HAITI MEDIA ASSISTANCE AND CIVIC EDUCATION PROGRAM (RAMAK)
FINAL REPORT

I.   Introduction

Creative Associates International Inc. (Creative) launched the Haiti Media Assistance and Civic Education Program in October 2001. Known by its Creole acronym, RAMAK, which means "Rassemblan Medya pou Aksyon Kominite" or Media Gathering for Community Action, the goals of the project were to increase awareness of citizens' rights and responsibilities and strengthen journalists' reporting abilities. The project pursued these objectives in collaboration with 40 community radio stations and 22 local and regional associations of journalists around Haiti.

The program was launched at a time when attacks against the press were on the rise -- a year after the murder of Haitian journalist Jean Dominique in Port-au-Prince and one month after the murder of radio talk show host Brignol Lindor in Petit Goave. The former is believed to have been killed after criticizing former president Jean Bertrand Aristide and the latter was killed by a pro-Aristide mob for hosting opposition leaders on his afternoon talk show. The challenges of that era gave way to new challenges, namely an armed insurrection in February 2004 that led to the resignation of President Aristide and a near complete breakdown of law and order in Port-au-Prince in the summer of 2005. Rampant poverty, high illiteracy, poor health care, crumbling infrastructure, and a moribund economy remained as problems throughout the life of the project.

In spite of these challenges, RAMAK has provided a space for open discussion on a variety of issues related to democratic development, using a variety of different tools – training, equipment, and a soap opera series on civic education themes. As a result of the radio soap opera series produced and broadcast by RAMAK, *Kadejak nan Ans Mari* and *Bel Pawol Kandida*, Haitians have become more aware of their rights and responsibilities. As a result of the training they have received on these and other topics, journalists from community radio stations and from associations primarily based outside of Port-au-Prince are better equipped to investigate and report on disputes, prevent riots by dispelling rumors, and challenge corrupt practices.

Delegation from Capitol Hill visiting community radio station Radio Flanbo in Cayes Jacmel.

The work of RAMAK has given Haitians greater access to community radios and their educational mission. Eighty percent of the country is now within range of a community radio station. Listenership surveys indicate that community radios represent more than a quarter of the stations cited by survey respondents as a source of local news. Airtime is up 70 percent, thanks in part to the energy efficient solar panels provided by RAMAK. Six new community radio stations have been created in areas previously unreachable by radio, and nine stations that had closed because of equipment failures or organizational conflicts re-opened with project assistance.

Central to the work of RAMAK is the identification of the project as an unbiased source of information, providing quality training, helping remote communities get connected to the outside world, and lending a helping hand to isolated communities as they learn how to make more intelligent choices. This 'branding' of the project is a valuable tool in the context of Haiti, where trust is often difficult to establish and even harder to maintain.

II. Objective 1: Increase Citizen Awareness

A. Approach

The first program objective of the RAMAK project was *to increase citizen awareness of rights and responsibilities to the extent that they apply this knowledge in everyday experiences*. RAMAK worked primarily through community radio to achieve this objective, a new approach for USAID, which has been funding civic education programs for more than a decade. Surveys commissioned by RAMAK indicate that 79 percent of Haitians own a radio, but 94 percent listen to the radio even if they do not have one at home. With such high listenership, radio is a natural medium for civic education, given Haiti's strong oral tradition and low literacy levels.

Community radio, on the other hand, is a different approach for USAID. IN 1991, when former President Jean Bertrand Aristide first took office, UNESCO began supporting community radio in 1991, setting up six community radio stations. All but one of those stations eventually closed, though other community radio stations formed. By the time of the baseline assessment in late 2001, USAID believed there to be more than 70 community radio stations in existence. Operating with few resources, hand-built transmitters, and antennae attached to a neighboring tree, they would close for long periods of time when faced with resource, organizational, or technical difficulties. See Annex A for a complete list of partner radio stations.

RAMAK developed its partnership with community radio stations with three interrelated elements. These consisted of 1) a soap opera series that relied heavily on Haiti's oral storytelling tradition and could be broadcast by these community radio stations; 2) training to help improve skills and build a sustainable community radio sector; and 3) equipment to expand the participating radio station' reach so that more Haitians would have greater access to the civic education programming.

B. Activities

1. Soap Opera Series

In Years 1 and 2, RAMAK, along with a team of consultants, designed and produced a 12-part civic education series aimed at deepening the knowledge of Haitian citizens about their rights and responsibilities under the 1987 Constitution, and to relate these rights and responsibilities to everyday conduct. The series, *Kadejak nan Ans Mari*, tells the story of a young woman who is raped and her search for justice. In telling her story, the series addressed a range of topics,

including civil society, decentralization, the role of political parties, justice and judicial reform, the role of the police, elections, accountable leadership, transparent government practices, citizen rights and responsibilities, and corruption and solidarity.

USAID Administrator Andrew Natsios formally launched the series on July 14, 2003, in Milot, Haiti. It continued to air on 36 partner radio stations and 17 private radio stations through December 2003, ensuring national coverage. The community radio stations continue to air the series, placing it in their regular program rotation.

Based on the success of *Kadejak nan Ans Mari*, RAMAK began production in Year 4 of a follow-on series to educate Haitians about their rights and responsibilities in an election. The 12-part series is entitled *Bèl Pawòl Kandida*, which translates roughly as "Pretty Words," and addresses themes related to the promises

made by politicians in an electoral campaign, and the responsibility of constituents to hold elected officials accountable.

Much of the success of these two series is related to Creative's approach of using the format of radio soap opera plays as a tool for civic education. Through the use of the award-winning Haitian playwright Gary Victor, RAMAK produced stories that seem to capture everyday lives of real people, creating an authentic tone that appealed to listeners. Building on genuinely Haitian forms of expression, the characters in Creative's soap opera series, particularly the narrator Bwa Pi Ro and Mesia, a main character in *Kadejak nan Ans Mari*, have become popular cultural figures. In addition, these programs have inspired organic radio programs to be created by several community radio stations, such as the radio show of original works, *Kafou Poezi,* sponsored by *Radio Kayimit*.

Results - Kadejak

The series *Kadejak nan Ans Mari* has had an impact in Haiti in many ways. Quantitative surveys conducted before and after the series aired confirm that Haitians' awareness of their rights had increased. Of the topics addressed in the series, those pertaining to the justice system came across most strongly and RAMAK found examples of citizens defending their rights before the justice system because of what they learned from *Kadejak*. RAMAK has also found that the community radio stations had reported on events related to the local justice system in ways that mitigated violence and tackled corruption in these institutions. While not directly related to the project objectives, RAMAK found that rape is being taken more seriously as a crime. Finally, the series inspired partner radio stations to develop their own programming.

RAMAK conducted a nationwide public opinion survey in Year 2 to establish a baseline of Haitians' knowledge of their rights and responsibilities. It developed a series of questions that would test knowledge of each of the themes addressed in the series, and repeated the survey again in Year 3 to determine changes. In 14 of the 17 questions asked in both surveys, RAMAK found an increase in the number of people who answered the questions correctly. The most dramatic increases came in Haitians' ability to name a right, more specifically with life and health and freedom of expression. In both surveys, both urban and rural Haitians gave high ranking to respect for the constitution and for upholding laws.

Of the civic education topics covered, judicial and police corruption were topics that many listeners felt resonated in their communities. RAMAK's ongoing monitoring found examples of Haitians who had taken what they had learned and used it in their everyday actions. In one case in Milot, a woman was arrested and held without charges for 48 hours. As a result of information received via *Kadejak*, the accused and her supporters were aware of the 48-hour rule and pressured for her release without having to pay a bribe.

In Anse d'Hainault, Desdunes and Verettes, airing *Kadejak* and a related commentary on the episode dealing with police corruption elicited threats from the police – a clear indication the theme touched upon specific local problems. When this practice was discussed on the air during the *Kadejak* series, the police in Desdunes accused the station of bad mouthing the authorities and said the radio should stop broadcasting *Kadejak*. After several discussions, station personnel advocated with their legislative representative (député) who spoke with the police commissioner, asking the police to allow the radio station to do its work including *Kadejak* and thematic commentaries. The station resumed broadcast of *Kadejak* and subsequently, the corrupt police practices ceased.

As a result of topics addressed in *Kadejak*, community radio stations also played a key role in conflict resolution within their communities. For example, *Radio Kanpech* in Verrettes routinely invites local authorities to the station for comments or interviews, should there be problems in the community. When a man was shot in the streets of Desarmes, *Radio Kanpech* reporters investigated the killing, interviewed witnesses, and identified the existence of an arrest warrant for

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the man who was shot. Because they interviewed a broad range of sources, they concluded that the man was shot by the police while resisting arrest and invited a police representative to speak about the facts of the case. Station personnel felt that the reporting in this case helped to avoid conflict and recriminations in response to false accusations. Field surveys conducted in 14 communities found at least seven other examples of how fact-based reporting mitigated conflict by stopping false rumors through thorough investigations.

Other direct results have emerged as a consequence of the *Kadejak* radio series. While rape was chosen as a central event around which to weave civic education topics, increased awareness of the legal and judicial ramifications of rape appear to be an additional benefit of airing the series. In the town of Pilate, some time before the *Kadejak* series was aired, a communal section council (CASEC) leader raped a young girl. The CASEC leader was charged with the crime, but the local judge engaged in a cover-up. *Radyo Eko* reported the incident and denounced the injustice. As a consequence, the offending judge was eventually fired and the CASEC leader imprisoned. In Abricots, a woman affiliated with the radio station *Vwa Peyizan Abriko* has monitored incidents of rape reported to the Abricots judicial system since August 2002. During the latter months of 2002, she recorded over 90 charges of rape per month – in sharp contrast to the 34 cases recorded in August 2004. She attributes this drop in large part to repeated broadcast of *Kadejak nan Ans Mari* beginning in September 2003. Reports from Anse d'Hainault and Dame-Marie also indicate that charges of rape in the judicial system appear to have diminished as a result of the series.

In Mont Organisé, radio personnel noted that local groups of women have shown a special interest in *Kadejak* because of their vulnerability to rape and other violations, and have made special requests for the series to be aired. According to the local judge, *Kadejak* has made local citizens and judges more aware of judicial procedures, including the fact that the local Tribunal de Paix is not legally competent to try rape cases. They believe this knowledge raises the stakes for those charged with rape, and serves to decrease its incidence. In addition, women in many communities may be more likely to report rape, modeling the *Kadejak* character, Mesia. These examples suggest that a well-written soap opera series with targeted messages can change behavior.

Original Programming

The success of *Kadejak nan Ans Mari* has resulted in the production of original radio programming by the community radio partners, based on the approach of the soap opera series. For example, *Radio Kayimit* sponsors a radio show of original works called *Kafou Poezi* (Poetry Crossroads) produced by a local group, Samba Kreyol. The group has produced its own twelve episodes radio drama called *Yon lavi nan ti gode.* The series is an elaboration of a play called *Kidnapin* first presented at a small theater in Milot by two youth clubs. The original sketch was inspired by the real life story of Lowensi Cavalier, a RAMAK program assistant who was kidnapped in April 2005 and later died. The story line is a social commentary on the proliferation of guns and kidnapping, and ends with a plea for disarmament. The group purchased advertising on *Radio Kayimit* to sell tickets to the live theater production, while also helping to raise money for the radio station.

> **Community Radios Engage in Local Problem Solving**
> Creative commissioned three field surveys over the life of the project, visiting 18 community radio stations located in 16 communities and 4 departments.
> - 4 radio stations had successfully challenged corrupt practices in their communities.
> - 6 cited examples of how fact-based reporting had mitigated conflict by stopping false rumors, airing all sides to a conflict, and providing a thorough analysis of the situation.
> - 5 cited examples of citizens approaching them for help in resolving disputes, accessing government, or obtaining justice
> - 6 used the airwaves to raise funds for community needs or sponsor community clean-up projects.

Results - Bèl Pawòl Kandida

The story of *Bèl Pawòl Kandida* takes place in the northwest of Haiti, in the community of Ans Mari, the same imaginary community where *Kadejak nan Ans Mari* took place. In spite of tumultuous events during an election period, Mésidor and the other characters in the soap opera learn from one another that only through democracy and a break from reactionary ways are they able to move the country onto a new path.

The title of the series, *Bèl Pawòl Kandida*, was readily interpreted by listeners to mean empty political rhetoric, false promises, and manipulation. In fact, radio personnel in Pilate and Milot report local allusions to the radio play in the everyday language of local listeners. Several stations have organized meet-the-candidate programs requiring candidates for public office to answer questions about their position on issues. As a result of the topics addressed in the soap opera series, the stations have made plans to hold candidates accountable once elected, since they will have their words on tape and can replay them for the constituents. *Radio Kanpech*, for example, has interviewed four presidential candidates in its studios. Each time it has aired *Bèl Pawòl Kandida* before and after the interview to remind listeners they should carefully assess the candidates' statements.

Through its monitoring of the series, RAMAK found about half of those surveyed had heard the soap opera, albeit much lower in Port-au-Prince. Those interviewed indicated that *Bèl Pawòl Kandida* helped to bring clarity to the roles of elected officials in local areas. Many listeners reported they would be very careful in selecting candidates for the upcoming elections, and that they will establish criteria to choose candidates. In the Haut Artibonite and the Northwest, listeners were struck by the theme of civic participation and the need for alternating leadership in political parties, and retained the idea of transparency as an important component of democracy.

At its start, the advertising campaign for *Bèl Pawòl Kandida* received criticism in *Le Nouvelliste,* Haiti's oldest daily newspaper. In late June 2005, the newspaper published an opinion piece arguing that the poster, which showed a man wearing a suit in a party pose with a colorful bottle in his hands, was tarnishing the fragile image of candidates. Creative used the controversy as an opportunity to explain the story behind the poster, writing a response to the paper. A September 28, 2005, headline in *Le Nouvelliste,* "Rural radios making a mockery of demagogues", offers useful insight into the role that *Bèl Pawòl* and the stations themselves are having this election season. See Annex F for this article and others on the project over its lifespan.

The radio stations are playing a significant role in these elections. Radio VPL in Plaisance, for example, actively promoted voter registration in the summer of 2005, and contradicted rumors that providing a fingerprint for voter registration constituted a direct threat against Lavalas and the physical return of Aristide. Radio stations are eager to organize debates with mayoral, deputy, and senate candidates, working in collaboration with other radio stations in the same electoral district.

Challenges

In more competitive media markets with a proliferation of stations, a soap opera series such as *Kadejak* or *Bèl Pawòl Kandida* has a harder time competing with the programs that commercial radio stations air. RAMAK's internal monitoring suggests that the program has penetrated rural audiences much more deeply than it has urban audiences. *Radio Melodie FM* in Port-au-Prince set itself apart by offering commentaries with each episode to further deepen its impact. Given this fact, there should be a heightened importance placed on commentary and discussion in tandem with the radio play, making the connection to specific local realities and problems in everyday life. Given the popularity of programs that investigate local issues and problems, there is a high payoff in the form of listenership when radios make the effort to produce their own locally oriented programs.

2. Equipment

By October 2004, nearly $600,000 had been invested in equipment for RAMAK partner radio stations, resulting in more powerful and reliable transmitters, solar panels, and batteries. Higher towers, better antennae, and/or more powerful transmitters permitted an increase in broadcast range, listenership, hours dedicated to civic education, and citizen awareness of rights and responsibilities. Studio equipment increased the quality of the sound and the program options, making community radio stations more attractive to their listeners. The solar panels, inverters, and batteries generated and stored electricity, stabilizing their power source and allowing them to increase their airtime.

RAMAK's baseline assessment concluded that nearly every community radio station was in need of studio and broadcast equipment and/or power generating supplies. As a result, each station's package was tailored to its individual needs and skills so as to ensure relevance and sustainability over time. Equipment was purchased and installed for 40 community radio stations in phases. In the first and

Edmond Alcé from Radio Experience in Arniquet

second phases (Years 1 and 2), RAMAK installed equipment in 13 and 22 radio stations, respectively. In the third phase (Year 3), five new community radio stations were formed or joined the program, bringing about additional gains in both broadcast range and airtime described above. See Annex B for a complete equipment list.

The new equipment has boosted coverage of community radios to 65 percent of Haiti's population from 35 percent before the project began. A community radio can now be heard on 80 percent of Haiti's territory, including the Plateau Central with the recent additions in 2004 of *Radio La Hoye* and *Radio Fraternite*, *Radio Azuei* on the border with the Dominican Republic, and *Radio Port-a-Piment* in the south. The solar panels and batteries have allowed airtime on those radio stations to increase from 6 hours a day to 10 hours a day, a 67 percent increase. Hours devoted to civic education have increased on the average from 79 hours per week to more than 165 hours per week, an increase of slightly more than 100 percent.

Maintaining the equipment has been a challenge, as electronic equipment subjected to dust and rain often requires repairs. In Year 4, RAMAK provided modest assistance to repair equipment damaged by recent hurricanes.

All but five of the community radio stations are without government licensing, despite having submitted applications. Mindful of their precariousness legal standing, especially in a volatile political environment, the community radios in early 2004 decided to have RAMAK use the money set aside for equipment to help them obtain their licenses. After reviewing files prepared by experts hired by RAMAK, CONATEL, Haiti's telecommunications regulating agency, approved all 35 license requests. The Ministry of Interior is reviewing those applications before giving its approval.

3. Training

Over the lifetime of the project, RAMAK provided community radio partners with training in organizational development, fundraising and management, conflict resolution, equipment repair, and project management. The purpose of the training was to increase their reporting and

management capacity, improving how they function and contributing to the sector's long-term sustainability to ensure that community radio will continue to contribute to increased public awareness. See Annex C for a complete list of training activities conducted under this project.

Civic Education Training
In Year 2, RAMAK trained 98 journalists from more than 30 community radio stations on the civic education themes highlighted in *Kadejak nan Ans Mari* so that participants could use the soap opera both as an effective means of engaging their audience. The methodology employed involved practical exercises that helped to improve their techniques for reporting and producing accurate, effective stories. The training took place during four week-long seminars for representatives of the community radio stations receiving equipment from RAMAK. RAMAK repeated this training in September 2004 for 24 journalists from five new partner stations, bringing the total number of journalists trained to 122.

Fundraising and Management Training
In Year 2, RAMAK provided fundraising and management training to 73 staff from 36 community radio stations (surpassing the SOW requirement of 30 stations). The project organized four separate trainings to cater to stations in the four large regions of Haiti. The sessions provided valuable skills to participants in such critical areas as budget management, strategic planning, and listener outreach to help partner radio stations increase their revenue base.

More broadly, the concepts that had the most impact on representatives of those radio stations were about money, and its use; the importance of a business plan and a budget for operating a radio

Journalists in a working group at a RAMAK training session.

station. It was important to understand how those two tools can guide those in charge in the decisions they need to make concerning the radio station and their employees; how to measure the possible and how to set up – and follow - golden rules that will ensure the sustainability, growth and expansion of their organization.

Stations have employed innovative tactics to generate revenue, including fundraising marathons to replace or repair costly equipment, seeking assistance from the Diaspora, and cultivating advertising from local merchants.

Radio Network Development
In Year 3, RAMAK proposed holding a national conference of Community Radios as a way to foster an exchange of information and ideas among them. In the first conference, held in January 2005, participants began discussions on options for forming a network. Realizing that national networks had failed, they instead decided to set up seven regional community radio networks, based on proximity to each other. It was envisioned that these networks would:

- facilitate training and an exchange of information;
- report on local and regional news;
- provide a forum to share and exchange program material and human resources; and
- create a venue in which the radio stations can compete for best original programs, provide protection for each other from political pressures, lobby for more favorable regulations and legal status for community radio, and coordinate fundraising.

In Year 4, RAMAK launched strategic planning with the seven regional networks in Jacmel, Cap Haitien, Les Cayes, Gonaives and St. Marc. Two trainings were held in Port-au-Prince. Each group had an average of five radio stations participating, except for the North and West regions,

which had nine radio stations each. These trainings were designed to get the community radio stations to think and work as a team, decide how they would benefit by working together, and plan for the coming years. The radio partners faced major obstacles in establishing such networks, including difficulty traveling to each other's locality, and the absence of telephone or Internet access. By the end of the training, the groups had established mission statements, a clear vision, and a project.

The training allowed representatives of each radio station in the network to define a project and to develop a plan together to execute that project. Those that continue to have difficulty communicating with each other have had the least success in making their network operational. As of October 2005, four of the seven networks are fully functioning, having benefited from a fund from RAMAK to set up the network's office in a city designated by the group.

Conflict Resolution Training
Given the success of the conflict resolution training provided for journalists in Year 4, RAMAK held a second training in September 2005 for community radio partners. Forty eight people, including three women, came from 40 community radio stations. The participants wanted to learn about techniques in the peaceful resolution of conflicts that they were likely to face in the upcoming elections. They wanted to learn about group dynamics and the factors that contribute to conflict, as well as the attitudes they needed to adopt when faced with those conflicts. As a result of the training, the participants learned that they no longer needed to fear conflicts, nor exchange blows to eliminate them. Through theater, songs, and other non-violent means, they learned how to reach people and teach them to peacefully resolve their conflicts.

Equipment installation at Radio Eko in Pilate.

Equipment Repair
Also in Year 4, RAMAK held trainings on equipment repair for 15 representatives of community radio stations. Each of the networks that were recently constituted sent two representatives to the training, which was held in the resort of Moncel in the mountains above Port-au-Prince. The training was led by a group of electronic engineers working with CONATEL, Haiti's telecommunications regulating agency.

The goal of the training was to equip technicians from the community radio networks with the tools necessary to make small repairs to their equipment so as to eliminate the need for the stations to send their equipment to Port-au-Prince, or elsewhere -- a costly and time consuming endeavor. By organizing the training with the regional networks, they created a resource within each network for carrying out basic equipment repairs for all community radios in their network. They practiced on equipment used by the local community radios, thereby ensuring the training had practical application.

4. Community Radio Conferences

First National Community Radio Conferences
To strengthen community radio in Haiti, RAMAK organized the first national Community Radio Conference in January 2004, at Moulin Sur Mer, outside of Port-au-Prince. Conference participants represented 35 community radio stations located in widely dispersed rural areas and small towns outside of the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. Conference sessions were led by local consultants Hans Tippenhauer and Farah Malebranche as well as international consultant Glenn Smucker. Economist Kesner Pharel presented a paper outlining the challenges Haiti faces

in this era of globalization and instant communication, and the role community radios can play in meeting those challenges.

The conference had the following objectives:

- Promote community radio as a tool for development and democratic communications;
- Take stock of the current situation of community radio in Haiti and redefine its mission;
- Facilitate creation of regional networks of community radio stations; and,
- Offer opportunity for community radio operators to exchange information, experiences, and best practices.

The participants spent the first day of the conference conducting a SWOT analysis of community radio in Haiti, identifying strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. This led to an intense discussion of the following mission statement of community radio in Haiti, which they ultimately defined as

> *Community radio is a not-for-profit institution that depends on the participation of the people it serves. It is a tool to educate, inform and entertain. It is a tool that will be used by communities for development, to encourage unity and to help promote democracy.*

Participants reviewed the themes in *Kadejak* and identified which themes were most important, and which episodes best captured the theme. They also identified other themes for future discussion, including: insecurity, tolerance, rule of law, democracy, the Constitution, gender, development, and conflict resolution. At the end, participants shared stories on how *Kadejak* had been received in their communities and how they had overcome obstacles relating to themes addressed. Many found ways to deepen the series' impact by inviting lawyers, police officers, and judges on air to discuss the meaning of a given episode. Others described the call-ins or walk-ins that they organized to give members of the community a chance to air their own views. This exchange of information allowed the stronger stations to mentor the weaker stations.

Haitian Economist Kesner Pharel talks about the role of communication in development during Ramak's second national conference.

Second Annual Community Radio Conference
Building on this success, the second annual Community Radio Conference was held in January 2005, at Moulin sur Mer. There they heard the findings of a survey on community radio listenership in Haiti, developed a code of conduct for participation in the 2005 elections, reviewed their financial management training received during the year, and heard a presentation on linking the radio stations through communication and information centers.

The conference provided the networks the opportunity to discuss their progress to date, and ways in which they could improve the functioning of the networks. While some networks have been more successful than others, communication between localities – even within the same geographic region – has posed a challenge to the network formation. Were the network members to have more reliable communication among each other, through perhaps radio-communications or internet access, this problem could be mitigated somewhat. Clearly, creating complicated organizational structures such as regional or national networks is a long-term

process and will require ongoing animation support, technical assistance, and accompaniment over a period of time.

III.   Objective 2: Support to Journalists and Journalists Associations

A. Concept

The second program objective is to *strengthen journalists' ability to report on issues related to democratic development and to advocate for greater freedom of the press.*

Through the program, Creative worked with journalists associations to assist in the development of strategies to advocate for their interests related to a free press. Learning how to protect their rights and negotiate the difficult terrain of operating in Haiti's often repressive media environment was identified as a critical need for Haitian journalists as they attempt to increase their influence and expand public activism.

Journalist in a training session in Jacmel.

The leaders of Haiti's two national associations of journalists – the Association des Journalistes Haitiens (AJH) and the Federation de la Presse Haitienne (FPH) – have been at odds for many years, and it is believed that the animosity between them has hindered their group's effectiveness in serving the interests of their members. There are approximately 30 regional associations of journalists that are members of either the AJH or the FPH. While the leaders of the two national groupings do not work together, the members of the regional associations do participate in training sessions together. Some of the associations work with one grouping, but not the other, and vice versa, making collaboration among the two national organizations more difficult. To address these significant internal and external problems, Creative worked with the leadership of the regional organizations to strengthen them internally and create common ground to help them present a united front against assaults on press freedom.

B. Activities

1.   Training

Organizational Development /Advocacy Training
In Year 3, RAMAK organized two training sessions on advocacy, one in Les Cayes and one in Cap Haitien. The seminar in Les Cayes brought together 32 journalists from the South, Southeast, Grand Anse, and West. The journalists worked in groups and in plenary sessions on issues of interest. Participants were weak in several areas, including organization of ideas, writing them down into coherent form, and lack of knowledge about where and how to access the system. The different academic levels of the participants and a different level of organization within the journalist organizations also created some difficulty in the sessions.

The seminar in Cap Haitien brought together 38 journalists from the North, Northeast, Artibonite, and Center. Participants understood the advocacy theme better than their counterparts at the session in Les Cayes.. They also participated more vigorously in the small group work and were

more attuned to the idea of teamwork, putting them in a better position to undertake advocacy activities.

Internal Democratic Practices Training
RAMAK followed the advocacy training with two sessions on Internal Democratic Practices. The session in Les Cayes was highly sought after, with 42 participants from the journalist associations of the South, Southeast, Grand Anse, and West. A second session was held in Cap Haitien in May 2004, for 35 participants from the associations of the North, Northwest, Northeast, Center, and Artibonite.

Through these sessions, it was possible to evaluate the structure of the existing journalist associations, many of which have serious deficiencies, particularly in the areas of governance and internal organizational structures. Though in many cases the journalist associations have a long way to go in instituting true democratic practices within their organization, these training sessions provided an excellent venue for in-depth discussion of the role of the associations in promoting democratic practices not only through their programming, but through their internal organization as well. Most saw immediately the need to revise their structures, and initiated those processes after the training concluded.

In June 2004, RAMAK successfully conducted organizational development and advocacy training for 45 journalists from 22 regional associations. This session brought together all participants so they could share experiences and stories related to their association and problems or successes they may have faced. Through this exercise, the associations were able to gauge strengths and weaknesses within their organization, and to identify areas of improvement. From there, each association was tasked with drafting an Organizational Development Plan.

Security Training
In light of the increasing rate of insecurity in Haiti throughout the project period, journalist protection activities were added to RAMAK's responsibilities. In June 2004, RAMAK held a training session for 15 journalists in personal self defense skills related to specific threats they may be subject to as journalists.

The training addressed the following topics:

- immediate actions to be taken when threatened;
- recommendations as to how journalists can protect themselves in a hostage situation;
- specialized equipment needs when traveling in an insecure area;
- the importance of internal policies and procedures for radio stations related to security [such as answering machines to record death threats];
- the need to document all threats;
- interaction with the Police Nationale d'Haiti;
- how to report an abduction without aggravating the situation and putting the hostage at further risk; and
- how to create a security plan for a radio station.

At the start of the training, journalists were encouraged to begin thinking about the importance of security in their profession, and how security threats can affect their job performance.. Many participants recounted personal stories of having security threats while on the job, particularly when reporting from Cité Soleil. When discussing security precautions that can be taken in the journalists' office – such as securing doors and windows and monitoring visitors – many of the participants raised the issue of low salaries and lack of funding as an impediment to implementing this advice. The topic of security for journalists in natural disasters such as fires, floods, or hurricanes, was also discussed. On this topic, many participants felt the information given was particularly practical for their day-to-day lives. At the end of the training, participants recommended the training be expanded to other areas of the country as well as those in charge

of media outlets, so that they too are made aware of the security threats journalists' face on a daily basis.

Conflict Resolution Training
In Year 4, in light of the elections scheduled for the end of the year, RAMAK determined that journalists would benefit from training on conflict resolution and team building. Several conflicts had broken out openly that year in several communities after the departure of then-president Jean Bertrand Aristide. Forty journalists from 22 journalist associations participated in the training in April 2005. At that session, the participants identified the causes of conflict and came up with ways to resolve those conflicts. The participants found this training invaluable considering the tensions that were gripping the country at that time.

Elections Training
With elections approaching in Year 4, RAMAK brought together 190 participants from both community radios and journalist associations to improve reporting on the electoral process and to provide accurate and neutral information to potential voters.

Seven trainings were organized throughout the country with a focus on informing participants as to how a political party functions, its place in society, and most importantly, the role of media in a democracy during the time of elections. Before the sessions began, the journalists agreed that they possessed a minimal understanding of Haiti's electoral process. To address this need, the training began with basic information such as the definition of political ideology, where the terms right and left come from, and how political campaigns are conducted. With the end goal of teaching the media to motivate voters to make the right choices, the trainers also reviewed with the participants the role of legislators once they are elected. Participants learned how to conduct an interview, what questions listeners are interested in, and how to weave that information together into a compelling story. Ideally, upon completion of the training, the participants will return to their communities and apply it in their daily reporting.

Project Management Training
In June 2005, RAMAK conducted project management training for 58 journalists from 31 journalist associations. This came as a request from the associations that felt they were losing opportunities for financing because they didn't know how to put together a proposal. At the end of the training, the participants were better able to identify the problems they were having before, and put into practice the solutions they learned from the trainers. Two representatives of the National Endowment for Democracy participated in the last two days of the training as part of an effort to know more about radios in Haiti and the networks of journalists. Two community radio networks are submitting proposals that may receive financing from NED.

2. *Espas Lib*

Early on in the project, RAMAK decided that there needed to be more public discussion about the problems facing independent media in Haiti. In October 2001, RAMAK launched *Espas Lib,* or Free Space in Creole, as a venue for discussing these problems and developing solutions. Over the past four years, RAMAK has held 24 of these gatherings, where discussions ranged from coverage of specific events during the month to the responsibility of journalists in times of crises. More than 3,000 people have attended, with an average of 139 per session. Forty percent of the attendees were female. Panelists have included Haitian and international journalists, newspaper editors, station owners, civic leaders, diplomats, and government officials. See Annex D for list of topics and panelists.

Number of Espas Lib Participants
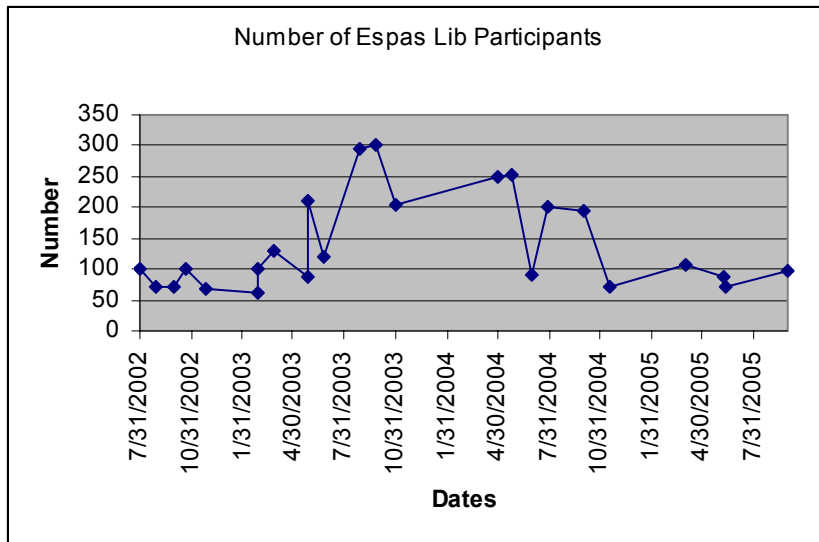
RAMAK found that *Espas Lib* was an excellent way to establish collaborative relations with Haiti's diverse state and commercial media outlets. As a result, RAMAK is trusted by a range of media outlets that have political affinities and perspectives. Prior to the departure of former President Aristide, the sessions provided an important opportunity to debate issues in a non-partisan forum. For example, after participating in an *Espas Lib*, Former Minister of Culture and Communications Bob Manuel launched his own Sunday afternoon talk show. RAMAK's *Espas Lib* has consistently attracted a large audience. Because the forums are open to the public at no charge, they have had a strong following from university students who would not normally have the opportunity to ask questions in a public forum.

The *Espas Lib* sessions have been regularly covered by the newspapers and are rebroadcast on several radio stations. CDs of all 24 programs have been distributed to community radio stations, where they receive regular airtime. All but three sessions were recorded and rebroadcast by TeleHaiti; including three by Television Nationale d'Haiti. Five sessions have been recorded and rebroadcast (four live) by commercial radio stations (*Radio Galaxie, Radio Ginen, Radio Caraibes*, and *Radio Jacmel Inter*), an indication of their appeal to their audiences.

III. Monitoring and Evaluation

The Monitoring and Evaluation plan submitted by RAMAK and approved by the CTO focused on five indicators to capture project success, highlighted in the table below. They do not capture every aspect of the project; merely those that USAID felt were the most important. Data was collected from a variety of sources, including quantitative surveys and analysis by RAMAK staff of data collected from partner radio stations and its own observations.

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Final Result	Percentage Change
Percentage of the population within broadcast range of a community radio station.	36%	90%[1]	65%	81% increase
Percentage of population in broadcast range who listen to the community radio station at least once a week.	38%	10% increase	77%	103% increase
Increase in the number of hours dedicated to civic education.	79 hours per week	25% increase	165 hours per week	109% increase
Percentage of population in broadcast range who demonstrate understanding of civic education messages.	66%	20% increase	75%	13% increase
Percentage of people in broadcast range who engaged in civic action in the past month.	NA	NA	NA	NA

Quantitative survey tools were designed to measure changes in listenership, awareness, and civic action as described in the M&E plan, and were complemented by field surveys conducted by anthropologist Glenn Smucker, who is highly familiar with Haitian culture and language. His final report comparing the two surveys and his field reports is attached as Annex E.

The first quantitative survey was conducted prior to the airing of the first soap opera series to establish a baseline against which change could be measured. This survey tested knowledge of subject matters that would be covered in the soap opera series to determine awareness of rights and responsibilities. The second survey was conducted once the first soap opera series had been aired and prior to the airing of the second series, and repeated the questions asked in the first survey while adding others. The two surveys were conducted by different firms and used different methodology. The baseline survey was a national sample, whereas the second survey used a cluster sampling approach to increase the number of rural respondents.

The same survey methodology was applied to test civic action, with less success. A series of questions was tested in the second survey to determine the extent to which Haitians had engaged in some form of civic action, including voting, lodging a complaint with an elected official, and being a member of a political party or citizen group. An average, un-weighted response rate was calculated across all responses, though it should be noted that attributing civic action to the soap opera series is very difficult. In the future, field surveys should be used to measure civic action.

Collectively, these indicators tell a story of how project elements came together. Targets were established without adequate knowledge of a baseline, leading to interesting results. For example, high listenership rates can be achieved by playing more music, which would undermine the goal of increasing civic education airtime. As a result, RAMAK anticipated a modest increase in listenership based on a programming mix of music and appealing educational and news programs. Ironically, the listenership target was dramatically surpassed.

Radio Vwa Pep La (Voice of the People) in Plaisance

Despite the dramatic increase in broadcast range that RAMAK achieved, it fell short of the target established in the M&E plan for several reasons. First, the biggest gaps in broadcast range is in the urban metropolis of Port-au-Prince, home to one-fourth of the population and a dozen commercial radio stations that saturate the airwaves. No amount of equipment was going to overcome this challenge. Second, RAMAK evaluated equipment options with a station's ability to operate the equipment and its physical location, choosing the tower and transmitter that made the most sense for that station. RAMAK deliberately did not set up stations in communities where there was no community group to build and sustain the station over time, though this did leave some gaps on the map.

Though not an indicator, an important success of the project was the dramatic increase in airtime for community radio stations. Airtime dedicated to civic education was harder to track, because community radio stations had varying definitions of civic education, often confusing it with other educational programs on health, agriculture, and the economy.

IV. Lessons Learned/ Recommendations for Future Programming

The purpose of this section is to think more broadly about what we have learned in implementing this project – how civic education, community radio, and the press impact Haiti and how USAID has affected community radio, civic education, and the press. Many donors have funded civic education in Haiti over the past 10 or even 20 years, and/or have actively worked to strengthen the press. However, the RAMAK program may have been the first project to successfully reach a national audience through the use of low-power community radio.

Community radio is constantly shifting, so programs must be flexible in responding to their needs. When Creative completed its baseline assessment and started to procure equipment, it found that the situation and needs for some radio stations had changed, so staff set about verifying the information in the assessment before proceeding. RAMAK made up for lost time by dividing the program into phases, beginning with equipment procurement for the stations for which there was reliable information while using the installation phase to verify other stations' status and equipment needs. Some radio stations were dropped for having overt political ties while others were either privately owned or had unclear ownership. Starting with a smaller group of stations worked well because it created momentum behind the program, giving RAMAK time to fully evaluate those radio stations that joined in the second phase.

Creative ways can be found to compensate for communication challenges. One of the biggest challenges RAMAK faced during this project was communicating with the partner radio stations, many of which are located in isolated areas. At least six stations required two days of driving from Port-au-Prince, while the majority of the others required at least a half-day of driving.

Few have telephone or phone access, so reliable communication between them and RAMAK was often limited. In spite of these challenges, the principal advantage of the program remained the fact that it was implemented in isolated areas.

The communication challenge affected the program in many ways – it was difficult to inform the partner stations of project activities, to get materials to them, and to monitor what was going on in their communities. RAMAK tackled the first challenge by engaging monitors in different parts of the country to distribute CD materials, bringing them into Port-au-Prince to collect the CDs and having them verify the material was aired, and conducting man-on-the-street interviews to measure impact. These results, albeit informal, informed RAMAK as to the impact of the programming. Relying on the monitors to distribute materials and letters to partner stations required a certain amount of time that was built into the planning timetables.

Radio Experience in Arniquet

The quarterly newsletter also proved to be an effective tool for sharing information with the partner radio stations on program activities. Over time this evolved to focus more on the stations and their activities. Written in Creole, it also included helpful tips for radio station staff.

Balance community radio stations' insatiable desire for equipment against their ability to maintain and replace the equipment when it reaches the end of its natural life span. Equipment provided to the radio stations, at an average cost of $15,000 per station, was a very important part of the project. Considering the meager financial resources of the partner stations, it is clear that they would not have been able to purchase this equipment on their own. In deciding what to purchase, RAMAK had to balance many competing needs within a limited

budget – the objectives of the program, station needs and location, and the ability of the partner stations to operate, maintain, and replace the equipment when it reached the end of its regular life span.

The impact of this equipment to the program objectives is obvious. More powerful transmitters and higher towers, for example, increased broadcast range, allowing more Haitians to hear the soap opera series aired. However, RAMAK was careful to not boost their signals so much that they competed with commercial stations or lost their identity as a "community" station. Radio stations with solid organizational backing and capable staff located in key positions were given a bigger broadcast range than others.

Given the limited revenue the partner stations had, RAMAK was very careful to only provide them with equipment they could operate and maintain. While RAMAK included demonstrations in the installation phase as to how to repair the equipment, the challenge of equipment repair remained both a financial and human resource problem. With too few trained technicians that the radio stations can affordably access, and the stations relative isolation, equipment repair posed a serious challenge. RAMAK approached the problem by providing basic repair skills training to individuals within each regional network with the goal that these individuals would be able to serve those stations within their network.

A very real concern that remains is the radio stations' ability to replace the equipment when it reaches the end of its expected lifespan. Batteries, even when properly maintained, have a lifespan of two years. With this in mind, RAMAK exercised caution when equipping the stations. Some stations conduct fundraising marathons to raise funds for capital costs. While this is an effective strategy that is worth replicating, the reality is that some stations will not be able to survive without additional assistance. RAMAK viewed its role as maximizing the sector's sustainability as much as possible while providing it with the skills necessary to attract additional funds.

In-kind contributions help ensure long-term sustainability. Community radio operates in a resource-poor environment. Community stations generate minimal revenues and most of their operating costs are dedicated to rental space for the station, energy consumption, and purchasing music. Volunteers run most stations, though staff salaries are paid in some instances. With little revenue available for equipment purchase, their equipment needs are tremendous. RAMAK has managed these demands by requiring community contributions for ongoing operating costs. These contributions are a sign that the community believes the radio station provides a valuable service, The community support and belief in the importance of the continued broadcasts by the community radio stations are important for the station's long-term sustainability. Radio station revenues will only increase if members of the community believe that the service they provide is valuable. Even with a valuable service, the resources within the communities remain limited. As such, community radio must contribute to their community's economic development as a strategy to ensure the success of the station.

Codes of conduct help ensure balance and neutrality while offering guidelines to all partners. In Haiti, radio stations are susceptible to political, personal and even criminal elements. RAMAK made it clear from the outset that participation in the project would require adherence to important principles of balance and neutrality in their community engagements.

Twice during the project, radio stations were suspended from participation in the project when they overstepped the bounds of balance and neutrality. The first case involved a radio station director who used the airwaves to disparage a rival station owner. When the rivalry became politicized, local authorities shut him down and RAMAK removed the equipment it had provided. The deteriorating political and security situation forced the director to flee; he returned after former President Aristide's resigned. The radio station director resumed operations and rejoined the project when he acknowledged his mistakes and agreed to change his approach, a bargain he has faithfully upheld.

The second case involved a mayor who had been a longtime leader in a community radio station prior to his election. Once the mayor took office, legitimate issues of peasant mobilization and land tenure reform supported by the grassroots organizations that formed the radio station took on political overtones. In the violence during February 2004, a staff member of a nearby station was killed in an altercation at a roadside checkpoint set up by the mayor's security detail. Following this incident, RAMAK suspended the radio station from participation in the program until the mayor stepped down from the radio station's board of directors.

Establishing political neutrality contributes to project success. Haiti is a politically polarized nation, with little tolerance for political pluralism. Over the past 200 years, winner-takes-all politics have been the norm. The Haitian media is no stranger to politically motivated violence. For the media community, the project was initiated in a turbulent period, right after the murder of Brignol Lindor, a journalist affiliated with Eko 2000 in Petit Goave, a RAMAK partner station. Mr. Lindor was killed by a Pro-Aristide mob after inviting opposition politicians to participate in his daily talk show. In this context, RAMAK has taken great pains to maintain political neutrality throughout all aspects of the project, while taking an assertive stance on freedom of the press.

In Haiti, state-owned media is much smaller than private media. Private media outlets themselves are varied in terms of political leanings, programs, audience, and philosophical underpinnings. Several media outlets, both print and electronic, are viewed as either pro- or anti-Aristide. *Radio Vision 2000* and *Le Matin* are owned by an industrialist who was supportive of the Group of 184, a civil society organization critical of the Aristide government. Several media outlets were seen as pro-Aristide, including the government-owned radio station and newspaper, and other outlets financed by the Aristide Foundation. A few private radio stations were lumped into that category, including *Radio Guinen* which emphasizes Creole programs, and describes itself as having a grassroots-oriented philosophy.

From the beginning, RAMAK took an inclusive approach to working with the media, beginning in 2002 primarily through the public forum series *Espas Lib*. These forums offered an opportunity for discussing and posing solutions to problems associated with freedom of the press. RAMAK invited a wide range of guest speakers from the press, the government, the private sector, and the non-profit sector. This strategy ensured RAMAK maintained political neutrality throughout the course of the project.

Radio Kanpech in Verrettes

Creative can help the radio stations build an umbrella of protection within their communities. Since the project began, partner radio stations have faced the pressure of insecurity in different ways. Depending on the circumstances, stations have used a variety of tactics, including being more cautious in their reporting, curtailing news broadcasts, or. going off the air entirely. The project has operated in a very tumultuous period and persevered through many challenges – a rebel incursion, the resignation of former President Aristide, deployment of peacekeeping troops, and a wave of kidnappings in the capital city.

Several examples illustrate these challenges. In late 2003, *Radio Rebelle* in Grand Anse came under pressure for challenging the local police chief. It closed for a day, but came back on the air when the community rallied in support of the director. When armed insurgents entered Cap Haiten in February 2004, the radio stations were trashed by both sides of the political divide. As a result, half of the northern stations closed down entirely for

extended periods during the political crisis that led to Aristide's departure rather than risk losing their equipment. In 2005, *Radio Kominité Bel Ans* closed operations after resisting the mayor's attempt to control a deposit of funds. It came back on the air after a joint visit from USAID and RAMAK, along with behind the scenes pressure from the Haitian government.

Importantly, RAMAK provided moral support where needed for the partner community stations, as did USAID and the US Embassy. Networking with Haitian government officials also helped alleviate some of the pressures.

It is easier to measure changes in awareness and listenership than changes in behavior. The survey tools employed by RAMAK produced a wealth of information, and demonstrate an increase in both awareness and listenership, but were ineffective for measuring changes in civic action as a result of the radio series. Part of this can be attributed to the ambitious goal of attributing changes in civic action to hearing the series. In addition, the baseline survey questions on civic action did not translate well into Creole. While this was remedied for the second survey, without a baseline, there was no way to measure change. Regardless of these challenges, the methodology and survey questions need to be repeated to prove their validity and show trends over a longer period of time.

The indicators selected for the project were important and provided valuable tracking data to measure progress, but they missed some other important results. Measuring increases in hours dedicated to civic education indicated an increase in airtime, thanks to energy efficient solar panels. Other valuable benefits include the number of hours dedicated to local news and listenership of local news programs.

The qualitative surveys have complemented the quantitative surveys, and provided tremendous insight on the program's impact in ways that simply cannot be captured in a quantitative survey. The richness of the qualitative information gives insight into how community radio contributes to day-to-day life in isolated Haitian communities.

V.   **Annexes:**

      A. List of Community Radio Station Partners
      B. List of Equipment Provided to Radio Station Partners
      C. List of Training Sessions
      D. List of *Espas Lib* Sessions
      E. Interpreting Polls: Community Radio and Civic Education
      F. Select Press Articles

Annex A: List of Community Radio Station Partners

Community Radio Stations that collaborate with Ramak

	Station	Commune	Department
1	Anse à Pitres Inter	Anse à Pitres	Southeast
2	Cerca Cavajal	Cerca Cavajal	Center
3	Dame Marie	Dame Marie	Grand Anse
4	Echo 2000	Petit Goâve	West
5	Eko	Pilate	North
6	Experience FM	Arniquet	South
7	Fantastic	Port Margot	North
8	Flambeau	Gros Morne	Artibonite
9	Flambeau 2000	Jean Rabel	Northwest
10	Flanbo	Cayes Jacmel	Southeast
11	Gamma	Fort Liberté	Northeast
12	Horizon	Gros Morne	Artibonite
13	Inite	Saint Michel	Artibonite
14	Kalalou	Desdunes	Artibonite
15	Kanpech	Verrettes	Artibonite
16	Klofa Pyé	Petit Goâve (Vallue)	West
17	Louvri Je	Petit Trou de Nippes	Grand Anse
18	Men Kontre	Petit Goâve	West
19	Neg Kenscoff	Kenscoff	West
20	Pipirit	Anse d'Hainault	Grand Anse
21	Radio Azuei	Fonds Parisien	Center
22	Radio Diffussion Valleenne (RDV)	La Vallée	Southeast
23	Radio Fraternite	Maissade	Plateau Central
24	Radio Kayimit	Milot	North
25	Radio La Hoye	La Hoye	Plateau Central
26	Radio Paysan Mont-Organise (RPM)	Mont Organisé	Northeast
27	Radio VWA Port-a-Piment	Port-a-Piment	South
28	Radyo Kominote Belans (RKB)	Belle Anse	Southeast
29	Radyo Kominote Nodes (RKNE)	Fort Liberté (Malfety)	Northeast
30	Rebelle	Anse d'Hainault	Grand Anse
31	Saka	Grand Goâve	West
32	Tete à Tete	Saint Marc	Artibonite
33	Vwa Liberayson Pep la (VLP)	Quartier Morin (Grand Pré)	North
34	Vwa Pep La (VPL)	Plaisance	North
35	Vwa Pep Lakay	St. Louis de Sud (Corail Henry)	South
36	Vwa Peyizan Abriko	Abricots	Grand Anse
37	Vwa Peyizan Milo (VPM)	Milot (Trois Ravines)	North
38	Vwa Peyizan Sid (VPS)	Cavaillon (Pliché)	South
39	Zantray	Dame Marie	Grand Anse
40	Zetwal	Fonds d'Oies (Léogane)	West

Annex B: List of Equipment Provided to Radio Station Partners

Summary of Equipment for Local Radio Stations

Studio Equipment	Total Amout of Equipment Purchased
Mackie 1402 VLZ Mixer Pro	31
TASCAM 102 MK II Cass Deck	25
TASCAM CD 160 Pro	34
ER-12 12 space Economy Rack (19")	42
SHURE Microphone + Locking Foam	4
SHURE SM 57 Mic	58
SHURE SM 57 Mic-LC + Locking Foam + 2 Stand	2
Atlas DF 7E Mic stand	62
AKGK 141 Headphone	44
PMD 201Marantz Portable	26
Sony MXD Comb	1
Sony Net Walkman M2 707	26
4 x 4 Power distribution unit model PB 4x4	44
Denon DN 635 CD/MP3 Player	78
SENNHEISER HD 280-PRO Headphone	5
SENNHEISER MZQ800 Microphone	8
TASCAM 102 MK Rack Mount cassette	3
Transmission Equipment	
3 meterRG 213 cable w N connectors	61
100 ft tower 25 G	3
20 ft Tower	1
2N Power divider	12
2N Power divider and 3 meter cable	4
4 ACP1 Circular Broadband Antenna Omni Inox	10
40 ft Tower	2
4N Power divider	8
4N Power divider and 3 meter cable	4
60 ft Tower	12
80 ft Tower (installed)	6
ACP1 Circular Bradband Antenna Omni Inbox	58
Alto Pro audio Cle 2.0 2 channel Comp Limiter	35
Andrew LDF4-50A Coaxial Cable + 2N Connector	261
BAC-2N Power Divider 1x 2 N TON	1
BAC-2N Power Divider 2 N	2
BAC-2N Power Divider 2 N + cable	1
BAC-4N Power Divider 1x 4 N TON	1
BKY 3/P Bay Directional Antenna 3 element	3
ft. Andrew LDF4-50A Coaxial Cable	300
ft. Coaxial Cable + 2 N Connector	160
Heliax 1/2 Coaxial Cable (feet)	3580

Jumper Coax Cable with N female to N male	36
N Connectors 1/2	82
OMBMP2 800 W Polarization	14
OMBMP4 Circular 800 W Polarization	8
PJM 500 RVR ampl	1
Power Divider BKY3/P (N Connectors)	3
RVR Blues 30 Microprocessor controlled FM	2
RVR PJ 300 M Amplifier	4
RVR PT240HP STL Transmitter(240-260MHZ) 10 W out	7
RVR STL Receiver 15 MHZ (240-260 MHZ)	7
RVR TEX 100CD LCD + Jumper Coax flexible cable	1
RVR TEX 150 watt LCD	2
RVR TEX 30 watt LCD	5
RVR Tex100 FM Exciter	6
RVR Tex150 FM Exciter	7
RVR Tex30 FM Exciter	6
RVR Text 150 FM Synthesized FM + Jumper Coax Cable Flexible	2
RVR Text 30 watt LCD + Jumper Coax Cable	1
SAM 260 Element Yagui Antenna 9.5 DB Gain 200-324 MHZ bandwidth	10
SO239 Radio Frequency fliter Model 7002 (100 W) (N connector)	4
SO239 Radio Frequency fliter Model 7003 (300 W) (N connector)	8
Tower	2
50 ft Tower to reinstall	1
Electricity	
Solar Panels 50 W	301
Batteries Deep Cycle 6 V/ 105 Amp	372
Batteries Trojan Deep Cycle	22
Inverter 1000 watt	3
Inverter Trace 1512 KW	3
Inverter DR 1512 1.5 KW	18
Inverter Syntek 2424	2
Inverter DR 2424 (2.4 KW)	2
Charge Load Controller	37
Module de sécurité pour inverter 133x196.5	37
Module Securite 6 solar panels	52
Stabilizer 2.5 kw	35
Stabilizer 5 kw	4
Rack pour batteries (module 6)	78
Generatrice Elemax Gasoline 2.9 KW	1
Inverter 800 watt	7

Radio Equipment List

	Gamma	Dame Marie	Eko	Fantastic	Cerca Carvajal	Echo 2000	RKB	Flanbo	Flambeau 2000	Louvri Je	Expérience	Vwa Peyizan Abriko	Anse-à-Pitres
Studio Equipment													
Mackie 1402 VLZ Mixer Pro	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TASCAM 102 MK II Cass Deck	2	1		1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TASCAM CD 160 Pro	2	1		1	2		1	1	1	1	1	2	1
ER-12 12 space Economy Rack (19")	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SHURE Microphone + Locking Foam						2							
SHURE SM 57 Mic	2	2		2	2			2	2	2	2	2	2
SHURE SM 57 Mic-LC + Locking Foam + 2 Stand							2						
Atlas DF 7E Mic stand	2	2		2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2
AKGK 141 Headphone	2	2		2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
PMD 201Marantz Portable	1	1		1		1	1	1	1	1			1
Sony MXD Comb	1												
Sony Net Walkman M2 707	2	1	1		1	2	2	1			1		
4 x 4 Power distribution unit model PB 4x4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Denon DN 635 CD/MP3 Player	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
SENNHEISER HD 280-PRO Headphone													
SENNHEISER MZQ800 Microphone													
TASCAM 102 MK Rack Mount cassette													
	Gamma	Dame Marie	Eko	Fantastic	Cerca Carvajal	Echo 2000	RKB	Flanbo	Flambeau 2000	Louvri Je	Expérience	Vwa Peyizan Abriko	Anse-à-Pitres
Transmission Equipment													
3 meterRG 213 cable w N connectors		2			4				4	3	2	4	2
100 ft tower 25 G													
20 ft Tower								1					
2N Power divider				1									1
2N Power divider and 3 meter cable		1										1	
4 ACP1 Circular Broadband Antenna Omni Inox					4								
40 ft Tower													
4N Power divider			1			1			1		1		
4N Power divider and 3 meter cable					1					1			
60 ft Tower		1		1		1	1	1				1	1
80 ft Tower (installed)										1	1		
ACP1 Circular Bradband Antenna Omni Inbox		2	4				2	2	4	2	2	2	2
Alto Pro audio Cle 2.0 2 channel Comp Limiter		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Andrew LDF4-50A Coaxial Cable + 2N Connector						1							
BAC-2N Power Divider 1x 2 N TON								1					
BAC-2N Power Divider 2 N													
BAC-2N Power Divider 2 N + cable								1					
BAC-4N Power Divider 1x 4 N TON													
BKY 3/P Bay Directional Antenna 3 element													
ft. Andrew LDF4-50A Coaxial Cable													
ft. Coaxial Cable + 2 N Connector						80	80						
Heliax 1/2 Coaxial Cable (feet)		160	200		100			80	100	100	100	80	100
Jumper Coax Cable with N female to N male		1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1

Radio Equipment List

	Men Kontre	Inité	Horizon	RKNE	Klofa Pye	Flambeau	Kalalou	Kanpech	Azuei	La Hoye	VPS	Fraternité	VLP	Saka	Rebelle	Pipirite	Kenscoff Inter
Studio Equipment																	
Mackie 1402 VLZ Mixer Pro	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
TASCAM 102 MK II Cass Deck	1	1	1	1				1					1	1	1		1
TASCAM CD 160 Pro	2	2	1	2		1	1	1					1	1	2		2
ER-12 12 space Economy Rack (19")	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		2	1	1	1	1	1
SHURE Microphone + Locking Foam													2				
SHURE SM 57 Mic	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						2	2	1	2
SHURE SM 57 Mic-LC + Locking Foam + 2 Stand																	
Atlas DF 7E Mic stand	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2					2	2	2	1	2
AKGK 141 Headphone	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1					2	2	1	1	1
PMD 201Marantz Portable	1	1	1		1	1	1	1					1	1	1	1	1
Sony MXD Comb																	
Sony Net Walkman M2 707	1		1		1			1			1		1	2	1	1	1
4 x 4 Power distribution unit model PB 4x4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		2	1	1	2	1	1
Denon DN 635 CD/MP3 Player	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
SENNHEISER HD 280-PRO Headphone									1	2		2					
SENNHEISER MZQ800 Microphone									2	3		3					
TASCAM 102 MK Rack Mount cassette									1	1		1					
	Men Kontre	Inité	Horizon	RKNE	Klofa Pye	Flambeau	Kalalou	Kanpech	Azuei	La Hoye	VPS	Fraternité	VLP	Saka	Rebelle	Pipirite	Kenscoff Inter
Transmission Equipment																	
3 meterRG 213 cable w N connectors	2	2		2	4		2	4			4				2	2	3
100 ft tower 25 G									1	1		1					
20 ft Tower																	
2N Power divider	1	1					1						1	1	1		
2N Power divider and 3 meter cable																	
4 ACP1 Circular Broadband Antenna Omni Inox											6						
40 ft Tower		1															
4N Power divider			1	1							1						
4N Power divider and 3 meter cable					1			1									
60 ft Tower			1												1		
80 ft Tower (installed)				1													
ACP1 Circular Bradband Antenna Omni Inbox	2	2			4	2	2	4	2	1		2				2	
Alto Pro audio Cle 2.0 2 channel Comp Limiter	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1	1	1
Andrew LDF4-50A Coaxial Cable + 2N Connector														80	80		
BAC-2N Power Divider 1x 2 N TON																	
BAC-2N Power Divider 2 N										1		1					
BAC-2N Power Divider 2 N + cable																	
BAC-4N Power Divider 1x 4 N TON													1				
BKY 3/P Bay Directional Antenna 3 element																	3
ft. Andrew LDF4-50A Coaxial Cable													120				
ft. Coaxial Cable + 2 N Connector																	
Heliax 1/2 Coaxial Cable (feet)	170	100	80	100	100	100	100	100	100	150	220	150			80	80	80
Jumper Coax Cable with N female to N male	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Radio Equipment List

	RPM	Kayimit	Zetwal	Zantray	Vwa Pèp Lakay	VPL	RVPM	VPAP	Tête-à-Tête
Studio Equipment									
Mackie 1402 VLZ Mixer Pro		1	1	1					1
TASCAM 102 MK II Cass Deck	1		1		1			1	
TASCAM CD 160 Pro	1	1	1		1				
ER-12 12 space Economy Rack (19")	1		1	2	1	1	1	1	1
SHURE Microphone + Locking Foam									
SHURE SM 57 Mic	2	2	2	2	2	2		1	2
SHURE SM 57 Mic-LC + Locking Foam + 2 Stand									
Atlas DF 7E Mic stand	2	2	2	2	2	2		1	2
AKGK 141 Headphone	2	1	1		1	1	1		2
PMD 201Marantz Portable	1		1		1	1			1
Sony MXD Comb									
Sony Net Walkman M2 707	1		1	1					1
4 x 4 Power distribution unit model PB 4x4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
Denon DN 635 CD/MP3 Player	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
SENNHEISER HD 280-PRO Headphone									
SENNHEISER MZQ800 Microphone									
TASCAM 102 MK Rack Mount cassette									
	RPM	Kayimit	Zetwal	Zantray	Vwa Pèp Lakay	VPL	RVPM	VPAP	Tête-à-Tête
Transmission Equipment									
3 meterRG 213 cable w N connectors			2		3	2	2		4
100 ft tower 25 G									
20 ft Tower									
2N Power divider	1		1				1	1	
2N Power divider and 3 meter cable					1	1			
4 ACP1 Circular Broadband Antenna Omni Inox									
40 ft Tower		1							
4N Power divider									1
4N Power divider and 3 meter cable									
60 ft Tower	1							1	1
80 ft Tower (installed)					1	1	1		
ACP1 Circular Bradband Antenna Omni Inbox	2	1	2		2	2	2	2	
Alto Pro audio Cle 2.0 2 channel Comp Limiter	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Andrew LDF4-50A Coaxial Cable + 2N Connector								100	
BAC-2N Power Divider 1x 2 N TON									
BAC-2N Power Divider 2 N									
BAC-2N Power Divider 2 N + cable									
BAC-4N Power Divider 1x 4 N TON									
BKY 3/P Bay Directional Antenna 3 element									
ft. Andrew LDF4-50A Coaxial Cable							180		
ft. Coaxial Cable + 2 N Connector									
Heliax 1/2 Coaxial Cable (feet)	80	100	130	240	100	100			100
Jumper Coax Cable with N female to N male		1	1	1	1	1	2		1

Radio Equipment List

	Gamma	Dame Marie	Eko	Fantastic	Cerca Carvajal	Echo 2000	RKB	Flanbo	Flambeau 2000	Louvri Je	Expérience	Vwa Peyizan Abriko	Anse-à-Pitres
N Connectors 1/2		4	2		2			3	2	2	2	2	2
OMBMP2 800 W Polarization				2									
OMBMP4 Circular 800 W Polarization													
PJM 500 RVR ampl													
Power Divider BKY3/P (N Connectors)													
RVR Blues 30 Microprocessor controlled FM													
RVR PJ 300 M Amplifier					1			1					
RVR PT240HP STL Transmitter(240-260MHZ) 10 W out		1	1										
RVR STL Receiver 15 MHZ (240-260 MHZ)		1	1										
RVR TEX 100CD LCD + Jumper Coax flexible cable						1							
RVR TEX 150 watt LCD												1	
RVR TEX 30 watt LCD											1		1
RVR Tex100 FM Exciter													
RVR Tex150 FM Exciter			1	1						1	1		
RVR Tex30 FM Exciter								1					
RVR Text 150 FM Synthesized FM + Jumper Coax Cable Flexible							1						
RVR Text 30 watt LCD + Jumper Coax Cable													
SAM 260 Element Yagui Antenna 9.5 DB Gain 200-324 MHZ bandwidth			2										
SO239 Radio Frequency fliter Model 7002 (100 W) (N connector)						1	1						
SO239 Radio Frequency fliter Model 7003 (300 W) (N connector)			1	1				1					
Tower													
50 ft Tower to reinstall													
	Gamma	Dame Marie	Eko	Fantastic	Cerca Carvajal	Echo 2000	RKB	Flanbo	Flambeau 2000	Louvri Je	Expérience	Vwa Peyizan Abriko	Anse-à-Pitres
Electricity													
Solar Panels 50 W	12		12		12		6		6	10	8	8	8
Batteries Deep Cycle 6 V/ 105 Amp	12	20	12	8	12			8	12	8	6	8	6
Batteries Trojan Deep Cycle						10	8						
Inverter 1000 watt		1									1		
Inverter Trace 1512 KW							1						
Inverter DR 1512 1.5 KW	1	1	1					1	1	1			
Inverter Syntek 2424						1							
Inverter DR 2424 (2.4 KW)					1								
Charge Load Controller	1	2	2		1		2		1	1	1	1	1
Module de sécurité pour inverter 133x196.5	2	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Module Securite 6 solar panels		2	2		2				2	2	1	2	2
Stabilizer 2.5 kw	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Stabilizer 5 kw			1	1									
Rack pour batteries (module 6)	2	3	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	1	2	1
Generatrice Elemax Gasoline 2.9 KW							1						
Inverter 800 watt												1	1

Radio Equipment List

	Men Kontre	Inité	Horizon	RKNE	Klofa Pye	Flambeau	Kalalou	Kanpech	Azuei	La Hoye	VPS	Fraternité	VLP	Saka	Rebelle	Pipirite	Kenscoff Inter
N Connectors 1/2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	8	2			2	2	2
OMBMP2 800 W Polarization				2									2				
OMBMP4 Circular 800 W Polarization			4											4			
PJM 500 RVR ampl											1						
Power Divider BKY3/P (N Connectors)																	3
RVR Blues 30 Microprocessor controlled FM									1			1					
RVR PJ 300 M Amplifier													1				
RVR PT240HP STL Transmitter(240-260MHZ) 10 W out										1	1	1					
RVR STL Receiver 15 MHZ (240-260 MHZ)										1	1	1					
RVR TEX 100CD LCD + Jumper Coax flexible cable																	
RVR TEX 150 watt LCD							1										
RVR TEX 30 watt LCD				1													
RVR Tex100 FM Exciter													1			1	
RVR Tex150 FM Exciter		1				1		1									
RVR Tex30 FM Exciter														1			1
RVR Text 150 FM Synthesized FM + Jumper Coax Cable Flexible										1							
RVR Text 30 watt LCD + Jumper Coax Cable														1			
SAM 260 Element Yagui Antenna 9.5 DB Gain 200-324 MHZ bandwidth										2	2						
SO239 Radio Frequency fliter Model 7002 (100 W) (N connector)													1				
SO239 Radio Frequency fliter Model 7003 (300 W) (N connector)						1								1			
Tower	1																1
50 ft Tower to reinstall																	
	Men Kontre	Inité	Horizon	RKNE	Klofa Pye	Flambeau	Kalalou	Kanpech	Azuei	La Hoye	VPS	Fraternité	VLP	Saka	Rebelle	Pipirite	Kenscoff Inter
Electricity																	
Solar Panels 50 W	12	12		8	12	12	8	12	12		18		6		12	10	
Batteries Deep Cycle 6 V/ 105 Amp		12	12	8	12	12	6	8	8	12	20		6	8	14	12	12
Batteries Trojan Deep Cycle																	
Inverter 1000 watt							1										
Inverter Trace 1512 KW										1							
Inverter DR 1512 1.5 KW	1	1	1		1	1		1					1				1
Inverter Syntek 2424									1								
Inverter DR 2424 (2.4 KW)											1						
Charge Load Controller		1	1	1	1	1	1	2			2				1	1	
Module de sécurité pour inverter 133x196.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1
Module Securite 6 solar panels		2		2	2	2	2	2	1		3		2		2	2	
Stabilizer 2.5 kw	1	2		1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1			1	1	1	1
Stabilizer 5 kw			1								1						
Rack pour batteries (module 6)	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	4		3	2	3	2	2
Generatrice Elemax Gasoline 2.9 KW																	
Inverter 800 watt				1											1		

	RPM	Kayimit	Zetwal	Zantray	Vwa Pèp Lakay	VPL	RVPM	VPAP	Tête-à-Tête
N Connectors 1/2	2	3	2	4	2	2	6	2	
OMBMP2 800 W Polarization				4					4
OMBMP4 Circular 800 W Polarization									
PJM 500 RVR ampl									
Power Divider BKY3/P (N Connectors)									
RVR Blues 30 Microprocessor controlled FM									
RVR PJ 300 M Amplifier	1								
RVR PT240HP STL Transmitter(240-260MHZ) 10 W out		1		1					
RVR STL Receiver 15 MHZ (240-260 MHZ)		1		1					
RVR TEX 100CD LCD + Jumper Coax flexible cable									
RVR TEX 150 watt LCD									
RVR TEX 30 watt LCD	1							1	
RVR Tex100 FM Exciter		1			1		1		1
RVR Tex150 FM Exciter									
RVR Tex30 FM Exciter	1		1			1			
RVR Text 150 FM Synthesized FM + Jumper Coax Cable Flexible									
RVR Text 30 watt LCD + Jumper Coax Cable									
SAM 260 Element Yagui Antenna 9.5 DB Gain 200-324 MHZ bandwidth		2		2					
SO239 Radio Frequency fliter Model 7002 (100 W) (N connector)							1		
SO239 Radio Frequency fliter Model 7003 (300 W) (N connector)						1			2
Tower									
50 ft Tower to reinstall				1					
	RPM	Kayimit	Zetwal	Zantray	Vwa Pèp Lakay	VPL	RVPM	VPAP	Tête-à-Tête
Electricity									
Solar Panels 50 W	9	6	12	18	8	8	12	12	
Batteries Deep Cycle 6 V/ 105 Amp		12	12	16	12	14	20		12
Batteries Trojan Deep Cycle	4								
Inverter 1000 watt									
Inverter Trace 1512 KW		1							
Inverter DR 1512 1.5 KW					1	1	1		1
Inverter Syntek 2424									
Inverter DR 2424 (2.4 KW)									
Charge Load Controller	1	1	2	2	2	2	1		1
Module de sécurité pour inverter 133x196.5		1	1	2	1	1	1		1
Module Securite 6 solar panels	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	
Stabilizer 2.5 kw	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Stabilizer 5 kw									
Rack pour batteries (module 6)	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2
Generatrice Elemax Gasoline 2.9 KW									
Inverter 800 watt				2				1	

Annex C: List of Training Sessions

RAMAK TRAINING ACTIVITIES: OCTOBER 2001-OCTOBER 2005						
Year	Training Topic	Date	Place	Beneficiaries	Number of Participants	Number of Days
Year 1	Year of Florida Election Training	October-02	Furcy	Journalist Associations	20	5
Year 2	Civic Education	January-03	Cap Haitien	Community Radio Stations	25	4
	Civic Education	February-03	Jacmel	Community Radio Stations	27	4
	Civic Education	March-03	Saint Marc	Community Radio Stations	22	4
	Civic Education	March-03	Les Cayes	Community Radio Stations	24	4
	Fundraising	March-03	Cap Haitien	Community Radio Stations	17	2
	Fundraising	March-03	Jacmel	Community Radio Stations	18	2
	Fundraising	April-03	Saint Marc	Community Radio Stations	19	2
	Fundraising	April-03	Les Cayes	Community Radio Stations	19	2
	Civic Education	August-04	Kaliko Beach	Community Radio Stations	14	3
Year 3	Community Radio Development (First National Community Radio Conference)	January-04	Moulin Sur Mer	Community Radio Stations	39	3
	Fundraising	August-04	Kaliko Beach	Community Radio Stations	10	2
	Public Affairs	September-04	Port-au-Prince	GOH Press Officers	16	10
	Advocacy Training	November-03	Les Cayes	Journalist Associations	32	5
	Advocacy Training	December-03	Cap Haitien	Journalist Associations	38	5
	Internal Democratic Practices	April-04	Les Cayes	Journalist Associations	42	5
	Internal Democratic Practices	March-04	Cap Haitien	Journalist Associations	35	5
	Advocacy and Organizational Development	June-04	Kaliko Beach	Journalist Associations	45	2
	Security Training	July-04	Kaliko Beach	Journalists	15	1
Year 4	Network Strategic Planning	November-04	Jacmel	Regional Networks of Community Radio Stations	4	3
	Network Strategic Planning	November-04	Port-au-Prince	Regional Networks of Community Radio Stations	8	3
	Network Strategic Planning	December-04	Les Cayes	Regional Networks of Community Radio Stations	4	3
	Network Strategic Planning	December-04	Jeremie	Regional Networks of Community Radio Stations	5	3
	Network Strategic Planning	November-05	Cap Haitien	Regional Networks of Community Radio Stations	8	3
	Network Strategic Planning	January-05	Saint Marc	Regional Networks of Community Radio Stations	5	3
	Network Strategic Planning	January-05	Saint Marc	Regional Networks of Community Radio Stations	6	3
	Community Radio Development (Second National Community Radio Conference)	January-05	Moulin Sur Mer	Community Radio Stations	37	2
	Equipment Maintenance and Repair	March-05	Moncel	Community Radio Stations	15	10
	Peaceful Conflict Resolution	April-05	Kaliko Beach	Journalist Associations	40	6
	Election Coverage	August-05	Gonaives	Community Radio Stations	16	3
	Election Coverage	August-05	St. Marc	Community Radio Stations	41	3
	Election Coverage	June-05	P-au-P	Community Radio Stations	31	3
	Election Coverage	July-05	Jeremie	Community Radio Stations	20	3
	Election Coverage	Sept.-05	Cayes	Community Radio Stations	30	3
	Election Coverage	June-05	Jacmel	Community Radio Stations	16	3
	Election Coverage	July-05	Cap	Community Radio Stations	35	3
	Project Management	June-05	Kaliko Beach	Journalist Associations	58	4
	Peaceful Conflict Resolution	September-05	Kaliko Beach	Community Radio Stations	48	3
	Team Building	April-05	Kaliko Beach	Journalist Associations	40	6
					944	143

Annex D: Espas Lib Training Sessions

ESPAS LIB
Sessions Rebroadcast on Television
and
Sessions Broadcast Live

List of Espas Lib Sessions

No	Date	Titles	Rebroadcast on Televison	Television	Broadcast Live
1	July 31, 2002	La liberté de la presse et l'indépendance des médias sont-elles menacées en Haïti?	x	TELE-HAITI	
2	August 27, 2002	La couverture du discours extrémiste par la presse: Rôle et responsabilité du journaliste	x	TELE-HAITI	
3	September 30, 2002	Les relations Presse Police: comment faire pour travailler ensemble en harmonie	x	TELE-HAITI	Radio Ginen x
4	October 22, 2002	Le travail du journaliste dans la couverture des élections en Haïti et en Floride	x	TELE-HAITI	
5	November 26, 2002	Informer oui, mais à quel prix ou l'insécurité des journalistes	x	TELE-HAITI	Radio Ginen Radio Caraibes x
6	February 26, 2003	Journaliste, participation citoyenne et activisme politique	x	TELE-HAITI	
7	March 27, 2003	Les Garanties constitutionnelle suffisent-elles pour rendre effective la liberté de la presse?	x	TELE-HAITI	
8	April 29, 2003	Indépendance et Neutralité des Médias Privés et publics	x	TELE-HAITI	
9	May 28, 2003	Comment réussir à faire carrière dans la presse haïtienne?	x	TELE-HAITI	Radio Ginen x
10	June 26, 2003	Les journalistes peuvent-ils collaborer dans une enquête judiciaire?	x	TELE-HAITI	
11	July 31, 2003	Quelle presse pour Haïti aujourd'hui?	x	TELE-HAITI	
12	August 28, 2003	La presse haïtienne est-elle considérée par les politiques comme un instrument pour les enquêtes et la conversation du pouvoir?	x	TELE-HAITI	Radio Caraibes x
13	September 25, 2003	Quel peut-être le rôle de la presse dans un processus de changement des mentalités et des comportement?	x	TELE-HAITI	
14	October 30, 2003	Faut-il règlementer le secteur de la communication et la pratique du journalisme en Haïti?	x	TELE-HAITI	
15	April 29, 2004	Konpòtman laprès ak defi kap tann li nan jou kap vini yo	x	TELE-HAITI	

16	May 27, 2004	Ki jan yo sèvi ak lang kreyòl nan laprès?	x	TELE-HAITI	
17	June 30, 2004	Eske medya yo ak jounalis yo gen volonte ak mwoyen pou fè sansibilizasyon sou anvironman?	x	TELE-HAITI	
18	July 29, 2004	Ki jan jounalis yo ta dwe kouvri aktivite politik yo nan peyi a epi ki rapò yo ta dwe genyen ak pati politik yo?	x	TELE-HAITI	
19	September 30, 2004	Pouki rezon la près la pa swiv epi fouye pi plis yon seri dosye ki enpòtan pou sosyete a?			
20	November 18, 2004	Ki wòl jounalis ak medya pwovens yo jwe nan bay enfòmasyon nan peyi a?			
21	March 31, 2005	Ki danje ki genyen lè Kòwipsyon anvayi la près?	x	TNH	
22	June 9, 2005	Responsabilités des journalistes pendant la période électorale.	x	TNH	
23	June 10, 2005	Responsabilités des journalistes pendant la période électorale.			
24	September 30, 2005	Ki defi jounalis ak la près ap gen pou leve nan peryòd eleksyon yo?	x	TNH TELE-HAITI	

Annex E: Interpreting Poles: Community Radio and Civic Education

INTERPRETING POLLS:
COMMUNITY RADIO & CIVIC EDUCATION

By

Glenn R. Smucker
Cultural Anthropologist

October 31, 2005

RAMAK/CAII
Rasanbleman Medya pou Aksyon Kominotè
Creative Associates International, Incorporated

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. BACKGROUND

The RAMAK monitoring and evaluation plan includes the following indicators:

- o community radio listenership,
- o broadcast range,
- o hours dedicated to civic education,
- o citizen awareness of constitutional rights and responsibilities,
- o civic action in keeping with citizen rights and responsibilities.

In 2003, RAMAK commissioned a public opinion survey from CID-Gallup, a well known international polling firm. The Gallup poll was to establish baseline data for indicators pertaining to civic awareness, civic action, and community radio listenership. In 2004, RAMAK commissioned a follow-on survey to help monitor the impact of RAMAK civic education via a national network of widely dispersed community radio partners who benefited from RAMAK support services and civic education programming. This survey was carried out by a Haitian firm, the Centre de Formation et d'Encadrement Technique (CFET). As RAMAK consulting anthropologist, I assisted the project in planning the survey carried out by CFET. [1]

In addition to opinion polls, RAMAK commissioned ethnographic or qualitative interviews to complement the quantitative surveys by CID/Gallup and CFET. Therefore, as consulting anthropologist, I conducted a series of field interviews with community radio staff and listeners in three regions of Haiti: Grand'Anse in September 2004, the Lower Artibonite in January 2005, and the North and North-East in September 2005. [2] These rapid ethnographic-style interviews were geared to elicit information on the impact of RAMAK civic education programs, especially the radio dramas *Kadejak nan Ans* Mari and *Bel Pawol Kandida*, and the role of community radio stations in promoting civic action. This included community radio response to local conflict and violence, and the role of community radio during politically polarized periods preceding and following the fall of Aristide (February 2004).

The current funding cycle for CAII-RAMAK assistance to community radio is coming to an end. This report thus supports the project's monitoring objectives but is also intended to inform planning for follow-up programming. The present report focuses largely on findings from the CID-Gallup and CFET surveys, and does so in light of the rapid ethnographic inquiries. The purpose is to identify lessons learned and trends in project impact, and to clarify the role of community radio stations in civic education and action.

The following text takes a look at the opinion poll methodology, and then briefly discusses survey findings that pertain to radio listening behavior, respondent awareness of civic education themes, and evidence of civic action. Summary tables synthesize CFET findings worthy of note, and include Gallup findings deemed comparable. A few Gallup questions were directly replicated in the CFET instrument, but most of the

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[1] See survey reports by CID-Gallup (August 2003) and CFET (January 2005).
[2] See Smucker reports (October 2004, April 2005, October 2005). There is also information on community radio and civic action in Smucker (February 2004).

comparative Gallup data shown below are based on questions that are very similar though not expressed in the same way as their CFET counterparts. This is due largely to translation problems in the Gallup questionnaire.[3] Despite these drawbacks, the Gallup questions retained here for analysis are well worth comparing to CFET findings.

II. METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Objectives. The CID-Gallup and CFET polls were required to gather information on the following topics:

- o General information on television viewing and radio listening habits and preferences including community radio topics and formats
- o Knowledge of the listener population regarding twelve civic education themes
- o Percentage of the population that has engaged in civic action.

The CID-Gallup Poll was to serve as a baseline for charting changes in citizen awareness of twelve civic education themes. The more recent timing of the CFET poll was designed to assess changes in listener awareness of these themes and also to assess the impact of *Kadejak nan Ans Mari* and other RAMAK efforts to promote listener awareness and civic action.

Sample frames. An interval of 15 months separated the two polls (see Table 1 below). The CID-Gallup sample of 1,200 respondents was a national-level sample including Port-au-Prince whereas the CFET sample of 1,000 respondents was based specifically on the more localized listening audiences of RAMAK partner stations. The CFET sample covered ten listening areas chosen at random from the list of RAMAK radio partners, roughly one-fourth of RAMAK partner stations in eight of Haiti's ten departments.

Rural versus urban. In actual fact, the CID-Gallup sample cannot serve as a true baseline for charting RAMAK impact since partner stations are located in widely dispersed towns and rural areas far removed from the capital city – whereas the Gallup sample is national in scope and heavily weighted to urban areas including the Port-au-Prince area (30 percent of the sample). Overall, the Gallup sample is 60 percent urban, a sample that tends to exclude community radio zones. Furthermore, 2003 census data indicate that Haiti is only 40 percent urban, and the rate of urbanization is much lower in all areas of Haiti outside of the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area.[4]

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[3] Gallup survey responses used in the present report are based solely on the Haitian Creole version of the survey instrument. In some cases, Gallup questions were clearly stated in English, and clearly reported in the narrative, but based on a Creole version of the question that changed or confused its meaning, thereby invalidating the data and the narrative discussion of findings. The responses to such faulty questions are not used in the present review.
[4] See IHSI (2003, 10-16). Current national census data were collected in early 2003.

TABLE 1. SOCIAL PROFILE OF RAMAK PUBLIC OPINION POLL SAMPLES

	CFET	Gallup
Polling date	October 2004	August 2003
Sample size	1,000	1,200

	CFET	Gallup		CFET	Gallup
	%	%		%	%
Region	100	101	**Marital Status**	99	99
Urban	25	-	Single	30	31
Rural	75	-	Married	36	35
Port-au-Prince	-	30	Divorced	1	2
Other cities	-	30	Common-law union	32	-
Rest of country	-	40	Widowed	-	31
Gender	100	100	**Education**	99	100
Female	52	52	Primary	37	41
Male	48	48	Secondary	27	42
Age	99	100	University	4	5
18-24	20		Literacy center	5	-
25-34	25		Illiterate	26	12
35-44	21		**Religion**	100	-
45 and older	26		Catholic	57	-
Unclassified	7		Protestant	39	-
18-29		39	Voodoo	4	-
30-39		21	**Amenities**		
40-49		16	Radio	79	79
50 and older		24	Television	9	37
Occupation	100	110	Electricity	20	23
Farmer	36	18	Running water	15	31
Commerce	23	29	Indoor toilet	-	36
Unemployed	12	12	**Type of House**	100	
Skilled worker	9	9	Thatch, mud, wattle	12	-
Office worker	3	5	Stone walls	62	-
Day laborer	2	-	Tin, palm board	18	-
Student	6	10	Concrete	8	-
Other	9	9			
Housewives	-	7			
Professional	-	6			

NOTE: *Some figures in this table are different from the CFET report due to my recalculation on the basis of valid responses rather than CFET calculations combining both valid and invalid responses (religion, marital status, amenities), and also to add categories of information that were collected but not reported, e.g., "student" under the "occupation" question. I also recalculated education data to show percentages against a base that combines both literate and illiterate respondents rather than the educated base only, as CFET did. I regrouped "Jehovah Witness" to "Protestant" rather than showing it separately. For Gallup data, I corrected the reported percent of "radio ownership" after reviewing Gallup data tables, i.e., 79% rather than the 83% reported in the Gallup narrative.*

In keeping with the census, the CFET sample is more heavily weighted to rural areas (75 percent) than Gallup (30 percent rural) and also to the specific listening areas of radio partners. For reasons both social and logistical, statistical surveys in Haiti tend to under-represent rural areas. Therefore, the CFET sample is undoubtedly more realistic than Gallup's for understanding the community-level impact of community radio.

Survey instruments. The two polls have their respective strengths and weaknesses. Statistical analysis for the Gallup poll was well analyzed and well presented; however, the Gallup survey instrument was also deeply flawed by numerous un-idiomatic and sometimes completely inaccurate renderings of survey questions into Haitian Creole. Overall, Gallup questions and response categories betrayed a poorly informed sense of the Haitian social and cultural context.

In contrast, the CFET instrument was generally well written in idiomatic Creole and demonstrated a good sense of context; however, there were serious weaknesses in data analysis and presentation, and the narrative presentation was poorly edited and at times internally inconsistent. Furthermore, data tables that served as the basis for findings were not all included in the final report, and some high priority questions in the survey instrument were not addressed in the CFET report.

Comparing poll findings. Despite these issues and the differences in the way samples were constructed, comparing findings from the two polls does help to get at the issue of impact, e.g., how do local-level community radio listening areas compare with a national-level, more urban population of radio listeners? Secondly, the poll findings are also affected by the two different time frames. Therefore, do poll findings show any evidence of changes in listening patterns or impact over time? These questions will be explored below in reviewing survey data on listener behavior, civic education, and civic action.

III. RADIO LISTENING BEHAVIOR

Listening rate. For a summary comparison of poll findings on radio listening, see Table 2 below. Both polls show a 79 percent rate of radio ownership by household; however, in community radio zones, most people report that they listen to the radio even if they do not have one at home. This generates a significantly higher listener rate (94 percent) than the radio ownership rate. In the CFET sample, listening rates vary from a low of 91 percent in the South-East (including Anse à Pitre Inter and Rado Flanbo broadcast areas) to 99 percent in the North-West (Flambeau 2000). In contrast to radio, only 16 percent of CFET respondents have access to television compared to 37 percent of Gallup's more urbanized respondents.

Identifying community radio. Two-thirds of CFET respondents had heard of community radio, a far higher percentage than Gallup respondents (46 percent). Furthermore, 82 percent of CFET respondents could accurately define community radio whereas Gallup respondents seemed to confuse "community" radio with "local" radio stations.

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF DATA ON RADIO LISTENING

Figures show respondent agreement in percent	CFET	Gallup
3.1 *Do people in this house listen to radio?* Yes	94	
(Gallup) Do you listen to the radio?		60
3.3 *Have you ever heard of community radio?*	66	46
What is community radio?		
"Dedicated to service of the community"	82	
"Local radio"		60
3.4 *Do you ever listen to the local community radio station?* Yes	77	38
3.5 *Do you listen more this year than last year?*	89	17
3.7 *Respondent hears radio at home more than anywhere else*	83	75
3.8 *What type of programs are you more likely to listen to?* Music	49	32
News	32	33
Sports	2	8
Religious	18	18
Education	-	8
3.10 *Do you have access to a TV that you watch sometimes?*	16	37
4.1 *Rely on radio more than other sources for news of the country*	82	68

CFET respondents were able to name – without prompting – a total of 20 community radio stations in the 10 listening areas queried. Furthermore, when specific community radio stations were mentioned by name, 77 percent of CFET respondents indicated they knew and listened to the named stations (according to my re-calculation of CFET data).[5] This is significantly higher that the 38 percent of Gallup respondents who reported listening to community radio (although Gallup respondents were also less clear on what a community radio was).

The 77 percent figure is also far higher than the community radio stations that were named by respondents (without prompting) as the ones they were "most inclined to tune in," varying from 1.1 percent of local respondents who named Zantray to 75 percent who named Kanpech.[6] It should be noted that *unprompted* naming of stations is an indicator of popularity and perhaps of longer broadcast days or a clearer signal; however, it is not an adequate measure of the station's listening audience nor does it mean that respondents do not listen to other stations within range.

Listening more? Some 89 percent of CFET respondents reported listening to the radio more during the past year.   This is far higher than the more urbanized and more electrified Gallup respondents (17 percent). The reported increase in listening may be due in part to increased broadcast hours in RAMAK partner zones due to solar panels. Most CFET respondents also listen primarily at home (83 percent), a higher rate than

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[5] CFET did not report how *accurately* respondents were able to identify specific stations as "community radio stations," although this information was slated for collection in the survey instrument.

[6] Rates at which community radio stations were named by respondents proved highly controversial when presented by CFET at the January 2005 radio conference (CFET Table 9, p.18).

Gallup respondents (75 percent) who may have had greater access to radio outside the home.

News. Both CFET and Gallup respondents rely heavily on radio for the news (82 versus 68 percent), although the rate of reliance is significantly higher in the CFET sample. When CFET respondents were asked to name (without prompting) particular radio stations that they used for the "news of the country," 28 percent of the named stations (18 out of 63 stations) were RAMAK community radio partners, including the following stations with double-digit response levels, an indicator of their popularity but also of the fact that they do provide news:

TABLE 3. COMMUNITY RADIO STATIONS RELIED UPON FOR NEWS

Percent of local listening area sample[7]		
Community Radio	**%**	**Commune**
Kanpech	44	Verrettes
Rebel	78	Anse d'Hainault
Bwakayiman	55	Jean-Rabel
Flambeau	32	Jean-Rabel
Echo 2000	44	Petit-Goave
Klofa Pierre	16	Petit-Goave
Gamma	20	Ft. Liberté
Flambo	17	Cayes-Jacmel

Ten other community radio partners in survey sites were named much less frequently. Therefore, many partner stations are not the primary source of the news, especially national or political news, and especially in listening areas where commercial stations can also be heard.[8] This is in keeping with my own interviews in which some community radio stations were reluctant to report political news at all, including national news, so as to protect themselves from being targeted.

Program preference. CFET respondents report greater likelihood (49 percent) of listening to music compared to Gallup (32 percent). This may reflect greater access to both news and music in urban areas, and as a corollary, the likelihood that community radio stations play music for a larger proportion of their broadcast time, especially compared to some of the larger urban stations such as Metropole or Vision 2000 or Ginen in Port-au-Prince, or Venus or 4VEH in Cap-haitien.

IV. CIVIC EDUCATION THEMES

Compared to Gallup, the CFET survey shows evidence of significantly higher levels of understanding of civic education themes in community radio listening areas, especially the role of the police, the judiciary, and transparency in governance (see Table 4 below).

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[7] Figures in Table 3 are drawn from CFET Table 16, page 25.
[8] The news question that served as the basis for data in Table 2 above (4.2) would have been interpreted by respondents as referring primarily to national or political news rather than local reporting of local problems and local information.

TABLE 4. SUMMARY OF DATA ON CIVIC EDUCATION THEMES

Figures show respondent agreement in percent	CFET %	Gallup %
Role of the Police		
5.1 *The Police work for which branch of government?* Judicial	61	48
Executive	17	29
Legislative	7	13
Others	14	2
5.2 *The role of police is to maintain law & order*	93	86
5.3 *Even if off-duty, police should still enforce the law & protect citizens*	75	
5.4 *The role of the police is to protect citizens*	93	80
Role of the Judiciary		
5.5 *The police have only 24 hours to arrest sometime without a warrant*	81	73
5.6 *Role of judiciary is to prosecute & punish citizens who violate laws*	91	80
5.7 *Only a judge can issue an arrest warrant to put someone in prison*	81	73
Transparency in Governance		
5.8 *Officials should inform the public of plans and be held accountable*	85	75
5.9 *Transparency is only for central government, not CASEC & mayor*	19	33
5.10 *When transparency is absent, corruption flourishes*	75	42
Civil Society		
5.11 *Where there are many local groups, democracy does not flourish*	36	
5.12 *If civil soc'ty groups mobilize, action is taken, problems are solved*	71	
5.13 *When neighborhood committees, youth clubs, or grassroots political groups (OP) mobilize, democracy is reinforced*	74	64
5.14 *Coop's, women's groups, local political groups are not civil society*	28	
Corruption		
5.15 *Corruption is so pervasive that everyone is a victim*	71	
5.16 *Corruption should be fought in public sector, but not private sector*	40	
5.17 *Hiring public sector workers based on partisanship rather than competence is a form of corruption*	52	53
Decentralization		
5.18 *Voting for a CASEC does not support decentralization*	22	
5.19 *CASECs and mayors never decide anything. Everything is decided in Port-au-Prince*	56	
Accountability in Governance		
5.20 *In a democracy, any taxpayer can hold mayor or president accountable for the way tax monies are spent*	85	75
5.21 *It is normal for elected officials to use their positions to defend their own interests and those of their supporters*	17	22
5.22 *If state institutions do not run right, it's not the president's fault*	14	12
Political Parties		
5.23 *The main role of political parties is to identify electoral candidates*	24	
5.24 *No one trusts political parties to run the country*	51	
Solidarity		
5.25 *All Haitians are equal. No one is any better than another.*	75	88
5.26 *This country not going anywhere if insist on solidarity/cooperation*	29	8
5.27 People should respect other's opinions even when they disagree	87	68

Police and judiciary. One key indicator, for example, is respondent identification of the police with the judicial branch, 61 percent (CFET) versus 48 percent (Gallup). Another is justice, including questions on the 24 hour rule and arrest warrants, for which CFET numbers are consistently higher than Gallup's. In my own field interviews, heightened citizen awareness of arrest-related issues was repeatedly identified as a tangible impact of *Kadejak*. In short, the strategy of promoting civic education via community radio stations appears to be working.

Civil society. Civil society organizations are generally viewed positively by CFET respondents. CFET respondents score higher than Gallup's on a comparable civil society question.

Corruption. Corruption is a more complicated matter. Respondents are generally well aware of the problem of corruption in government; however, responses to both CFET and Gallup surveys show respondents divided on the issue of political patronage. Is political patronage not a normal prerogative of power holders? Also, is corruption only a problem of the public sector?

From an anthropological perspective, the notion of corruption is culturally mediated. Survey responses to corruption questions seem to suggest that the whole issue of corruption is not well defined in the Haitian context. On the other hand, respondents from both polls indicate strong support for accountability in governance, a theme closely related to the issue of corruption. CFET responses also show strong support for decentralization, a theme that is also related to accountability in governance. The issue of corruption touches on several issues of accountability and merits further exploration in civic education programming.

Political parties. CFET respondents are divided on the trustworthiness of political parties, a finding strongly supported by my own field interviews. In my regional studies, informants expressed a great deal of skepticism, suspicion, and resentment of political parties. They were often perceived as a tool of external control over small town and rural areas rather than as a channel for representation. Only 5 percent of CFET respondents claimed membership in a political party. According to a number of people interviewed, the primary utility of party affiliation is that it is cheaper to enroll as a candidate for office due to the stringent requirements for independent candidacies.

Solidarity. On the issue of solidarity, and in contrast to other civic education questions in both surveys, the Gallup poll shows even higher support (88 percent) than CFET (75 percent) for the notion that all Haitians are equal. This is the only civic education theme from both surveys in which Gallup scored higher. High levels of agreement on this question are of particular note in view of the high levels of economic and social inequality that so deeply mark Haitian society.

Citizen rights and duties. Respondents in both surveys were asked to name rights and duties as citizens (see Table 5 below). The more urbanized Gallup sample demonstrated a much higher response rate for these questions. The CFET respondents increased their rate of response after answering the first question in this series, though their subsequent response rates were still lower than Gallup's. This may reflect in part the much higher rate of illiteracy in the more rural CFET sample.

In both surveys, respondents identified a range of citizen rights and duties, giving high ranking to life and health and individual freedom; however, the more urbanized national sample, far less involved in agricultural pursuits, also privileged the right to work. It is interesting to note that the CFET sample rooted in community radio listening areas gave higher ranking to freedom of expression. For duties of citizens, both samples gave high ranking to respect for the constitution and for upholding the laws.

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TABLE 5. CITIZEN RIGHTS AND DUTIES

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Figures show response in percent	CFET	Gallup
	%	%
5.28 Name a right (without prompting): Response rate	54	99
Right to express an opinion	34	
Individual freedom	12	20
Right to life and health		36
5.30 Most important right (without prompting): Response rate	88	99
Right to life & health	34	19
Individual freedom	15	
Right to work		15
5.31 Name a duty (without prompting): Response rate	86	99
Respect laws	29	29
Respect constitution	23	30

V. CIVIC ACTION

Some of the most interesting survey findings have to do with civic action (see Table 6 below). There is little credible material on civic action from the Gallup poll; however, responses to the CFET poll are quite revealing in light of Haiti's longstanding social and political crisis and upcoming elections. In general, specific civic actions – often taking the form of complicated stories or narratives – are easier to document via semi-structured interviews based on interactive methods of inquiry; however, data on attitudes, organizational membership, and electoral behavior lend themselves to survey methods. For questions summarized in Table 6, I went back to the data and calculated gender differences.[9]

Reporting crime? People are sometimes unwilling to report a crime, perhaps for their own safety; however, 56 percent of respondents indicated a willingness to do so, although this willingness is much higher for men than women (63 versus 50 percent).

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[9] Gender figures in Table 5 are based on the percentage of women who answered a certain way (not the percentage of women in relation to all respondents), and likewise the percentage of men who answered a certain way.

TABLE 6. SUMMARY OF DATA ON CIVIC ACTION

Figures show respondent agreement in percent	CFET			Gallup
	All	**Women**	**Men**	
Activist Citizens				
5.32 Would you report a crime you witnessed?	56	50	63	
5.33 Are you a member of a political party?	5	3	7	
5.34 Attended a political party meeting within past year?	11	7	16	
5.35 Member of following types of local organization?	19	14	25	
CASEC or ASEC	3	2	4	
Water user association	1	1	2	
Community action council	10	5	15	
Neighborhood committee	16	11	21	
Youth club	12	10	15	
union	5	2	7	
Women's association	10	17	3	
5.36 Attended a meeting of a local org within past year?	45	40	51	
5.37 Participated in collective action to solve problem or resolve a conflict within the past year?	24	19	30	
5.38 Contacted public official to solve a problem?	17	13	22	
5.39 Contacted community radio to solve a problem?	14	11	16	
7.1 Did community radio play a role in mobilizing the community during the period surrounding fall of Aristide?	35			
7.2 Did com'ty radio help calm situation during this p'd?	56			
Elections				
5.40 Will upcoming elections will be free & fair? yes	11			
no	8			
Do not know	81	86	76	
5.41 Does com'ty radio broadcast info on elections? Yes	26			
No	21			
Do not know	53			
5.42 Did you vote in the May 2000 elections? Yes	71	66	75	61
5.43 If you do not vote, you cannot complain Disagree	56	59	54	
5.44 Do you plan to vote in 2005 elections? Yes	77	74	81	
5.45 Do you plan to get a voter registration card? Yes	87	86	89	
7.3 Country going generally in the right direction? No	81	81	81	77
Impact of *Kadejak nan Ans Mari*				
4.3 Have you ever listened to *Kadejak nan ans mari*?	51			
(Gallup) Heard civic education messages via radio plays				23
6.1 Learned something didn't know before (*Kadejak*)?*	67			
6.2 Changed attitude about something due to *Kadejak**	56			
6.3 Applied some lesson learned from *Kadejak**	24			
6.4 Opinion of *Kadejak* impact on local incidence of rape				
Increased	5			
Decreased	76	76	75	
Unchanged	20			

Calculated against a base of respondents who listened to the radio play (question 4.3).

Membership in organizations. Political party members are only a small percentage of respondents (5 percent); however, the rate of male membership is twice that of women. Membership in other grassroots organizations is quite significant (19 percent), and far higher than political party membership, again especially men (25 percent of the men). Women who serve as CASEC or ASEC do so at half the rate of men; however, women are much better represented in youth clubs or of course women's groups (note that men also participate in women's groups). This suggests that community radio stations that seek to integrate women into male-dominated radio teams should reach out to youth clubs and women's groups, as Radyo Kayimit has done in Milot.

Organizational participation and advocacy. Respondents participated in local organizational meetings at quite an impressive rate within the past year (45 percent). Respondents also have joined together with others for advocacy or problem-solving at an impressive rate (24 percent), 17 percent contacted a public official, and 14 percent contacted a community radio. This last finding confirms feedback from numerous field interviews with radio staff – citizens actively contact radio stations to solve problems.

Radio as civic actor. It is clear that community radio stations are themselves civic actors in addition to their role in diffusing civic education. A majority of respondents (56 percent) acknowledged that community radio stations played a role in calming the situation during the political turbulence surrounding the fall of Aristide. A smaller number (35 percent) felt that community radio played a role in mobilizing the community during this period. My field interviews found these to be common roles of community radio except in circumstances where stations maintained a low profile (no news) or closed down out of fear of repression.

Elections and radio stations. A majority of respondents did not know if community radio stations provided information on elections. This response would presumably be quite different now if the survey were replicated in the midst of political campaigns. Furthermore, there had not yet been elections since RAMAK first established its partnerships with community radio stations. This question should be replicated in a future survey some time after the elections of 2005.

Voter views of elections. One year ago (October 2004), respondents did not trust elections to be free and fair (81 percent said they "did not know" if the next elections would be fair), and women were more skeptical than men (86 percent versus 76 percent). Despite respondents' wait-and-see attitude on the credibility of upcoming elections, an impressive 71 percent indicated that they voted in May 2000 elections, including two-thirds of the women. An even higher percentage of respondents planned to vote in 2005 elections (77 percent). This is fully consistent with the 70 percent of eligible voters currently registered to vote according to New York Times reporting (G. Thompson, October 30, 2005).

Voter registration versus voting. If respondent intention to vote was high in October 2005 (77 percent), respondent intention to secure a voter registration card was even higher (87 percent). Furthermore, women desired to register at very high rates approaching that of men (86 versus 89 percent). According to my own field interviews, citizen interest in securing a voter registration card goes far beyond the issue of voting. It reflects a strong interest in securing a valid identification card, a card that in some tangible sense validates one's basic rights of citizenship, i.e., one's very identity as a citizen.

Given Haiti's history of failed elections and widespread skepticism regarding elections, the survey evidence of citizen willingness to vote is truly astounding. This is perhaps not unrelated to the view expressed by 81 percent of survey respondents who felt, one year ago, that the country was <u>not</u> going generally in the right direction, a figure even higher than responses to the same question in July-August of 2003 (77 percent according to Gallup).

Impact of *Kadejak nan Ans Mari*. Half of the respondents had listened to the Kadejak radio series, although there's evidence from the survey and other interviews that many more were aware of the radio series even if they didn't follow it. Two-thirds of these listeners (a group constituting 45 percent of all respondents) reported that they learned something from the series that they had not known, 56 percent indicated that they changed their attitude about something, and one-fourth indicated they had applied a lesson learned from *Kadejak.*

Incidence of rape. It was the opinion of three-quarters of all respondents, and not just the listeners, that local incidence of rape had *decreased* since the radio series was aired. Independent data on the incidence of reported rape in Les Abricots tends to support this, at least in that particular commune. My own field interviews consistently encountered the same view – that the local incidence of rape within radio listening areas decreased as a result of *Kadejak*.[10]

It is hard to "prove" this type of impact without close monitoring of local cases and local charges of rape, although such monitoring was done both before and after *Kadejak* by a women's group in Les Abricots. Furthermore, monitoring rape charges at local law enforcement agencies (police, courts, prosecutors) does not necessarily prove the impact of radio programming or even the actual incidence of rape.

Nevertheless, the RAMAK poll provides strong evidence of *change in the perceived incidence of rape*, and by extension this signals a *change in public opinion*. Public opinion is a powerful form of social pressure and has an impact on behavior. This is a dramatic – if perhaps inadvertent – impact of airing the radio series.

VI. Summary Findings and Recommendations

Methodology

Pitfalls of survey research. There is relatively little depth of experience in Haiti with large surveys that are both statistically reliable and representative. Such surveys also tend to be costly due to logistical complications and political disturbances. Rural areas are characteristically underrepresented. Sample frames for both urban and rural sectors tend to be defined by formal jurisdictional lines rather than more realistic on-the-ground measures of urbanization. Other common problems include insufficient attention to

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[10] See Smucker, October 2004.

social and cultural context, and linguistic inaccuracy in the crafting of survey instruments.[11]

- o **Close supervision.** Therefore, to insure a quality product when contracting out surveys in Haiti (including both local and international survey contractors), programs such as RAMAK should require close accompaniment of the process, independent technical supervision, and separate approvals *at every stage of the process*, including sampling, instrument development, pre-testing, data gathering and input, statistical analysis, and presentation of findings.

- o **Sample the radio listening area**. In order to attain some realistic indication of impact, future surveys focused on community radio listeners should replicate the use of *local level sample frames based on community radio listening areas* rather than relying on national level samples.

- o **New baseline.** Selected elements of the CFET survey can now serve as a baseline for future public opinion polls in community radio listening areas.

- o **Use qualitative as well as quantitative methods.** For reliable information on community radio and civic education, the use of quantitative or statistical surveys should be accompanied by qualitative research firmly rooted in a realistic sense of the social and cultural context.

RADIO LISTENERSHIP

- o **Preeminence of radio media.** Survey findings confirm once again that radio is far and away the most widely diffused medium of communication in both rural and urban areas. Nevertheless, a fifth of households surveyed did not have radios.

- o **Growth in television.** There appears to be continued growth in access to television, including areas outside of Port-au-Prince. This will undoubtedly create new markets for local or regional television, including community television.

- o **Community radio as identifiable brand.** There is evidence of increased "brand" recognition of community radio and of growth in community radio listenership. This is related to increased hours of broadcast and but can also be attributed in part to higher quality programming, including RAMAK-produced radio theater.

- o **Community radio and the news.** Survey data and other field interviews indicate that reliance on community radio for the news varies a great deal from one station to another; however, many stations are reluctant to provide national news, or political news of any kind for fear of repression.

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[11] These comments apply in varying degrees to the opinion polls reviewed here, but these comments also reflect a broader range of experience with surveys and survey-based reports in Haiti.

- Future surveys should go into more detail on news coverage and different news categories, including local news and information.

- Future program support for community radio should focus in more detail on news reporting as journalism but should also take into account the unique role of local reporting in a community radio context of community service, i.e., reporting local news and information with a view to civic education and non-violent advocacy.

Civic Education

- **Community radio as proven strategy for civic education**. Compared to Gallup responses for the same questions, the consistently higher CFET responses to questions regarding the police, judiciary, transparency, and the role of civil society tend to vindicate the strategy of promoting civic education through community radio networks.

- **Corruption and governance.** Civic education themes that deserve detailed follow-up and on-air discussion in future programming include corruption, the issue of public patronage, and closely related issues of governance, accountability, and decentralization.

- **Political parties.** Another theme worthy of further treatment over the air is the role of political parties between elections as well as during elections, and also electoral alternatives to the political party system for sponsoring candidates. It seems likely that donor efforts to strengthen political parties have tended to support training of party leaders rather than educating rank-and-file members and other ordinary citizens.

- **Civic education as abstraction.** In general, there is fairly widespread programming of civic education devoted to citizen rights and duties, but this emphasis is too often abstract and far removed from the realities of everyday life. These realities include the practical details of interacting with local authorities and other agents of the judicial system.

- In contrast, specific cases and specific legal procedures as exemplified in *Kadejak* have proved their effectiveness in translating abstract rights into workable tools for ordinary citizens to defend their rights. In the end, it is all about the rules – not rights in the abstract.

- There is evidence of strong demand to better understand these rules in RAMAK partner listening areas. This should be taken into account in future programming though it need not be radio plays alone. It could also be well written documentaries of actual incidents illustrating justice or its miscarriage in Haiti, including local issues and cases documented and reported by community radio stations.

CIVIC ACTION

If we are to make our political system more responsive,
especially to those who lack connections at the top,
we must nourish grass-roots organizations.

-- Robert D. Putnam

- **Grassroots organizations and rural membership**. Citizen advocacy and activists. Many citizens of Haiti's rural areas and small towns are actively involved with grassroots organizations, generally far more so than residents of Haiti's large urban neighborhoods.

- **Community radio as civic actor.** Community radio is itself a grassroots organization and tends to be deeply involved in civic action both as catalyst and actor. For example, citizens actively contact radio stations to solve problems. Future program support for community radio as a sector should more explicitly address this advocacy role that goes beyond its on-air programming and the (legitimate) use of community radio as a channel for civic education messages of external origin.

- **Integration of women in community radio**. A challenge for community radio is to better integrate women into radio staff and on-air programming. Youth clubs and women's groups are natural partners or constituencies for doing so.

- **Elections and community radio.** Survey data indicate that female as well as male radio listeners show a strong interest in voting and the fate of elections. RAMAK partners are presently much involved with elections and their vicissitudes – as channels for civic messages, campaign ad's, electoral reporting, open mike sessions with candidates, and electoral observers, and also as fledgling organizations coming to grips with conflicting pressures for electoral support, including their own staff members and close associates.

- **Radio self-assessment in the aftermath of elections.** Therefore, in the wake of elections, follow-on assistance for community radio should create an opportunity or forum for radio review and self-assessment. How did community radio stations fare during the electoral campaign? What were their rules of engagement with the electoral process, and how did they do? What might they have done differently? What went well? What went badly? What was the role of community radio stations during elections? In the aftermath of elections, how are they handling station ties to their founders or other staff members who may have run for office? During elections, what happened to radio ties to their community of listeners?

- o **Civic action and behavioral changes as leading indicators**. *Civic education through community radio and the use of radio plays has proven to be a successful strategy.* Surveys and other field study suggest that this has had a verifiable impact on public opinion, thereby generating tangible social pressures for behavioral and institutional change. Furthermore, community radio partners are themselves deeply involved as civic actors, including local advocacy and mediation of conflict at the local level. These are tangible indicators of success.

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Annex F: Select Press Articles

Le Nouvelliste

Ramak et l'USAID tuent les candidats

Bèl Pawòl Kandida

Feuilleton radiophonique d'éducation civique

Depuis quelques jours, les regards sont attirés par des affiches publicitaires qui vantent un nouveau feuilleton radiophonique qui sera diffusé sur plus d'une soixantaine de stations deradio à travers le pays afin d'assurer notre éducation civique.

Deux institutions prestigieuses, le Ramak et l'USAID, se sont mises ensemble pour financer cette campagne.

L'argument principal de la campagne est l'image que véhiculent les affiches publicitaires: un vieux soulard, bouteille en poche, bouteille en main annonçant pancarte à l'appui "Bèl pawòl Kandida".

Plus que l'insécurité, ce visage de nos futurs candidats ne peut faire que du tort à la crédibilité des élections.

Une faute de communication qui nous l'espérons ne va pas de pair avec le texte de Gary Victor connu pour son ineffable Buron, l'archétype du mauvais politicien haïtien. ●

RADIOS COMMUNAUTAIRES

Entre modernité et illégalité

Dix ans déjà depuis qu'Haïti a connu la première expérience de radios communautaire. Elles sont près d'une cinquantaine aujourd'hui dans les différentes régions du pays. Une quarantaine s'est regroupée en réseaux régionaux et a bouclé samedi dernier une deuxième "Conférence nationale" convoquée par « Rasanbleman medya pou aksyon kominotè » (RAMAK) à Montrouis. Une décennie après, elles fonctionnent, en dehors d'un cadre légal. Comment rendre l'utile à l'agréable ? Interview avec Ives Marie Chanel, Directeur de l'assistance aux radios communautaires au RAMAK.

Ives Marie Chanel

Le Nouvelliste : A quelle période remonte l'expérience des radios communautaires en Haïti ?
Ives Marie Chanel : L'expérience remonte officiellement à l'année 1995 quand le gouvernement haïtien s'était engagé avec l'Unesco dans la mise en place de quatre radios communautaires. Cependant, je dois avouer avoir visité en 1992 de petites stations communautaires qui fonctionnaient particulièrement à Corail Henry dans le Sud et à Cayes-Jacmel dans le Sud-Est.

L.N : Que renferme, alors, le concept « radio communautaire » ?
I.M.C : Le concept renferme les éléments de service à la communauté, de défense des intérêts de la communauté, de participation de la communauté.
L.N : Depuis trois ans, le « Rasanbleman medya pou aksyon kominotè » (RAMAK) apporte son appui à une quarantaine de radios communautaires à regroupées en réseaux régionaux. En quoi consiste cette assistance ?
I.M.C : L'assistance est technique. Cette aide a consisté au cours de ces trois dernières années en la modernisation des infrastructures, la formation en matière de production d'émissions, de gestion, de marketing et d'entretien des équipements. En trois ans, le projet Ramak a fortement aidé à la modernisation des radios en injectant dans le secteur plus de 600 mille dollars d'équipements.

sation des radios en injectant dans le secteur plus de 600 mille dollars d'équipements.
L.N : Est-ce qu'on peut parler aujourd'hui d'une philosophie commune pour ces radios?
I.M.C : Non. Un groupe de radios, parmi les pionnières, partagent la même philosophie adaptée aux réalités du moment. Elles ont évolué avec le temps, d'autres qui ne font pas partie du projet sont restées attachées aux dogmes (elles sont cinq sur la quarantaine).
L.N : Les radios communautaires n'ont pas été prévues dans la loi sur la communication, datée de près de trente ans. C'est une loi obsolète, donc n'ayant aucun rapport avec les nouvelles technologies (Internet, téléphone mobile...). Les radios communautaires peuvent-elles continuer à fonctionner dans cette situation illégale ou « a-légale », comme vous préférez ?
I.M.C : Je ne pense pas qu'on devrait encourager sur le plan national et à tous les niveaux un fonctionnement en dehors des normes et du cadre légal. L'Etat haïtien a une grande part de responsabilité dans cette situation. C'est un Etat ob-

solète qui doit chercher et t ver une voie vers la moder Les radios fonctionnent (cette situation à côté de mil d'autres choses illégales d le pays. Il est grand temps cette loi de 1977 soit revisé adaptée aux nouvelles réali
L.N : Le projet du RAMAK, d'un budget de trois milli cinq cent mille dollars (l pour les trois années pré dentes et d'un rallongem de 1,5 million de dollars pe cette année, est très utile a radios communautaires. Est que l'institution a au moins plan de désengagement ?
I.M.C : La réponse à cet question revient plutôt maître-d'oeuvre, l'USAID, q a financé le projet. Creati Associates International q a exécuté le projet ne pe pas décider de son renouve lement et initier un plan de passation de responsabilité aux radios et aux réseaux ré gionaux sans une décision d l'USAID.

Pour ma part, je reste pei suadé que le désengagemen devrait être progressif ave un renforcement de la capa cité de gestion et de marketing une formation technique plu poussée, la structuration des réseaux, la mise en place de systèmes de communication, et la mise en place de projets susceptibles de générer des revenus. Tous ces efforts conjugés contribueraient à rendre ces radios plus viables. ❶

Propos recueillis par Claude Gilles

Le Nouvelliste

LE PLUS ANCIEN QUOTIDIEN D'HAÏTI, FONDÉ EN 1898

RAMAK/ELECTION

Quels défis attendent la presse ?

❚❚ La presse peut agiter largement les questions sociales au lieu de présenter uniquement les candidats. Elle n'a pas à dire aux gens pour qui aller voter», telle fut en substance la réponse de l'un des intervenants à la conférence-débat du RAMAK, Marcus Garcia, à la question thème « Ki defi journalis ak laprès ap gen pou leve nan peryòd eleksyon yo ? "

Tenue le vendredi 30 septembre à Le Plaza Hôtel, cette conférence du Rasanbleman Medya pou aksyon kominotè (RAMAK) a été un espace de réflexion et de débat sur les divers challenges qui attendent les membres du 4e pouvoir lors du déroulement des prochaines joutes électorales, du rôle que ces derniers auront à y jouer et accessoirement des moyens dont ils disposent.

« La presse peut faire mieux que de présenter les candidats ou leur programme, elle peut aussi agiter les questions sociales avec le concours des experts afin de permettre aux électeurs d'être plus lucides dans leur choix », a opiné le directeur de Mélodie FM qui partageait le panel avec Pierre-Raymond Dumas, écrivain, rédacteur au Nouvelliste et responsable de la célèbre rubrique « Cette transition qui n'en finit pas ».

Au lieu de s'en tenir uniquement à ce que présentent les candidats ou leur parti, Marcus Garcia dit aller plus loin en élargissant le cadre à une campagne d'éducation civique pour le public, à savoir ne pas dire pour qui voter mais pour quoi voter.

« Il faut surtout armer nos concitoyens et leur dire pour quelles raisons ils doivent voter », a lâché le prix Jean Dominique qui répondait aux questions des participants aux débats avec humour.

De son côté Pierre-Raymond Dumas, se prononçant sur la question posée par le thème de la conférence, a décrit le prochain président comme quelqu'un pouvant s'offrir une « campagne de médiatisation extraordinaire ».

« Il s'agit de s'imposer par les médias, par une campagne de presse intense voire un matraquage médiatique et des moyens paramédiatiques, maillots à l'effigie des candidats, chapeaux, flyers », a conseillé Dumas aux actuels candidats aux postes électifs.

Les débats à cette conférence ont été houleux et divers points relatifs aux joutes électorales ont été relevés.

Répondant à la question d'un participant, à savoir si lors des élections la presse peut se dire indépendante alors qu'elle reçoit les annonces des candidats, M. Garcia a déclaré qu'il faut se garder de confondre publicité électorale et information électorale.

« Je pense, argue-t-il, que plus un média reçoit de la publicité en période électorale mieux c'est pour lui, car il aura davantage de moyens pour fonctionner librement.

«Le vrai danger, poursuit-il, serait l'existence d'un monopole de la publicité de la part d'un secteur bien particulier ».

En ce qui a trait à la propagande médiatique en période électorale, Marcus Garcia doute de la capacité des candidats de cette campagne 2005 de s'offrir un média. « Ces derniers semblent très pauvres », a plaisanté le Directeur de Mélodie au franc-parler et à l'humour tranchant.

Plus loin, on a voulu savoir si Dumarsais Siméus, qui a reçu une médiatisation intense a, étant très riche, payé de sa poche, ou était-ce une médiatisation spontanée pour le millionnaire de Pont-Sondé dont la candidature a été rejetée par le CEP la semaine dernière pour cause de double nationalité. Marcus Garcia a répondu que d'autres candidats comme Baker, Préval et Bazin ont tout aussi bien été médiatisés que Siméus.

« Cependant, ce dernier présentait l'image de ce qu'on appelle aux Etats-Unis un self made man. Quoique ayant émigré là-bas depuis 40 ans, il présente toujours l'aspect d'un bon paysan de l'Artibonite. L'homme ne se cache pas derrière sa situation et ne cache pas ses origines en disant qu'il est né à Vivy Mitchel comme le feraient à sa place bon nombre de nos candidats », selon Marcus qui affirme ne recevoir que le tarif régulier comme pour tous les autres candidats. « Je ne sens pas encore son argent », a-t-il lancé sur le ton de la plaisanterie.

Pour sa part, sur la question de la double nationalité qui a valu à la candidature de Siméus d'être rejetée par le CEP, Pierre-Raymond Dumas a proposé une révision constitutionnelle.

« Il faut intégrer la diaspora à la vie politique haïtienne car nous ne pouvons plus jouir de l'argent de la diaspora et l'exclure lorsqu'il veut se présenter à un poste électif dans son pays », a lancé M. Dumas.

A la fin de la conférence, le modérateur Romel Pierre a annoncé la participation à la prochaine tenue de RAMAK de Jean Michel Caroit, journaliste du Monde et correspondant de RFI en Haïti. ⓪

HAÏTI/ COMMUNICATION

Les radios rurales se moquent des démagogues !

Dans maintes régions d'Haïti, les radios communautaires dispensent une information honnête à l'approche des élections présidentielles, dont le premier tour aura lieu le 20 novembre. Au grand dam des potentats locaux et des démagogues de tout poil.

CLAUDE GILLES

L'image d'un vieux soûlard, bouteille en poche, accompagnée des mots créoles Bèl pawòl kandida (les belles paroles du candidat), fait fureur ces jours-ci à Port-au-Prince et dans les principales villes de province. L'affiche, qui annonce la sortie d'un feuilleton radio en créole baptisé justement Bèl pawòl kandida. incite les électeurs à se méfier des candidats au discours démagogique et sans programme, qui pullulent à chaque élection dans le plus pauvre pays des Amériques. Des candidats qui utilisent allègrement l'arme de persuasion massive qu'est le tafia afin de soûler les électeurs, au propre comme au figuré.

Cette initiative du Rasanbleman medya pou aksyon kominotè (RAMAK), une Ong haïtienne d'appui à quelque 40 stations de radio communautaires financée par l'agence américaine pour le développement international (USAID), n'a pas l'heur de plaire à tout le monde, loin de là. "RAMAK et USAID tuent les candidats", titrait récemment un quotidien de la capitale, avant que le Conseil électoral provisoire approuve la candidature de 32 des 54 aspirants à la présidence d'Haïti. "Plus que l'insécurité, ce visage de nos futurs candidats ne peut faire que du tort à la crédibilité des élections", ajoutait le journal, critiquant le poster du feuilleton sorti de la plume de Gary Victor, un écrivain prolifique connu pour son ineffable Buron, l'archétype du politicien

Le pari d'informer

Yves Colon, un ancien journaliste du Miami Herald, aujourd'hui responsable du RAMAK, balaie ces critiques d'un revers de main. "L'affiche ne vise pas à détruire l'image des candidats ou à entraver le processus électoral. Elle annonce simplement les 12 épisodes d'un feuilleton incitant les citoyens à rejeter les candidats sans projet ni programme." Conscientes qu'un engagement politique partisan risque de jeter de l'huile sur le feu politique, les radios communautaires ont choisi de se démarquer de tout groupe politique. Leur but est d'informer leurs auditeurs, point final. Un beau pari pour ces radios sans trop de moyens techniques qui diffusent néanmoins sur tout le territoire national. Avec des taux d'écoute beaucoup plus forts que la puissance de leurs émetteurs. "L'interactivité est au bout des ondes et les journalistes parlent le langage de l'auditoire", affirme Aurélien Joachim pour expliquer le succès de Radio Rebelle, qui émet depuis Anse-d'Hainault.

La prolifération des radios communautaires qui ouvrent leurs studios aux "sans voix" mécontente les dirigeants municipaux et les groupes illégaux, nombreux dans ce pays à tradition orale où ce qui se dit en ondes a valeur officielle "Les portes de Radio Belle-Anse sont restées fermées plusieurs mois suite aux menaces du maire, Angelette Bertrand dénonce Francky Dépestre, le directeur de cette station communautaire qui diffuse dans le

compagné de son frère, a lancé des pierres sur notre radio, au moment où nous présentions une émission spéciale relatant ses accusations contre d'autres membres de l'administration communale."

Nées dans la clandestinité après le coup d'État militaire de 1991, les premières radios communautaires avaient comme but inavoué d'utiliser la bande FM afin de lutter contre les putschistes en prétendant contrer l'isolement des paysans. Faisant la promotion du créole et des droits humains, ces médias alternatifs ont changé la mentalité de l'auditoire rural, souvent analphabète. La radio de l'Anse-à-Pitre, une zone frontalière où vivent 22 000 personnes, peut aujourd'hui se targuer d'avoir ainsi fait comprendre à tout le monde que le viol était une pratique inacceptable, qu'il fallait dénoncer. "Autrefois, des proches des autorités judiciaires violaient constamment des jeunes filles. rappelle Joseph Georges, son directeur. Ils agissaient comme s'ils avaient toute immunité. Mais depuis la diffusion en 12 épisodes d'un feuilleton intitulé Kadejak nan Ans Mari (Viols à l'Anse Marie) portant sur la police. la transparence. la corruption. les droits et les responsabilités, les citoyens demandent des comptes aux juges et les cas de viols ont diminué considérablement."

Des radios stratégiques

Dans ce pays rongé par la misère, des radios communautaires animées par des bénévoles peuvent-elles tenir le coup longtemps ? Un dirigeant de radio VPL, qui émet dans la localité de Grand Pré, au nord d'Haïti, ne se fait guère d'illusions : "Si un metteur en ondes doit venir travailler à six heures et qu'on lui promet une banane à la même heure, pensez-vous qu'il viendra à la radio ? Elle ne nourrit pas son homme !"

Elle lui donne. néanmoins droit de cité sur les ondes, à la différence des médias commerciaux de la capitale, qui ne viennent "couvrir" la réalité rurale que le temps d'un cyclone ou d'un massacre. "C'est un outil efficace pour permettre aux gens de faire entendre leur voix", estime le Dr Faublas Joseph, directeur de Radio Cerca Cavajal. Elle peut contribuer à un changement de mentalité et de comportements sociaux..."

Mais la partie est loin d'être gagnée. "Certains compétiteurs électoraux feront des tentatives pour avoir le contrôle de l'espace des radios communautaires, craint le politologue Gracien Jean. Elles sont un atout stratégique pour les candidats, car elles arrivent dans des endroits qu'ils ne peuvent atteindre. Il faut donc être prudent." Surtout en campagne électorale. ◗

Claude Gilles (Syfia Haïti)