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UNCLASSIFIED

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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Washington, D. C. 20523

HAITI
PROJECT PAPER
EMERGENCY FOOD PRODUCTION

LAC/P-80-13

Project Number 521-0150

UNCLASSIFIED

PROJECT DATA SHEET

1. FUNDING CODE

A - AID
C - C/CA
D - D/DA

Amount of Number

DOCUMENT CODE

1

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY
HAITI

3. PROJECT NUMBER

521-0150

BUREAU/OFFICE

LAC

05

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters)

Emergency Food Production

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD)

MM DD YY
09 30 81

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION
(Under "B" below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)

A. Initial FY 80 B. Quarter 1 C. Final FY 81

8. COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 =)

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY 81			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total	880	120	1,000	880	120	1,000
(Grant)	(880)	(120)	(1,000)	(880)	(120)	(1,000)
(Loan)	()	()	()	()	()	()
Other U.S.	1.					
	2.					
Host Country		1,135	1,135		1,135	1,135
Other Donor(s)						
TOTALS	880	1,255	2,155	880	1,255	2,155

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING ('000)

7. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE		D. OBLIGATIONS DATE		E. AMOUNT APPROVED		F. LIFE OF PROJECT	
		1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan
(1) ES	901	011				1,000		1,000	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS						1,000		1,000	

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 5 codes of 3 positions each)

060

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

920

12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)

A. Code BR BS BL LAB
B. Amount

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

To provide the GOH with the funds and commodities necessary to support the emergency food crop production program.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS

Interim MM YY MM YY Find MM YY
1 0 8 0

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES

000 [X] 1-1 [X] Local [] Other (Specify)

16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of c page PP Amendment)

17. APPROVED BY

Signature
Allan R. Furman
Title
Director, USAID/Haiti.

Date Signed
MM DD YY
09 30 81

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/DOC/AMENDMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MM DD YY

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Name of Entity : Government of Haiti
Name of Project: Emergency Food Production
Project Number : 521-0150

Pursuant to Part II, Chapter 4, Section 531 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize a grant of not to exceed \$1,000,000 to the Government of Haiti, the "Cooperating Country", to help in financing certain foreign exchange and local currency costs of goods and services required for the Project as described in the following paragraph.

The Project will support an emergency food crop production program which is being undertaken by the Government of Haiti in response to the extensive crop damage in the southern region of Haiti caused by Hurricane Allen. The entire amount of the A.I.D. financing herein authorized for the Project will be obligated when the Project Agreement is executed.

I hereby authorize the initiation of negotiation and execution of the Project Agreement by the officer to whom such authority has been delegated in accordance with A.I.D. regulations and Delegations of Authority subject to the essential terms, covenants, and major conditions, as A.I.D. may deem appropriate.


Allan R. Furman
Director

9/20/80
Date

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I. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

A. Recommendation

It is recommended that a \$1,000,000 Economic Support Fund Grant be approved to support the emergency crop production program which is being undertaken by the Government of Haiti (GOH) in response to the extensive crop damage in the Southern Region of Haiti caused by Hurricane Allen on August 5, 1980.

B. Summary Project Description

This Project will provide fertilizer, tools, and budgetary support to assist the GOH in the implementation of an emergency food crop replanting program in areas affected by Hurricane Allen. The funds provided under this Project will support GOH efforts to overcome the severe food shortage which has occurred as result of the extensive crop damage caused by Hurricane Allen in the Southern Region of Haiti. This hurricane damage has exacerbated an already serious food shortage situation caused by existing drought conditions in the affected areas earlier this year. The activities under this Project will be managed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (DARNDR) in the target zone through the existing government network which has been reinforced by additional manpower during the emergency.

Funds provided under the Project will be used to purchase the agricultural inputs necessary to increase food crop production by small farmers in the disaster areas in order to alleviate food shortages resulting from the crop damage caused by the hurricane. Specifically, funds will be made available to the GOH to purchase an estimated 2300 tons of fertilizer (\$580,000) and basic hand tools such as shovels, machetes, hoes, picks, wheelbarrows, etc. (\$300,000) required for the replanting of food crops and the rehabilitation of key agricultural infrastructure (i.e. preparation of cropland, clearing of irrigation systems, access roads, etc.). Also up to \$120,000 will be provided to assist DARNDR in meeting the incremental transportation and distribution costs associated with the delivery of agricultural inputs and tools to the disaster zones.

II. PROJECT RATIONALE AND DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A. Project Rationale

1. Background

The damage to Haiti's agriculture caused by Hurricane Allen represents a setback to the GOH's programs for increasing food production and thereby providing sufficient food for its people, particularly in the rural areas. The devastation caused by the hurricane is especially unfortunate for Haiti's peasant population in the disaster area who suffer from chronic malnutrition due to low agricultural productivity and thus have limited access to basic food grains. The disaster area encompasses an estimated 38% of Haiti's total land mass (see Annex 5) and contains a predominantly rural population of 1.5 million people of which approximately 150,000 families were directly affected by the hurricane. Although the loss of human life was fortunately low, the hurricane's damage in terms of food production was significant. Traditionally, the Southern Region is one of Haiti's major agricultural areas and 30% of the nation's food crops are produced there. Current estimates made by both the GOH and international donors indicate that the hurricane destroyed 75-90% of the food crops in the affected areas. DAST assessments made shortly after the hurricane's passage support the GOH's appraisal, and the general consensus among the international donors is that the damage to agriculture was the most serious consequence of the hurricane. In the affected areas nearly all of the mature corn crop was blown down and fruit trees were heavily damaged with a subsequent loss of fruit. The critical coffee crop was also severely hit, with ripening coffee cherries blown from trees and extensive damage to shade trees.

As has been reported in NOAA Caribbean weather satellite reports, the southern peninsula of Haiti suffered from drought conditions earlier this year which reduced peasant stocks of basic food grains in an area where food supplies are never fully adequate and where malnutrition is common. In addition, recent retail food prices throughout Haiti have been at near record levels, indicating general scarcity of domestically produced food, and thus heightening the impact on peasants of crop losses. Hurricane Allen struck the southern peninsula during the critical summer harvest period and destroyed, at a minimum, three quarters of the areas' food crops. Especially hard hit were the corn, bean, and pea crops which are the peasants' principal food staples. The food situation for many will be critical for the next several months until new crops can be harvested, and widespread emergency feeding is anticipated. The burden of feeding will be shortened and lessened if a maximum attempt is made to replant food crops that will give good yields in the affected areas. Thus, it is essential that the seeds, fertilizer, pesticides and tools (for the rehabilitation/replanting work) required for the recovery effort be acquired on a timely basis for use in the critical 1980/81 crop cycles which begin in September with the fall planting season. These inputs will enable the farmers in the disaster zones to rehabilitate their farms,

replant their crops in the traditional fall and spring planting seasons, and thereby replace the agricultural production which was lost in the hurricane.

2. U.S. Response to Hurricane Allen Disaster

The U.S. Government responded quickly to the disaster situation and a major relief effort was started on August 7, 1980 by A.I.D. in the southern peninsula. Approximately \$1.8 million in disaster relief funds were allocated for this assistance to the disaster region in Haiti.* These funds were utilized to cover the cost of: the Disaster Assistance Survey Team's (DAST) operations (\$85,000); the Ambassador's relief fund (\$25,000) U.S. Marines helicopter reconnaissance/rescue, and water purification activities (\$340,000); and to purchase the agricultural inputs (\$1,350,000) required to initiate the GOH's crop replanting program. Nearly all of DARNDR's seed and pesticide needs, including the bulk of the corn, sorghum, bean, and vegetable seeds required in the region, were funded at that time.

However, substantial assistance continues to be necessary to purchase the fertilizer and basic tools that will be utilized in the emergency replanting program. Although both fertilizer and tools were included in the original GOH request, these preliminary estimates of requirements were reduced in an attempt to relate the proposed delivery schedules for seeds to the various crop planting cycles in the target zones, and the availability of funds. Within this framework the decisions was made to maximize the amount of seed purchased and to reduce the quantities of fertilizer and hand tools. However, the limited amounts of fertilizer and tools purchased were not adequate to meet the GOH's needs. Thus both items continue to be critical shortfall areas in the overall relief program. The lack of sufficient fertilizer for the critical corn and sorghum crops will lower the potential yields of the hybrid seed and minimize the positive residual effect for the next planting cycle. In general, the application of fertilizer is extremely important for the target farmers during both the fall and spring planting cycles **which are the periods when potential agricultural productivity in the southern peninsula can reach, and possibly exceed, pre-hurricane yield levels. Sufficient quantities of hand tools are rare in rural development projects in Haiti, and the present disaster has increased the importance of basic tools to accelerate the preparation of land for replanting and rehabilitation activities. Thus, the rapid purchase and distribution of additional hand tools (machetes, axes, shovels, picks, etc.) would be of great assistance to the GOH's relief program.

* Refer Annex 6 for a detailed listing of the U.S. assistance administered by the AID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)

**Annex 7 illustrates the 1980/81 crop cycles for the principal food crops in the southern peninsula.

B. Detailed Description

1. Goal and Purpose

The goal of the Project is to alleviate the immediate food crop disaster caused by Hurricane Allen in the Southern Region of Haiti. The Project will support the relief program currently being conducted by the GOH through the provision of the supplementary funds needed to maintain the momentum of the overall relief effort and to minimize the human suffering left in the wake of the hurricane. The purpose of the Project is to provide the GOH with the assistance necessary to support the emergency food crop production program. This will be achieved through the purchase and distribution of fertilizer and tools to the small farmers who have been directly affected by the hurricane.

2. Outputs

The first phase of the U.S. Government's disaster assistance to Haiti, initiated immediately after the hurricane, supplied seeds, pesticides and tools necessary for the start-up of the GOH's food crop replanting program. These funds have enabled the GOH to distribute the required agricultural inputs to the target farmers and represent the first step towards the regional recovery effort. The funds which will be provided under this Project will supplement the activities started in phase one of the relief program by increasing the food crop yields through the widespread use of fertilizer and by making available sufficient quantities of appropriate tools for the replanting and rehabilitation work in the disaster areas.

During the period of project implementation food crops will be replanted on an estimated 37,000 hectares in the affected zones, and with the application of Project funded fertilizer (for corn, sorghum, and vegetables only) should have the potential for the following yields*:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Cropland Planted (hectares)</u>	<u>Estimated Yields Tons</u>
Corn	10,000	28,000
Sorghum	6,667	12,700
Beans (2 Types)	5,150	5,700
Peas (3 Types)	14,000	21,000
Garden (Vegetables)	1,340	13,400

* DARNOR agronomic statistics and recent surveys in the disaster zone are the basis for the yield and crop land data.

3. Inputs

AID will finance the following inputs in support of the project:

- (1) 2,300 tons of fertilizer at an estimated cost of \$580,000 (\$250/ton)* will be used in the food crop replanting program;
- (2) Assorted hand tools including shovels, axes, machetes, hoes, files, wheelbarrows, etc, at an estimated cost of \$300,000, will be distributed for use in rehabilitation and replanting activities. * *
- (3) Up to \$120,000 will be provided to assist DARNDR in meeting the transportation and distribution costs associated with the delivery of AID-financed agricultural inputs and tools to the disaster zones. These cost estimates are based on following: Transportation of AID funded commodities to and within the nine regions in the disaster area by private truckers at rate of \$18.00 per metric tons for 4,000 M.T. of fertilizer, seeds, pesticides, and tools (\$72,000); Loading/unloading costs @ \$2.20/M.T., (\$5,000); additional warehouse space in disaster zones (\$10,000); gasoline, diesel and oil expenses for DARNDR vehicles, 16,000 gallons @ \$1.85 per gallon (\$33,000).

The GOH, through its agriculture Ministry (DARNDR) will support the Project by providing both in kind and operational funds for the relief program. These inputs will consist of:

- (1) Salaries for approximately 1,000 agriculture extension agents and field technicians for a period of six months (\$805,000);
- (2) Per diem and transportation for the above personnel (\$280,000);
- (3) Operating funds necessary to meet the contingencies involved in managing the relief program (\$50,000). These funds will be used to meet requirements such as transportation of agricultural inputs and tools to remote areas, minor vehicle maintenance, fuel/oil expenses, etc.

*This price is based on recent purchases of fertilizer with funds administered by OFDA.

**A detailed costing of these tools is included in the Technical Analysis.

III. PROJECT ANALYSES

A. TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

The inputs requested by DARNDR are designed to alleviate the difficult food situation facing the population in the Southern Peninsula due to the drought and recent hurricane. The most immediate and urgent measures taken were the distribution of food, water, and medicine by the Red Cross, the Voluntary agencies and the GOH. This effort is being supplemented by an emergency feeding program using Title II foodstuffs, conducted by the major PVOs. At the same time DARNDR conducted a survey of the agricultural damage in order to determine what crops could be immediately planted so that the need for emergency food supplies could be lessened and the affected farmers could rehabilitate themselves in the shortest possible span of time.

In order to arrive at a sound determination DARNDR directed its District Agricultural agents in the affected districts to compile assessments of the damages sustained and to suggest what crops could be planted immediately under the specific conditions prevalent in each area. This information, together with an estimate of the types of rehabilitation tasks which had to be performed, and the identification of the tools and agricultural inputs required for a recovery program was the basis for the GOH disaster assistance program which was circulated to the international donors. Further consultations between representatives of USAID and the Ministry of Agriculture identified the highest priority items required immediately for the food crop replanting program, i.e. seeds, pesticides, fertilizer and tools.

As previously discussed, the major share of the seed and pesticides requirements were met with A.I.D. disaster assistance funds. Although these inputs were critical to the successful start-up of the replanting program, supplemental fertilizer and tools to be purchased under this project are equally important in order to strengthen the initial GOH recovery program. Two separate fertilizer formulas, one for the immediate requirements incident to the planting of vegetables and the other for application to both corn and sorghum were selected. In both cases, the fertilizer was required to obtain the highest yields possible from hybrid seeds purchased in the U.S.

The decision as to the quantity of fertilizer required for the replanting programs was based on prior experience with these crops in Haiti and a joint determination by both GOH and USAID personnel. In the case of corn and sorghum 2,300 metric tons of fertilizer will be purchased to meet the prescribed application levels (200-230 pounds per hectare) for the planting of approximately 16,700 hectares of these cereals over two crop cycles.

Small farmers in the target zones have experience with the selected fertilizers and understand the value of this input to their crops due to their participation in either the Small Farmer Development Project

(521-0073) or the GOH's Food Production Program,

The tools are critical for the overall rehabilitation/replanting activities and the emphasis is being placed on securing basic tools which are traditionally used and repaired by small farmers in rural Haiti. Sufficient tools for the nine disaster regions will be needed for the land clearing, land preparation and planting activities. The following list is illustrative of the tools that DARNDR will distribute to the target farmers:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Estimated Quantities</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Pruning Shears	\$25	2,000	\$50,000
Axes	5	4,000	20,000
Machettes	3	15,000	45,000
Shovels	6	5,000	30,000
Hoes	5	5,000	25,000
Picks	20	4,000	80,000
Wheelbarrows	50	1,000	50,000
			<u>\$300,000</u>

B. FINANCIAL PLAN

A.I.D.

Fertilizer (2,300 tons @ 250/ton)	\$580,000
Hand Tools	300,000
Transportation/Distribution costs	<u>120,000</u>
TOTAL AID	1,000,000

G.O.H. (DARNDR)

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>805,000</u>
Regional Coordinators (9) @ \$500/month	(27,000)
Zonal Supervisors (61) @ \$250/month	(91,500)
Field Workers (915) @ \$125/month	(686,300)
<u>Per Diem/Transportation</u>	<u>280,000</u>
Regional Coordinators \$20/day, 180 days (32,400)	
Zonal Supervisors \$20/day, 90 days/su- pervisor (110,000)	
Field Workers \$5/day, 30 days/worker (137,300)	
<u>Operating Costs</u>	<u>50,000</u>
TOTAL GOH	1,135,000

C. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

The purpose of this section is to discuss economic factors related to the emergency food crop production program and to provide estimates of the economic benefits and impact of the project. This project forms part of an overall hurricane relief effort by USAID/HAITI, and significant and complementary parts of the effort outside of this project are financed by OFDA disaster relief funds and PL-480 Title II funds. The economic analysis will demonstrate the economic impact of the project itself, as well as the overall effort.

Because of the large area covered by the project -- all of Haiti south of Port-au-Prince -- and the widely varying conditions within that area, precise cost benefit calculations are impossible. Rather, after setting the stage of the economic situation, some indications of the overall economic impact of the emergency food production program and the inputs provided through this project at both the macro-economic and individual farm level will be offered.

a. The Economic Situation

Haiti is a food deficit country with chronic malnutrition. The 1978 USAID/CDC nutrition survey, made during a period of low food prices and ample supplies after the end of the 1977 drought and food scarcity, found widespread child stunting and wasting. The normal PL-480 Title II Program provides about 24,000 MT of food each year for free distribution to the poor in MCH, school feeding and FFW programs. Commercial imports of food have been increasing at a rapid rate and account for about one-quarter of all imports. Even so, scarcity of foreign exchange often limits food imports, and, as a result, domestic food prices for basic grains are often well over world market prices.

The food situation had become increasingly difficult in the year and a half preceding the hurricane. Retail corn prices had risen over 55% from the first half of 1978 to the first half of 1980, and were over 16 cents per pound in June, 1980. Other grain prices were similarly high. Consumption of flour, the one basic food product whose price was essentially constant, had risen 55% during the same period. The high prices of food may have been caused in part by an increase in demand due to a good coffee crop and high prices paid for it, but it was caused mostly by poor weather conditions, particularly semi-drought conditions in the southern part of the country where the hurricane later struck. PL-480 Title II feeding programs had already been stepped up in various parts of the area where the hurricane later struck because of the food shortages caused by the drought. Because the spring grain crops had been so poor, the populace was very dependent on bananas, fruit, and other non-cereal crops at the time the hurricane struck.

Hurricane Allen caused extensive wind damage and some flooding damage to crops in the Southern peninsula. The banana crops were destroyed, and will not return for about a year. Breadfruit was blown off trees. Fruit trees near the coast had salt damage. The corn crop was blown down, and could be only partly salvaged. Other food crops also suffered greatly. In addition, reported losses of the ripening coffee crop ranged from 50% to 90% in the affected region. Even if these estimates prove to be too high, it is probable that the coffee producers in the affected area will suffer a loss of income of at least \$7 million over the next six months. To this must be added losses of cocoa and other commercial crops of an unknown amount.

In view of the generally poor food supply situation in Haiti even before the hurricane, the extensive crop damage and the lack of foreign exchange for imports of food, it was immediately clear that the two highest priorities were the immediate replanting of as many crops as possible with stimulation of increased yields in the hurricane area, and provision of emergency food to the hurricane areas until local food production is reestablished. Because the rainy season ends in late October or early November, immediate action on replanting and yield stimulation was required. Other countries and agencies planned substantial contributions to the food production effort and to the emergency feeding effort, but it was apparent that their efforts would be far from sufficient and that the US Government would have to make a major contribution to both the crop and feeding efforts if widespread malnutrition and hunger is to be avoided. The food production program is described above. The feeding program under PL-480 Title II which has been approved is as follows:

From consultations with the voluntary agencies and with GOH agencies, after taking into account the food that will be provided by the World Food Program, a French donation of 4,000 MT of wheat, and other supplies, it was decided to establish an emergency Title II program to feed 150,000 persons in September, 400,000 in October and November, and 250,000 during the months of December, January and February. A large ration of 1693 calories per day has been established for the first three months until the post-hurricane food production effort starts to produce results, and then the ration will be cut in half for the following three months of a reduced level of feeding. The resulting AER was for 12,968 metric tons of soy fortified bulgar, corn-soy milk, soy fortified corn meal, and vegoil, with a FOB value of \$4,403,000 and an approximate value CIF Port-au-Prince of \$5 million. It is the intention of the voluntary agencies to utilize this food to the maximum extent in the hurricane area in food for work programs involving repair of hurricane damage to roads, irrigation systems, trees, water systems, etc.

b. Economic Analysis

Three estimates of the economic impact of the emergency food crop production program are offered below. First, a comparison will be made of the expected benefits of the entire AID-financed program (including inputs provided

by OFDA funds and this project) and the costs of this program. Secondly, an examination of the impact of the inputs supplied only under this project will be made, focusing on the application of fertilizer to hybrid corn seed. Finally, an attempt will be made to estimate the benefits of the entire program to the individual small farmer affected by the hurricane.

The amount of output expected from the seeds, fertilizer, pesticides and tools supplied under the AID-financed program was discussed above on page 4. At current market prices in Haiti, the value of this level of production is approximately \$46,151,600, as indicated by the following:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Estimated Output (Metric Tons)</u>	<u>Current Price (\$/MT)</u>	<u>Value of Output</u>
Corn	28,000	264	\$7,392,000
Sorghum	12,700	484	6,146,800
Beans	5,700	1,100	6,270,000
Peas	21,200	1,034	21,920,800
Vegetables	13,400	330	<u>4,422,000</u>
		Total:	\$46,151,600

This output, all of which is additional to what would have been produced in the affected areas in the absence of this program, compares very favorably to the cost of the program. Cost estimates include approximately \$1.3 million for seeds, fertilizer, pesticides and tools provided with OFDA financing, \$1.0 million of fertilizer, tools and distribution costs under this project, and \$1.135 million in GOH contributions to the program to cover distribution and administration costs. Thus, an additional value of \$46,151,600 of agricultural commodities will be produced through the program at an estimated cost of \$3,435,000.

The economic impact of the specific inputs provided by this project is best illustrated by the analysis of the results of the application of fertilizer to hybrid corn seed compared to the cost of the fertilizer. In the Les Cayes area, one of those hardest hit by the hurricane, field trials of corn varieties and response to fertilizers, pesticides and other inputs were conducted several years ago by Virginia Polytechnic Institute in collaboration with DARNDR under an AID-financed project. Tests with Pioneer 304, the hybrid corn seed already supplied for replanting in the hurricane area, shows that it is highly responsive to applications of fertilizer, particularly nitrogen. In one test, when Pioneer 304 was planted on good land but received no nitrogen, or other fertilizer, its yield in shelled corn was 3,050 kilos per hectare, but when 50 kilos of nitrogen per hectare were applied, the yield was 3965 kilos, and increase of over 2,000 lbs. per hectare. This quantity of corn at current scarcity prices would have a farmgate price of about \$200. The cost of 50 kilos of nitrogen supplied as a 15-10-15 formula fertilizer and delivered to Les Cayes under this project will be about \$75. If higher levels

of nitrogen are applied yields will rise to over 4,000 kilos per hectare on good land, and the response to fertilizer will be good if smaller quantities than 50 kilos per hectare are applied.

At the farm level, the emergency food crop production program is also likely to produce major economic benefits. To illustrate, a hypothetical typical farmer participating in the program will be assumed to have one hectare of land divided between the production of the various food crops supported by the program in the same proportion as those crops figure in the total area planted under the program. Thus, our hypothetical farmer would have a crop mix as follows:

Corn	0.28 Ha.
Sorghum	0.18 Ha.
Beans	0.14 Ha.
Peas	0.37 Ha.
Vegetables	0.03 Ha.

Each farmer will be supported for two plantings under the program this fall and next spring, so for purposes of this analysis it is assumed that the farmer will plant these various crops twice under the program. It is further assumed that he will obtain the average yields projected for the program. Therefore, at this hypothetical typical farm level, the production resulting from this program will be as follows:

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Hectares Planted</u>	<u>Yield (MT/Ha)</u>	<u>Output</u>	<u>Value Of Output</u>
Corn	0.28	2.8	0.784 MT	\$206.98
Sorghum	0.18	1.9	0.342 MT	165.53
Beans	0.14	1.1	0.154 MT	169.40
Peas	0.37	1.5	0.555 MT	573.87
Vegetables	0.03	10.0	0.300 MT	<u>99.00</u>
			Total:	\$1214.78

At the prices mentioned above, this program will produce an estimated return to the hypothetical farmer of \$1,214.78. This compares favorably to the cost of providing the inputs to the farmer of \$92.20 (total costs of program estimated at \$3,435,000 million divided by the total of 37,257 hectares to be financed).

IV. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Procurement

Three procurement activities will be required for project implementation, i.e. for the purchase of fertilizer, tools, and in-country transportation. In each case USAID/Haiti will assist DARNDR in carrying out the necessary procurement in accordance with the AID regulations in Handbook 11 & 14.

A small quantity (600 tons) of fertilizer is required immediately for use in the fall planting season which will last until approximately mid November. This tight timetable can only be met by using non-competitive procurement action with informal solicitation of bids. Therefore, an ad hoc redelegation of authority was requested from AID/W which will authorize the Mission Director, USAID/Haiti to approve up to \$200,000 for non-competitive procurement. The balance of the fertilizer (1,700 tons) will be procured under regular host country procedures over the next three or four months.

Based on the experience gained in buying tools with disaster assistance funds, the Mission found that the tools required for the Project are available in the United States, Haiti, or Code 941 countries such as the Dominican Republic. Therefore, standard host country procurement procedures will be used to purchase the necessary items, except for the immediate procurement of a limited amount of tools (for an estimated \$25,000) which will be purchased locally or in a 941 country. This initial \$25,000 purchase, in conjunction with the tools financed by OFDA, will provide DARNDR with sufficient tools to maintain their current level of rehabilitation activities until the balance of the tools arrive.

Transportation and distribution costs involved in handling the agricultural inputs and tools for the relief program will be financed by AID. It is anticipated that a substantial portion of these expenses will be for the hiring of private trucking companies and to meet the labor costs of the distribution activities.

B. Distribution and Monitoring Arrangements for Project Commodities

To deal effectively with the rehabilitation of farms and rural infrastructure in the hurricane area, the Government of Haiti has established a comprehensive administrative structure. A Permanent Control Committee* has been set-up which includes representatives of all governmental agencies responsible for relief assistance, voluntary organizations (both national and foreign), international donors and private

* This Committee and its disaster relief network is described in Annex 8, the official GOH document establishing the Committee.

business groups. This Committee is charged with assuring that assistance, both monetary and in-kind, flows rapidly to the damaged zones and reaches the persons affected by Hurricane Allen and that the necessary administrative and accounting controls are established. Furthermore, it is their responsibility to assure that personnel chosen to carry out the massive and urgent rehabilitation efforts are competent well-motivated and receive the necessary logistical support. The Permanent Control Committee has the whole-hearted support of the President of Haiti and it has evolved into its present form as a result of both past and present experiences in dealing with national emergencies. The Committee is well staffed, effectively coordinated and well-equipped to implement the task of rehabilitation for which it is responsible at both the regional and zonal levels.

Composition of the Committee

Eight persons make up the Permanent Committee. It consists of a full time Coordinator and an Assistant Coordinator and includes representatives from the Armed Forces of Haiti, the Department of Public Health, the Department of Planning, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Public Works, the Department of Mines, USAID and the U.N.

Logistical Complement

To backstop the Committee, technicians from various governmental agencies have been assigned the responsibility of coordinating the logistics for the rehabilitation operations in the affected area, which has been subdivided into nine regions, with one technician per region.

Regional Implementation

The nine regions each of which is under the administrative control of a senior agricultural officer have been further subdivided into 61 zones. An agricultural extension agent has been assigned to each of the zones, and he in turn supervises the efforts of five units at the community level which are responsible for both the distribution of agricultural inputs/tools, and the coordination of the food production activities. At this level, he is assisted by civil, military and religious authorities who are organized into a local committee and who can help solve logistical problems that might arise at the local level.

Distribution and Control of Seeds, Fertilizer, Tools and Other Agricultural Inputs

The agricultural inputs will be distributed free of charge to the affected farmers. The task of distributing seeds, fertilizer, tools, pesticides and other inputs is not new to the DARNDR staff. They have performed these tasks on a regular basis for three years in their Food Production Program. Thus DARNDR has the capability in each of its Agricultural Districts to store, distribute, control and account for all inputs. This capability has been reinforced by the addition of the supervisory units described previously and the creation of a Mobile Intervention Unit (a

trouble -shooting unit) staffed by three experienced senior extension agents who can draw on the technical resources needed to resolve a problem in any given locality. In this way DARNDR has attempted to insure that this task will be well coordinated and effectively implemented and has assigned its most competent personnel to supervise it so that problems are reduced to the bare minimum and effective controls are maintained at each point of distribution. The assignment of a Regional Coordinator as the Head of the Zonal Supervisors had the dual effect of assuring that all items distributed are accounted for all times, and that the influence of local authorities to dispose of them through favoritism or other unsatisfactory means is equally controlled.

Monitoring of Receipt, Storage, Handling, Transportation, Distribution and Control of Inputs

From the outset of the relief program USAID/Haiti assigned personnel in its Agricultural Division to work with DARNDR in each phase of this rehabilitation operation. On their side, DARNDR has assigned personnel to handle the items as they are received, to take whatever measures are required to assure that they quickly released by the local customs officials and that adequate storage and transportation facilities are ready to accommodate the various types of commodities being procured. In each instance, AID and DARNDR representatives have worked out not only the requirements for each commodity, but have coordinated their storage and prepared the distribution schedules for each commodity as it is received. A special project team of USAID employees (U.S. direct-hire or PSC and 3 FSN employees) will be formed to assist DARNDR in monitoring the relief program activities. As the rehabilitation measures are implemented, AID representatives will accompany DARNDR personnel to the field to observe on site the progress being made, to assist in the solution of any problems they might encounter and to suggest any further control measures believed desirable.

C. Implementation Plan

The following is a schedule of the major events planned during the period of project implementation.

<u>Event</u>	<u>Timing (Week Of)</u>
1. Delegation of authority for Project authorization received by Mission	September 29, 1980
2. Project Paper and Project Agreement reviewed and approved by Mission	September 29
3. Project Agreement signed with GOH	September 30
4. Informal IFB issued for emergency fertilizer procurement (600 tons)	October 1

<u>Event</u>	<u>Timing (Week Of)</u>
5. Formal IFB issued by SER/COM for balance of fertilizer (1,700 tons)	October 10, 1980
6. Emergency tool procurement initiated	October 10
7. Formal IFB issued by SER/COM for balance of the hand tools	October 17
8. Supplier selected for emergency fertilizer purchase	October 17
9. Fertilizer shipment (600 tons) arrives in Haiti	November 1
10. Emergency tools shipment arrives in Haiti	November 15
11. Fall planting season ends for corn and sorghum	November 15
12. Fall Harvest begins for beans, peas and vegetables	November 15
13. Supplier selected for fertilizer purchase (1,700 tons)	November 30
14. Supplier (s) selected for regular tools purchase	December 15
15. Fertilizer shipment arrives in Haiti	January 1, 1981
16. Regular tools shipment (s) arrive in Haiti	January 15,
17. Spring planting season begins for corn and sorghum	March 1,
18. Summer Harvest begins for beans, peas, vegetables, corn, sorghum	July 1,
19. PACD	September 30,



REPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI

DEPARTEMENT DE L'AGRICULTURE, DES RESSOURCES NATURELLES
ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL

No.....

Port-au-Prince, le 29 Septembre 1980

Monsieur Allan R. FURMAN
Directeur de l'AID
EN SES BUREAUX.-

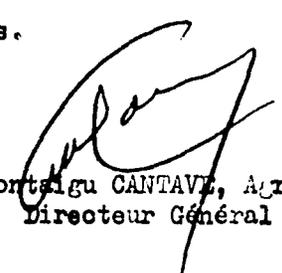
Monsieur le Directeur,

Suite au passage du cyclone "Allen", le Gouvernement de la République d'Haïti a entrepris un programme de relance de la production vivrière en vue de parer à toute disette qui pourrait survenir dans les zones sinistrées. Ce programme vise à fournir aux paysans et planteurs de ces zones des semences, des outils, des pesticides et des engrais en vue d'assurer une production adéquate des denrées alimentaires de base.

A cette fin, le Département de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural a l'avantage de soumettre par la présente à l'Agence pour le Développement International (AID) une demande d'assistance financière lui permettant d'acquérir les intrants cités plus haut et d'assurer leur transport local et leur distribution.

Il est entendu que le DARRDR répondra de la bonne gestion de toute aide que l'AID pourrait lui accorder dans ce contexte.

Dans l'espoir d'une favorable et prompte réponse de votre part, nous vous prions, Monsieur le Directeur, d'agréer nos remerciements anticipés et l'expression de nos salutations distinguées.



Montaigne CANTAVE, Agr.
Directeur Général

UNCLASSIFIED

ANNEX 2

AMERICAN EMBASSY, PORT-AU-PRINCE

260921

UNCLASSIFIED

ACTION

INFO

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AIDAC

E.O. 12065: N/A

TAGS:

SUBJECT: HAITI EMERGENCY FOOD PRODUCTION PROJECT, NO. 521-0150

REF: (A) PORT AU PRINCE 3997; (B) STATE 248382; (C) PORT AU PRINCE 4655; (D) PORT AU PRINCE 4719; (E) STATE 255582

1. USAID/HAITI MISSION DIRECTOR HEREBY DELEGATED AUTHORITY BY AAA/LAC TO AUTHORIZE SUBJECT GRANT PROJECT FOR UP TO DOL ONE MILLION (DOLS 1.0 MILLION) FROM ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND. AAA/LAC HAS ALSO APPROVED WAIVER OF ADVERTISING AVAILABILITY OF IFBS FOR COMMODITIES TO BE PURCHASED UNDER AID GRANT.

2. FUNDS PROVIDED UNDER THIS GRANT PROJECT WILL SUPPORT GOH EFFORTS TO OVERCOME SEVERE FOOD SHORTAGE WHICH HAS OCCURRED AS RESULT OF EXTENSIVE CROP DAMAGE CAUSED BY HURRICANE ALLEN IN SOUTHERN PENINSULA OF HAITI. FARM HOUSEHOLDS OF FOUR (4) HECTARES OR LESS WHICH HAVE BEEN DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY THE HURRICANE WILL BE PRINCIPAL BENEFICIARIES OF PROJECT. AID FUNDS SHALL BE USED FOR PURCHASE OF APPROXIMATELY 2,300 TONS OF FERTILIZER, HAND TOOLS AND FOR FINANCING IN-COUNTRY TRANSPORTATION/DISTRIBUTION COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THESE COMMODITIES AND

OTHER AGRICULTURAL INPUTS REQUIRED FOR PROJECT.

3. IEE FOR PROJECT, RECOMMENDING NEGATIVE DETERMINATION, APPROVED BY AAA/LAC 09/26/80. COPIES BEING POUCHED FOR INCLUSION IN PP.

4. ADVICE OF PROGRAM CHANGE TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESS 09/12/80. THEREFORE, PROJECT MAY BE OBLIGATED AFTER 09/26/80.

5. PLEASE TRANSMIT COPIES OF FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS FOR BUREAU'S FILES: (1) PROJECT PAPER, (2) SIGNED AUTHORIZATION, AND (3) SIGNED PROJECT AGREEMENT.

6. BUREAU POUCHING COPIES OF ACTION MEMORANDUM WHICH REDELEGATED AUTHORITY TO MISSION DIRECTOR TO AUTHORIZE PROJECT AND APPROVED WAIVER OF FORMAL ADVERTISING OF IFBS.

7. PER REFTEL (E), ALLOTMENT OF DOLS 1.0 MILLION ESTABLISHED FOR SUBJECT PROJECT. CUBISTORPER

ASSISTANT
ADMINISTRATOR

LAC/DR-IEE-80-42

ENVIRONMENTAL THRESHOLD DECISION

Location : Haiti
Project Title : Emergency Food Production, 521-0150
Funding : \$1,000,000 (Grant)
Life of Project: Six months to one year

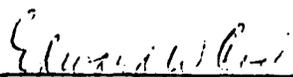
Recommendations:

Based on the Initial Environmental Examination, the Office of Development Resources has concluded that the project will not have a significant effect on the human environment and therefore recommends a Negative Determination.

The Development Assistance Executive Committee of the Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean has reviewed the Initial Environmental Examination for this project and concurs in the recommendation for a Negative Determination.

AA/LAC Decision:

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Assistant Administrator for Latin America and the Caribbean under Title 22, Part 216.4a, Environmental Procedures, and based upon the above recommendations, I hereby determine that the proposed project is not an action which will have a significant effect on the human environment, and therefore, is not an action for which an Environmental Impact Statement or an Environmental Assessment will be required.



Acting Assistant Administrator for
Latin America and the Caribbean

Date Aug 26 1980

Clearances:

LAC/DR:Environmental Advisor:ROtto 
DAEC Chairman:MDBrown 

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

Project Location : Haiti
Project Title : Emergency Food Production
Project Number : 521-0150
FY 1980 CP Reference : None
Appropriation Category : Economic Support Fund
Funding : \$1,000,000 (Grant)
Lifr of Project : Six months to one year
IEE Prepared by : LAC/DR, Robert O. Otto
Acting Chief, Multisectoral
Activities Division
September 25, 1980

Recommended Threshold Decision: Negative Threshold Decision



Marshall D. Brown
Associate Assistant Administrator
for Development Resources
Bureau for Latin America
and the Caribbean

I. Project Description:

The purpose of the project is to provide the small farmers in the areas most severely affected by Hurricane Allen with fertilizer, seeds and other necessary agricultural inputs for food crop production. With the assistance of AID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance which has provided \$1.5 million to initiate the emergency food production program, the Haitian Ministry of Agriculture has organized farmers' brigades in each of the affected zones to distribute seeds and fertilizers in order to facilitate replanting of damaged crops.

II. Identification of Potential Impact:

No significant impacts on the human environment are anticipated. Project inputs will consist primarily of seeds and fertilizer needed to replant hurricane-damaged farms in Haiti's southern peninsula.

III. Threshold Recommendation:

As no significant ecological change is likely to occur as a result of this project, a Negative threshold finding is recommended.

AID HANDBOOK 3, App 5C(2)	TRANS. MEMO NO. 3:32	EFFECTIVE DATE June 7, 1979	PAGE NO. 5C(2)-1
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ANNEX 4

5C(2) - PROJECT CHECKLIST

Listed below are statutory criteria applicable generally to projects with FAA funds and project criteria applicable to individual fund sources: Development Assistance (with a subcategory for criteria applicable only to loans); and Economic Support Fund.

CROSS REFERENCES: IS COUNTRY CHECKLIST UP TO DATE?
HAS STANDARD ITEM CHECKLIST BEEN REVIEWED FOR THIS PRODUCT?

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. FY 79 App. Act Unnumbered; FAA Sec. 653 (b); Sec. 634A. (a) Describe how Committees on Appropriations of Senate and House have been or will be notified concerning the project; (b) is assistance within (Operational Year Budget) country or international organization allocation reported to Congress (or not more than \$1 million over that figure)? Notification expired 9-27-80
2. FAA Sec. 611(a)(1). Prior to obligation in excess of \$100,000, will there be (a) engineering, financial, and other plans necessary to carry out the assistance and (b) a reasonably firm estimate of the cost to the U.S. of the assistance? Yes
3. FAA Sec. 611(a)(2). If further legislative action is required within recipient country, what is basis for reasonable expectation that such action will be completed in time to permit orderly accomplishment of purpose of the assistance? None is required
4. FAA Sec. 611(b); FY 79 App. Act Sec. 101. If for water or water-related land resource construction, has project met the standards and criteria as per the Principles and Standards for Planning Water and Related Land Resources dated October 25, 1973? N.A.
5. FAA Sec. 611(e). If project is capital assistance (e.g., construction), and all U.S. assistance for it will exceed \$1 million, has Mission Director certified and Regional Assistant Administrator taken into consideration the country's capability effectively to maintain and utilize the project? N.A.
6. FAA Sec. 209. Is project susceptible of execution as part of regional or multilateral project? If so why is project not so executed? Information and conclusion whether assistance will encourage regional development programs. No, Project will assist GOH in recovery from local storm damage.

BASE NO. 5C(2)-2	EFFECTIVE DATE June 7, 1979	TRANS. MEMO NO. 3:32	AID HANDBOOK 3, App 5C(2)
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A.

7. FAA Sec. 601(a). Information and conclusions whether project will encourage efforts of the country to: (a) increase the flow of international trade; (b) foster private initiative and competition; (c) encourage development and use of cooperatives, credit unions, and savings and loan associations; (d) discourage monopolistic practices; (e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture and commerce; and (f) strengthen free labor unions.

Project will help individual farmers restore agricultural production.

8. FAA Sec. 601(b). Information and conclusion on how project will encourage U.S. private trade and investment abroad and encourage private U.S. participation in foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U.S. private enterprise).

Project funds will be used to purchase U.S. goods and services.

9. FAA Sec. 612(b); Sec. 636(h). Describe steps taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, the country is contributing local currencies to meet the cost of contractual and other services, and foreign currencies owned by the U.S. are utilized to meet the cost of contractual and other services.

GOH has a large commitment to the Hurricane Relief Program.

10. FAA Sec. 612(d). Does the U.S. own excess foreign currency of the country and, if so, what arrangements have been made for its release?

U.S. has no excess currency.

11. FAA Sec. 601(e). Will the project utilize competitive selection procedures for the awarding of contracts, except where applicable procurement rules allow otherwise?

Yes

12. FY 79 App. Act Sec. 608. If assistance is for the production of any commodity for export, is the commodity likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity becomes operative, and is such assistance likely to cause substantial injury to U.S. producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity?

N.A.

B. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR PROJECT1. Development Assistance Project Criteria

a. FAA Sec. 102(b); 111; 113; 281a. Extent to which activity will (a) effectively involve the poor in development, by extending access to economy at local level, increasing labor-intensive production and the use of appropriate technology, spreading investment out from cities to small towns and rural areas, and insuring wide participation of the poor in the benefits of development on a sustained

Project will aid small farmers to resume agricultural production.

AID HANDBOOK 3, App 5C(2)	TRANS. MEMO NO. 3:32	EFFECTIVE DATE June 7, 1979	PAGE NO. 5C(2)-3
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B.1.a.

basis, using the appropriate U.S. institutions; (b) help develop cooperatives, especially by technical assistance, to assist rural and urban poor to help themselves toward better life, and otherwise encourage democratic private and local governmental institutions; (c) support the self-help efforts of developing countries; (d) promote the participation of women in the national economies of developing countries and the improvement of women's status; and (e) utilize and encourage regional cooperation by developing countries?

b. FAA Sec. 103, 103A, 104, 105, 106, 107.
Is assistance being made available: (include only applicable paragraph which corresponds to source of funds used. If more than one fund source is used for project, include relevant paragraph for each fund source.)

Project uses Economic Support Funds.

(1) [103] for agriculture, rural development or nutrition; if so, extent to which activity is specifically designed to increase productivity and income of rural poor; [103A] if for agricultural research, is full account taken of needs of small farmers;

Project will restore Agricultural Productivity of the Rural Poor.

(2) [104] for population planning under sec. 104(b) or health under sec. 104(c); if so, extent to which activity emphasizes low-cost, integrated delivery systems for health, nutrition and family planning for the poorest people, with particular attention to the needs of mothers and young children, using paramedical and auxiliary medical personnel, clinics and health posts, commercial distribution systems and other modes of community research.

(3) [105] for education, public administration, or human resources development; if so, extent to which activity strengthens nonformal education, makes formal education more relevant, especially for rural families and urban poor, or strengthens management capability of institutions enabling the poor to participate in development;

(4) [106] for technical assistance, energy, research, reconstruction, and selected development problems; if so, extent activity is:

(i) technical cooperation and development, especially with U.S. private and voluntary, or regional and international development, organizations;

(ii) to help alleviate energy problems;

(iii) research into, and evaluation of, economic development processes and techniques;

(iv) reconstruction after natural or manmade disaster;

PAGE NO. 5C(2)-4	EFFECTIVE DATE June 7, 1979	TRANS. MEMO NO. 3:32	AID HANDBOOK 3, App 5C(2)
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0.1.b.(4).

(v) for special development problem, and to enable proper utilization of earlier U.S. infrastructure, etc., assistance;

(vi) for programs of urban development, especially small labor-intensive enterprises, marketing systems, and financial or other institutions to help urban poor participate in economic and social development.

c. [107] Is appropriate effort placed on use of appropriate technology?

N.A.

d. FAA Sec. 110(a). Will the recipient country provide at least 25% of the costs of the program, project, or activity with respect to which the assistance is to be furnished (or has the latter cost-sharing requirement been waived for a "relatively least-developed" country)?

N.A.

e. FAA Sec. 110(b). Will grant capital assistance be disbursed for project over more than 3 years? If so, has justification satisfactory to the Congress been made, and efforts for other financing, or is the recipient country "relatively least developed"?

f. FAA Sec. 281(b). Describe extent to which program recognizes the particular needs, desires, and capacities of the people of the country; utilizes the country's intellectual resources to encourage institutional development; and supports civil education and training in skills required for effective participation in governmental and political processes essential to self-government.

Project will expedite recovery from damage caused by Hurricane Allen

g. FAA Sec. 122(b). Does the activity give reasonable promise of contributing to the development of economic resources, or to the increase or productive capacities and self-sustaining economic growth?

Yes

2. Development Assistance Project Criteria (Loans Only)

a. FAA Sec. 122(b). Information and conclusion on capacity of the country to repay the loan, including reasonableness of repayment prospects.

N.A. This is a Grant Funded Project.

b. FAA Sec. 620(d). If assistance is for any productive enterprise which will compete in the U.S. with U.S. enterprise, is there an agreement by the recipient country to prevent export to the U.S. of more than 20% of the enterprise's annual production during the life of the loan?

REPUBLIC OF HAITI

ATLANTIC OCEAN

ILE DE LA TORTUE

PORT-DE-PAIX

CAP-HAITIEN

FORT LIBERTE

QUANAMINTE

GONAIVES

SAINT-MARC

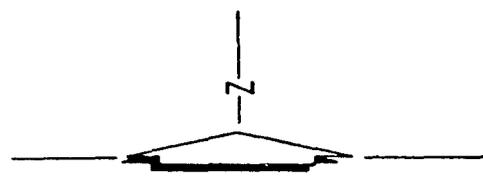
HINCHÉ

ILE DE LA GONAVE

MIREBAIX

FRONTIERE

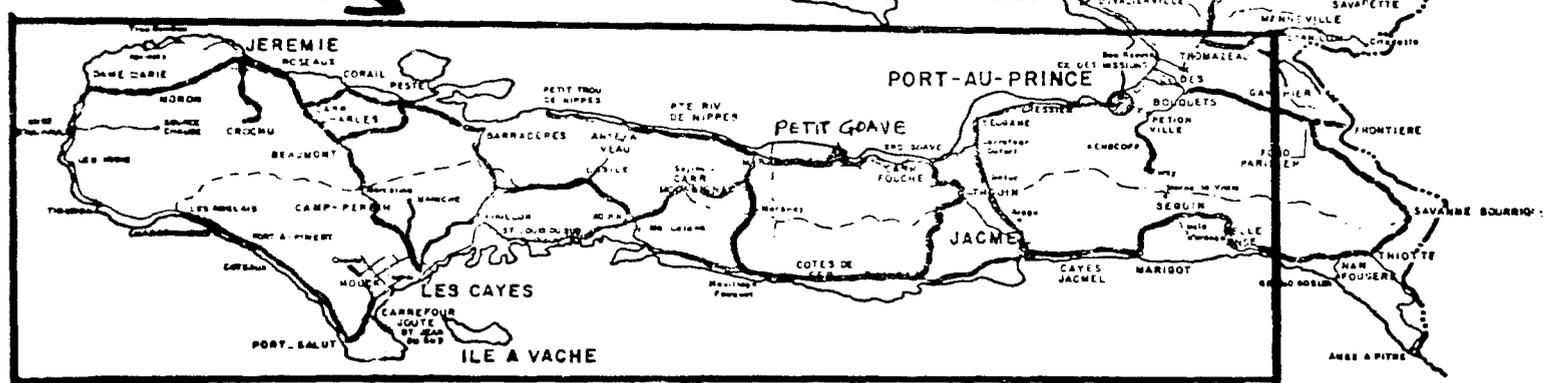
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



HURRICANE

DISASTER AREAS

GOLFE DE LA GONAVE



CARIBBEAN SEA

OFDA Administered
Disaster Relief Funds
(Haiti: Hurricane Allen Disaster, Aug. 1980)

Immediate Assistance

1. Ambassador's emergency funds	\$25,000
2. Disaster Assistance Survey Team	85,000
3. U.S. Marine helicopter task force (rescue and supply)	340,000
	\$450,000

Rehabilitation Assistance

1. Anti-malarial drugs and insecticides (includes 2,500,000 chloroquine tablets)	\$31,000
2. Seeds:	
-- Corn (400,000 lbs.)	223,400
-- Sorghum (100,000 lbs.)	65,700
-- Peas, 3 types (615,000 lbs.)	337,000
-- Beans, 2 types (1,030,000 lbs.)	429,400
-- Vegetable seeds, mixed, 1,750 lbs	31,600
3. Fertilizer (600 tons)	141,600
4. Pesticides	40,800
5. Sprayers (600)	42,600
7. Hand Tools	44,200
	\$1,387,300
Grand Total	\$1,837,300

1980/81 CROP CYCLESFOOD CROPS IN SOUTHERN PENINSULA OF HAITI

CROPS	1980					1981								
	August	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug	
Corn	Hurricane Damage Rehabi- litation Land Prepara- tion	Plant				Harvest		Plant				Harvest		
Sorghum		Plant						Harvest	Plant			Harvest		
Beans		Plant			Harvest	Plant			Harvest	Plant			Harvest	
Peas		Plant							Harvest	Plant				

NOTE DE PRESSESTRUCTURES D'ACCUEIL POUR CANALISER L'ACTION GOUVERNEMENTALE ET
L'AIDE INTERNATIONALE APRES LE CYCLONE ALLEN

Les différentes réunions, à l'occasion du Cyclone Allen, du Comité Interministériel de Coordination et de la Représentation étrangère ont débouché sur des actions consécutives précises.

L'Organisation et le soutien effectif des interventions sur le terrain tant au niveau de la région de sa section rurale que des collectivités locales ont inspiré les décisions arrêtées:

Les parties ont convenu d'adopter la mise en place suivante conformément à l'organigramme préparé à cet effet.

Il a été tiré du Comité Exécutif un COMITE MIXTE ET PERMANENT DE CONTROLE de 12 membres. En voici les noms et les affectations respectives:

- Docteur Volvic Rémi JOSEPH	Coordonnateur
- M. Robert SOURIA	Coordonnateur
- Colonel Henri NAMPHY	Requête et Réception
- Agronome Ernst Pedro CASSEUS	Requête et Réception
- Elias TAMARI	Requête et Réception
- Agronome Montaigu CANTAVE	Requête et Réception
- Ingénieur Gérard JOSPITRE	Requête et Réception
- M. Pierre MATHURIN	Expédition et Logistique Zone 1 et 8
- M. Léon BERRY	Expédition et Logistique Zone 2
- M. Serge PICARD	Expédition et Logistique Zone 3
- M. Lucien CANTAVE	Expédition et Logistique Zone 6 et 7
- Père CLERISME	Expédition et Logistique Zone 5 et 4
- Ingénieur Louis Jadotte	Chargé des Relations Publiques
- M. Daniel GEORGES	Affecté aux Finances

Au niveau régional, il a été formé les 8 unités de supervision : suivantes:

Région I : Siège Port-au-Prince :
Agronome André JEAN LOUIS, Dr. Charles ROUSSEAU, Ing. Lionel NOEL

Région 2

Siège Mirrebonne : Agronome François SEMON
 Dr. Yves ALXANDRE
 Ing. Philippe LAMOUR

Région 3

Siège Jérémie : Agronome Erick PIERRE
 Dr. Jean MARTIN LAU
 Ing. Marc Henry ROUSSEAU

Région 4

Siège Coteaux : Michel LAJOIE
 Dr. Frenzt BATAILLE
 Ing. Esaje DELVA

Région 5

Siège Cayes : Agr. René DOUMIL
 Dr. Josette BIJOU
 Ing. Raoul BIEN-AIME

Région 6

Siège Jacmel : Agr. Lytton DUPLAN
 Dr. Sylvie DAVID
 Ing. Schiller DUPLAN

Région 7

Siège Thiotte : Agr. Jude BAYARD
 Dr. Yves FRANCOISE
 Ing. René ST FERMIN

Région 8

Siège Anse à Galets : Agr. Robert CASABEOL
 Dr. Modeste PAMPHILE
 Ing. Bernard SIMON

Les ⁸ régions sont subdivisées en 49 zones. Il a été prévu un Agronome Supérieur par Zone. Il contrôle 5 unités d'intervention.

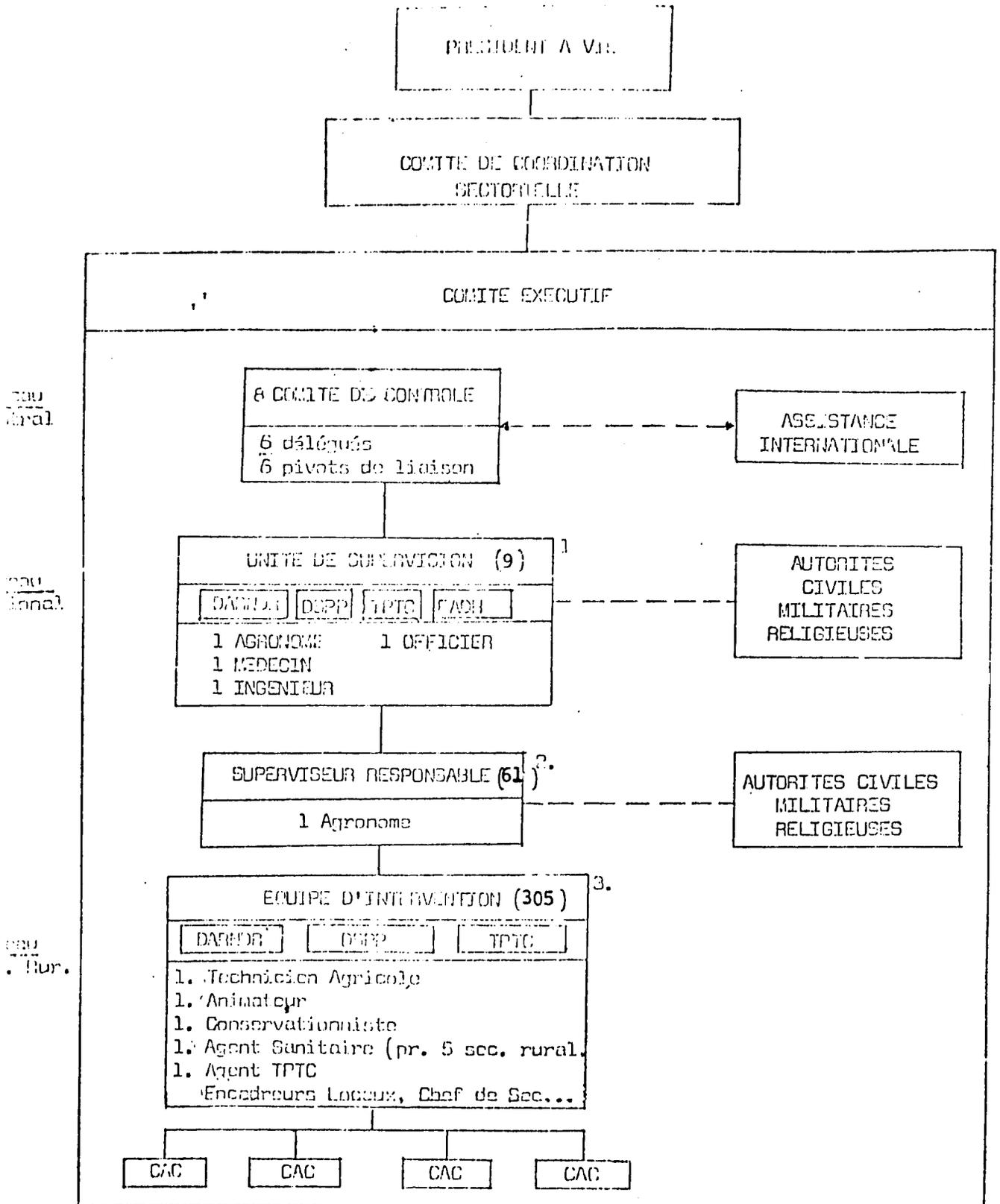
Ci-après la liste des Superviseurs de zone :

1.- Emmanuel PROPIETE

- 1.- Jean Paul LEBLANC
- 2.- Maurice CHENARD
- 3.- Jean VERRET
- 4.- Verdier Joseph WIEMER
- 5.- Robert JOYEUX
- 6.- Jolivet TOUSSAINT
- 7.- Jean Claude DALGE
- 8.- Roland BICOT
- 9.- Jacques PIERRE
- 10- Kernizen CHERY
- 11- Paul DAUET
- 12- Henry TURINE
- 13- Jean Edouard VILLARSON
- 14- Florence SEVEIN
- 15- Wilbert LEFORT
- 16- René ARNOLD
- 17- Raymond LUC
- 18- Laventure LOUIS MARY
- 19- Marie Carmel DUCASSE
- 20- Lafontant Pierre Guy
- 21- René Fritz
- 22- Pagnon Adolphe
- 23- Wroy Claude
- 24- Augustin Marcel
- 25- Etienne Florence
- 26- Pierre Clergé
- 27- Jn Baptiste Jn. François
- 28- Wilson Durand
- 29- Philippe Moise
- 30- Ronald Volcain
- 31- Arnoux Serge
- 32- Avin Daniëlle
- 33- René BERRUET
- 34- Claude Dalbert
- 35- Antoine Samedi
- 36- Blaise Duperval
- 37- René Jn Frick
- 38- Edgar Thomas
- 39- Jacques Myrthil
- 40- St Phard Joseph Ph.
- 41- Jn Michel Thalès
- 42- Guillaume Hans
- 43- Yanick Denis
- 44- Pierre Richard David
- 45- Michel N. Pierre
- 46- Simon P. Marc
- 47- Alix Richmond
- 48- Religieux Michel Ange

En outre, il existe une Unité d'intervention par Section Rurale. Cette Unité comprend:

- Un Technicien Agricole
- Un Animateur



1. L'unité de Supervision Technique résidera dans sa zone de supervision
2. L'Agronome Superviseur Responsable résidera dans la Section Rurale de base du groupe de 5 Sections Rurales
3. L'Equipe d'Intervention évoluera à l'intérieur du Périmètre d'une section rurale.

Un Conservationiste
Un Agent Sanitaire (S.
Un AGENT TPTC
Des Encadreurs locaux
et le Chef de Section

Cette équipe agit en collaboration avec les Conseils d'Action Communautaire de la Section Rurale.

Il existe dans le périmètre affecté trois cent cinq (305) unités d'intervention; chacune d'elles a pour fonction d'entreprendre tous les travaux d'urgence et de poursuivre les tâches d'aménagement des communautés encadrées.

LE COMITE DE COORDINATION