- (a) The programme will employ a non-traditional education/communication channel to inform and mobilise 90,000 adults and adolescents to change their attitude and behaviour in relation to children. In order to carry out an education campaign for parents, Konesans Fanmi Se Lespwa Timoun¹ will train trainers and education agents to work with adults, while also reaching parents through institutions providing services for children at community level. A major emphasis will be placed on community participation, particularly empowerment of women's groups.

Didactic material for parents, primary school children and adolescents will be produced, along with material for advocacy and mobilisation.

- (b) Seminars and training will be offered to school directors, supervisors, and teachers, to enable them to educate 15,000 adolescents in basic knowledge of child survival and development.

Sex education will also be provided for 15,000 adolescents help them to prevent early pregnancy.

Children in especially difficult circumstances

- (a) A particular effort will be made to improve the situation of children living in especially difficult circumstances. In addition to advocacy activities directed at specific target groups who come into contact with these children, the programme will contribute to improving children's access to basic services, particularly in education and health, and in helping them to return to normal social and economic participation in society.

- (b) In conjunction with UNICEF's sectoral programmes, services offered by existing institutions (orphanages, reception centres, NGOs, Mayors) will be improved. Included will be: health and nutrition programmes, clean water and sanitation provision, education/professional training/training in income generating activities, and support for establishing recreation centres.

D. Budget

The total programme budget is US\$4,249,000 of which \$1,371,051 has already been financed, leaving \$2,878,749 to be funded.

¹

Parental Education on Child Survival and Development

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. cable	For Melanne Verveer, Sandy Berger from William Swing re: Program Suggestions (3 pages)	07/22/1996	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20034

FOLDER TITLE:

Haiti

2013-0534-S
ry1566

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



ASSISTANT SECRETARY
BUREAU OF POPULATION, REFUGEES, AND MIGRATION
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Feb 17

Dear Melanne,

Thank you so much for all you did to make Mrs. Clinton's appearances at ICPCDS a reality. She was an absolute "showstopper" and energized the NGOs & national delegations so effectively! (Every delegation reaffirmed their Cairo Commitments (even the Vatican ... almost.)

As an American I felt such a privilege to be with the First Lady en route and at the Conference. Our entire delegation was inspired, and I think we all moved the Cairo commitment forward. Obviously Mrs. Clinton's contributions were also a reflection of her fabulous staff who worked to make her speeches so effective. Congrats to you all from your admiring PRM colleagues.

Truly,
Julia

P.S. Thought you'd like the enclosed Forum news coverage.

Samuel R. Berger

5/3

→ Melanne Verwee -
Some ideas on Haiti
for First Lady from
Omb. Swing. Ready
to discuss at
your convenience

Judy

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. cable	For ARA/HWG from William Swing re: Official Informal (2 pages)	04/16/1996	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20034

FOLDER TITLE:

Haiti

2013-0534-S
ry1566

RESTRICTION CODES

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007. cable	For Melanne Verveer, Sandy Berger from William Swing re: Program Suggestions (3 pages)	08/22/1996	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
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Status Report

USAID/Haiti



July 4, 1996

Preamble

USAID/HAITI Status reports provide an overview of program performance, identify potential problems, and highlight significant achievements that occurred during the reporting period. This Status Report covers the period from the inauguration of President Préval on February 7, 1996, to May 23, 1996, in which:

- * President Préval paid his first state visit to the United States;

- * The Government of Haiti (GOH) initiated negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) on budget and structural adjustment programs needed to ensure the fiscal and monetary health of the nation;

- * Parliament received and began debate on critical legislation concerning the budget, decentralization, privatization and civil service reform.

Administration and Congressional interest in our program remains high. Since our last Status Report, we have had visits from senior officials of the Departments of State, Treasury and Agriculture. We have also had a six-person STAFFDEL as well as repeated visits from officials of the General Accounting Office.

There have been delays in program implementation due to a number of factors including the national budget debate in Washington which affected the availability of funds and the transition to a new administration in Haiti, with new cabinet ministers and key GOH personnel. An additional complicating factor was the enactment of the Dole amendment which prohibits the use of FY 1996 funds to assist the GOH until the President reports that the GOH is conducting thorough investigations of extrajudicial and political killings and is cooperating with the U.S. authorities in doing so.

As a consequence of these delays, program performance suffered during this period, opportunities were lost, and additional costs were incurred. Some contractors and grantees scaled back performance to maintain basic operations. In other cases, such as under the Incentives to Improve Basic Education (IIBE) project, the delay was so long that even basic operations could not be continued. As an example, a one million dollar procurement of textbooks was postponed and teacher training drastically reduced.

Other projects were similarly affected. Under the Productive Land Use Systems (PLUS) project, we

were not able to expand our geographic focus and tree planting was curtailed. Study tours for Parliamentarians planned under our Democracy Enhancement Project (DEP) were postponed, renovations to the Senate offices delayed, public opinion polls eliminated, training and technical assistance deferred for local elected officials and only limited procurement undertaken.

GOH efforts to define its economic reform program and secure parliamentary approval for key legislation is a major factor affecting all donor assistance programs in Haiti. At this time, those issues have not yet been finally resolved and the size, nature and timing of virtually all donor programs will be affected by the outcome of this national debate.

Democratic Institutions and Community Empowerment

Strengthening political institutions and allowing the Haitian people to determine their own destiny is what underscores this strategic objective. Assistance to Parliament, judicial reform, election support, demobilization of the Haitian Armed Forces (FADH), establishment of a new Haitian Police Force and local community development activities directly support the attainment of this objective.

Election Assistance: On the eve of President Aristide's return to Haiti, the nation was ruled by an illegitimate military dictator, only eight members of the Senate and none of the Chamber of Deputies had valid voter mandates, and none of the thousands of mayors and other local officials was elected. With \$9.8 million in USAID funding to the United Nations-managed Elections Trust Fund, and other USAID support amounting to over \$6.1 million through non-governmental organization (NGO) grants (particularly with the International Foundation for Electoral Systems) to strengthen election operations and monitoring, the Government of Haiti:

- * passed the electoral law in February 1995;
- * held Parliamentary and local elections on June 25, with runoff and partial elections in August and September; and
- * ran a successful Presidential election on December 17 in which there were 14 presidential candidates consisting of ten political party leaders and four independents.

Under a grant with the National Democratic Institute, USAID funded a series of televised candidates' debates, roundtables, and a highly effective media center for the Provisional Electoral Commission. The International Republican Institute reported on the elections, and the American Institute for Free Labor Development worked with labor organizations on voter education.

The numerous foreign election observers were coordinated by the Organization of American States' International Civil Mission. This group, consisting of a core staff of 65 people, mostly volunteers, managed between 100 and 400 observers for each of the elections.

We continue to support consolidation of the electoral process by providing technical assistance to the

Provisional Electoral Council for the planning and implementation of territorial assembly elections, critical to the decentralization process, as well as constituting the first step in the creation of a Permanent Electoral Council.

The Haitian National Police: USAID funded the Department of Justice's International Criminal Investigative Assistance Program (ICITAP) to train and establish an effectively managed Haitian National Police (HNP) force. The Police Academy opened on January 30, 1995, and has to date provided four months of basic training to nearly 5,000 recruits. ICITAP is also helping to build strong management, supervision and internal control systems for the fledgling HNP.

Administration of Justice Project Update *Reforming the Judicial System at the National Level and in Six Model Jurisdictions*

Under the direction of the Haitian Secretary of State for Judicial Reform of the Ministry of Justice and APENA (Directorate of Penal Institutions), USAID funded teams from Checchi & Co., United States Department of Justice (DOJ), and United Nations Development Program (UNDP) are collaborating on four key challenges to judicial reform in Haiti.

1. Case Management

Minimize illegal and unnecessary prison detention and ensure just and speedy criminal trials

Results:

- * Since January 1996, five criminal court sessions (assizes) held and 32 felony convictions and 9 acquittals made (1 assize now in process with 6 cases scheduled);
- * Model Courts and Prosecutors program in 6 locations assisting in the implementation of basic case management system, training staff and helping to arrange future assizes;
- * Register of prisoners for 100 % of all prisoners nationwide developed and running; and
- * Basic prison management, documentation, and processing systems established.

2. Strengthened Judiciary

Improve conduct and capability of key judicial and prosecutorial personnel and thereby enhance separation of powers between executive and judicial branch.

Results:

- * 271 Judicial Personnel trained since July 3, 1995 opening of Magistrates School;
- * Case tracking system developed and standardized set

of forms in clearance; and Administrative annex to MOJ built and ready for turnover.

3. Legal Outreach

Mobilize disadvantaged Haitian communities to expand legal outreach and address local resource issues

Results:

- * Community sensitization through a network of support grants underway in Gonaïves, St. Marc, Les Cayes, and Port-au-Prince;
- * 508 cases reviewed and 163 prisoners freed through legal assistance from 6 small grants (and 2 under review) to local NGO's; and
- * Legal education provided to 523 people and 44 judges/police through 2 small grants to NGO's in Gonaïves.

4. Improved Prison Conditions

Help prison systems to provide more secure and humane conditions for prisoners and detainees

Results:

- * Separate penitentiaries for women and juveniles established in Port au Prince; and
- * National prison rehabilitation needs and priorities now being established.

Demobilization/Reintegration of the Military: Demobilizing and reintegrating the 6,000 to 7,000 soldiers was critical to maintaining social stability in Haiti. USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) through the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is operating a reintegration program for former members of the Haitian military (FADH). The program consists of counseling, assessment, and subsequent participation in a six-month job training program. As of May 20, 1996, 3,054 former FADH had registered for vocational training at 21 training sites. Of this number, 2,623 have completed their training and graduated from the program, while a final number of 24 ex-FADH remain in training. (Note: 407 ex-FADH did not complete their training, based on personal decisions not to participate in the program.)

In addition, 2,428 ex-members of Interim Police Security Force (IPSF) have registered for vocational training. Of this number, 709 have completed their training and graduated from the program, while a final number of 1,521 ex-IPSF remain in training. (Note: 198 ex-IPSF did not complete their training, based on personal decision not to participate in the program.)

Of note, 2,784 former FADH and/or IPSF members have participated in special training seminars designed to help them develop their employment skills and job search techniques. These seminars are presented to the former FADH and IPSF members who have completed their six-month vocational training.

Through training for demobilized soldiers and their civilian replacements - the new Haitian police- USAID financed efforts continue to bolster security necessary to democratic and economic development in Haiti. Other activities build on this foundation seeking to improve the administration of justice, support Parliament and strengthen local governments. Civil society also receives support through civic education activities and small projects identified by public/private sector committees as critical to their communities.

Local Governance Transition Program: In November 1994, OTI also launched a nationwide community self-help program to provide quick response and local benefits, immediately following the restoration of democracy. OTI has six regional offices and three regional sub-offices providing fast, flexible, and decentralized support through a grant with IOM.

In only one year, OTI has launched over 1,900 projects, located in 106 out of 133 Communes, ranging from maintenance of local water and electric services to road repairs, flood prevention and sanitation. The projects involve thousands of Haitians in accounting, revenue raising, and direct citizen participation.

In activity development, common problems are discussed and priorities established involving the broadest possible participation. As part of the process, the communities assess their own resources —land, labor, cash, technology, building materials, etc.—and organize themselves to carry out projects that they themselves have chosen.

Over the next several months, it is expected that more than 2,500 projects will be completed, increasing the capacity of recently elected local government officials to plan, manage and implement local government development needs. A program evaluation is underway that will foster improvements based on lessons learned.

Administration of Justice: In November 1994, the Haitian judicial system was in an abysmal state—ineffective judicial institutions lacked popular respect, the national police force was viewed as an enemy of the people, and the penal system was incapable of meeting even the lowest international health or human rights norms. Although much has been accomplished, an operational police force has increased the urgency of improvements to the justice system, which focuses on three critical elements needed to establish the rule of law: the police (described above), the judiciary, and the penal system.

The judiciary initially benefitted from emergency training provided to approximately 400 judges and prosecutors. In February 1995, a Judicial Mentors program, carried out in collaboration with the US Army Civil Affairs Brigade, provided copies of laws to judges, and undertook an inventory of all courts, prisons and needed commodities. By July 3, 1995, USAID-financed teams had completely renovated the former Military Academy and in its place opened the National Magistrates' School (fulfilling a mandate of the 1987 Constitution) and began training—with US, Canadian, and French instructors and investments —justices of the peace, prosecutors, investigating justices and trial court judges. Since the school's opening, 200 judges, prosecutors, and court clerks

have taken two-week courses.

For the first time ever, an Office of Judicial Supervision was established within the Ministry of Justice to monitor the performance of judges and prosecutors throughout the country, and court facilities have been renovated at two sites by USAID/IOM to serve as prototypes for additional renovations to 18 other sites through community development initiatives.

A small grants fund has been established for Haitian NGOs that provide legal services and legal education. Additionally, we furnished a database with information on thousands of human rights violations under the military regime to the Haitian Truth and Justice Commission, mandated by the President to investigate human rights abuse that took place under the three-year *de facto* regime.

USAID/Haiti Reengineering Highlights

INTRODUCTION TO CONCEPTS:

- * 95 % of training target reached through:
 - 3, 4-day sessions - 65 attendees
 - 2, 4-hour sessions for support staff

STEPS TO SUPPORT REENGINEERING:

- * Offices re-organized according to support SO teams (Feb. 96)
- * Reengineering Road Map laid out (Nov. 95)
- * Reengineering Steering Committee (RSC) established (Nov. 95) and reorganized (Jan. 96) to be more participatory
- * Support Teams working together
- * Strategic planning group formed
- * "Futuring" group formed
- * SO teams set up; core teams and results package teams established; teams' mandates, vision and tasks identified and defined; basic elements of management contracts to guide SO teams identified.

CHANGES IN CULTURE:

- * Team Building exercises (April-May 96)
- * FSN empowerment (e.g., 5 of 8 RSC members, 1 of 3 SO team leaders)
- * Expanded participation in meetings - more FSNs to attend weekly staff meetings.

BUSINESS PRACTICES:

- * Less administrative review of vouchers
- * Project officer checklist eliminated on vouchers
- * Relaxed clearance of long distance calls
- * Streamlined clearance on PILs, PIOs and Grants
- * Speedy voucher processing
- * Travel approval in one day

EQUIPMENT:

- * 60% of PCs upgraded to Windows and NMS standards
- * Satellite link and new NMS server installed
- * 70% of professional and support staff trained in Windows

NEXT STEPS:

- * Introduction of reengineering concepts to partners and customers
- * Mission-wide NMS training (June 96) and ADS training
- * Re-validation of Strategic Objectives (June 96)
- * Customer Service Planning (Aug. 96)
- * Development of New FSN/PSC personnel evaluation procedures
- * Developing ways to celebrate success with risk-taking and innovative thinking
- * Reengineering launch (Oct. 96)

Important renovations have taken place at the National Penitentiary, the Cap-Haïtien prison, and others throughout the country. A special prison was established for women and juveniles in Port-au-Prince to separate them from male prisoners held at the National Penitentiary. Our program provided \$350,000 in basic materials and equipment to the first civilian Penal Administration. There is now an up-to-date register of prisoners in prisons nationwide and a Haitian legal intern program provides legal services to indigent defendants to assure timely detention hearings. Since September, approximately 1,000 detainees have received counseling and over 100 have been freed after the initial judicial screening. In December 1995, we signed a \$1.2 million grant with the UNDP to participate in a multi-donor effort to address comprehensively the issues of prison rehabilitation and management.

Democracy Enhancement: The Democracy Enhancement Project (DEP) supports the strengthening of two key public institutions of democratic governance, (i.e., the Parliament and local government) and civil society. DEP activities have complemented and will build on the successful elements of the local governance transition program.

Activities completed to date for Parliament include: renovations to the archives room, basic office supplies and furniture, 20 computers and peripherals, computer training for 40 administrative staff, and a legislative database comprising the Haitian Constitution and four legal codes. A conference on rules and procedures and the budget process held February 3 was attended by 80 out of 110 Parliamentarians. Technical assistance has also been furnished to parliamentary committees in the areas of budget analysis, decentralization, and the drafting of a parliamentary career law. A directory of parliamentarians will be published in June; and technical assistance and basic commodity needs continue to be identified. Technical assistance is needed to modernize administrative systems; continue to support budget analysis, improve legislative drafting, provide expertise in finance, education, environment, among others, address committee systems and oversight functions, train professional staff and new Parliamentarians; and create a legislative information/reference library service and a constituent outreach program.

A pilot local government training program is nearing completion in 26 municipalities and 107 adjoining rural districts, complementing our transition efforts. The training provided to democratically elected local officials and constituent representatives focused on basic concepts of local autonomy, the roles and responsibilities of elected officials and decentralization and community participation in municipal affairs. A second phase of the local government component - began with support for a mayors' conference in October 1995. A needs assessment report, currently being finalized, established a database and addressed selection criteria to target local government entities for training, technical assistance and small grants over the four-year period of the activity.

The DEP civil society component provides support for national and local efforts to promote mutual respect among different groups and increased understanding of democratic institutions. Funding will support civic education campaigns and fora, support for labor development, and a small grants program will promote other activities at the national and local levels to increase citizen participation in the democratic process.

Economic Growth

Democratic gains cannot be sustained without strong economic growth which leads to greater employment opportunities. Our program to encourage economic growth is centered on making credit available and working to change the business/investment climate.

Balance of Payments Support: A total of \$90 million was used to increase foreign exchange availability and generate local currency for desperately needed budget support to essential government services. The Treasury Department facilitated the clearing, by bilateral donors to Haiti, of nearly \$83 million of arrears in December of 1994, with our program contributing nearly \$25 million directly. This effort has led to the release of some \$230 million (to date) in frozen International Financial Institutions (IFI) funds supporting activities in agriculture, education, environment, energy, and private sector development.

Short-Term Jobs: A total of \$38 million was provided to fund the USAID JOBS and the GOH Public Works programs over a two-year period. At the end

of the program in December 1995, 517,000 person-months of employment had been reached with an average of 50,000 people employed per day (60,000 including the GOH program) during the period May through August 1995, of whom 20 percent were women.

To date the program has resulted in the repair of 2,000 km. of rural farm-to-market roads and just over 4,000 km of irrigation canals. Canal repair has led to the irrigation and rehabilitation of approximately 120,000 acres of farmland and an increase in Haiti's food security. Sanitation services were provided through solid waste collection and drainage canal repairs.

Our job creation program served as a model for a new \$55.2 million program authorized by the World Bank with the GOH. Other projects that have replaced the USAID Jobs program include the International Development Bank (IDB) and World Bank-sponsored \$23.9 million Social and Economic Investment Fund (FAES) and an IDB funded \$28.5 million Rehabilitation of Public Works (PURE) program. FAES provides resources to communities that submit locally-prioritized project proposals that create short-term employment and rebuild infrastructure. PURE will generate longer-term employment for the duration of the infrastructure and sanitation construction activities.

Despite the balance of payment support and infusion of capital through the creation of short-term jobs, economic recovery has been slower than hoped, with both Haitian and foreign investors taking a wait-and-see attitude. This reluctance is attributable to the serious decapitalization that took place during the embargo, and concern about the GOH's ability to maintain political stability.

The USAID/Haiti economic growth initiatives have been channeled through several mechanisms: conditionalities on bilateral agreements with the GOH, the Program for the Recovery of the Economy

in Transition (PRET) and the Policy and Administrative Reform (PAR) project. These efforts promote a sound legal and regulatory environment for private enterprise to recover and prosper in, through support for policy reform, privatization, the Business Development Council, and provision of private sector loans.

USAID has also provided limited technical assistance to the GOH for financial management and accountability, economic policy, and civil service reform through PAR. To date this assistance has included a financial and management review of the Central Bank and a modest computer system for the Office of the President. Additional funding is earmarked for technical assistance to shore up the Central Bank's senior technical and management capabilities and for the development of plans for the reform of the Haitian civil service. Further assistance to the GOH has been held in abeyance as a result of the Dole Amendment.

Policy Reform—Presidential and Tripartite Commission Support: USAID is supplying technical assistance to the Presidential Commission on Economic Growth and Modernization, a public-private sector institution, whose mandate is to prepare analyses as a basis for legislative proposals to Parliament to strengthen budget and monetary policy, modernize the investment code and regulations, mobilize capital and savings, improve banking practices and upgrade the regulatory framework affecting businesses and commerce.

Several formal analyses have been completed in the past year, including an assessment of the legal, policy and regulatory environment for business, revision of the investment and commercial codes and insurance/pension regulations, studies examining strengthening the investment climate, regional trade integration and Haiti-Dominican Republic bilateral trade complementarities.

Visit of Under-Secretary of State for Global Affairs

During a two-day visit to Haiti in mid-May, Undersecretary of State for Global Affairs Timothy Wirth had a first-hand look at Haiti's environmental problems in a field trip to Léogâne in the Southwest. He noted "striking and depressing" deterioration since his earlier visit 20 years ago. He championed agriculture, rural credit, land tenure, the environment and population as top priorities for immediate and sustained GOH and donor action, along with privatization and economic reform, in his May 20 meeting with President Préval.

The Commission has also taken an active role as an interlocutor between the GOH, the private sector and the international community. The Commission has presented its position on private sector issues and economic policies at various national and international fora, an Economic Symposium, the Business Development Council meeting in Washington, and the Symposium on the Future of Commercial Relations between Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

The Tripartite Commission on Consultation and Arbitration, composed of representatives from labor, business and the government, was reinstated in January 1995 to provide a framework for business and labor debate and conflict resolution. With the help of a USAID-provided labor relations expert, the Commission has designed and established its basic structure and operating procedures, and has begun to look into issues such as work place conditions, training, social security, health and safety in the work place, and the minimum wage. Future technical assistance will likely include operational and actuarial audits of the state-run pension and workers' compensation programs.

Privatization: USAID financed technical, financial, public relations and legal services needed for privatization of nine parastatals (electricity, telephone, sea- and airports, two financial institutions, and cement, flour and vegetable oil factories). The GOH selected the flour mill and the cement plant to begin the bid stage but then declined to open bids or to go further with the privatization process. President Préval, however, has reactivated the privatization initiative and draft omnibus legislation was presented to the Parliament in mid-May. Funding is available for a broad-based public awareness and education campaign to inform members of Parliament, GOH cabinet officials, union leaders and the public about the privatization process and the economic and social benefits that will result from it.

Business Development Council Support: The recently created US-Haiti Business Development Council (BDC) provides a forum to foster greater interaction between US and Haitian government officials and private sector representatives to promote increased trade and investment flows. Before the BDC's first plenary session in Washington, USAID-supplied

technical assistance helped the Council define its purpose, organization and the roles of subcommittees on infrastructure, commercial facilitation, and outreach and promotion.

Private Sector Loans: PRET is increasing access to financial services for small borrowers and helping businesses gain access to the markets and non-financial resources needed to expand production that will create employment in the near-term. PRET supports loans to agribusinesses and micro- and small-enterprises. So far, the Agricultural Guarantee Fund (AGF) has approved coverage of six loans totaling the equivalent of US \$1,135,000. Three of the six loans are helping mango exporters resume operations which had been an important source of employment and income before 1993. Other loans are to a sisal processor producing finished products for Haitian and US consumption, a fertilizer importer providing credit to farmers unable to otherwise purchase fertilizer, and a tomato processor. The tomato processor plans to support 900 processing jobs and an additional 5000 small tomato farmers in the Artibonite Valley. Members of the Haitian banking community have acknowledged that activity under the AGF has been a catalyst for increasing commercial bank agribusiness loans.

PRET has also begun its program of outreach to microenterprises and non-bank intermediaries in Haiti. Potential markets for Haitian handicrafts are already identified, and trial shipments of Haitian products to new markets will begin later this year. PRET is also beginning the implementation of its program of assistance to non-bank intermediaries, assisting these institutions in increasing the flow of credit to microenterprises.

Environment and Natural Resources

Haiti is facing unprecedented environmental degradation through soil fertility depletion, coastal and terrestrial ecosystem degradation, water pollution, and biodiversity loss, all exacerbated by extreme poverty, high population growth rates, and inappropriate policies. If unchecked, this will result in the total inability of Haiti to be food secure and to achieve sustainable economic development.

Sustainable Hillside Agriculture: Our present agricultural portfolio reaches about 750,000 rural people with sustainable environmentally-sound technologies, improved seeds, and better organizational skills. We will begin implementing activities in the environment and natural resources sector through an integrated sustainable agriculture and environmental management program, called Agriculturally Sustainable Systems and Environmental Transformation 2000 (ASSET), that will incorporate many of the successful activities currently being implemented and described below. The new environmental program will: establish and support a national framework for environmentally sound development; increase the use of sustainable hillside agricultural practices and farmer incomes; create greater community participation in tree planting and protection of productive infrastructure; and improve environmental quality in urban areas. ASSET will include an emphasis on trees, agroforestry, community participation and institutional development, while building on lessons learned the sector.

Sustainable hillside agriculture is supported through four activities: Productive Land Use Systems (PLUS), Targeted Watershed Management (TWM), Coffee Revitalization (COFFEE), and the SEEDS projects. PLUS maximizes agricultural production on hillsides by reducing the degradation of Haiti's natural resources and maximizing the use of rain water. PLUS also provides support to small farmers to increase their incomes through expansion of fruit tree cultivation, improved farming systems practices including soil and water conservation techniques, intensive vegetable gardening, and marketing systems. A total of 80,000 farm families representing over 440,000 rural beneficiaries have been reached with PLUS services.

TWM supports a Haitian NGO (UNICORS) that is working with local populations and the GOH to arrest the environmental degradation in and around Park Macaya—the last remaining major rain forest in the country and the watershed for seven rivers that irrigate one of Haiti's most productive agricultural regions. TWM promotes conservation, ecologically sound agricultural practices, alternate income generation, and strengthening of local cooperatives. Technical assistance is provided under the Biodiversity Support Program. One and one-half million trees have

been planted in and around Park Macaya. Over 1,000 farmers have achieved higher yielding and higher value crop varieties through sustainable farming practices. About 28,000 short-term jobs were created to provide alternate employment and alleviate economic pressures causing encroachment and degradation of the Park.

The COFFEE project (see box) promotes higher-yielding coffee varieties, sustainable farming practices, and alternate marketing strategies. To date 20,000 poor hillside coffee farmers have been reached and nearly 3.2 million improved seedlings planted.

The SEEDS project is the sole source of locally-produced and adapted improved seeds (corn, sorghum, and bean) in Haiti and is expected to continue after USAID support ends. Improved seed material is increasing yields by as much as 100 percent and, to date, has been provided to approximately 40,000 farmers in the Southeast.

National Framework: To establish a national framework for environmentally sound development, USAID is providing \$750,000 to help the GOH to develop, in collaboration with NGOs and other international partners a national environmental action plan (NEAP) and is providing institutional support to the Ministries of Agriculture and the Environment. The cost estimate for the NEAP development is \$1.75 million. USAID's contribution has leveraged grant funds of up to \$450,000 from the World Bank.

Community Tree-Planting: Under ASSET, an additional 30 million trees will be planted over five years through communities and hillside farmers. One component of this program will create a Community Forestry Corps which proposes to work with Peace Corps Volunteers to empower local community leaders and groups to address inappropriate land use practices and rural poverty with an emphasis on tree planting and resource conservation.

Urban Environment: USAID supports the Pollution Reduction Organization Project for the Rehabilitation of the Environment (the acronym PROPRES means "clean" in French) that promotes urban pollution mitigation activities in Cite Soleil, a slum near Port-au-Prince. This pilot project is premised on using the sale of water to sustainably fund waste management

activities. The water/waste management plan is currently being developed.

Public Health, Food Security, and Education

USAID's social service sector assistance promotes a wide variety of critical preventive, curative and reproductive health care services to approximately two million Haitians through health, food security, and education programs.

Rehabilitation of Health Infrastructure: In order to reactivate essential medical services to disadvantaged populations, two maternity hospitals and five health centers in secondary cities were rehabilitated using AID program, Title III and ASHA funding. Seven biomedical technicians were also trained in the repair of essential medical equipment and will take on this important function upon the departure of the UN medical technical teams.

Public Health: Over the long term, the health program is designed to help the GOH to further decentralize and expand health service coverage and plan more systematically for the delivery of vital primary and reproductive health care services. The Mission's new Health Systems 2004 project signed in July 1995 is now working in 20 areas of the country through nongovernmental health providers. This project now reaches 950,000 beneficiaries with both primary care and reproductive health services. The Expanded Urban Health project now serves 300,000 beneficiaries in three urban towns in the NorthEast and offers a comprehensive package of services.

In terms of health impact, significant gains have been made in nutritional status and increasing contraceptive prevalence. Of particular note is an improvement in nutritional status in the traditionally vulnerable North West where intensive USAID financed emergency feeding has taken place since 1993. A record low number of low birth weight babies was also recorded nationwide indicating a general improvement in maternal nutritional status.

Continued improvements in health and demographic status were noted over the past year, thus confirming a gradual but nonetheless positive trend towards better health for the most vulnerable groups.

Results from a national demographic and health survey indicated that infant mortality and the total fertility rate have fallen by 25 percent since 1987, despite the embargo and political crisis. The same study showed the contraceptive prevalence rate has tripled. Among men, one in three has used a condom. This is largely the result of USAID's assistance, through its Private Sector Family Planning and AIDS Control and Prevention projects, to 33 private voluntary organizations working in over 45 sites throughout the country and a network of community-based and retail outlets distributing condoms and other contraceptives.

Levels of infant mortality, contraceptive prevalence, maternal mortality, low birth weight and the nutritional status of children under five in areas served by USAID supported service providers were relatively better than the national average. For example:

- * Contraceptive prevalence in the project assisted areas, ranged from 35 percent in Pignon to 23 percent for other private sector grantees as compared with a national average of 18 percent. Likewise, infant mortality in Pignon was 54 and in the Centers for Health and Development (CDS) urban slum communities, it was 69 per 1000 live births as opposed to a national average of 74;

- * The incidence of malnutrition of children under the age five fell from 28.4 percent in 1994 to 20.8 percent in 1995. Our programs in the urban slum communities where one expects some of the worst malnutrition rates, experienced malnutrition rates of 15 percent for the under five population. The rate of low birth weight babies in the North and in Port-au-Prince reached a record four-year low of 5.4 percent and 9.7 percent respectively, down from 15.7 and 13 percent in 1994; and

- * Improvements in expanding access to vital AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases prevention services were also registered. There was a 40 percent increase in condom sales of the USAID supported commercial condom — PANTE, an increase in the appropriate treatment of sexually transmitted diseases from 10 percent in 1991 to 69 percent in 1995; and more than a million Haitians educated between 1991 and 1995 about HIV/AIDS prevention.

Food Security: The food security program is intended to maintain the population's nutritional status and

bring about some improvement among the most food insecure groups (using PL480 Title II and transitional Title III resources). In FY 96, the USAID will ship 50,520 MT of food aid commodities (worth \$23 million) to support NGO activities in Haiti and assist just under one million beneficiaries.

Intensified Feeding Program: To improve food security, the USAID/Haiti Mission has received resources both from PL480 Title II and III. The intensified Title II feeding program, at its peak, provided a meal a day to about 1.2 million beneficiaries, including school children. Approximately 34,200 MT (\$18 million) and 78,296 MT (\$42 million) of Title II commodities were distributed, using fiscal year (FY) 94 and 95 funds, respectively.

The Title III program helped to meet the country's net food requirements, reduced the country's foreign exchange import requirements, and generated local currency from sales to fund a range of development activities in the country. This program financed the importation of a total of \$10 million (almost 25,000 MT) in FY 95. U.S.-sourced wheat flour that is sold to private bakeries, retailers and wholesalers in Haiti.

The USAID Mission in collaboration with its NGO partners has initiated the Enhancing Food Security II (EFS II) program to support a reorientation from large scale feeding activities to food aid programs that better support development objectives. By the year 2000 only 334,000 beneficiaries will be targeted down from 1.2 million in 1994. The first step toward this reduced number will be a substantial decrease in resources going through general relief channels by the end of FY 96. Food aid resources will increasingly be channeled through schools and health clinics, and will be used as an incentive to communities and institutions to participate in the strengthening and reform of the health and education sectors. Building on the successful JOBS program, the Mission and its NGO partners will increase the use of food for work and food monetization to support productive infrastructure and agricultural development efforts.

The EFS II program is also funding the establishment of a Food Security Policy and Information System. The system is being supported by most donors in the food security field to generate information to support program planning and measurement. The

system will eventually be established within the GOH to support national planning of food security programs and informed policy debate.

In the summer of 1995, a \$10 million PL 480 Title III Agreement was signed with the Government of Haiti which provided about 25,000 metric tons of wheat flour to Haiti, a major staple in the Haitian diet. The supply served the triple purpose of providing much needed balance of payment support to the Haitian economy, of enhancing availability and access to food through its stabilizing influence on local selling prices. The wheat flour was sold during the January 1995-March 1996 period at prices that reflect normal conditions for flour imports to Haiti.

The sales proceeds amounted to almost the local currency equivalent of \$10 million, was deposited in a separate bank account and will shortly be jointly programmed by USAID and the Government of Haiti to fund development activities. Priority will go to projects that address constraints to agricultural production and productivity and environmental degradation, such as irrigation and drainage, natural resource conservation and management, the rehabilitation of farm-to-market roads. Consideration will also be given to the rehabilitation of health and primary education infrastructure.

The program is implemented by the GOH PL 480 Title III Management Office, an entity of the Ministry of Planning & External Cooperation that has recently been restructured under technical assistance provided by USAID. Activities are implemented either by a network of U.S. and indigenous PVO/NGOs or by local private sector firms selected through a competitive and public bid process. USAID exercises constant programmatic and financial management oversight on the implementation of the Haiti PL 480 program and arranges for annual audits.

Education: Our program is committed to improving and increasing availability of basic education to sustain long range development in Haiti. USAID's primary education program, Incentives to Improve Basic Education (IIBE) Project, works with both the public and private school systems to increase children's access to a higher quality and better managed elementary education. The program focuses on policy dialogue and educational policy reform, institutional development, teacher diagnostics and training, and

research and development. IIBE is also pioneering an innovative, multi-media "distance education" curriculum which shows considerable promise and is now being tested nationwide.

Primary education in Haiti is more than 80 percent private, made up of Catholic, Protestant and independent schools. This effort supports private schools through a Cooperative Agreement with the Haitian Foundation for Private Education (FONHEP), a local NGO established by the Catholic and Protestant school sectors. FONHEP is developing a more efficient method of school service delivery. A primary goal is the incorporation of the independent schools, which have become the fastest growing sub-sector. To date, more than 6,700 (79 percent) of the private primary schools are organized under the FONHEP umbrella.

Thus far, FONHEP has provided 6,274 primary school teachers and 259 directors in-service training in improved instruction and management, in addition to the provision of instructional materials to 60,000 primary school children. Pre-primary education programs initiated in 72 schools, and improved curricula jointly developed and initiated in 259 private primary schools have become standard. Also, 409 instruments for testing knowledge and skill gains have been developed and tested.