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HAITI
FOOD FOR WORK

EVALUATION

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FOOD FOR WORK EVALUATION

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Annual Budget Submission
AER	Annual Estimate of Requirements
CARE	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere
CWS	Church World Service
CRS	Catholic Relief Service
FFP	Food for Peace
FFW	Food for Work
GOH	Government of Haiti
MCH	Mother-Child Health Program
OCF	Other Child Feeding
ONAAC	Office Nationale d'Alphabetisation et d'Action Communautaire
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
SAWS	Seventh-Day Adventist World Service
SCH	Service Chretienne d'Haiti
SDA	Special Development Activities
SF	School Feeding Program
USG	United States Government

When referred to by number or abbreviation, the projects are as follows:

La Branle	1	LB	Morne l'Hopital	9	ML
Port Margot	2	PM	Robin	10	R
Procy Carrefour	3	PC	Dent Grien	11	DG
Saut d'Eau	4	SD	Palma	12	P
Source Chaude	5	SC	Zabricot	13	Z
Caz Belair II	6	CBA	Baie de Henne	14	BH
Cazeau II	7	CII	Figuier	15	F
Cotes de Fer	8	CF	La Colline	16	LC
			Poteau	17	PO

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose and Method

The purpose of this evaluation is to assess the design and operation of the PL 480/Title II Food-for-Work program in Haiti, determine objectives most appropriate to conditions in Haiti and to make recommendations for changes in the FFW programs to meet these objectives.

The team, consisting of an agricultural economist, a social scientist, a commodity specialist, an engineer, and two field interviewers, conducted the evaluation from July 9 - September 12, 1984. During this period, the team examined records of USAID/Haiti and four Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) implementing the FFW program and interviewed USAID and PVO staff.

A sample of 10 percent of each PVO's FFW projects, seventeen in all, was seen by the team. At each site, workers, project leaders and community representatives were interviewed. The team assessed the quality of project output, technical and material assistance to the project, commodity management, and community organization.

Food-for-Work Program in Haiti

The FFW program budget is \$1.9 million, representing 4.3 percent of the total USAID/Haiti budget and 22.9 percent of the Title II assistance budget. Total beneficiaries of the FFW program in FY 84 were 77,500. The implementing PVOs are CARE, Catholic Relief Service (CRS), Church World Service (CWS), and Seventh Day Adventist World Service (SAWS). CARE's program comprises 30 percent of the 173 projects in the FFW program, CRS comprises 31 percent, CWS 19 percent, and SAWS 21 percent.

Fifty percent of the projects are in the West Department. Road construction and repair (42 percent), and agriculture and soil conservation projects (27 percent) comprise over two-thirds of all FFW projects.

Findings

The four PVOs implementing the FFW program are tied closely to the concept of FFW as a feeding program for the rural poor. In the design of projects, emphasis has been

placed on employment generation. The programs of all four PVOs are, in fact, successful in reaching the intended beneficiaries. The projects provide income and employment to the poorer members of Haiti's population.

Much of the resources of the PVOs is directed towards managing the flow of commodities. However, given limited resources and the particular difficulties of operating in Haiti, the FFW program has serious problems with handling commodities. Of seventeen projects visited by the team, only three evidenced no commodity irregularities. Irregularities included commodities being sent to a project by more than one PVO; sale of commodities to pay project costs; sale of commodities for personal gain; theft during transport of commodities; and other irregularities such as paying a depot keeper with food.

In addition, the distribution of rations to the workers is inadequately controlled. It was calculated that the number of commodity distributions that differed by greater than 20 percent from the PVO instructions was 90 percent for CRS, 63 percent for SAWS, 60 percent for CARE, and 42 percent for CWS. Only CWS has a representative present during distribution. In fifteen of the seventeen projects visited, the value of the average rations is greater than the value of the rations according to the PVO instructions.

The present approach has, however, neglected the development goals of Handbook 9: to develop technical skills for future employment, to develop productive infrastructure, and to strengthen community organization. With few exceptions, supervision is inadequate, technical assistance is uncertain, and there is little overall planning in terms of maintenance, follow-up or development impact. As the program exists at present, the quality of infrastructure built under the projects is often mediocre, training is almost non-existent, and the FFW program does not encourage the development of community organization.

Recommendations

The team has concluded that the FFW program has the potential to be a viable instrument for implementing development projects at the community level. Even so, development efforts in rural Haiti are subject to many constraints, including corruption and a well-developed patronage system as well as a lack of material and technical assistance. The PVOs implementing the FFW program must have appropriate technical staff and cash to provide tools,

materials and other non-food assistance as needed. Emphasis must be placed on viable project design, implementation and maintenance, as well as improved commodity management.

To this end, the following major recommendations have been made:

1. The FFW program should concentrate on infrastructure development and training, with emphasis on the measurable output of the projects.
2. The PVOs should concentrate their programs geographically for maximum impact and logistical ease and should include areas presently neglected by the FFW programs.
3. The PVOs should increase their technical and commodity monitoring staff to meet the design, implementation and commodity management needs of the revised FFW program.
4. The project identification process should include active outreach by the PVOs as well as proposal solicitation.
5. Worker rations should be considered as a wage. A wage equivalent in commodities should be set by the PVOs.
6. Projects require greater technical input and should be designed to incur minimal recurring costs; even if this means greater costs in the form of materials and technical assistance during implementation.
7. The PVOs should extend their commodity accountability beyond the issuance of commodities at the warehouse to include monitoring the distributions of rations to the workers.
8. AID should be prepared to fund well-prepared PVO FFW programs that call for monitoring and technical assistance staff and funds for material assistance to projects.
9. AID should keep a central registry of projects, market prices, and wage rates that would be updated by and open to the PVOs.
10. AID should conduct an annual assessment of the FFW program in which one ongoing project and one completed project for each PVO are looked at in depth.

To illustrate the recommendations of this report, a model program was outlined that would reach a similar number of beneficiaries as the fiscal year 1984 FFW program in Haiti. Technical staff, monitors and funds for material support of each project are included in the budget. Commodity costs would be lowered by 34 percent from the FY 84 program. Support costs, presently estimated at \$0.24 million, would have to be raised to approximately \$1.66 million. Overall a program that would assure proper commodity management and greatly increase the development impact of the FFW program would require an increase in cash and commodities of only 11 percent.

Commodity accountability issues should be addressed immediately. Changes in staff, project design, and program orientation should be submitted by the PVOs for approval and funding beginning in FY 86.

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this evaluation is to assess the design and operations of the Food-for-Work (FFW) programs in Haiti, determine objectives most appropriate to conditions in Haiti and to make recommendations for changes in the FFW programs to meet these objectives.

Information concerning the FFW program in Haiti was obtained from USAID, the four PVOs--CARE, CRS, CWS, and SAWS--operating FFW programs in Haiti, and the project participants.

At USAID, Joseph Coblentz, PL 480/Title II Program Manager, and other staff were unfailingly supportive in helping the team find needed information and make necessary contacts.

Each of the PVOs was asked to complete a questionnaire concerning its FFW program (see the Appendix). This information was complemented by interviews with the PVO staff and examination of the PVO FFW files.

The team visited ten percent of the 173 FFW projects. The sample, stratified by PVO, was selected at random by USAID before the arrival of the team. Three substitutions were made for logistical reasons.

Field visits were made between July 17 and August 22, 1984. Questionnaires and inspection forms (see the Appendix) to be used by the commodity specialist, engineer and field interviewers were composed and the engineer and field interviewers were trained in their use.

It should be noted that the questionnaires were written in French and administered in Creole. Responses were written in French. While this approach is cumbersome, the desired approach of composing the questionnaire, administering it and recording responses all in Creole could not be employed. Not all team members who needed to work from completed questionnaires were fluent in Creole.

Upon arriving at each site the team asked to see the project leader. (When the project leader was absent, the team asked to see his assistant or another community leader.) The project leader was introduced to the team members and informed of the intent of their visit. He was interviewed by the engineer and the commodity specialist.

He was also asked to call a number of project workers to be interviewed if the work was not in progress during the team's visit. If work was in progress, the interviewers selected workers at random. If both men and women were present, interviewers were asked to interview equal numbers of each. If workers were not present, the project leader was asked to call both men and women, if both worked on the project. The project leader was also asked to identify another community leader with whom the social scientist could speak regarding background information on the locality. The project leader was asked for all FFW documentation he had in his possession. The food depot was checked by the commodity specialist and the project was inspected by the engineer. In this way the team was able to accomplish several tasks simultaneously.

While project leaders were permitted to hand select workers to be interviewed for projects not in progress, it appeared that convenience in locating workers was the usual basis of selection. The project leader did not know what would be asked of the workers, nor were project leaders present at the interviews. While a random sample of workers per site would have been preferable, time constraints prevented use of this approach.

The interviews conducted with community leaders frequently became group interviews. Other people in the vicinity often became interested in these interviews and added valuable comments. It should be noted that all information pertaining to the community profiles was obtained through interviews with local people. This information is, therefore, people's perceptions of conditions in their localities. Information such as land holding patterns, number of people owning land and amounts, should be seen as rough estimates based on these perceptions.

The data gathered by the team was entered into a database (see Appendix) developed on the USAID microcomputer. Subsequent analyses presented in the text are based on these databases.

Chapter II presents the setting of the FFW program within the total USAID program and presents an overview of the program. Chapter III characterizes the present FFW programs in Haiti for each of the PVOs. Chapter IV identifies the major issues and analyzes the data gathered during the field trips. Chapter V presents the recommendations of the team and a timetable for carrying out these recommendations. Chapter VI presents a model program and alternatives based on the recommendations of Chapter V.

II. PROGRAM SETTING AND OVERVIEW

Setting

Haiti is one of the poorest countries in the world and the only country in the western hemisphere on the United Nations' list of Relatively Less Developed Countries. Per capita income in 1981 was estimated at \$297. Four-tenths of one percent of the population living in Port-au-Prince controls 44 percent of the national income. In contrast, 90 percent of the rural population and over 50 percent of those in Port-au-Prince are living under conditions of absolute poverty, with annual incomes of less than \$150 per capita. Seventy-seven percent of the population is illiterate. Thirty percent of the children under the age of five are malnourished. The agricultural sector, upon which the great majority of people depend, is stagnant. Government services outside of Port-au-Prince are almost nonexistent.

FFW Program

In FY84, the total USAID/Haiti program was budgeted at \$44.5 million, divided as follows:

Direct Assistance	\$20.2 million
Economic Support Fund	5.0 million
PL 480 Title I	11.0 million
PL 480 Title II	8.3 million

The FFW program budget is \$1.9 million, representing 4.3 percent of the total budget and 22.9 percent of the Title II assistance.

The FFW program is implemented by four Private Voluntary Agencies (PVOs): Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), Catholic Relief Service (CRS), Church World Service (CWS), and Seventh Day Adventist World Service (SAWS).

Table II.1 shows the beneficiaries and program level of the Title II program and the FFW component according to the Annual Estimates of Requirements for FY1984-1986.

TABLE II.1

	<u>Beneficiaries</u>			<u>Program Level</u>		
	<u>FY84</u>	<u>FY85</u>	<u>FY86</u>	<u>FY84</u>	<u>FY85</u>	<u>FY86</u>
Title II	618,900	613,500	536,500	30,563	30,137	30,978
FFW	77,500	70,500	66,000	6,922	6,144	5,307
FFW Title II	13%	12%	10%	23%	20%	17%

Table II.1 illustrates two characteristics of the FFW program. First, the FFW program in 1986 is expected to be about 75 percent of its FY84 level, reflecting the reluctance on the part of the PVOs to expand their FFW programs due to the difficulties in managing FFW in Haiti. Secondly, the proportion of the commodities used under FFW are significantly greater than the percentage of Title II beneficiaries reached by FFW. This suggests that the value of the program should not be primarily one of food distribution, which could be done more effectively by a program tailored to such a goal, but is found in the outputs of the program. (See Chapter IV.1 for further discussion.)

Project Composition of the FFW Program

As of July 1984, the PVOs had 173 FFW projects, as follows:

CARE	51
CRS	53
CWS	33
SAWS	36

Table II.2 and Illustration II.1 show the distribution of projects by region. Almost half of the projects are in the West, the area including Port-au-Prince and the Island of Gonave.

Table II.3 and Illustration II.2 show the distribution of projects by type. Forty-two percent of the projects are either road construction or road repair and another 27 percent are agricultural or soil conservation projects, primarily the latter.

The consequences of this geographic and programmatic concentration will be discussed in Chapter IV.

Programming of Title II Commodities for FFW

About 18 months prior to each fiscal year, a global program figure is established for Title II by AID/W. This figure is passed to each PVO with instructions to submit a draft Annual Budget Submission (ABS). The PVOs are free to request any level within the global figure as long as proper commodity management can be assured. If the combined ABSs surpass the budget, the necessary cuts are made in a joint meeting with the PVOs and AID. The ABS is then submitted to AID/W and to the PVO headquarters.

Illustration II.1

FFW PROJECTS BY REGION

As of July 1984

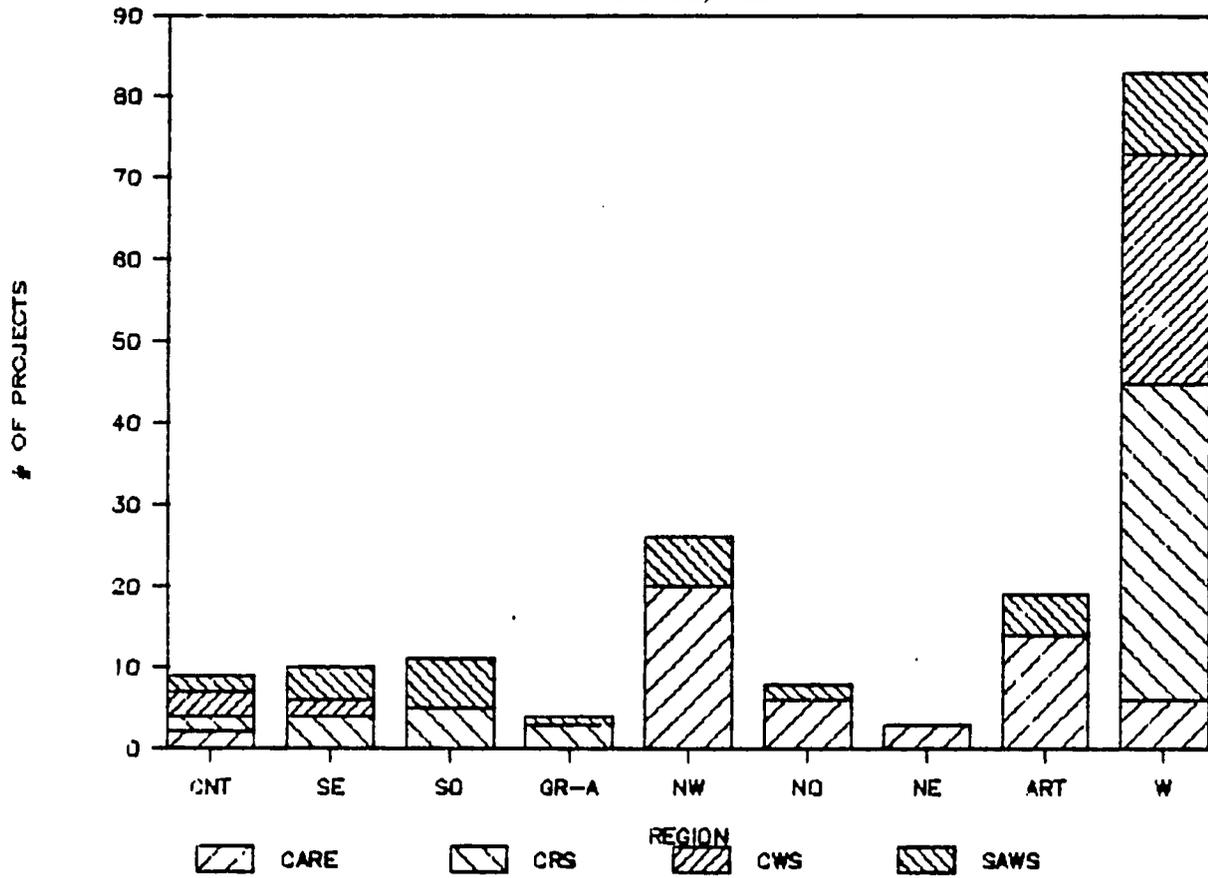
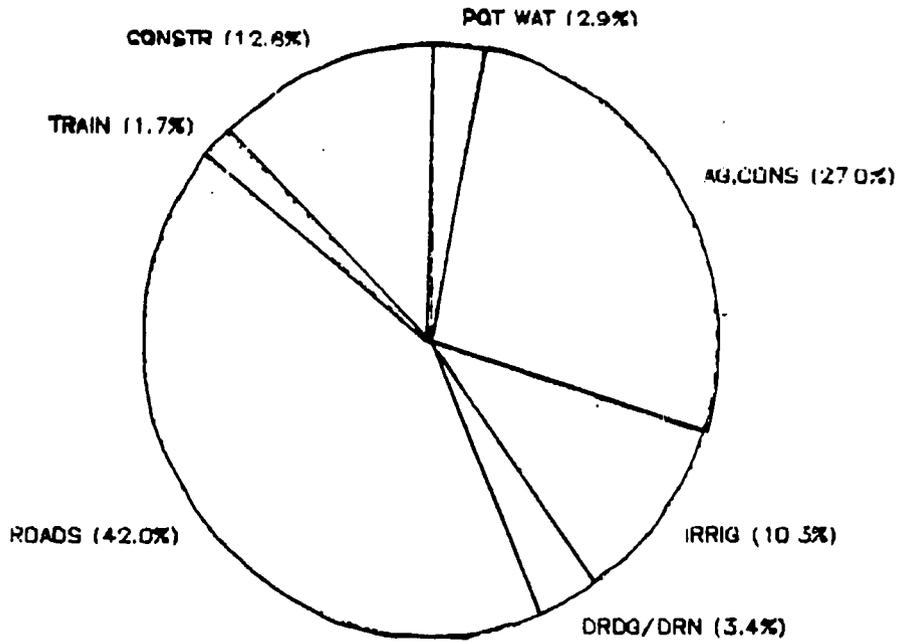


TABLE II.2

DISTRIBUTION OF FFW PROJECTS BY PVO AND BY REGION

PVO	Center	South	South	Grande	North	North	North	Artibonti;	West	TOTAL	
	East	East	East	Anse	West	West	East	West			
CARE	2	0	0	0	20	6	3	14	6	51	30%
CRS	2	4	5	3	0	0	0	0	39	53	31%
CWS	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	33	18%
SAWS	2	4	6	1	6	2	0	5	10	36	21%
TOTAL	9	10	11	4	26	8	3	19	83	173	
	5%	6%	6%	2%	15%	5%	2%	11%	48%		

Illustration II.2
FFW PROJECTS BY TYPE
 AS OF JULY 1984



POT WAT	Potable Water
AG.CONS	Agriculture and Soil Conservation
IRRIG	Irrigation
ROADS	Road Construction and Repair
CONSTR	Construction
DRDG/DRN	Dredging and Drainage
TRAIN	Training

TABLE II.3

NUMBER OF FFW PROJECTS BY PVO AND BY TYPE

PVO	POT WAT	AG.CONNS	IRRIG	ROADS	CONSTR	DRDG/DRN	TRAIN	TOTAL
CARE	0	22	4	18	2	5	0	51
CRS	3	6	4	26	10	1	3	53
CWS	2	13	3	13	2	0	0	33
SAWS	0	5	7	16	8	0	0	36
TOTAL	5	46	18	73	22	6	3	173
SAMPLE	1	1	3	9	3	0	0	17

POT WAT
 AG.CONNS
 IRRIG
 ROADS
 CONSTR
 DRDG/DRN
 TRAIN

Potable Water
 Agriculture and Soil Conservation
 Irrigation
 Road Construction and Repair
 Construction
 Dredging and Drainage
 Training

Seven months prior to the fiscal year, each PVO submits its Annual Estimate of Requirements (AER) (see Appendix) supported by an Operational Plan. At this time the PVOs decide how many beneficiaries will be allocated to each of the Title II programs and reserve the necessary amounts of commodities. Each PVO establishes its own ration level (within the suggested maximum rate per capita in the FFP Title II Commodity Guide) to meet its goals and to keep the total cost of the commodities within the approved budget in the ABS. The AID Mission concurs with the AERs and they are sent to AID/W and to the PVO headquarters.

AID Staff and FFW

AID/Haiti has two full time employees working on the Title II program. The Program Manager handles all matters directly related to program planning and implementation. He assists the PVOs in planning and reporting and assures that USG regulations in Handbook 9 are adhered to. He maintains close contact with the PVOs, both on a daily basis and through monthly meetings.

The Program Advisor/Inspector conducts field visits and reports her findings and recommendations to the Program Manager and to the PVOs. She is also available to the PVOs for consultation on questions of accountability, inventory control and commodity delivery systems.

III. PVO PROGRAMS

PVO Perspective

CARE

CARE considers its FFW program part of its feeding program. As such, food is given to organizations to help them implement short-term self-help community projects in poor areas. These projects employ low-income rural inhabitants.

In addition to feeding and employment, CARE considers that the FFW projects are a means to development and CARE places great emphasis on community motivation to accomplish this goal. To instill organization and discipline into the work, CARE has a contract arrangement whereby work done under the project must be in proportion to the food distributed. For example, if 15 percent of the food allotted to the project has been distributed, 15 percent of the work must be done or food shipments are suspended. When the work catches up with the food distribution, shipments are resumed.

To the extent possible, CARE tries to support projects that use simple technologies and have a limited need for outside assistance. Two agricultural specialists function as community motivators and provide technical support. CARE also helps the community in its efforts to secure outside technical services.

In determining regions in which projects are to be funded, priority is given to areas which most need the food. CARE recognizes that development through FFW projects is not suited for some areas, but maintains that food distribution through FFW projects is more appropriate than merely handing out food.

CRS

CRS considers FFW commodities a nutritional asset that can be used to support activities designed to relieve the need for such food aid. CRS considers that construction of roads, construction of social centers, water-catchment projects and soil conservation projects are its most successful projects whereas construction of schools and medical centers are seen as its least successful projects.

CRS expects the Community Council applying for FFW to secure materials and technical assistance as required. Though assistance in projects is sometimes given by the GOH and other organizations, CRS has stated that the GOH is responsible for assuring technical support.

At the present time, however, CRS is reviewing its FFW program to determine its future involvement in the program. During this period of assessment, ongoing projects will be allowed to be completed, but no new projects will begin. Within the ongoing projects, emphasis has been placed on commodity management. This is consistent with CRS's FY85 Operation Plan, which concentrates on logistics, storage and other operational considerations to the exclusion of any consideration of program content, goals and objectives.

CWS

The goal of CWS's FFW program is to provide food assistance as an incentive to rural communities to implement urgently needed projects that are not financed by the public sector.

Of all the PVOs, CWS seems to place the greatest emphasis upon the development impact of FFW projects. CWS also places great importance upon working with communities to determine the priorities as expressed by the people.

Technical assistance is expected to be sought out by the community. CWS provides technical guidance and material support where possible.

CWS is in the process of revising its approach to FFW as part of an effort to upgrade the quality of its program and ensure greater accountability. Improvements are being made in application forms and project supervision in order to better link FFW distribution with measurable achievements. Efforts are also underway to guarantee maintenance of roads and soil conservation structures built under FFW projects.

On La Gonave, FFW programs are no longer channeled through the community council network. CWS is attempting to work with interested, committed and responsible community members who are not necessarily community council members. CWS chooses project leaders and depot sites. Serious consideration is given to suggestions made by community members, but the final decision rests with CWS. Under this new approach, no food distribution takes place unless the CWS inspector is present to oversee it.

CWS is also taking initiatives to implement FFW programs in localities of need where CWS has adequate technical staff to handle the programs. At present, CWS is initiating soil conservation projects, relying on an

agreement with the Haitian Department of Agriculture. If it is determined that a locality needs a soil conservation project, CWS staff and the Department of Agriculture call a meeting of community members to ascertain their interest and solicit their cooperation. If agreement is reached, the project is initiated. Training and education are expected to be major components of any major project.

In an effort to upgrade the quality of projects, seminars on soil conservation theory and technique have been organized by CWS and the Department of Agriculture for project leaders and community members interested in participating in the program. These will continue to be held occasionally as a complement to the on-site training within the projects.

SAWS

The objectives of SAWS' FFW program are "to encourage community endeavors, to assist in worthwhile community projects and to provide food supplements in needy areas."

To determine which projects meet basic needs and are viable, the SAWS director relies upon his knowledge of the applicants. If the applicants have received aid from other donors or have otherwise displayed the integrity required to be entrusted with distributing the commodities, the Director feels more comfortable in approving the application. The FFW Manager assists the Director in evaluating applications.

The community is responsible for identifying a technical advisor, who is often from ONAAC or the Department of Agriculture. When needed, SAWS will try to locate technical help. To assume adequate support, SAWS prefers to give FFW to a project receiving funds from UNICEF or the AID SDA fund.

As with the other PVOs, a major concern of SAWS is providing food assistance to those in need. This criteria can be the critical one in determining whether to provide FFW commodities to a particular community.

Project Approval Procedures as Indicated by PVOs

CARE

When a community first seeks assistance, CARE sends one of its agronomists to the proposed site to evaluate the project need and design, as well as community organization and motivation.

Next, an application form is completed describing the project and community needs. CARE takes into account the benefits of the project to the community, its impact, and community organization and motivation. CARE approves the project as long as the area is not saturated with food aid and the necessary commodities are available. A detailed project plan and contract are written and signed by CARE and the project leader. When necessary, CARE will support the community council in its efforts to get proper technical assistance. CARE obtains a letter of agreement to help assure this aid. In a community meeting the conditions of the contract including total work (man days), project time, total food, number of workers, and individual daily ration are made public. Signs are also posted with this information and remain in place for the duration of the project.

CRS

To be eligible for assistance from CRS, a community is required to have a community council existing for three years. In addition, the project itself should have already started. An application form is completed and the CRS FFW inspector visits the community to look at the work performed and to assess the need for the project. Approval is then given upon recommendation by the inspector. The formal agreement that is signed does not mention any project details such as the amount of work, number of workers, length of project, and food input. The daily ration is posted on a board at the project site along with the duration of the project. It is assumed that the community will find technical assistance. The community council must pay for the transportation of food to the site.

CWS

In general, it is the community which contacts CWS to get assistance for a project. An application form must be completed, and the feasibility of the project as well as the community support are assessed during a visit by the CWS inspector. After CWS approves a project, an agreement with only basic project details (time, work, workers) is signed by both parties.

SAWS

Usually, a community that wants assistance for an ongoing project contacts SAWS. After an application form is submitted, a community representative is interviewed by the SAWS Director.

If a project seems viable, the FFW Coordinator visits the community to look at the possibilities and to discuss the project with the community leaders.

Technical assistance has to be assured by the community. For lack of technical staff, SAWS counts on the critical capacity of other agencies to preselect viable projects. For instance, if the SDA program manager of UNICEF endorses a project, SAWS will be more inclined to fund it. SAWS will also be more inclined to give food to a community that has completed previous projects.

The Director of SAWS approves the project immediately or puts it on hold for a while, depending on the availability of the necessary food commodities. An agreement is not signed but the project committee is made aware of the duration of SAWS' commitment, the number of workers to be employed, and the food ration to be distributed every two weeks. All of this, except project duration, is discussed in a letter to the project leader.

Management Systems as Outlined by PVOs

CARE

The project plan and the contract agreement letter to the project leader cover project details and FFW regulations. The project plan contains the type and amount of work to be done, the number of workers to be employed, the length of the project and the amount of food allocated. The contract agreement letter explains how CARE expects the project leader to handle the food. The following aspects are covered:

1. Total amount of food allocated and individual daily ration
2. Storage requirements
3. Daily stock control
4. Daily worker attendance control
5. Food distribution according to length of time worked and quantity of work performed; signature or fingerprint required
6. Return of empty containers
7. Detailed distribution report must be sent to CARE no later than the 5th of each month
8. Report on completion of project

9. Transportation costs from CARE's warehouse to the project depot are the responsibility of the project and may not be covered by sale of commodities
(This is in CARE's contract agreement letter. Since August 1983 CARE trucks have delivered to all project sites and have assumed all delivery costs.)
10. Distributions have to be carried out at the end of every week
11. One-fourth of the daily ration has to be distributed as a wet ration to assure good progress of the work
12. The commodities provided by CARE may not be sold or exchanged

Both documents must be signed by the project leader.

The manifest, inventory report and distribution list complete the set of forms. A detailed inspection form is used by the FFW technicians who are to visit each project on a monthly basis.

CRS

The documents used for the management of the FFW program include the following:

1. An inspection form for pre-evaluation
2. An agreement covering:
 - a. sale or exchange of commodities is prohibited
 - b. distribution will never be missed and will always be done with the fixed quantities to the registered participants
 - c. guarantee of quality of storage
 - d. acceptance of inspections by CRS and AID
 - e. beneficiaries will be informed of the origin of the food
 - f. guarantee of careful handling of commodities
 - g. understanding of need to submit monthly reports in order to receive the planned quantities of food
3. Monthly report without detailed distribution records
4. Report of the execution of the project
5. An information manual for all program types

A detailed inspection form is used by the FFW inspector.

CWS

The set of forms used includes an application, an agreement, a progress report, and an attendance/distribution sheet. The agreement stipulates the following:

1. No sale or exchange of commodities is allowed.
2. Use of food must only be used as approved.
3. Adequate security must be assured at the depot.
4. Distribution must be regular and in prescribed quantities.
5. Empty containers must be returned or payment made at the rate of \$.20 for each missing bag or can.
6. CWS must be notified immediately upon reduction in the number of workers.
7. The pink copy of the manifest must be signed and returned to CWS listing any losses.
8. A monthly report on food use must be submitted or food deliveries will be suspended.
9. Inspectors may enter anywhere that FFW commodities are received.
10. A poster must be displayed to inform beneficiaries of the origin of the commodities.

SAWS

The following set of forms has been designed to monitor FFW projects:

1. Application
2. Pre-Project Inspection
3. Instructions for FFW Projects
4. Letter to the Project Leader
5. Distribution Reports
6. Inspection
7. Progress Report

All but the Progress Report cover commodity aspects and are suited to guarantee accountability.

Every project must have a committee of five persons, three of whom are to be present during food distribution.

Commodity transport is primarily handled by the SAWS truck. The project leaders, however, are free to pick up their rations if they prefer not to await their turn in the delivery schedule.

IV. OBSERVATIONS AND DISCUSSION

- A. FFW Program Goals and Objectives
 - 1. Program Objectives
 - 2. Geographic Concentration
 - 3. Broadening the Scope of Activities under FFW

- B. Project Design, Approval, and Implementation
 - 1. Project Selection Process
 - 2. Project Approval Cycle
 - 3. FFW Projects and AID's SDA Fund
 - 4. Community Organization
 - 5. Public Versus Private Benefits
 - 6. Interference with Agricultural Activities
 - 7. Project Duration
 - 8. Size of Project Work Force
 - 9. Nonfood Costs in FFW Projects
 - 10. Supplementary Resources and Quality of Projects
 - 11. Maintenance and Recurrent Costs
 - 12. Suspension of Projects

- C. Commodity Management and Worker Compensation
 - 1. Recordkeeping
 - 2. Commodity Irregularities
 - 3. Distribution of Rations
 - 4. Levels of Compensation
 - 5. Purchase and Sale of Commodities
 - 6. Use of Cash in FFW Projects
 - 7. Use of Incentives in FFW Projects

- D. Worker Profile
 - 1. Gender
 - 2. Age
 - 3. Household Size
 - 4. Occupation
 - 5. Satisfaction with and Utilization of Projects
 - 6. Church Affiliation
 - 7. Worker Attitudes towards Cash Payments
 - 8. Worker Problems with the FFW Ration
 - 9. Training of Workers in FFW Projects
 - 10. Access to Employment in FFW Projects

- E. Summary of Significant Findings at Visited Sites

IV. OBSERVATIONS AND DISCUSSION

A. FFW Program Goals and Objectives

1. Program Objectives

According to the scope of work, the team is to "determine to what extent planned accomplishments and objectives have been or are being achieved" and to "make a priority listing of the several objectives given in Handbook 9:

...to provide income and employment and to the maximum extent possible (1) to develop technical skills for future employment, (2) to develop productive infrastructure in the target area, and (3) to strengthen community organization."

Essentially, FFW has two aspects: the element of relief through employment and food distribution and the element of development. At present, the four PVOs implementing the FFW program in Haiti are tied closely to the concept of FFW as a feeding program for the rural poor. As such, the role they have taken is one of being responsive to requests for FFW commodities within projects presented by the communities and for which the PVOs do not have total responsibility.

This supporting role has resulted in an emphasis on employment generation and commodity management to the detriment of the development goals of Handbook 9. Emphasizing the relief aspect of FFW has adversely affected FFW's potential development impact by measuring project success in terms of food distribution.

FFW is, however, a relatively inefficient distribution program. In FY84, the FFW commodities were 23 percent of the Title II program by value and by tonnage. In contrast, FFW beneficiaries were only 18 percent of total Title II beneficiaries. The justification for the greater amount of food input per beneficiary than in other programs can be considered the development bonus of the FFW program.

Nonetheless, the present programs of all four PVOs provide income and employment to the poorer members of Haiti's population. It must be asked, then, if the programs accomplish the other objectives to the maximum extent possible.

Training people for future employment was not a goal of any of the seventeen projects visited. Only one of the 173 projects of the FFW Haiti program has training as its primary objective. Jobs on FFW projects are almost entirely for unskilled labor. When specific skills are required (e.g., masons), professionals are hired and are often paid in cash or with larger rations.

Most of the projects are designed to meet the second objective of developing productive infrastructure. Due, however, to lack of adequate technical and material inputs, in both the design and implementation phases of these projects, the results are often mediocre.

Strengthening community organization, the third objective of FFW, is probably the most difficult to achieve in rural Haiti. Community organization is best achieved through a process of dialogue and education. FFW projects emphasize employment and the construction of physical infrastructure. Within the context of a well-designed and implemented project, the PVOs could do much to help motivate the communities to organize and implement projects. However, strengthening community organization as a goal in and of itself might best be pursued by the PVOs independently of FFW projects.

Much of rural Haiti has an obvious need for income in the form of food distributed through FFW employment. However, except in clearly defined emergency situations, FFW should not be thought of as a food distribution program. Such an approach only blunts its development potential.

2. Geographic Concentration

CARE, CRS, and CWS determined their present geographical regions jointly. When SAWS began its program in 1979, it was allowed to operate throughout the entire country.

Overall, 48 percent of the FFW projects are in the West, 15 percent are in the Northwest, and 11 percent are in the Artibonite. There are few projects in the North, Northeast, Center, South, Southeast, and Grand Anse (Illustration II.1, Table II.2).

At present, 67 percent of CARE's projects are in the Northwest and the Artibonite. CRS has 74 percent of its projects in the West. CWS has 85 percent of its projects in the West, primarily on the Island of La Gonave. SAWS is less concentrated, with 28 percent of its projects in the West, 17 percent in the South, 17 percent in the Northwest, and 14 percent in the Artibonite.

There are at least two agencies with projects in each Department except the Northeast. In the Center and West Departments, all four agencies are active. CWS has projects in three Departments, CRS in five, CARE in six, and SAWS in eight of Haiti's nine Departments. For the individual PVO, this geographical dispersement of projects makes proposal review, timely delivery of commodities, and proper monitoring of projects very difficult and costly. In addition, this has caused problems of overlapping assistance to communities by the PVOs (see Section IV.C.2).

The PVOs need to assess their present and potential effectiveness in the areas in which they are presently operating. Taking into account their strengths in transport, storage infrastructure, technical expertise and program approach, each PVO should determine a geographical region in which to concentrate its program.

For instance, CWS may wish to continue developing its program on La Gonave. CARE might wish to concentrate in the Northeast and Central Plateau regions, where CARE personnel have stated that its community animation approach works best. On the other hand, CARE could concentrate its program in the Artibonite and the Northwest to take advantage of its existing infrastructure.

3. Broadening the Scope of Activities under FFW

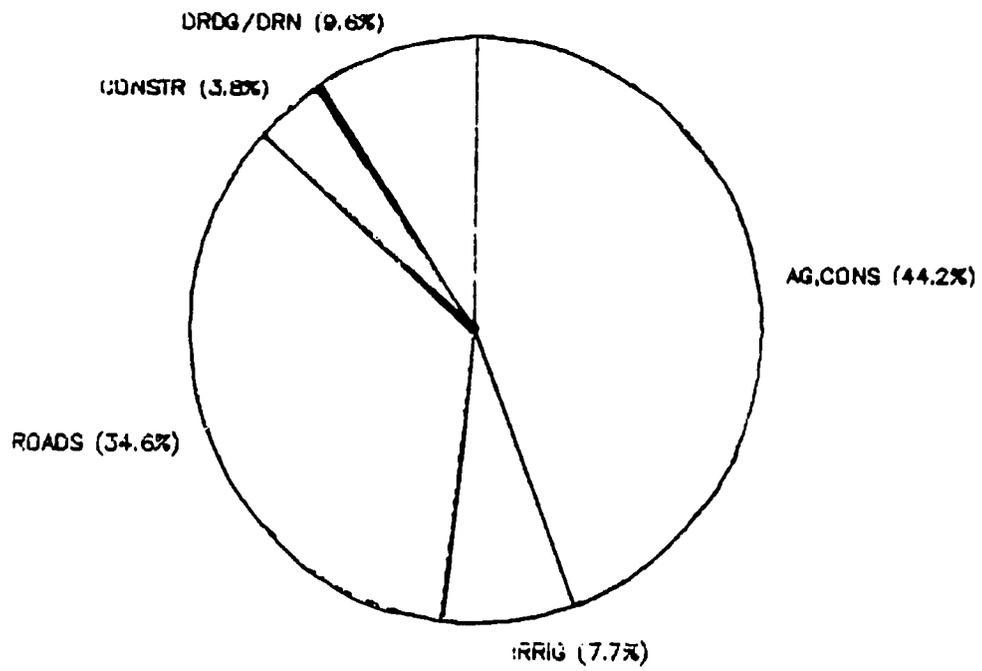
Of 173 projects in the FY84 FFW program in Haiti, 42 percent are road construction or maintenance. An additional 27 percent are agriculture and soil conservation projects, 13 percent construction, 10 percent irrigation, and 8 percent potable water, drainage, dredging and training projects (see illustration II.2).

Though these are very important activities for much of rural Haiti, there is reason to believe that the PVOs and communities have been constrained in the types of projects they have considered.

In general, PVO staff appears to be doing well if it can get commodities out to its ongoing projects and respond to requests for projects. There is little time to develop coherent program goals or to consider alternative types of projects. As a result, the agencies tend to approve the same types of projects over and over, not always corresponding to their particular strengths. Figures IV.1-IV.4 show the breakdown of projects by type for each PVO.

FFW PROJECTS

CARE

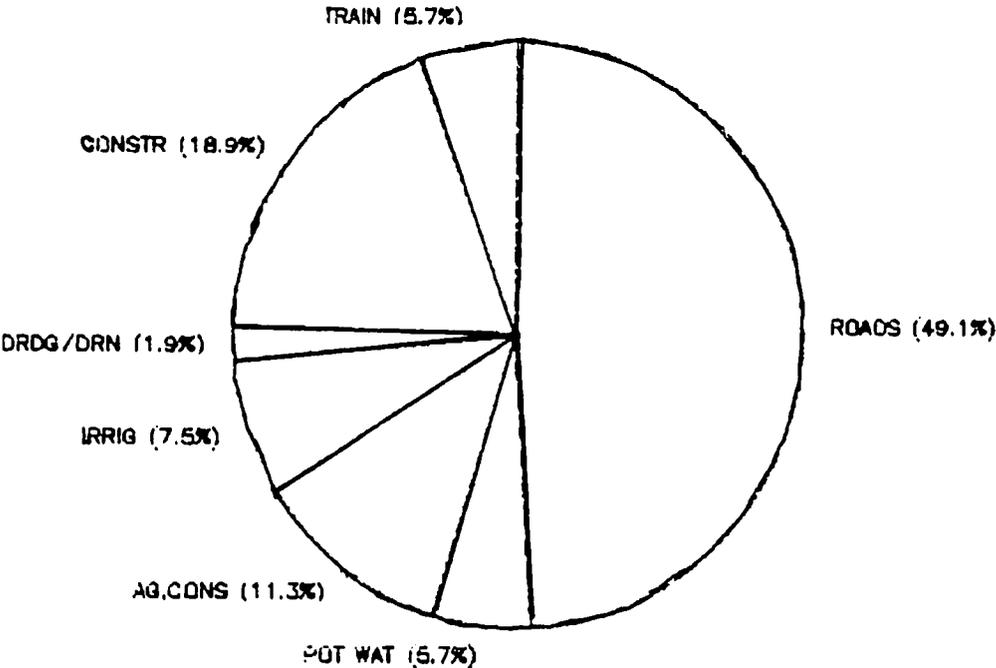


FFW/IV-4a

22

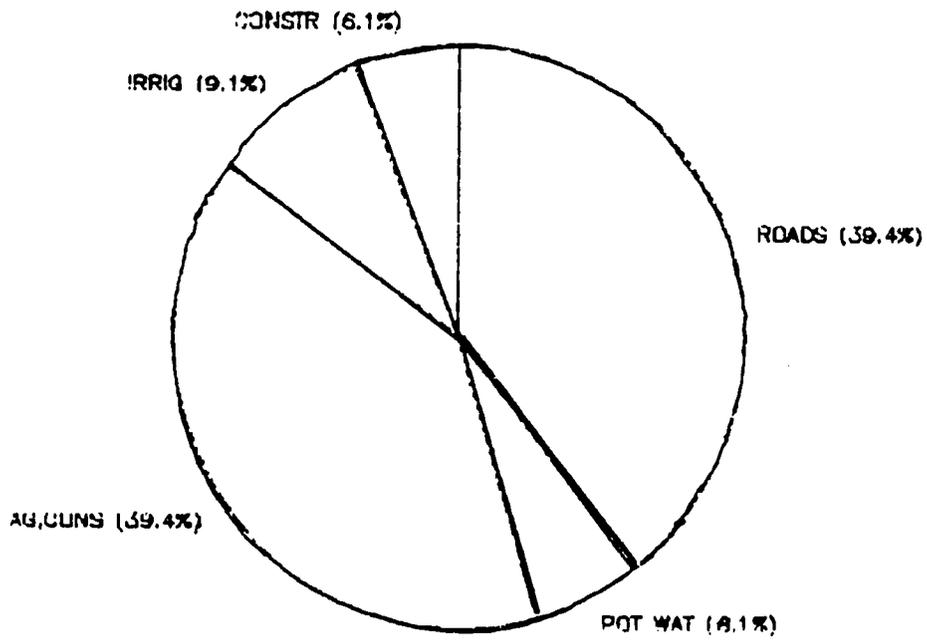
FFW PROJECTS

CRS .



FFW PROJECTS

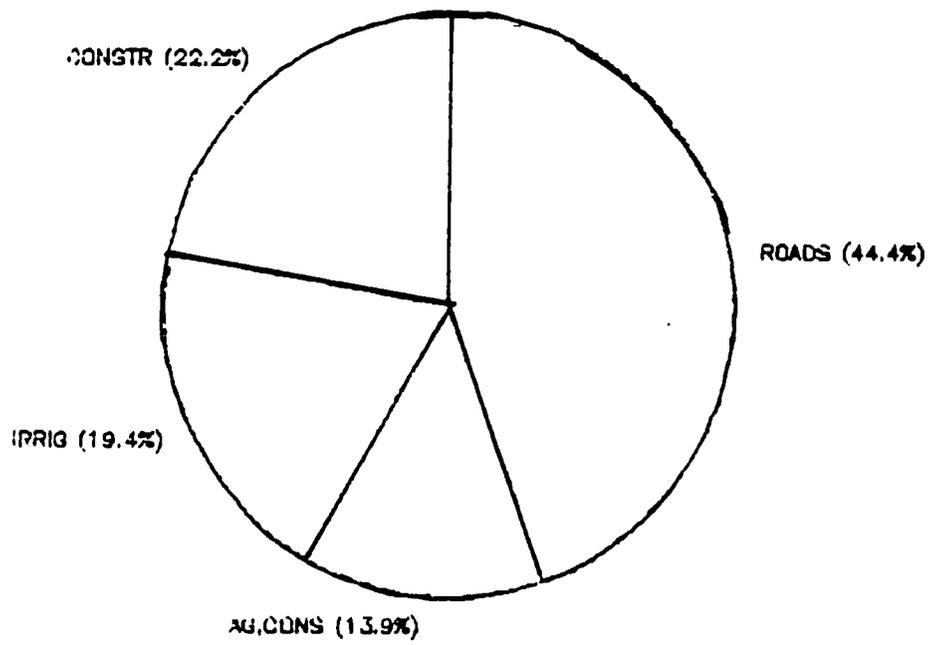
CWS



FFW/IV-4c

FFW PROJECTS

SAWS



The communities, on the other hand, have come to see that certain types of projects will be funded more readily than others and have found it expedient to ask for such projects (roads, dry wall construction). Though such a project may be needed by a particular community, it may not represent that which is most desired nor that which they would best be able to undertake.

As the PVOs assess the areas in which they wish to concentrate and reconstruct their FFW programs, thought should be given to the wide variety of projects that are acceptable under Handbook 9 guidelines (section I0C, page 10-4 to 10-6).

There are three major categories of FFW projects:

- (1) Agriculture/Economic Development and Community Development
- (2) Educational Development
- (3) Health and Sanitation

CRS is the only agency which has training projects listed. Of its three training projects, only one--handicraft training for the handicapped--appears to be providing any substantial training. All other projects fall within the first category.

The development of technical skills for future employment is one of the objectives of FFW. Given the shortage of technical skills and the need for employment in Haiti, this objective needs to be addressed. FFW projects that emphasize the development of marketable skills need to be developed. Research should be conducted to determine which types of skills training will result in the greatest worker employability.

As an example, suppose that a need for small motor mechanics or health workers is identified or it is found that a group of farmers wishes to learn the proper use of fertilizer. A PVO could use its own professional staff or hire outside instructors to teach a course or series of courses to selected candidates. These candidates would receive FFW for themselves (and possibly their dependents) while they were taking the course. If instruction were full time, a wage equivalent might be considered. If the student's livelihood is not interrupted, an incentive might be offered to encourage participation. Emphasis would be on identifying skills that would allow low-income people to increase their income in their present occupation or to acquire marketable skills.

For instance, CARE has an agricultural engineer and an agronomist on its staff. It would therefore be logical for CARE to concentrate its FFW program in agriculture and soil conservation projects.

SAWS might wish to concentrate in health and nutrition-related projects once it has chosen a particular geographic area.

B. Project Design, Approval, and Implementation

1. Project Selection Process

CARE, CRS, CWS and SAWS select projects on the basis of requests submitted to them from local communities, responding to local initiative. CRS requires the locality to have a community council and to have already started the project before they initiate the FFW request. Of the four PVOs, only CWS appears to suggest needed projects to communities.

In six of the seventeen sites visited by the team, more than one PVO was involved--two at Poteau, Figuiet, Procy Carrefour, Cazeau Belair II, and Morne l'Hopital, and all four at Saut D'Eau. The duplication suggests a circulation of projects among a group of people sophisticated enough to successfully engage in the grantsmanship process. It further suggests that the process does not lend itself to reaching a broad base of needy communities. One of the characteristics of seriously economically depressed areas is that people often lack the skills and contacts necessary to initiate change. In placing the burden of initiative exclusively on the local community, the more sophisticated rather than the poorest of the poor are likely to take advantage of the opportunity. To overcome this obstacle, PVOs need to change their strategy, as CWS has begun to do. They need to play an active role in the identification of appropriate FFW projects as well as respond to requests.

The requirement that projects be started before initiating a request for FFW theoretically serves as an indication of community motivation. In fact, it is often the community's attempt to fulfill the PVO's prerequisite for funding. The types of projects undertaken with FFW require technical assistance. In most cases where the project started before the FFW request was made, technical assistance was lacking (see Table IV.1). This requirement should be dropped. It is not meeting its intended objective and can result in poorly executed projects.

2. Project Approval Cycle

Presently, projects are considered as they are received by the PVO and attention is given to them on a first-come-first-serve basis. With limited capacity to deal with each proposal in detail, assumptions are made as to the viability of the project. Often, to increase the likelihood of funding a well-designed project, PVOs will respond favorably to those groups which already have support by another funding agency, such as UNICEF's or AID's SDA fund. The results are FFW projects that are developed by accretion rather than planning.

TABLE IV.1.

SITE	PVO	PROJECT STARTED BEFORE FFW	TA RECEIVED B4 FFW PROJECT
La Branle	CARE	Y	None
Port Margot	CARE	Y	None
Procy Carrefour	CARE	Y	None
Saut D'Eau	CARE	N	NA
Source Chaude	CARE	Y	Engineer
Caz Belair II	CRS	Y	None
Cazeau II	CRS	Y	None
Cotes De Fer	CRS	Y	UN Volunteer
Morne L'Hopital	CRS	Y	Engineer
Robin	CRS	N	NA
Dent Grien	CWS	Y	None
Palma	CWS	Y	None
Zabricot	CWS	Y	None
Baie De Henne	SAWS	N	NA
Figuier	SAWS	N	None
La Colline	SAWS	Y	None
Poteau	SAWS	Y	Engineer/Surveyor

TABLE IV.2.

SITE	PVO	INTERVAL FROM	
		REQUEST APPROVAL	APPROVAL/ IMPLEMENTATION
La Branle	CARE	6 months	6 months
Port Margot	CARE	No answer	No answer
Procy Carrefour	CARE	1 month	NA
Saut D'Eau	CARE	No answer	1 month
Source Chaude	CARE	3 months	NA
Cazeau Belair II	CRS	6 months	NA
Cazeau II	CRS	2 months	NA
Cotes De Fer	CRS	1 week	NA
Morne L'Hopital	CRS	6 months	NA
Robin	CRS	1 month	Immediately
Dent Grien	CWS	6 months	NA
Palma	CWS	1 week	NA
Zabricot	CWS	4-5 months	NA
Baie De Henne	SAWS	1 month	1 week
Figuier	SAWS	10 months	NA
La Colline	SAWS	1 month	NA
Poteau	SAWS	No answer	NA

Additional problems are posed by the delays in approving projects. According to the project leaders, this interval ranged from one week to ten months. Six of the projects seen took longer than three months to approve (see Table IV.2). This can only be detrimental to community efforts to mobilize and coordinate resources.

An alternative to the present process would be to set aside a period of time twice a year to approve a coherent set of projects that would be mutually supportive in terms of technical and logistical demands made upon the PVO.

During this approval period, visits should be made to the proposed project sites by both the food monitors and the technicians and discussions held with the local community. Discussions could also be held with other funding and technical agencies that are to be involved in the projects.

An initial review would eliminate proposals that do not fit into the PVOs' geographical or technical concentration. The remaining projects would be rated as to viability, based on site visits. A technical review would be conducted during which the project design would be strengthened as required, after which final selection would be made.

The advantages of such an approach are that each year's program would:

- (1) be geographically concentrated, such that adequate commodity and technical monitoring could be maintained;
- (2) make use of the PVO's technical support capabilities; and
- (3) comprise projects chosen as viable from the entire package of submitted proposals.

3. FFW Projects and AID's SDA Fund

Three projects seen by the evaluation team were also funded by SDA. As a rule, the PVOs accept funding by SDA as prima-facie evidence of a project being suitable to receive FFW commodities. However, SDA, in reviewing its projects, makes no such determination. As it turns out, one of the SDA/FFW projects, Saut d'Eau, appears not to have been an appropriate use of FFW. There, the benefits will accrue to a group of landowners who formerly employed people to work on the project.

To assure that FFW and SDA resources are used most efficiently, the SDA project manager should give consideration to the use of FFW in an approved SDA project, should transmit the recommendation to the Title II office and then refer the interested project leader to the appropriate PVO, which can decide on the basis of its own assessment of the project and commodity availability. The Title II staff should keep the SDA project manager informed of the activity of each PVO.

4. Community Organization

Workers were asked about their institutional affiliations. One hundred one people, or 77 percent of the sample, indicated that they are community council members. Eighty-two percent of the men and 66 percent of the women are council members. This is to be expected, given that most FFW projects are channeled through the councils. Council membership, furthermore, is rather loosely defined. In some localities, all residents are considered to be council members whether they are active or not.

Very few other community organizations exist in rural Haiti. Only three people, 2 percent of our sample, indicated that they were members of another community organization. Two people at Zabricot were members of a cooperative. One man at Poteau is the former leader of the 4-C (the 4-H Club) and the president of Solidaire IDAI (a credit granting institution).

The community council network was established by the Office Nationale d'Alphabetisation et d'Action Communautaire, ONAAC, a Haitian government agency. In recent years, ONAAC has restructured the councils. Where there was a proliferation of councils, there now exists a structure of federations with community councils under their umbrella. In turn, each council has a number of council groups under it. Councils are intended to be instruments of rural development and have been project oriented since their inception. They were, in fact, formed for the purpose of undertaking various types of projects, usually with the assistance of development grants. When projects are not funded, councils tend to become inactive.

The community councils in our sample were formed between 1956 and 1981, but the majority were formed in the late 1960s and early 1970s. They were formed to undertake school or road construction, soil conservation or irrigation projects. It is interesting to note that at Palma and Dent

Grien on La Gonave, the councils are no longer prominent. This appears to be directly related to the fact that CWS is no longer routinely channeling its FFW program through the council structure.

A stated goal of the FFW program is the strengthening of community organization. The FFW program, however, does not readily lend itself to the accomplishment of this goal. Community organization is a process which requires grass roots involvement in the community over time. It involves dialogue and education, focuses on the development of problem solving skills and emphasizes the building of community solidarity. The starting point in this process is locally identified needs rather than policy established in Washington or Port-au-Prince. Solutions are diverse and open-ended. FFW projects more appropriately address issues of community infrastructure development rather than community organization.

Where there has been misuse of FFW resources, a case can be made for FFW being harmful rather than helpful in this process. Misuse of rations has increased community divisiveness rather than cohesiveness. Instead of building people's confidence in their ability to take charge of matters affecting their well being, incidents of misuse serve to reinforce people's sense of victimization and powerlessness.

Caution, therefore, needs to be exercised in routinely channeling FFW projects through the community council network. Council leadership does not necessarily represent the interests of the local community. Where FFW projects are channeled through leadership which exploits local residents, negative consequences result. PVOs need to be more involved at the local level in order to make better informed decisions regarding project leadership. As CWS demonstrates on La Gonave, alternatives to the council structure do exist. PVOs can implement projects through capable and responsible residents they identify, or they could use their own staff to implement projects.

5. Public vs. Private Benefits

Handbook 9 states that "attention should be given to who benefits from completed Food for Work projects as well as the number of persons employed on the project". Further on, it is stated that "development projects emphasize public rather than private benefit."

At a few of the sites visited, it appeared that those working on the project were not those who would directly benefit from the project (Table IV.3).

TABLE IV.3

<u>SITE</u>	<u>PVO</u>	<u>TYPE OF PROJECT</u>	<u>PUBLIC OR PRIVATE BENEFITS</u>
La Branle	CARE	Soil Conservation	Public
Port Margot	CARE	Road Construction	Public
Procy Carrefour	CARE	Soil Conservation	Public
Saut D'Eau	CARE	Irrigation	Private
Source Chaude	CARE	Irrigation	Private
Caz Belair II	CRS	Road Construction	Public
Cazeau II	CRS	Road Construction	Public
Cotes De Fer	CRS	Potable Water	Public
Morne L'Hopital	CRS	Road/Bridge Constr.	Public
Robin	CRS	CommunCenterConstr	Private
Dent Grien	CWS	Road Construction	Public
Palma	CWS	Road Repair	Public
Zabricot	CWS	Silo Construction	Private
Baie De Henne	SAWS	School Construction	Public
Figuier	SAWS	Road Construction	Public
La Colline	SAWS	Road Repair	Public
Poteau	SAWS	Irrigation	Private

In La Branle, private land was being improved by the community in constructing dry walls to prevent erosion. It was explained, however, that though certain people's land was being worked on at the moment, the remaining workers expected that their land would, in turn, be improved as well.

Other projects seemed to be less equitably designed. In Saut d'Eau, certain landowners' land was being improved by the FFW irrigation project. Among the benefits listed by the landowners was that they no longer had to pay people to work for them on this ongoing project since the workers were now paid with FFW. Here, FFW has been subsidizing the landowners and not necessarily providing more work to those who need it.

This appears to be a problem inherent in projects improving private land unless, as in La Branle, the consensus is that everybody will eventually benefit.

In Morne l'Hopital, a road was built that appears to directly benefit a large landowner in the area, whose land will increase greatly in value once the road is completed. The local population will, of course, benefit from the road when public transportation is brought into the community. The large landowner and other local people have contributed to the project. Perhaps this is a case in which private and public inputs and benefits are mixed.

In Robin, what was to have been a community center has turned out to be a Catholic chapel. The chapel will, of course, serve only the Catholics in the community.

In Zabricot, the silo will belong to the cooperative. As the members of the cooperative will benefit, this project should perhaps have been done on an incentive basis. There are, however, plans to sell grain when local supplies are low to keep down prices. If anyone in the community can purchase this grain, the silo would be fulfilling a public function.

In general, however, more attention should be given to assuring that benefits meet Handbook 9 guidelines. Public works and community infrastructure clearly fall within these guidelines.

However, if a group of individuals wishes to construct an irrigation system or other infrastructure for their own use, the question must be asked why USAID should subsidize their investment. Presumably, if this is to be to their benefit, and if they are already farming, it should not be unreasonable to expect them to contribute their own labor. If a PVO wishes to work with a group that is trying to increase its income-generating capability, such as occurred in Poteau and Source Chaude, the use of FFW as an incentive would seem most appropriate. The PVO could then use its own resources to provide technical assistance, which is critical to the success of such projects, and either credit or materials in kind. This would assure that the group retains

a vested interest in the success of the project while the PVO helps with critical, yet non-recurring expenses.

6. Interference with Agricultural Activities

The PVOs were asked whether projects were planned to take advantage of labor availability during off-season periods. CARE gave no response; CRS, CWS and SAWS said that they were not so planned. CARE mentioned that some projects including Saut d'Eau had been suspended during the planting season.

Each worker interviewed was asked two questions concerning this issue:

- Does the FFW work prevent you from farming?
- What would you be doing if you were not working in the FFW project?

In response to the first question, only 2 percent responded affirmatively. However, in response to the second question, 76 percent of the workers included agriculture among the activities that they would otherwise be doing. This is not surprising, given that 81 percent of them considered themselves farmers. Answers most often given included stopping by the garden to do some weeding or helping some family member with his or her garden.

It is hard to draw any firm conclusions as to the disincentive effects of FFW upon local production. Without further study of the subject, it can only be recommended that the local production cycles be kept in mind when designing projects.

7. Project Duration

At present, projects range from six to twelve months for CARE, three months to two years for SAWS, one to three years for CRS, and two months to two and one-half years for CWS. Longer projects are often the result of delays rather than initial design.

If FFW is to focus on development, projects should have a reasonably quick and noticeable impact on the community other than that of regular food distributions. This would help strengthen the local population's initiative to undertake development activities.

As new FFW projects are designed, they should be limited to one year in duration and preferably six months or less. Extensions with FFW should be granted cautiously.

8. Size of Project Work Force

Five sites were seen by the team in which rations were given to over one hundred workers. In two cases the average ration was exceptionally high. This appears to be due to fewer workers than intended sharing the entire allotment.

In addition, large numbers of workers appear to result in lowered worker productivity due to an increased number of people arriving just to receive a ration.

To allow for adequate recordkeeping and prevent unauthorized distribution of commodities, and to create a situation in which worker productivity is emphasized, projects should be planned such that they can be implemented with a maximum of 50-100 workers at any one time.

9. Nonfood Costs in FFW Projects

La Branle	\$510 transport paid by community council
Port Margot	loan of hand tools by local priest
Procy Carrefour	\$100 tools paid by community council
Saut d'Eau	\$800 engineer's fee paid by SDA \$930 tools paid by SDA \$8,270 materials paid by SDA \$26 containers paid by community council
Source Chaude	\$6,300 materials paid by SDA \$700 engineer's fee paid by SDA \$85 transport paid by community council
Cazeau Bel Air II	\$290 transport paid by community council \$290 containers paid by community council tools given by Department of Agriculture
Cazeau II	\$123 transport paid by community council \$110 containers paid by community council
Cotes de Fer	\$5,000 for pumps, cement, other project costs COHAN (Dutch PVO) \$5,000 for transport, cement and other materials by UN (in support of UN volunteer)

Morne l'Hopital	\$2,000 donation by an individual \$9,800 raised by the community to buy materials and tools, to rent a bulldozer, and for transport
Robin	\$113 containers paid by the ANC transport, skilled labor, construction material paid for by funds received by a local community group from a Bishop's group in Germany
Dent Grien	\$385 transport paid by Wesleyan Mission
Palma	\$96 transport paid by community council
Zabricot	\$12,706 for materials 1,025 for transport 2,676 for skilled labor 284 to rent a cement mixer 50 for molds 188 for other expenses and 2,000 engineer's fee paid for by the UN in support of the UN Volunteer 70 for land (community council)
	In addition, it is estimated that \$34,478 had been spent from 1980 to 1983 in initial efforts to construct the silo.
Baie de Henne	materials were provided by UNICEF transport and skilled labor were paid for by ODNO
Savanne Figuier	no help other than food aid
La Colline	transport was paid for by Sun Light Mission
Poteau	\$2,604 transport costs paid by community council \$5,100 for materials paid by SDA \$600 engineer's fee paid by SDA \$900 transport of local material paid by a local priest

Where tools were not furnished by any other sources, the workers provided their own (Table IV.4, column 49). Some costs might not have been reported due to the practice

of using food to meet costs of transport, labor, and materials as was determined to be the case in Port Margot, Procy Carrefour, Source Chaude, Cazeau Belair II, Cotes de Fer, and Baie de Henne.

10. Supplementary Resources and Quality of Projects

Table IV.4, columns 29 and 30 show the engineer's judgment as to the quality of the design and implementation of the project seen by the team. Columns 50-52 show what technical assistance was made available to the project and the project leader's opinion as to the need for technical assistance. Columns 31-34 on Table IV.5 illustrate project costs.

Seven of the projects seen received no technical assistance according to the project leader. Of the technical assistance received by the other ten projects, seven were engineers, one was a mechanic (UN Volunteer), and two were Ministry of Agriculture agents. The project leaders value this technical assistance highly. All project leaders whose projects had received technical assistance (except the UN Volunteer) stated that they needed no further technical assistance. Conversely, all project leaders whose projects received no technical assistance stated that they needed it.

Unfortunately, though technical assistance and cash are needed to supplement commodities in most FFW projects, their inclusion by no means guarantee superior results. Of the ten projects receiving technical assistance, two were poorly implemented and in only one project, Poteau, was the project considered by the engineer to have been well implemented.

Only five projects expended over \$3,000 in outside, nonfood aid. Three of these were SDA funded, one was funded by UNICEF, and one was UNDP supported. Nine received under \$600, of which four were considered poorly implemented.

At La Branle, for instance, food for a soil conservation project was sold and a community center was built instead of the dry walls. CARE finally suspended the project. It is hard to say whether the dry walls were not attempted because the project was not a priority or because training and supervision were lacking. However, the Ministry of Agriculture continued the same program, training work bosses, paying a cash wage of \$2/day and providing regular, weekly visits to the site by a technician who reviewed the progress of the project and paid the workers. In four months the project is to accomplish four times that which CARE intended to accomplish in a year.

At La Colline, the group has been willing to work, but lack of tools has hindered progress. In addition, a lack of funds to construct culverts where needed means that certain sections of road must be redone after heavy rains.

At Robin, the mortar was improperly mixed. The resulting poor quality of the mortar has reduced the effective life of the structure. Other minor errors in construction were also apparent that would have been avoided with proper supervision.

Three irrigation projects were seen that were funded by USAID's SDA fund. One of the three was rated as having the best planning and implementation of those projects seen and another was judged to be the worst.

Poteau, which was the only project rated good in both planning and implementation, was given \$9,204 by SDA for materials and technical assistance. The people at this site were working to improve their own land, appear to have been self-motivated, and have organized a management committee to deal with problems and water distribution and to carry out annual maintenance. The engineer assigned to the project appears to have made frequent visits to the site during implementation.

Source Chaude received \$7,000 from SDA. The engineer assigned to the project, who is said to actually live in Port-au-Prince, appears not to have followed the project closely enough to assure its correct implementation. Retaining walls were incorrectly placed and the new work was not properly integrated into the already existing system upon which it was built. There is no water users group or mechanism in place to provide for maintenance.

Saut d'Eau, which received \$10,000 from SDA in March 1983, was rated fair in conception but poor in implementation by the team engineer. The masonry that has been constructed is of poor quality and the canal is too low to control water flow. The major construction under the project, the dam, has yet to be done, though the project was to have been completed in March 1984. It seems that the engineer went to the U.S. at one point during the project and asked someone at the Ministry of Agriculture to oversee the project. In any case, supervision was inadequate. Another problem is that many of those working on the project do not own any of the land that they are improving. In fact, these workers, now being paid with FFW, had previously been paid in cash by the landowners.

TABLE IV.4

1	2	3	29	30	49	50	51	52
SITE	PVO	TYPE OF PROJECT	ADEQUATE TECH DESIGN	ADEQUATE TECH IMPLEMENTATION	WHO FURNISHED TOOLS	WHO FURNISHED TECH ASSIST	TYPE	MORE TA NEEDED?
La Branle	CARE	Soil Conservation	Good	Poor	Dept of Ag	None	None	Y
Port Margot	CARE	Road Construction	Fair	Poor	Priest	None	None	Y (Surveyor/Eng)
Procy Carrefour	CARE	Soil Conservation	Fair	Poor	Com Council	ONAAC	Ag Agent	N
Saut d'Eau	CARE	Irrigation	Fair	Poor	Workers	AID (SDA)	Engineer	N
Source Chaude	CARE	Irrigation	Fair	Fair	Workers	AID (SDA)	Engineer	N
Caz Belair II	CRS	Road Construction	Fair	Fair	Dept. of Ag.	None	None	Y (Engineer)
Cazeau II	CRS	Road Construction	Fair	Fair	Workers	None	None	Y (Surveying Engineer)
Cotes de Fer	CRS	Potable Water	Fair	Fair	UN	UN	Mechanic	Y (Hydrologist)
Morne L'Hopital	CRS	Road/Bridge Constr.	Good	Fair	OC/Workers	LOC Resident	Engineer	N
Robin	CRS	Commun Center Constr	Fair	Fair	ANC	ANC	Engineer	N
Dent Grien	CWS	Road Construction	Fair	Poor	Pastor/Workers	None	None	Y (Surveying Eng)
Palma	CWS	Road Repair	Fair	Fair	Workers	CWS	Ag. Agent	N
Zabricot	CWS	Silo Construction	Fair	Fair	CWS	UN	Engineer	N
Baie de Henne	SAWS	School Construction	Fair	Fair	ODNO	ODNO	Civ. Eng.	N
Figuier	SAWS	Road Construction	Poor	Poor	Workers	None	None	Y (Engineer/Surveyor)
La Colline	SAWS	Road Repair	Fair	Fair	TPTC	None	None	Y (Engineer/Surveyor)
Poteau	SAWS	Irrigation	Fair	Good	AID	AID (SDA)	Engineer	N

TABLE IV.5

1	2	3	31	32	33	34
SITE	PVO	TYPE OF PROJECT	COST OF MATERIALS, LABOR, TRANSPORT	COST OF PFW COMMODITIES	TOTAL PROJECT COST	PFW COMMODITIES AS % TOTAL RESOURCES
La Branle	CARE	Soil Conservation	510	8,071	8,581	94
Port Margot	CARE	Road Construction	2,684	7,085	9,769	73
Procy Carrefour	CARE	Soil Conservation	100	5,425	5,525	98
Saut D'Eau	CARE	Irrigation	10,026	30,136	40,162	75
Source Chaude	CARE	Irrigation	7,086	2,685	9,771	27
Caz Belair II	CRS	Road Construction	579	16,398	16,977	97
Cazeau II	CRS	Road Construction	233	5,599	5,832	96
Cotes de Fer	CRS	Potable Water	2,433	6,616	9,049	73
Morne l'Hopital	CRS	Road/Bridge Constr	2,984	29,075	32,059	91
Robin	CRS	Commun Center Constr	113	5,603	5,716	98
Dent Grien	CWS	Road Construction	385	8,956	9,341	96
Palma	CWS	Road Repair	96	4,440	4,536	98
Zabricot	CWS	Silo Construction	53,477	11,593	65,070	18
Baie de Henne	SAWS	School Construction	11,000	2,498	13,498	19
Figuier	SAWS	Road Construction	0	3,747	3,747	100
La Colline	SAWS	Road Repair	0	7,494	7,494	100
Poteau	SAWS	Irrigation	9,204	13,888	23,092	60

11. Maintenance and Recurrent Costs

There are few recurrent costs other than maintenance for the majority of FFW projects; yet for the most part, little consideration is given to maintenance. It appears that the PVOs just assume that the communities will somehow maintain the buildings, roads and dry walls constructed under the projects. However, communities often have difficulties in obtaining government services and lack expertise and funds to meet recurrent costs.

Only in one case did it seem that special attention was given to minimize maintenance requirements (by choosing an appropriate pump design).

The World Bank states that "the economic return of high-investment, low-maintenance cost projects could well be higher than for the reverse combination" (Economic Note for the Haitian Subgroup, Nov. 23, 1983). For example, in Haiti's road program "more investment per km (e.g., on culverts, ditches) could well reduce maintenance costs."

The implication for FFW projects is that projects should be better considered technically and designed to incur minimal recurring costs, even if this means greater costs in the form of materials and technical assistance during implementation.

12. Suspension of Projects

Of the 17 projects visited, five were suspended and two other projects were "interrupted" (see Table IV.6). CARE, of which four out of five projects seen were suspended, has adopted a policy of suspension to guarantee adherence to work norms established under the project contract and in response to commodity mismanagement. Other PVOs are less strict in suspending projects. This practice, though apparently a useful project management control, turns out to have serious adverse consequences.

The practice of suspending projects because of irregularities does not encourage participants to report problems to the PVO. If the result of reporting such problems is suspension, the participants risk losing both the wages and the project output. Compare this to the result of not reporting problems: perhaps they end up with reduced wages and perhaps they end up with a project, the output of which is less than it could have been. Discussions with the workers indicate that it would be preferable not to complain and take whatever comes, since it would be better than nothing at all.

Another problem is that suspensions are often seen as terminations. While the PVO might be waiting for the work to catch up, the project leader may be taking the same project to other potential donors for assistance. This undermines the control aspect of the practice.

In most projects, the labor force is regularly turning over, with individuals often only working two weeks to one month at a time. Suspension, then, does not affect those whose work resulted in the suspension. Rather, it obliges some groups of people to work for free until the work has caught up, whereupon another group will have the opportunity to work for wages.

Perhaps the problems of suspension could be reduced by increasing PVO inputs during the design and implementation stages: making sure that adequate technical assistance and supervision are built into the projects; making sure that the project leader and workers understand the task and the techniques for accomplishing the task; and setting the blame for mismanagement of commodities upon the culprit and not the whole community.

TABLE IV.6

SITE	PVO	TYPE OF PROJECT	OBSERVED PROJECT STATUS
La Branle	CARE	Soil Conservation	Suspended
Port Margot	CARE	Road Construction	Suspended
Procy Carrefour	CARE	Soil Conservation	Suspended
Saut d'Eau	CARE	Irrigation	Suspended
Source Chaude	CARE	Irrigation	Completed
Caz Belair II	CRS	Road Construction	In Progress
Cazeau II	CRS	Road Construction	In Progress
Cotes De Fer	CRS	Potable Water	In Progress
Morne L'Hopital	CRS	Road/Bridge Constr	Suspended
Robin	CRS	Commun Cent.Constr	Interrupted
Dent Grien	CWS	Road Construction	In Progress
Palma	CWS	Road Repair	In Progress
Zabricot	CWS	Silo Construction	Completed
Baie de Henne	SAWS	School Construction	In Progress
Figuier	SAWS	Road Construction	Interrupted
La Colline	SAWS	Road Repair	In Progress
Poteau	SAWS	Irrigation	Completed

C. Commodity Management and Worker Compensation

1. Management Systems--Field Observations

Each PVO has established a management system that generally covers most aspects of the FFW program. However, implementation of these systems is generally weak due to insufficient staff. Inspectors have too many sites to visit and lack necessary training in monitoring food use, evaluating storage facilities, and using existing forms effectively. With the exception of CARE's FFW technicians, reporting on FFW projects by field staff is inadequate.

a. CARE

The instructions given in the letter of agreement are not closely followed. None of the projects visited used one-fourth of the ration for wet distribution; no daily stock control could be found; daily worker attendance sheets were unclear at best; distribution records were completely missing for Port Margot and were obviously incorrect in the case of Source Chaude; for the only completed project, Source Chaude, no completion report could be found; none of the projects distributes food weekly; and the number of workers employed was generally lower than that specified in the agreement.

When used, the inventory report was not complete, and included oats, an outdated commodity.

Inspector forms were often not completed and left important food questions open.

The letter of agreement mentions that the project is to cover transport costs from the CARE warehouse to their depot. In response to the PVO questionnaire, however, CARE stated that it delivers all stocks to the project depot. Field observations revealed that only one of five projects received the food delivered (Procy Carrefour, near Port-au-Prince).

The existing set of documents is adequate for monitoring commodity use but must be updated. However, this will not help greatly if the FFW inspector has, as is presently the case, too many sites to visit. Under the circumstances, they cannot be expected to follow up on missing reports or questionable distribution records.

b. CRS

The existing set of documents is insufficient to monitor the commodities in a FFW project. Accountability cannot be assured as distribution is only summarized. Since the project leader is not required to submit supporting documents, there are no means of accountability.

The agreement did not mention the amount of work to be done, the number of workers to be employed, the total food input, the daily ration., or the total number of mandays.

The monthly report summarizes the food distributions but actual distribution records do not exist. The number of workers mentioned on the monthly report does not seem to be controlled by the inspector. In Cotes de Fer, for example, the project leader reported the number of workers as fifteen. Twenty workers under another supervisor were never mentioned, though the project received food for forty workers. Monthly reports for the project could be found for only six of eleven months.

Inspection reports are basically detailed enough but were only marginally filled in and therefore insufficient.

The Information Manual requests accountability for the proceeds from container sales, but no such information could be found on the field visits.

A better set of documents is needed to guarantee accountability. At the same time, monitoring staff has to be increased to enforce the rules and regulations.

c. CWS

The existing set of forms is not sufficient to monitor the commodities in a FFW project and to guarantee accountability. For the project in Zabricot, however, it has been improved by the expatriate project supervisor who recorded details on food use. At the same time, not all regulations as outlined in the agreement are enforced:

- No monthly reports with distribution records were seen. The worker attendance sheets for Zabricot were the clearest but showed names only on a weekly basis. Daily attendance records were not kept.
- SCH staff on La Gonave explained that distribution records were not established because a SCH employee was always present during distribution.

- On the SCH questionnaire it is mentioned that on La Gonave all food deliveries are carried out by the SCH truck. One of the three project leaders, however, stated that he did the transport himself with a private vehicle and that the workers had to contribute to the fuel costs (\$35.00 per month). On another project some transport was done with animals. The necessary funds (\$6.40) were collected in the community.

Present documentation of commodity management is inadequate. The presence of a SCH employee during food distribution would lend itself to the establishment of detailed distribution records, which could be signed by the project leader and the inspector. Forms and procedures should be developed to take advantage of this.

d. SAWS

The set of forms is basically good. The manifest* and the newly developed distribution forms are excellent. The existing staff (FFW Coordinator), however, cannot be expected to monitor commodity use and to follow up on missing reports and questionable distribution records in addition to evaluating sites for possible projects.

Missing from the set of documents is a contract or agreement which states the type and quantity of work to be performed; how many workers there will be; timing; and total food requirements.

The SAWS practice of releasing large quantities of food in three-month rations is a problem. Storage is often inadequate (Figuier, Poteau, La Colline) either in size or quality for long-term storage. It appears that the inspector who visits the community, prior to the approval of the project, is not aware of these needs. Apart from that, monitoring use of three-month rations is much more difficult than that of smaller one-month rations.

Distribution forms were not submitted for 50 percent of the projects visited. Inspections have been carried out only in Poteau. The information given regarding workers on site is a standard answer.

The existing set of forms could be fully used by increasing monitoring staff in order to follow up on missing and questionable reports. At the same time rations should be released to the projects on a monthly basis to reduce storage problems and to facilitate better monitoring. Field visits must be followed out more frequently.

*The manifest form requires no carbon. Using no-carbon-required forms (NCR) should be seriously considered by the other PVOs.

2. Commodity Irregularities

Of the 17 sites visited by the team, only three evidenced no commodity irregularities. The irregularities seen fall under five categories (Table IV. 7).

TABLE IV.7

<u>SITE</u>	<u>PVO</u>	<u>COMMODITY IRREGULARITIES</u>
La Branle	CARE	Sale to buy construction material
Port Margot	CARE	Sale to pay transport and for personal profit
Procy Carrefour	CARE	Payment to depot keeper
Saut D'Eau	CARE	Food inputs from all PVOs
Source Chaude	CARE	Sale to pay cash to workers, inequitable distribution
Cazeau Belair II	CRS	Worker rations reduced to pay project leader
Cazeau II	CRS	Unusual ration composition
Cotes de Fer	CRS	Payment to depot keeper
Morne L'Hopital	CRS	Food inputs from two PVOs
Robin	CRS	Excessive use of commodities
Dent Grien	CWS	Oil found in project leader's house
Palma	CWS	No problems
Zabricot	CWS	No problems
Baie de Henne	SAWS	Sale to pay cash to workers
Figuier	SAWS	70% loss of shipment during transport
La Colline	SAWS	No problems
Poteau	SAWS	Theft of 32% of shipment/food from two PVOs

a. FFW Rations Sent to a Project by More than One PVO

There are at least two agencies with projects in every Department except the Northeast. In the Center and West Departments, all four agencies are active. This overlap, along with the decentralized registration of FFW projects makes it relatively easy for a determined project leader to receive food assistance from more than one PVO at the same time. In a sample of 17 projects, there are six instances in which communities approached a second agency for FFW assistance after another agency either suspended an ongoing project or rejected their application, or where it appeared that more than one PVO was involved.

At Poteau, the community applied to SAWS both in January and July of 1983. SAWS approved the second application and allotted two three-month shipments for 60 workers in January and April of 1984. In the meantime, another request was made to CRS in Les Cayes. CRS shipped two months of rations for 30 workers in June 1983 and again in April 1984. This project is also supported by AID/SDA funds.

At Morne l'Hopital, CRS supplied food from April 1983 to May 1984 for construction of a road and bridge and for a potable water project. At the same time, a request was made to SAWS which responded with one three-month allocation for 60 workers. During a site visit, the CRS inspector saw SAWS commodities in the depot and the CRS project had been suspended. When the team visited the site, there was no food for the workers and work on the road had been discontinued. The potable water project is also supported by AID/SDA funds.

In Cazeau II, a CRS project, workers mentioned that they received milk as part of their ration. This was not sent by CRS and the team was unable to determine its origin.

In Procy Carrefour, CRS began supplying food after CARE had suspended the project. In Figuier, both CARE and SAWS has allocated food for road projects.

The most extensive overlap was found in Saut d'Eau, an AID/SDA project, where all four PVOs provided food since 1982 (see Table IV.8). CARE originally began this project in September 1982 at the same time AID became involved in the project. In January 1984, the CARE inspector suspended the food shipments until after the harvest in March as the work was not progressing satisfactorily.

Another officer of the cooperative approached SAWS in 1982. SAWS released several shipments of FFW rations beginning in July 1982.

Yet a third officer of the cooperative who was in charge of the project approached CWS in February 1984 and received three two-month shipments of food rations for 60 workers, beginning in February.

In August 1983, CRS released one month's rations to the project, apparently upon recommendation of someone in AID. When CRS sent its inspector to visit the site, he decided that the project was not adequately organized and was not functioning as anticipated. CRS then cut off food to the project.

As far as the team could determine, none of the PVO inspectors ever found food from the other agencies. The PVOs have stated that they provide each other with information as to their FFW activities. Apparently, this system either was not used in this instance or was ineffective.

b. Sale of Commodities to Pay Project Costs

In La Branle, food was sold to buy construction material for a community center. This was agreed upon by the Community Council.

In Source Chaude, food was sold by the project leader to pay some of the workers in cash. The workers suspect, however, that the project leader also sold food for personal profit.

In Baie de Henne, food was sold to pay workers to unload cement from a truck. The workers had refused to work for food.

c. Sale for Personal Profit

According to workers interviewed, the project leader in Source Chaude sold food for his personal profit.

TABLE IV.8

SAUT D'EAU

Time Table for Food Input

	1982					1983					1984														
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec /	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec /	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
PVO																									
CARE						-----								---										-----	
CRS														---											
CWS																								-----	
SAWS																								-----	

In Port Margot, the project leader received a shipment of one month's commodities, but did not distribute it to the workers. The workers claim that some food was sold to pay for transport and that the rest was kept by the project leader. Two previous shipments received were also not fully distributed to the workers.

d. Theft during Private Transport

The project leader in Figuier accepted help in arranging transport from another project leader in the area. The latter claimed 70 percent of the food to pay transport costs.

Poteau lost one-third of its first three-month shipment to thieves soon after the truck left the warehouse in Port-au-Prince.

e. Other Irregularities

In certain projects, the depot keeper or the person who distributes food is paid in food (Cotes-de-Fer, Dent Grien, Procy Carrefour).

At Dent Grien, three gallons of oil were found in the project leader's house instead of with the rest of the FFW commodities.

At Saut d'Eau, the rations received by the workers do not account for the food put into the project by the PVOs (at one point, three PVOs provided food).

In Cazeau II, the team was unable to determine the source of milk in the workers' rations.

It is likely that other problems were not uncovered by the team, given the limited time available at each site. For example, the sale of food to meet the cash needs (especially transport costs) of projects might not be reported as a problem since this procedure appears to be an accepted means to complete a project.

3. Distribution of Rations

a. PVO Instructions for Distribution

The following are the instructions given to the project leaders as to distribution of rations to workers (see Table IV.9):

CARE: Each worker is to receive three pounds of bulgur and .23 pounds or one-third kola bottle of vegoil for each day worked. CARE considers a standard work month to consist of five days per week, 20 days per month.

CRS: For each day worked, a worker is to receive a total of three pounds of cornmeal and bulgur and one glosse (one-third kola bottle) of vegoil. The standard is five days per week, 20 days per month.

CWS: A worker is to receive each day 1.6 lbs of bulgur, one pound of cornmeal, and .2 pounds of vegoil. The standard is five days per week, 20 days per month.

SAWS: As of February 1984, the ration for a two-week period in which each worker is to work 16 hours per week comprised one-half bag of bulgur, 2.5 marmites of cornmeal, two marmites or boxes of milk powder, and one rhum bottle of vegoil.

TABLE IV.9

PVO Instructions to Project Holders Concerning Rations
(daily ration in pounds)

PVO	Bulgur	Corn	Milk	Oil
CARE	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.23
CRS	3.00	Total	0.00	0.23
CWS	1.60	1.00	0.00	0.20
SAWS	3.13	1.56	1.13	0.19

These instructions result in the following monthly ration (all monthly rations are for 20 days per month except SAWS, which assumes 16 days per month):

TABLE IV.10

	Bulgur	Cornmeal (all quantities in lbs.)	Milk	Vegoil
CARE	60	none	none	4.6
CRS	60	combined	none	4.6
CWS	32	20	none	4.0
SAWS	50	25	18.1	3.0

The actual AER rations are not easily converted into quantities convenient for distribution. Distributions use locally available measures that vary from region to region. The basic measures--marmite and rhum or kola bottles--are well known and don't present a problem. However, whereas it is customary to fill the measures until overflowing, instructions insisting upon level measures cause dissatisfaction among local workers (a level marmite is five pounds of grain instead of six pounds when piled high). In addition, there are several small measures, such as godet and glosse, which vary in size.

b. Accuracy of Distribution of Rations

Table IV.11 lists the average daily worker ration for each project site visited. Table IV.12 shows the average daily worker ration by PVO.

The average of each commodity distributed in each project was compared to the instructions given in Table IV.9. The last column in Table IV.11 indicates that in 16 out of 17 projects, at least one element differed by more than 20 percent from the instructions given in Table IV.9.

Table IV.13 compares each of the commodities distributed in each of the projects with the PVO instructions in Table IV.9. The distribution failure rate for each PVO is the percentage by which the actual ration distributed differs by more than 20 percent from the ration that the project leader was instructed to distribute.

The high distribution failure rate for all PVOs illustrates the serious lack of control over the commodities distributed. The lowest failure rate is that of CWS, which has two FFW staff and has instituted a program of having a CWS monitor present at each distribution on La Gonave. The highest failure rate is that of CRS which has no FFW staff.

TABLE IV.11

SITE	PVO	Average Daily Worker Ration (pounds)				Part/All of Distr. Ration Dif by 20%+ from Instr
		Bulgur	Corn	Milk	Oil	
La Branle	CARE	2.94	0.00	0.00	0.20	No
Port Margot	CARE	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.09	Yes
Procy Carrefour	CARE	3.06	0.00	0.00	0.94	Yes
Saut d'Eau	CARE	2.00	2.00	0.64	0.28	Yes
Source Chaude	CARE	4.17	0.00	0.00	0.35	Yes
Caz Belair II	CRS	4.18	3.83	2.63	0.26	Yes
Cazeau II	CRS	6.67	7.30	0.44	0.99	Yes
Cotes de Fer	CRS	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	Yes
Morne l'Hopital	CRS	11.69	11.31	2.44	0.94	Yes
Robin	CRS	1.00	5.92	0.00	0.05	Yes
Dent Grien	CWS	2.20	1.41	0.00	0.18	Yes
Palma	CWS	1.88	1.41	0.00	0.20	Yes
Zabricot	CWS	3.77	2.76	0.00	0.23	Yes
Baie de Henne	SAWS	4.17	2.03	0.75	0.03	Yes
Figuier	SAWS	2.14	0.00	0.00	0.17	Yes
La Colline	SAWS	3.38	1.73	1.09	0.24	Yes
Poteau	SAWS	3.50	3.16	0.70	0.22	Yes

TABLE IV.12

Average Daily Worker Ration by PVO

(pounds)

PVO	Bulgur	Corn	Milk	Oil	Average Dys/Mnth	Average Hrs/Dy
CARE	2.52	0.44	0.14	0.39	19.30	5.63
CRS	5.67	5.43	1.22	0.52	19.30	4.68
CWS	2.58	1.84	0.00	0.20	19.80	3.70
SAWS	3.28	1.82	0.62	0.23	20.50	5.50

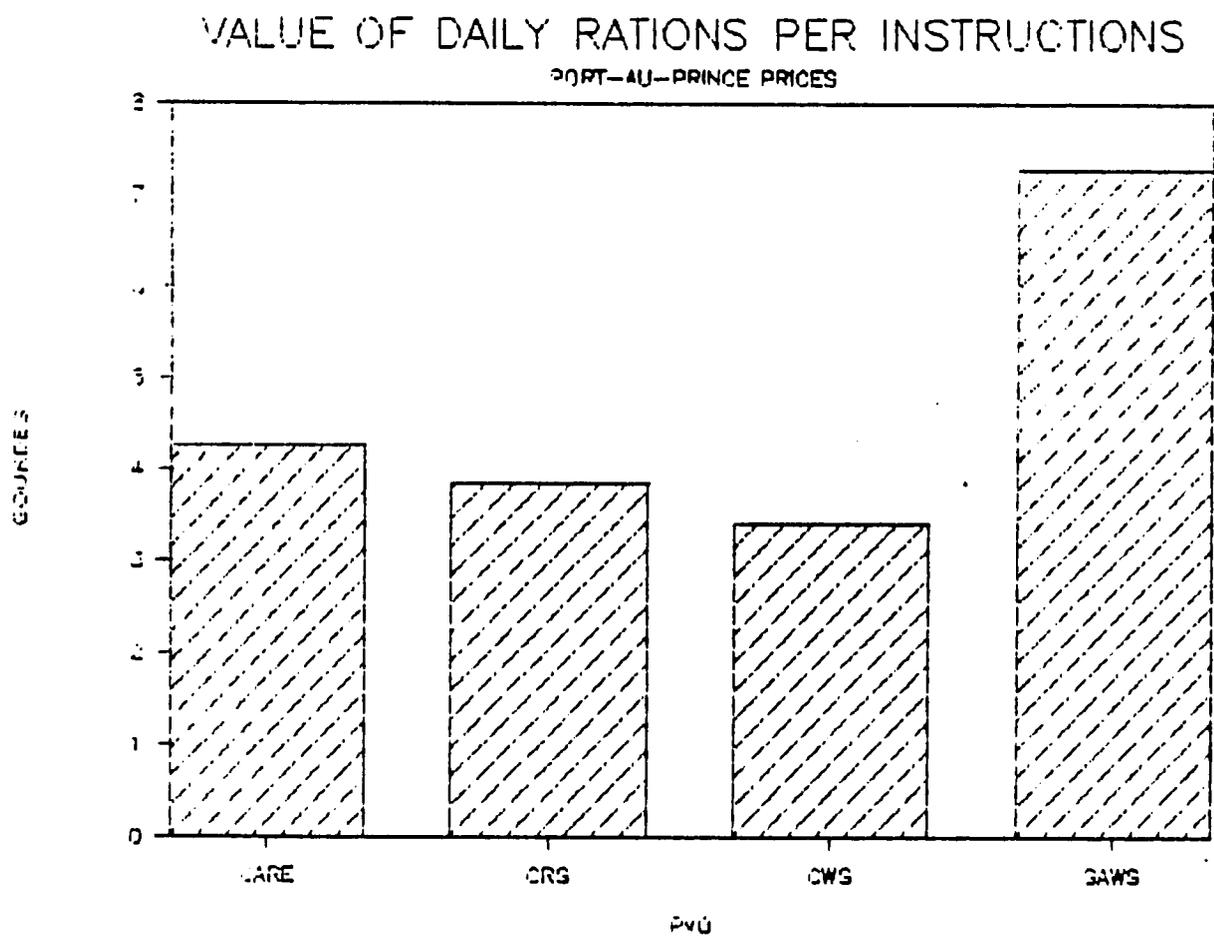
Information is based on the workers interviewed.

TABLE IV.13

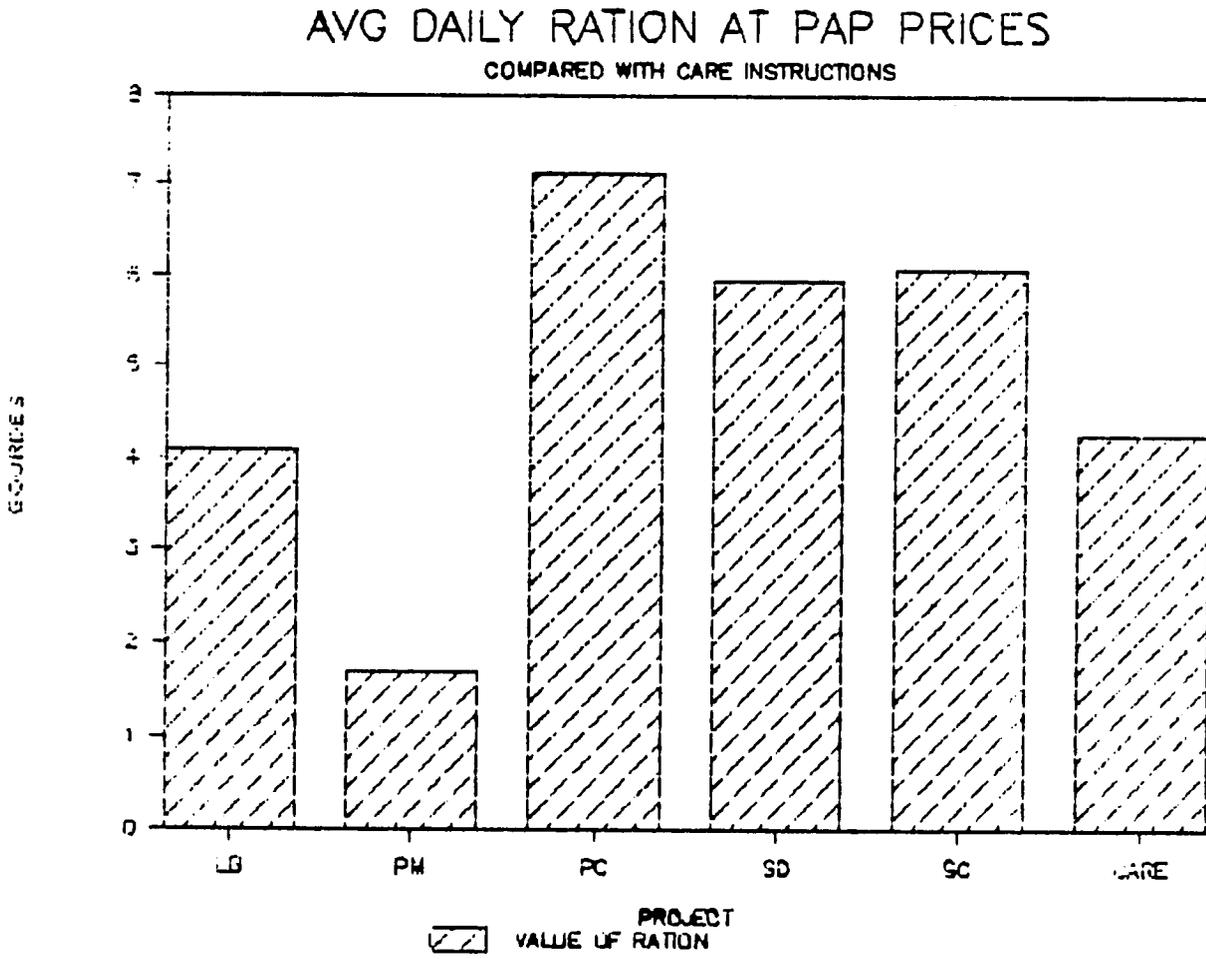
PVO	Distribution Failure Rate	Number of FFW Staff
CRS	90%	0
SAWS	63%	1
CARE	60%	2
CWS	42%	2

In Graphs IV.1 - IV.5, the average daily ration for each project, valued at Port-au-Prince prices, are compared. Values vary greatly both between and within PVOs. In 15 of the 17 projects, the value of the ration is greater than the value of the PVO instructions. Greater control of commodity distribution is required if FFW commodities are to be used efficiently. Correcting this situation should be a priority for both AID and the PVOs.

GRAPH IV.1

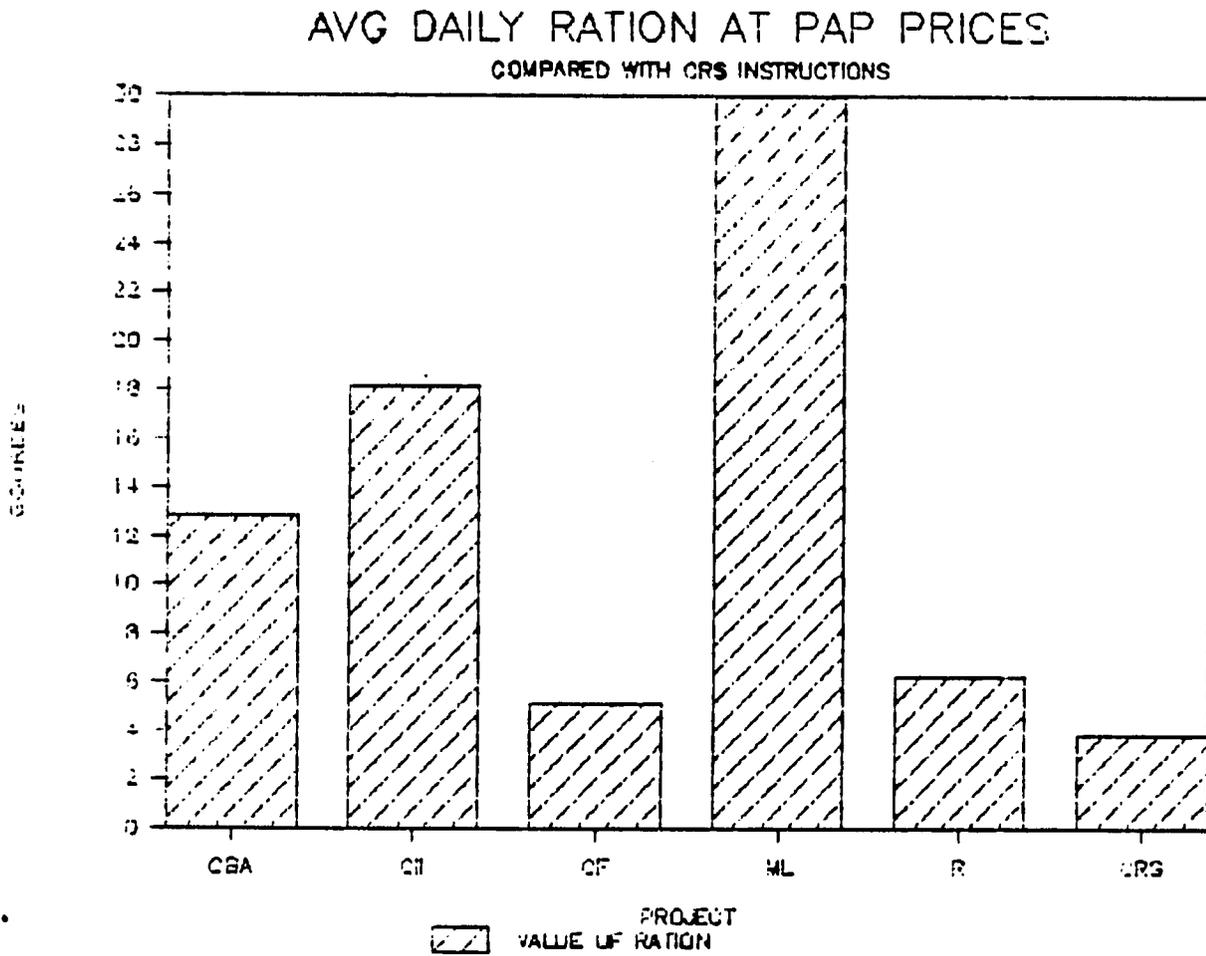


GRAPH IV.2

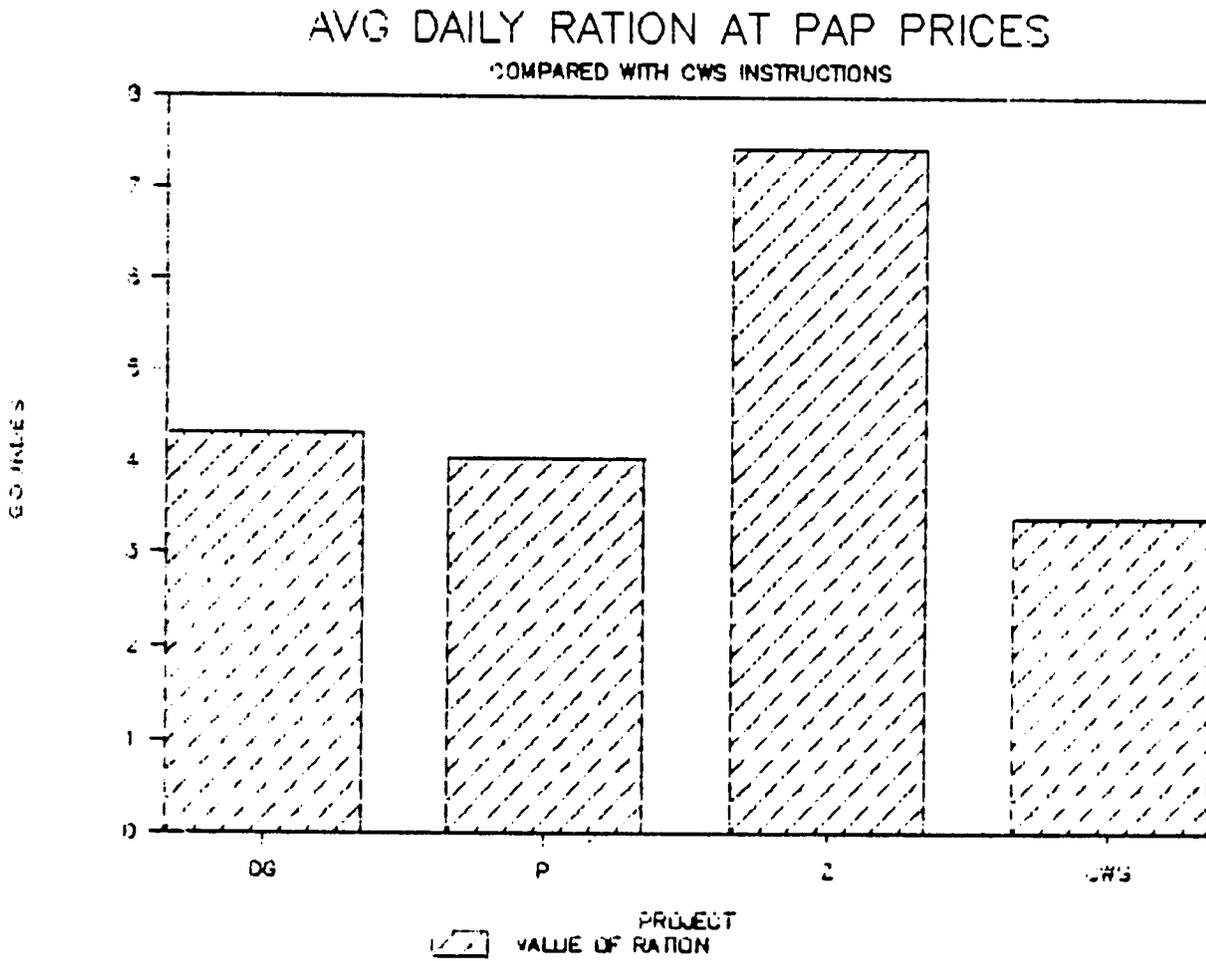


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GRAPH IV.3

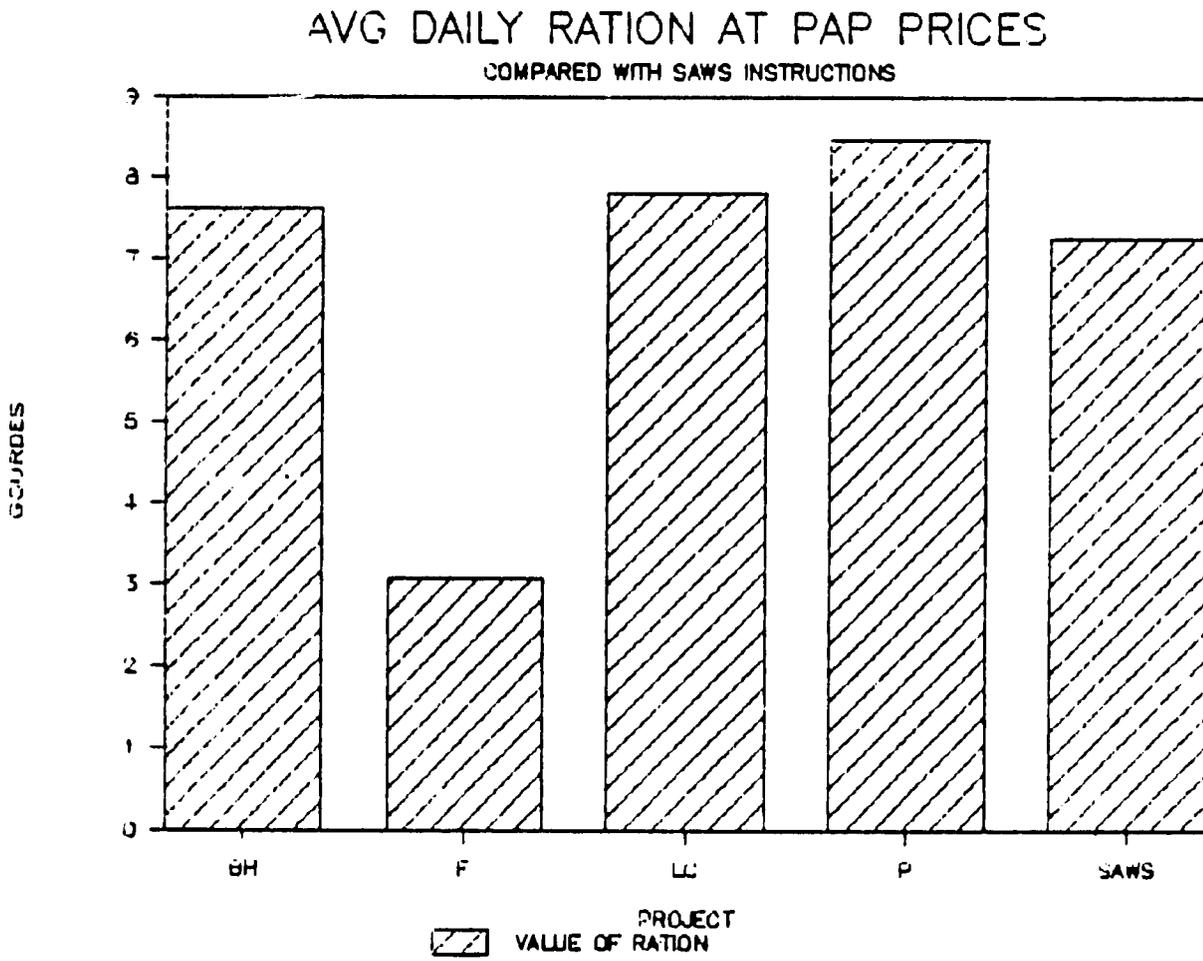


GRAPH IV.4



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GRAPHY IV.5



4. Levels of Compensation

Table IV.14 shows the value of the daily ration according to the PVOs' instructions for distribution based on the AER. When questioned as to how these ration levels were determined, the team was given the following responses:

- CARE: "established a number of years ago. Criteria...are unknown."
- CRS: "determined by the AER". (There is no further explanation in the AER.)
- CWS: "determined according to standards set by AER". (No further explanation in the AER.)
- SAWS: "By guideline provided by USAID". (PL 480 Title II Commodity Reference Guide)

The PVOs generally maintain that FFW rations are primarily a nutritional intervention, another aspect of their Title II feeding programs, and that they represent an incentive or encouragement to the worker to participate in the FFW project.

In contrast, the workers treat the rations as wages. There is little evidence of individuals or groups working on a self-help basis. Aside from an initial period during which work on a project may be undertaken voluntarily in order to qualify for FFW, work stops when the food stops. If certain workers are willing to work for very small rations (generally where there were diversions of commodities), it is because they feel it is better than nothing.

Handbook 9 states that "the combination of cash and commodities is to represent a fair and reasonable compensation for tasks performed. The value of the commodity portion of the compensation is to be based on a fair price for each commodity distributed. The recipient government, the cooperation sponsor, and the Mission are to agree on the local value of each commodity."

The most readily available measure of fair compensation is the wage rate for agricultural day labor, which varied between four and seven gourdes/day (\$.80-\$1.40) in spot checks by the team (Table IV.15). Quite often, work is only available for long mornings or afternoons and might pay a little more than half the daily wage. By way of comparison, the national minimum wage is 13 gourdes (\$2.60)/day, wages generally adhered to only in urban areas.

In support of the concept of ration as wages, the value of daily rations for each PVO adjusted for an eight hour day (see Table IV.14) is already close to or surpasses (SAWS) the highest daily wage rates.

The daily rations received by the workers were valued at both local and Port-au-Prince prices for each project (Tables IV.16 and IV.17). The average number of hours worked per day in each project ranges from 3.5 to 8.3. The effective daily wage rate for each project was calculated by adjusting the value of the average FFW ration for an eight-hour day. The local value ranged from 2.95 to 44.21 gourdes per day. The Port-au-Prince value ranged from 2.8 to 45.16 gourdes per day. Graphs IV.6 and IV.7 compare these values.

At either local or Port-au-Prince prices, only two rations had a value of less than five gourdes (\$1.00). In both of the projects there were serious commodity irregularities.

These estimates do not take into account the fluctuation in prices of both commodities or labor. Nor do commodity prices take into account the prices received by workers if they sell the commodities. However, it can be stated that most FFW workers are already being given at least an equivalent to the local wages they might receive. The wide variation is due partly to the difference in ration size for each PVO and partly to the lack of control over distribution of the rations.

Accepting worker perceptions of rations as wages, the team recommends that the PVOs, in concert with AID, set ration levels to approximate local wage levels. Establishing a ration at the regional level should provide adequate approximation of local conditions. Since each PVO will be concentrating its program in one or two regions, regional differentiation should not cause administrative problems.

To avoid problems of seasonal variation, each PVO should routinely conduct surveys of market values of commodities and wage levels during visits to the field. PVOs should also gather information on prices received by the workers when selling FFW rations. Each annual series of prices could then be used to determine the next year's ration level. The results of these surveys could be collated by AID and made available on a regular basis to the PVOs. Such a series could also be used to analyze the effects of Title II commodities on local markets.

TABLE IV.14

Value of Daily Rations as per PVO Instructions to Project Holders Using Port-au-Prince Prices as of August, 1984

PVO	Bulgur	Corn	Milk	Oil	Total 5 hrs/day	Adjusted for 8 hour day
CARE	3.38	0.00	0.00	0.90	4.28	6.85
CRS	1.70	1.25	0.00	0.90	3.85	6.16
CWS	1.81	0.83	0.00	0.78	3.42	5.47
SAWS	3.54	1.29	1.70	0.74	7.27	11.63

TABLE IV.15

SITE	PVO	Local Wage For Ag Labor (Full Day Equiv)
La Branle	CARE	0.80
Port Margot	CARE	1.25
Procy Carrefour	CARE	1.20
Saut d'Eau	CARE	1.00
Source Chaude	CARE	1.30
Caz Belair II	CRS	NA
Cazeau II	CRS	NA
Cotes de Fer	CRS	0.70
Morne L'Hopital	CRS	NA
Robin	CRS	1.00
Dent Grien	CWS	1.00
Palma	CWS	NA
Zabricot	CWS	1.00
Baie de Henne	SAWS	1.00
Figuier	SAWS	1.20
La Colline	SAWS	1.00
Poteau	SAWS	1.40

TABLE IV.16

Value of Average Daily Ration per Project
Using Local Market Prices

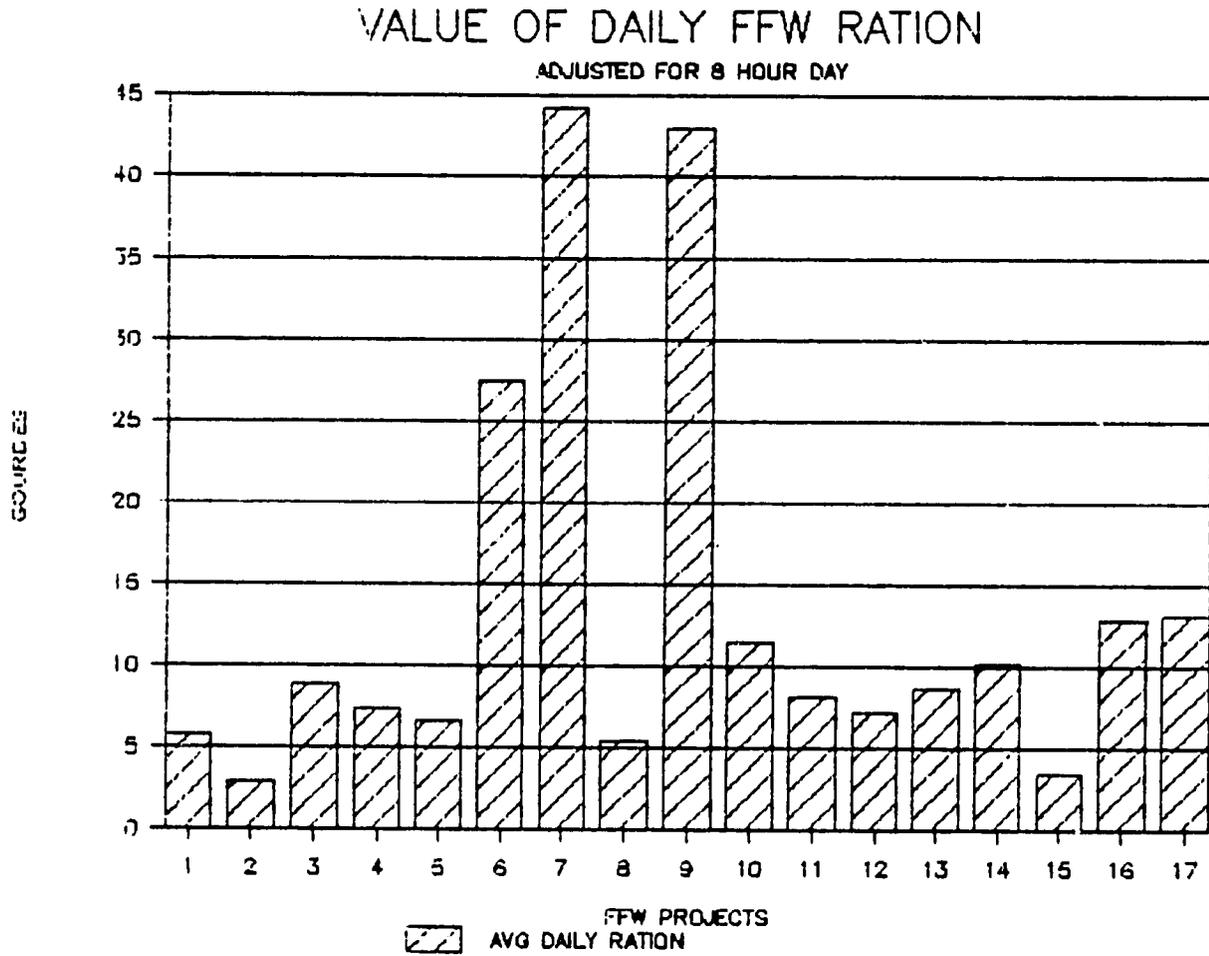
Site	PVO	Total (Gourdes)	Average Hrs/Day	Effective Daily Wage (Gourdes)
La Branle	CARE	3.64	5.0	5.82
Port Margot	CARE	1.77	4.8	2.95
Procy Carrefour	CARE	7.28	6.6	8.82
Saut d'Eau	CARE	5.52	6.0	7.36
Source Chaude	CARE	4.85	5.9	6.58
Cazeau Bel Air	CRS	13.41	3.9	27.51
Cazeau II	CRS	19.34	3.5	44.21
Cotes de Fer	CRS	4.37	6.4	5.46
Morne l'Hopital	CRS	28.45	5.3	42.94
Robin	CRS	7.21	5.0	11.54
Dent Grien	CWS	3.76	3.7	8.13
Palma	CWS	3.59	4.0	7.18
Zabricot	CWS	6.50	6.0	8.67
Baie de Henne	SAWS	10.56	8.3	10.18
Figuier	SAWS	2.43	5.6	3.47
La Colline	SAWS	6.76	4.2	12.88
Poteau	SAWS	7.53	4.6	13.10

TABLE IV.17

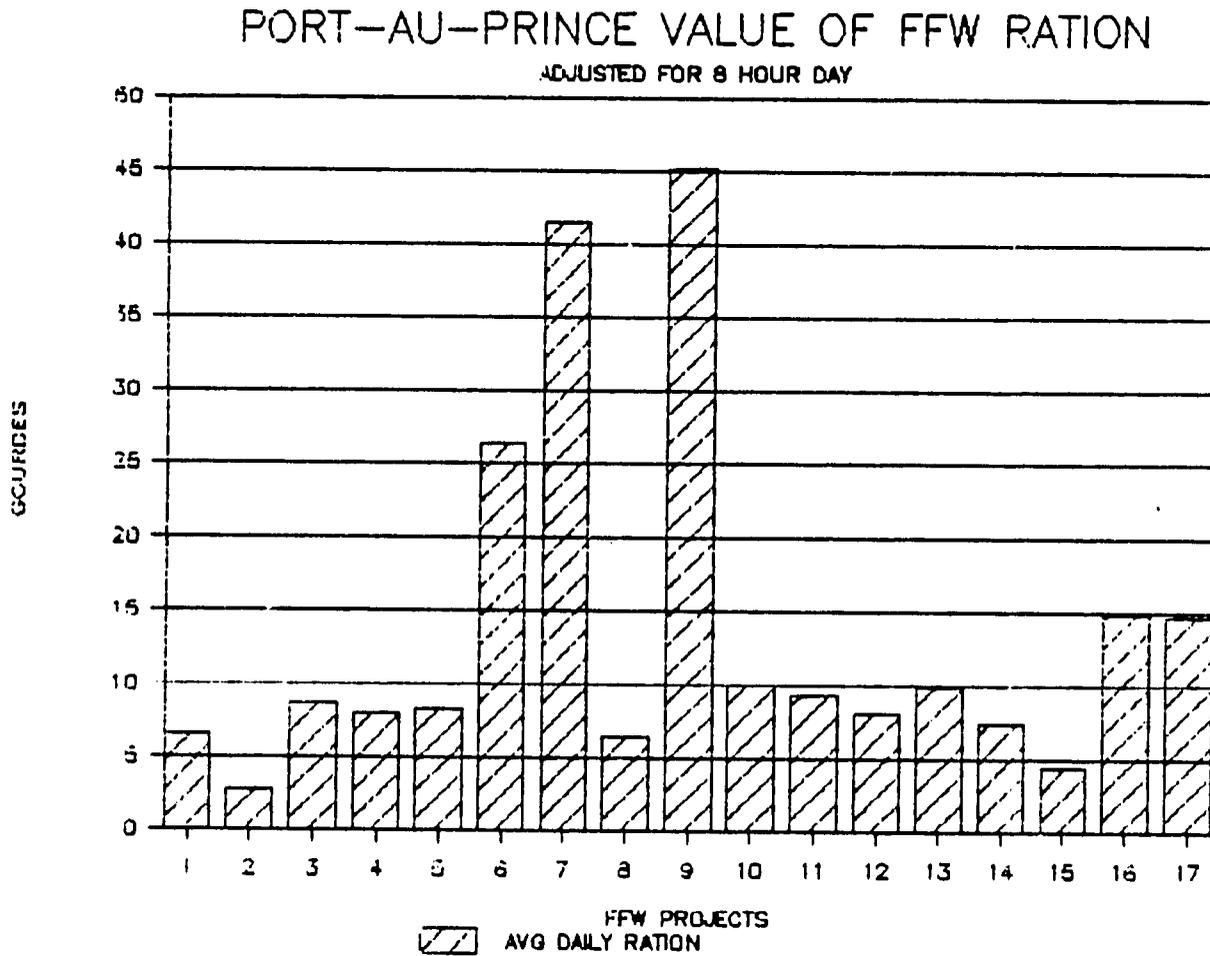
Value of Average Daily Ration per Project
Using Port-au-Prince Prices

Site	PVO	Total (Gourdes)	Average Hrs/Day	Effective Daily Wage (Gourdes)
La Branle	CARE	4.10	5.0	6.56
Port Margot	CARE	1.68	4.8	2.81
Procy Carrefour	CARE	7.12	6.6	8.63
Saut d'Eau	CARE	5.95	6.0	7.94
Source Chaude	CARE	6.08	5.9	8.24
Cazeau Bel Air	CRS	12.86	3.9	26.38
Cazeau II	CRS	18.11	3.5	41.40
Cotes de Fer	CRS	5.14	6.4	6.43
Morne l'Hopital	CRS	29.92	5.3	45.17
Robin	CRS	6.24	5.0	9.98
Dent Grien	CWS	4.33	3.7	9.36
Palma	CWS	4.05	4.0	8.09
Zabricot	CWS	7.43	6.0	9.91
Baie de Henne	SAWS	7.64	8.3	7.36
Figuier	SAWS	3.07	5.6	4.39
La Colline	SAWS	7.81	4.2	14.88
Poteau	SAWS	8.47	4.6	14.73

GRAPH IV.6



GRAPH IV.7



5. Purchase and Sale of Commodities

During the site visits, it became evident that there was an active market in Title II commodities. Each of the 132 workers interviewed was asked whether he or she had ever bought or sold Title II commodities. Twenty-five percent claimed that they had sold all or part of their rations, and 41.6 percent claimed to have bought these commodities at one time or another. In all, 59 percent of the workers interviewed bought and/or sold commodities.

The following table ranks the projects by the percentage of workers trading (buying and/or selling) the commodities:

TABLE IV. 18

1.	CRS	Cazeau Belair II	0
2.	CARE	Saut d'Eau	13%
3.	CRS	Cazeau II	25%
4.	CARE	Port Margot	33%
5.	CRS	Morne l'Hopital	38%
6.	SAWS	La Colline	43%
7.	CARE	Procy Carrefour	50%
8a.	CARE	La Branle	63%
8b.	CWS	Zabricot	63%
10.	SAWS	Poteau	70%
11.	SAWS	Baie de Henne	83%
12a.	CARE	Source Chaude	86%
12b.	CWS	Dent Grien	86%
14.	CWS	Palma	88%
15.	SAWS	Figuier	89%
16.	CRS	Cotes de Fer	100%
17.	CRS	Robin	100%

Among the projects at the lower end of the scale are those near Port-au-Prince (1, 3, 5, and 7) where a regular supply of a variety of goods is on the market and where there are other means of getting cash. In Port Margot, the ration was smaller than called for and thus was probably readily consumed.

A higher incidence of trading is found in the more isolated food deficit areas, such as those projects on La Gonave and in the north (8a, 8b, 11, 12a, 12b, 14, 15, and 16). Food for Work and other food aid programs have been more concentrated in these areas of Haiti.

The reasons for selling commodities most commonly given are to get cash to buy clothing, other food, and animals, to pay for schooling and other general family needs, to pay for agricultural labor, and to buy goods for trading. Workers also sold part of their rations to vary their diet.

Workers buy Title II commodities when food is in short supply in the market. One worker buys it to resell and one buys it to prepare when he has people working in his garden.

Worker Preference of Commodities

There was no clear cut like or dislike of any of the commodities distributed under the FFW program. Most often, when asked about preference, the response was that one has no choice when one is poor.

6. Use of Cash in FFW Projects

At present, cash is not used in any of the FFW projects. Among the reasons for considering cash is the relative ease of handling cash in place of commodities and avoiding market disturbances that can occur with food flows into an area.

The PVOs are reluctant to give cash payments to workers on the grounds that cash is more likely to encourage corruption and because it requires an additional system of accountability. There is also the consequence of including the role of paymaster to the present role of the PVOs. This may be inimical with the PVOs' view of themselves.

On the other hand, the CWS inspector on La Gonave indicates that he would prefer to make all payments in cash. Under the present CWS system, he is expected to be present at all FFW ration distributions. Measuring out commodities is very time consuming and he feels he would be able to use his time more effectively if payments were in cash, since counting out money is much quicker.

From the workers' point of view, both cash and commodities have their advantages. Cash is the most fungible commodity, can be readily stored, and can be saved or used to meet expenses as needed.

Commodities, on the other hand, are essentially a variable wage. Their value is dependent upon local market conditions, which are, in turn, affected by the amount of FFW commodities on the market at any particular time. Rural

Haitians' limited storage capacity can prevent them from holding grains through periods of lower prices in order to sell when grain is not so plentiful. Although the team was not in the field long enough to monitor price fluctuations, it appears that prices of FFW commodities are often lower after a distribution.

The decision to sell depends upon the value of the commodities when received, cash reserves, and the food and other needs of the worker and his household. Where food is in relatively short supply, especially before the harvest (such as Palma, Figuier, and Source Chaude), the entire ration is often consumed. Where other commodities are desired, the ration can be readily sold. Twenty-five percent of the workers interviewed stated that they had sold all or part of their rations.

One of the questions asked of the workers was whether they would prefer to receive part of their salary in cash. One hundred and twelve, or 85 percent of those interviewed responded positively. Most indicated that they would use the money for food or consumer goods.

The implication for the FFW program is that whereas FFW rations are generally consumed by the worker and his household, it can be expected that the rations will be sold or consumed depending on local market conditions, household preference and need, and the size of the ration.

The FFW ration is seen as a fungible commodity, the value of which varied according to local market conditions. Adding a cash component to the commodity ration would allow more flexibility to hold commodities as needed and take advantage of direct buying power of cash. This would also lessen the tendency of workers to sell commodities to meet short term cash needs.

Another advantage of cash payments is that they would break the link between assumption of household size and ration size. At present, FFW rations are based upon a household size of four or five, the justification being that the ration will have a certain nutritional impact upon the household's diet. Among those interviewed, household size varied from one to 21 persons, with an average of six. This fact, combined with the tendency to sell the commodities as needed, tends to mitigate the usefulness of assumptions concerning household size to determine ration level.

The team recommends that full payments in commodities only be used to pay for work considered less than full time. If workers are regularly working beyond four or five hours

per day, the ration should be supplemented by cash to maintain a cash/ration equivalent of a wage as per Handbook 9:6, pg 10-5.

Further study of the role of farmers as consumers and the effects of FFW commodities and cash upon the local economy should be made to help PVOs determine appropriate policy.

7. Use of Incentives in FFW Projects

Handbook 9 states that "commodities distributed as an incentive for each day of participation or performance should be at a rate which is considerably less than that which is distributed as compensation".

Comparison of the local wage rates with rations distributed in the FFW projects visited and interviews with workers lead the team to conclude that no projects are using FFW rations as incentives as defined by Handbook 9. (In broader terms, any wage may be considered an incentive to work.) That is, no persons appear to be participating on anything approaching a self-help basis.

A basic problem with using FFW rations as an incentive at the community level in Haiti is that the concept of community self-help has a very weak existence in rural Haiti. This makes organizing voluntary labor for any reasons other than direct self-benefit very difficult. This is compounded by the fact that "self-motivation of community groups can be undermined by a continuous program of feeding as a means of support" (CARE's 1985 AER). CARE indicates that its approach of nurturing community initiative works best in those areas of Haiti that have been least exposed to FFW programs (Northeast and Central Plateau).

Because the poorer Haitians working in the FFW projects tend to accept even the lowest wage as better than none at all, the level of take-home rations is not useful to distinguish projects in which workers are being compensated from those in which there is an attempt to encourage community self-help through the use of an incentive. Instead, where incentives are appropriate, workers should be provided cooked food on the project site.

The use of such an incentive would be appropriate where groups of individuals are genuinely motivated to contribute their own labor towards a common goal. Irrigation schemes, such as Poteau, would be likely candidates for this approach. The incentive then serves as an organizing principle through which the PVO can identify participants and inject supplementary resources.

D. Worker Profile

One hundred and thirty-two workers were interviewed in all. The lowest number of people interviewed per site was five, the highest number was ten. The average was eight.

TABLE IV.19

SITE	PVO	TYPE OF PROJECT	# OF WORKERS INTERVIEWED
La Branle	CARE	Soil Conservation	8
Port Margot	CARE	Road Construction	9
Procy Carrefour	CARE	Soil Conservation	8
Saut D'Eau	CARE	Irrigation	8
Source Chaude	CARE	Irrigation	7
Caz Belair II	CRS	Road Construction	8
Cazeau II	CRS	Road Construction	8
Cotes De Fer	CRS	Potable Water	5
Morne L'Hopital	CRS	Road/Bridge Constr.	8
Robin	CRS	CommunCenterConstr	8
Dent Grien	CWS	Road Construction	7
Palma	CWS	Road Repair	8
Zabricot	CWS	Silo Construction	8
Baie De Henne	SAWS	School Construction	6
Figuier	SAWS	Road Construction	9
La Colline	SAWS	Road Repair	7
Poteau	SAWS	Irrigation	10

1. Gender

Eighty-eight men and 44 women were interviewed. At one site, Figuier, no women were hired. At another, Poteau, women were hired only as cooks for onsite meals. In the rest of the projects, both men and women were employed. Women were employed as carriers of various materials. This is in keeping with women's traditional role in Haiti. At five sites, they performed other types of manual labor as well. Men were responsible for various types of manual labor required in project implementation. Men occasionally carried materials as well.

Project leaders were asked how many men and women were employed in the projects. The results are as follows:

TABLE IV.20

SITE	PVO	TYPE OF PROJECT	# OF MEN	# OF WOMEN
La Branle	CARE	Soil Conservation	800	150
Port Margot	CARE	Road Construction	20	15
Procy Carrefour	CARE	Soil Conservation	150	100
Saut D'Eau	CARE	Irrigation	NA	NA
Source Chaude	CARE	Irrigation	60	40
Caz Belair II	CRS	Road Construction	82	120
Cazeau II	CRS	Road Construction	70	80
Cotes De Fer	CRS	Potable Water	35	5
Morne L'Hopital	CRS	Road/Bridge Constr.	25	15
Robin	CRS	CommunCenterConstr	25	75
Dent Grien	CWS	Road Construction	15	10
Palma	CWS	Road Repair	30	20
Zabricot	CWS	Silo Construction	15	65
Baie De Henne	SAWS	School Construction	18	8
Figuier	SAWS	Road Construction	60	0
La Colline	SAWS	Road Repair	NA	NA
Poteau	SAWS	Irrigation	60	5
Total			1,465	708

In four cases, Cazeau Bel Air II, Cazeau II, Robin and Zabricot, more women were employed than men. In the rest more men were employed. There is considerable male/female variation by project. Overall, twice as many men as women were employed in FFW projects.

In 13 cases project leaders indicated that men and women receive the same ration. In only three cases did they indicate that there was a pay differential. The pay differential was explained on the basis of different tasks. See Table IV.21.

A comparison of worker rations by sex showed considerable variation, sometimes favoring women, sometimes men. Significant conclusions from this data regarding overall ration differentiation by sex, however, cannot be drawn. See Table IV.22.

TABLE IV.21

SITE	PVO	TYPE OF PROJECT	MEN/WOMEN SAME PAY
La Branle	CARE	Soil Conservation	Y
Port Margot	CARE	Road Construction	Y
Procy Carrefour	CARE	Soil Conservation	Y
Saut D'Eau	CARE	Irrigation	Y
Source Chaude	CARE	Irrigation	N
Caz Belair II	CRS	Road Construction	Y
Cazeau II	CRS	Road Construction	Y
Cotes De Fer	CRS	Potable Water	N
Morne L'Hopital	CRS	Road/Bridge Constr.	Y
Robin	CRS	CommunCenterConstr	Y
Dent Grien	CWS	Road Construction	Y
Palma	CWS	Road Repair	Y
Zabricot	CWS	Silo Construction	Y
Baie De Henne	SAWS	School Construction	Y
Figuier	SAWS	Road Construction	NA
La Colline	SAWS	Road Repair	Y
Poteau	SAWS	Irrigation	N

TABLE IV.22

COMPARISON OF MEN'S AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE DAILY RATIONS
BY PVO

PVO	SAMPLE	HOURS PER DAY	DAYS PER MNTH	BULGUR	CORN	MILK	OIL
CARE							
-Men	24.00	5.67	19.00	2.67	0.40	0.08	0.31
-Women	9.00	6.00	20.44	2.08	0.56	0.28	0.59
CRS							
-Men	15.00	5.00	--	5.70	5.29	1.60	0.60
-Women	21.00	4.29	19.62	5.65	5.53	0.95	0.46
CWS							
-Men	12.00	4.83	20.00	3.18	2.06	0.00	0.24
-Women	10.00	4.20	19.60	1.86	1.56	0.00	0.15
SAWS							
-Men	25.00	5.52	20.80	3.25	1.77	0.57	0.21
-Women	3.00	5.67	18.67	3.47	2.23	1.00	0.35

Note: Not all interviewees gave complete answers.
Hence, "Sample" column does not total 132.

Given that most FFW projects tend to concentrate on work traditionally done by men in Haiti, it is understandable but not acceptable that men be employed twice as often as women. Attention needs to be given to making FFW employment equally accessible to both men and women. Women's roles in FFW should not be confined to manual transport. Thought should be given to creating projects which expand upon the use of women's existing skills and those which will train women in new skills. Care should be taken to ensure equal pay for equal work.

2. Age

The workers interviewed ranged in age from 14 to 90. Average age was 41 years; most workers are in their 50s. While it is often true that rural Haitians do not know exactly how old they are, their estimates were adequate for our purposes. The lack of significant clustering around a particular age group is notable. See Table IV.23:

TABLE IV.23

<u>Age Group</u>	<u># of Workers</u>	<u>Age Group</u>	<u># of Workers</u>
Teens	8	50s	34
20s	27	60s	9
30s	24	70s	4
40s	25	80s	0
		90s	1

This information would indicate that FFW is reaching a cross section of the population by age. It further tends to demonstrate the need for employment among all age groups in Haiti. The concentration of workers in their 50s may indicate privileged access to scarce employment, since the rural poor include a high percentage of young people.

3. Household Size

Workers were asked to identify members of their households. With the exceptions of one worker who lived with two friends and three who lived alone, all workers lived with nuclear and extended family members. Household size ranged from one to 21 members. Average household size is 6.6 members. The distribution is as follows:

TABLE IV.24

<u>Household Size</u>	<u># of Workers</u>	<u>Household Size</u>	<u># of Workers</u>
1	3	9	9
2	8	10	9
3	15	11	5
4	11	12	5
5	16	13	3
6	17	16	1
7	11	21	1
8	18		

The greatest number of people lived in households of eight people, followed by household sizes of six, five and three.

This information illustrates the difficulty in trying to calculate FFW rations based on household size. Rations planned for workers with three or four dependents do not correspond with the household size variations noted here. The nutritional impact of these rations, therefore, is also quite variable. FFW households tend to be slightly higher in number than the national average.

4. Occupation

Workers were asked to indicate their occupations. One hundred and seven, or 81 percent, indicated that they were farmers. Nineteen of the farmers indicated a second profession as well. Twenty-one workers listed professions other than farming. The break down is as follows:

Farmers	107
Students	6
Masons	4
Merchants	3
Workers	3
Carpenters	1
Tailors	1
Seamstresses	1
Maid/Merchant	1
Mattress maker/	
Barber/Healer	1
None	<u>4</u>
Total	132

Among the farmers, the following professions were also represented:

Merchants	8
Masons	5
Students	2
Bricklayers	1
Charcoal makers	1
Tailors	1
Sawyers	1

A higher number of people than listed farming as their occupation indicated that they engaged in farming activities. The number of workers who farm is 123, or 93 percent of our sample. Ninety-seven people, or 73 percent of the sample, farm their own land. Sixty-nine people, or 52 percent of the sample, farm others' land. This would be land rental, sharecropping or agricultural wage labor. Forty-seven people, or 35 percent of the sample, have bought land.

Among the 132 workers interviewed, the land use patterns are as follows:

<u>Type of Activity</u>	<u># of Workers</u>	<u>% of Workers</u>
1. Farm own land only	31	24
2. Farm own land, work others' land and have bought land	25	19
3. Farm own and others' land	21	16
4. Farm others' land only	21	16
5. Farm own land and have bought land	20	15
6. Do not farm	10	8
7. Farm others' land and have bought land	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>

The data indicate that FFW programs are successful in reaching the rural population, primarily peasant farmers characterized by mixed land tenure patterns. A range of peasant classes are represented. The range includes landed peasants--suggested by 35 percent having been able to purchase land, and also the land poor--suggested by the 16 percent who farm only land belonging to others. The data suggest that FFW employment tends to benefit middle peasants more than the well to do or poorest of the poor. In any case the work force seems to fall within the poor majority.

5. Satisfaction with and Utilization of Projects

Ninety-eight percent, or 130 workers interviewed, indicated that they are satisfied with the overall project. Satisfaction was expressed with regard to the projects being of benefit to the community. Dissatisfaction was voiced with regard to insufficient remuneration. Ninety-four percent, or 124 workers, indicated that they will use the project. Those who will not use the project are those who do not live in the project area, those who have no access to land in the irrigation projects and the Protestants who will not attend services at the Catholic chapel project. One person indicated that the road being constructed would not serve him because he does not own a motorcycle or automobile.

Most respondents voiced no dissatisfaction. However, the expression of worker satisfaction should properly be viewed within its cultural context. Haitian peasants wish to be agreeable. They tend not to be critical of what is perceived as a gift. They are willing to accept what is offered and fear that complaint could result in withdrawal of the project.

6. Church Affiliation

Workers were asked which church they attended. The question pertained to institutional affiliation, not people's religious beliefs and practices. There was, therefore, no discussion of voodoo. Ninety-eight percent of the sample indicated that they attended a church. Fifty-one percent attend the Catholic church; forty-seven percent attend one of several Protestant churches. Two percent do not attend a church. The breakdown by PVOs is as follows:

	CARE		CRS		CWS		SAWS	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Catholic	33	82	28	49	4	17	12	38
Protestant	7	18	17	46	19	83	19	59
None	0	0	2	5	0	0	1	3
Total	40	100	37	100	23	100	32	100

Haiti is traditionally a Catholic country. While Protestantism is increasing, it appears likely that the CARE sample is more representative of Haitian church affiliation than the other PVOs. Protestants are probably

over-represented in the CRS sample. It is interesting to note, however, that CRS does not appear to discriminate in favor of Catholics since their sample is about equally divided between Catholics and Protestants. On the other hand, CWS and SAWS, especially CWS, clearly show a preference for Protestants out of proportion to their numbers in the population. This factor supports the recommendation that the PVO project selection process and hiring practices need to be modified to better ensure equal access at the community level to projects and employment.

7. Worker Attitudes towards Cash Payments

Workers were asked if they would prefer partial FFW payments in cash. One hundred twelve workers, or 85 percent of the sample, indicated that they would be interested in partial payment in cash. Reasons given for this were primarily to satisfy their cash needs. These cash needs included clothing, other food, health care and medication, plants and seeds, animals, fertilizer, educational expenses, house rental, housing construction, land purchase and debt repayment. Particular uses of cash mentioned were buying cloth and a sewing machine, investing in a cooperative, investing in animals and commerce, paying for agricultural wage labor, and having money to take a wife.

One person indicated that he would prefer cash because he has difficulty finding merchants to buy his rations when he wishes to sell them. Someone else said he would prefer cash because one can use it as one wishes. Another person indicated that cash would be preferable because there are too many problems in the ration distribution. One person said he would prefer cash because he does not receive the proper ration. Two people thought that if they were paid in cash they would know in advance how much they should get. One person preferred cash because he expects that the cash payment would be larger than the food payment. A few people said they would accept whatever is given, cash or food rations.

Fifteen percent of the workers interviewed indicated that they would not prefer cash payments. They generally responded in terms of their need for food. Some responses were: "I eat the food; my only problem is to find food to eat; I use the food to feed my family; if I receive money, I'll buy food with it; the market is far away, so it is difficult to buy food; my children like the wheat so I sell other harvest produce." Other responses were: "I can do other work for money; my husband is abroad and sends money;

I can sell part of the ration if I want money." One person preferred that money be given for construction materials to develop the area. Another expressed uncertainty that the cash would get distributed.

It should be noted that while most people indicated a preference for cash, they did not have strong opinions about the matter. The responses were typically oriented to the fact that payment in cash would be acceptable because people have cash needs. The responses did not indicate opposition to payment in food. A group discussion with workers revealed the underlying principle in this regard. Payment in cash or food is acceptable; which ever has the greater value is preferred.

8. Worker Problems with the FFW Ration

Twenty-five people, or 19 percent of the workers interviewed, indicated that they experienced difficulties in receiving their rations. Concerns centered around delays in receiving rations, reduced ration size, lack of receipt of rations and inequitable distribution. Difficulties were mentioned by workers at seven sites--La Branle (three), Port Margot (five), Source Chaude (six), Palma (one), Baie de Henne (two), Figuier (seven), and Poteau (one).

Considering that most projects were characterized by commodity irregularities and that in all projects except one the ration distributed differed by more than 20 percent from the instructions, it is surprising that no more workers have noted difficulties (See Table IV.25).

It appears that workers are not sufficiently well informed about project contractual arrangements. Nor does a channel exist for them to voice their concerns or express their complaints. The only recourse currently available to workers is to leave the project. At Port Margot one worker reported doing so because the project leader had treated him like a slave.

It is recommended that workers be notified of contractual arrangements by a PVO representative, not by the local project leader. This information should be communicated orally at a public meeting and include: (1) the number of people to be employed under the contract, (2) the duration of the contract, (3) worker salary, (4) payment interval, (5) designation of a PVO contact person to whom workers can address concerns and complaints. This information should also be put into writing in French and Creole and posted at a public location or project site for reference.

TABLE IV.25

SITE	PVO	TYPE OF PROJECT	COMMODITY IRREGULAR-LTIES	PART/ALL OF DISTR. RATION DIFFERS BY 20% FROM INSTR.
La Branle	CARE	Soil Conservation	YES	NO
Port Margot	CARE	Road Construction	YES	YES
Procy Carrefour	CARE	Soil Conservation	YES	YES
Saut D'Eau	CARE	Irrigation	YES	YES
Source Chaude	CARE	Irrigation	YES	YES
Caz Belair II	CRS	Road Construction	YES	YES
Cazeau II	CRS	Road Construction	YES	YES
Cotes De Fer	CRS	Potable Water	YES	YES
Morne L'Hopital	CRS	Road/Bridge Constr.	YES	YES
Robin	CRS	CommunCenterConstr	YES	YES
Dent Grien	CWS	Road Construction	YES	YES
Palma	CWS	Road Repair	NO	YES
Zabricot	CWS	Silo Construction	NO	YES
Baie De Henne	SAWS	School Construction	YES	YES
Figuier	SAWS	Road Construction	YES	YES
La Colline	SAWS	Road Repair	NO	YES
Poteau	SAWS	Irrigation	YES	YES

9. Training of Workers in FFW Projects

Workers were asked what kind of training they received from the FFW project. Only four people, or three percent of the sample, indicated that they received any training. At La Branle, one worker, a farmer, indicated that he had been trained by the community council treasurer to arrange rocks on the dry wall terrace project. At Cotes de Fer, a tailor indicated he learned about well drilling from observation and experience with the technician. At Palma, two farmers indicated that they were trained by the community council president to arrange rocks on the road repair project. All four thought they might be able to use these skills in finding future employment.

What is notable here is that 128 people, or 97 percent of the workers interviewed, indicated that they received no training on the FFW project. Furthermore, the training received by the three percent that indicated they received training was minimal. It is clear that training is not a viable component of the current FFW program.

10. Access to FFW Employment in FFW Projects

FFW projects are generally channeled through the community council network. In our sample the only exceptions to this are the projects on La Gonave and the projects at La Colline and Cotes de Fer. La Gonave projects were formerly channeled through community councils (see CWS on La Gonave section for details). The Cotes de Fer project was undertaken by a French United Nations volunteer. The project at La Colline was undertaken by a local pastor.

Generally, workers were selected for FFW employment by the community council president and officers. These officers usually served as project leaders. Exceptions are La Gonave, Cotes de Fer and La Colline as above. At Procy Carrefour, workers were hired by the local agricultural agent. At Baie de Henne the engineer and supervisor as well as the council president hired workers.

Project leaders were asked what qualifications were required of workers and what other factors influenced their hiring of workers. At all sites, project leaders indicated that no qualifications were required of workers. At only three sites is it indicated that other factors influenced hiring. At La Branle and Port Margot, council membership was said to be an influencing factor. At Cotes de Fer, council or cooperative membership was mentioned.

Workers were asked how they were chosen for employment. Responses were rather evenly divided among those who indicated council membership, those who requested the employment and those who were offered employment. A few indicated that they were hired because of their knowledge and skills. For the most part, the workers hired were local residents. There were only three exceptions. At Zabricot a mason from Anse à Galet was employed at the invitation of a CWS employee. At Baie de Henne the project supervisor invited a laborer from Port-au-Prince, who had worked with him for a long time, to work on the project. Also, the engineer at Baie de Henne offered employment to a laborer who lives at Anse Rouge.

Two-thirds of the workers interviewed had one or more relatives working on the same project (see Table IV.26). At only one site, Cotes de Fer, were no workers related. This may be the result of the fact that workers were hired by the J.N. volunteer who has no ties to the local community. At Morne l'Hopital only one worker had a

relative, a sister, working on the project. Morne l'Hopital is located on the urban fringe. None of the workers interviewed at Morne l'Hopital were born there, although all are currently local residents. At Baie de Henne also only one worker had another relative, his father, working on the project. Four of the six workers interviewed at Baie de Henne were selected by the engineer or supervisor. Two of these workers are not local residents.

TABLE IV.26

Site	# of Workers with Relatives Working on Same Project	# of Workers with no Relatives Working on Same Project
La Branle	7	1
Port Margot	8	1
Procy Carrefour	8	0
Saut d'Eau	6	2
Source Chaude	3	4
Cazeau Belair II	8	0
Cazeau II	7	1
Côtes de Fer	0	5
Morne l'Hopital	1	7
Robin	8	0
Dent Grien	6	1
Palma	7	1
Zabricot	5	3
Baie de Henne	1	5
Figuier	7	2
La Colline	3	4
Poteau	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>
Total	88	44

The number of relatives working on the same project named per worker varied from one to 22. The worker who identified 22 relatives (seven brothers and 15 cousins) as working on the same project is from Dent Grien. Dent Grien represents something of an exaggerated case. The project leader indicates that 25 people in all are working on the project. This means that this worker is related to all except two of them. Of the seven workers interviewed at Dent Grien, two were selected by the project leader who lives at Anse à Galet. The other five were selected by the local team leader. This local team leader is the father of four of these workers and the father-in-law of the fifth.

The breakdown of relatives named by category is as follows:

TABLE IV.27

<u>Category of Relative</u>	<u>Number of Times Mentioned</u>
Siblings	96
Cousins	63
Children	48
Spouses	19
Parents	17
In-Laws	14
Aunts/Uncles	11
Nieces/Nephews	9

It is common to find many people in a specific area in rural Haiti related to one another. One would, therefore, expect to find this pattern reflected in FFW projects.

Of special interest in relation to FFW employment is the number of instances where more than one member per household is employed in the same project. This practice could be identified in at least 20 percent of the worker sample. In two of these cases, three members of the same household were employed in the same project (Palma). These were two parents and one child. In the rest of the cases, 25, two parties were involved. These were either parent/child or husband/wife situations. The employment of more than one person per household occurred one to five times per site at 12 sites. This pattern was not apparent at Poteau, Zabricot, Cotes de Fer, Morne l'Hopital and Robin. The incidence may be higher, but the questionnaire did not permit further examination of this point.

Workers were also asked if they had worked on other FFW projects. Twelve people, or nine percent of the sample, indicated that they had worked on other FFW projects. One worker each at La Branle, Cazeau II, Morne l'Hopital and Baie de Henne reported working on another FFW project. Two workers each at Cotes de Fer and Zabricot had worked on other FFW projects. At Figuier, four workers had worked on other FFW projects. Three of these, however, had worked on the contour canal project for which they have not been paid.

Project Leaders

Project leaders are generally responsible for the hiring of workers, the supervision of project activities and the distribution of rations. About half of the project leaders interviewed had a primary school and half a secondary school education. Project leaders are of necessity better educated than the workers. They must be literate since project leaders must sign written contracts and keep records regarding food shipments and distribution.

The majority of project leaders were local residents, but some were not. In two cases where leadership was national but not local, workers said rations were misused. Some workers indicated their preference that project leaders be local and have a vested interest in the outcome of the project. Otherwise, they suspect that the project leader might be motivated by the possibility of misusing rations for personal gain. About half the project leaders were Catholic; half were Protestant. Their land holdings varied between one-half carreau to eight carreaux, but a few had no land. Occupations were varied; farmers, teachers, pastors, as well as an accountant, tailor, laborer, merchant and agricultural agent were represented. Half had been project leaders on other projects. The majority were paid for their work on this project with FFW rations, but some were not paid. One project leader was paid in cash. The project leader at Cotes de Fer is an exception to the above description since he is an expatriate.

Conclusions

In conclusion, it appears that access to FFW employment is managed in accordance with traditional Haitian patterns. Authority is generally concentrated in the hands of the community council leadership. One's relationship to these leaders rather than one's qualifications or needs becomes the determining factor in hiring. Project leaders are placed in positions of relatively high status and power by virtue of controlling access to employment and distribution of rations. A system of checks and balances does not exist. Rural patterns of reciprocity would suggest that project leaders who offer employment can call in special favors from workers as needed.

The role of the project leader needs to be redefined in keeping with other recommended program changes in this report. The project leader's position should be viewed as

employment rather than as a volunteer position. Project leaders should be adequately compensated for their work. It is preferred that they be local residents. In hiring project leaders, attention needs to be focused on their capabilities and integrity. They must be held accountable for their work. If project leaders are to continue to be responsible for the hiring of workers, they should be required to follow certain guidelines in so doing. These guidelines should include consideration of pertinent worker qualifications, needs, sex, employment of other household members in the same project and prior FFW employment. The latter two points should be assessed in the context of household size and need. Hiring priority should then be given to those of greatest need.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

La Branle

- A portion of the FFW rations was sold with community council approval to buy materials to build a social center.
- CARE suspended the project because an insufficient amount of work had been done in relation to rations distributed.
- Residents lacked a clear understanding as to why CARE suspended the project.
- Less than half of the food shipped was accounted for.
- Rations received varied greatly among workers.
- The Department of Agriculture picked up the project after CARE had suspended it.
- The Department of Agriculture provided project training.
- The Department of Agriculture worked on contour canals, but residents prefer dry wall terraces.
- Residents were distressed and expressed a sense of powerlessness resulting from their inability to repay their BCA loan (Banque du Crédit Agricole).

Port Margot

- FFW rations were misused by the project leader and CARE suspended the project.
- Residents expressed a sense of powerlessness with regard to getting CARE to reinstate the project with responsible leadership since they have no connections.
- Distribution records were not established.
- Road construction was technically inadequate.

Procy Carrefour

- Project was suspended by CARE because of an insufficient work output/food input ratio.
- CRS picked up the project after CARE had suspended it.
- CRS was funding another FFW project in this locality at the same time employing some of the same workers.

Saut d'Eau

- The FFW project represented a saving to land owners. They no longer needed to pay wage laborers to work on the irrigation system.
- CARE, CRS, CWS, and SAWS have sent food to this project.
- The ration distribution was inequitable.
- The six month SDA progress report was not submitted.
- The work done was inadequate. There was water seepage in the masonry.
- The engineer assigned to the project did not adequately supervise the project.

Source Chaude

- Only two-thirds of the food was accounted for.
- Food distribution records were inaccurate.
- Food was sold to pay some of the workers.
- Workers did not trust the project leader but were reluctant to report irregularities because they feared the project leader and also project suspension.
- The technical plan was not well-implemented.

Cazeau Bel Aire II

- Reporting was inadequate.
- Ration distribution was inequitable; some rations were inexplicably large.
- The number of workers was reduced in order to give the team leaders higher rations.
- SAWS and CRS were providing FFW for two different projects in the same locality at the same time.
- An engineer or surveyor was needed.
- The community council prohibited the sale of land which became elevated in price due to the road project.

Cazeau II

- Accountability records were inadequate.
- Food distribution appears to be inequitable.
- Workers report receiving NFDM, but CRS does not distribute it in its FFW projects.
- The road raises land prices and increases pressure on people to sell their land.

Côtes de Fer

- The quality of work was good.
- Recordkeeping within the available set of forms was adequate.
- Remaining food was given to the owner of the project depot.
- Storage facilities were inadequate.

Morne l'Hopital

- The project was located in an urban area.
- Workers paid \$1.00 per month to assure their rations.
- The community council and a large land owner have contributed large sums of money to the project.
- The road had significant speculative advantage for the large land owner due to the rise in the price of land related to the road project.
- The project received FFW assistance from both CRS and SAWS.
- CRS suspended the project due to duplication of beneficiaries.
- Worker rations were exceptionally large.
- A number of projects were undertaken at the same time.
- Work on the bridge was incomplete due to lack of funds.

Robin

- The building under construction was a Catholic chapel, not a community center.
- Construction under the project was not done on schedule and was of poor quality.
- Rations received by the workers did not correspond with information obtained from the project leader.
- FFW rations were also given as charity.

Dent Grien

- Project food was stolen en route in March. Since that time workers paid \$0.50 each per delivery for fuel costs.
- The road was said not to be a priority of local residents.
- Recordkeeping was inadequate.
- Food remaining after distribution was given to the poor and to those who measured the food.
- The road required frequent rebuilding because local construction materials and technical assistance were not available.

Palma

- Recurring drought was so serious in this area that people came to rely on FFW to sustain them.
- The road was said not to be a priority project; dry wall terraces were more needed.
- The road lacked technical input.
- Ration distribution lists were not kept.

Zabricot

- Technical input to the project was inadequate. This resulted in the waste of resources. It was estimated that \$53,477 in goods and services and \$1,593 in food were spent since 1980 to construct a \$10,000 building.

Baie de Henne

- Delay in the delivery of construction materials resulted in extended food storage and insect infestation.
- The project had technical shortcomings.
- Food was sold by the engineer to pay workers to unload a cement shipment.

Figuier

- Two PVOs allocated food for road projects.
- Road construction was not a priority project. Irrigation was more needed.
- Seventy percent of the food shipment was claimed by another project leader who arranged the transport of the FFW commodities.
- Milk was distributed to mothers with small children rather than to workers.
- Storage facilities were not adequate.
- Some workers reported not being paid for 22 days of work which they did on another FFW project in the area.

La Colline

- There was jealousy over access to FFW projects and accusations of misuse of rations in the general area.
- The repair work done on the road project was not technically sound.

Poteau

- One-third of the shipment of food meant for the first three months was stolen en route.
- SAWS and CRS have both delivered food to the project.
- The organization of the work did not correspond to the inspection forms.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

PVOs

Goals and Objectives

1. The program should concentrate on infrastructure development and training, with emphasis placed on the measurable output of the projects. Projects should remain labor intensive. (Section IV A.1, 3, B.9.)
2. Geographic overlap should be minimized. PVOs should concentrate their programs by region for maximum impact and logistical ease and include areas presently neglected by the FFW programs. (Section IV. A.2.)
3. PVOs need to maintain a technical staff adequate to meet the design and implementation needs of their programs. Each PVO should conduct a needs assessment of the region in which it will operate to determine staff requirements. For a program of approximately 25-35 projects, a senior technician and two trained assistants should be adequate. (IV.A.1, 3.)
4. The project identification process should include active outreach by the PVOs as well as proposal solicitation. Alternatives to the community council should be included. (IV.B.4.)

Project Design and Implementation

1. Projects should be limited to a duration of 6-12 months. (IV.B.7.)
2. The number of workers per project should be limited to 100. (IV.B.8.)
3. Workers should be paid a wage equivalent in commodities for work up to four or five hours per day, 20 days per month. (IV.C.4.)
4. For extended full time work, approximately half the wage should be paid in cash. (IV.C.4.)
5. For situations in which incentive payments are considered appropriate, food should be cooked on site rather than taken home. (IV.C.7.)
6. Projects should be designed to minimize maintenance costs. A maintenance plan should be included in each project design. (IV.B.11.)

7. The project leader should be a local resident, literate, and to the extent possible, determined to represent the community. (IV.D.10.)
8. Projects should emphasize public benefits. Where benefits are private, PVOs should provide incentive payments rather than wages. (IV.B.5.)
9. PVOs should increase participation of women in FFW projects. Men and women should be paid equally for equal work. (IV.D.1.)
10. Project managers should be paid for their work. (IV.D.10.)
11. Project proposals should be reviewed semi-annually and applications processed within one to two months. (IV.B.2.)
12. Project design should take peak agricultural activity into consideration. (IV.B.6.)
13. Cash grants should be made available to projects to eliminate the need for project leaders to sell food to cover project related costs. (IV.B.9.)
14. Guidelines should be developed for hiring workers in FFW projects. (IV.D.10.)

Commodity Management

1. Local market prices and wage rates should be regularly collected by PVO monitors and AID personnel for compilation by the USAID Title II office. (IV.C.4.)
2. The PVOs should provide vehicle transport of commodities from the PVO warehouse to each project without charge. (IV.C.3.)
3. Suspension policies should be reviewed to determine enforcement strategies that would not discourage reporting of problems by participants.

Project leaders must be held accountable for commodities entrusted to them. (IV.B.12, IV.D.10.)
4. PVOs must increase their monitoring of commodity handling. (IV.C.2-3.)
 - a. Each PVO should have an adequate number of monitors to visit sites once a month to monitor work progress and ration distribution and receive complaints from workers.

- b. Forms should be adopted that clearly document all commodity handling from the PVO to the beneficiary. See Chapter VI for suggested forms.
5. Contract arrangements and ration size should be communicated directly to the workers by the PVOs through meetings. In addition, this information should be prominently posted. (IV.D.8.)
6. Workers on FFW projects should not be prohibited from selling their rations. All other commodity sales are prohibited; this rule should be strictly enforced. (IV.C.5.)
7. Instructions for distribution should take into consideration local resources for each project.

USAID

1. AID should be prepared to fund well prepared PVO FFW programs that call for staff for monitoring and technical assistance. (IV.A.1-3.)
2. AID should conduct workshops to train monitors and to encourage the exchange of information among PVOs on local commodity management problems. (IV.C.1.)
3. AID should study both the role of farmers as consumers and the effects of FFW commodities and cash on the local economy to determine policies relating to the use of cash wages in FFW projects. (IV.C.6.)
4. AID should keep a central registry of projects, market prices, and wage rates, that would include information on the locality, local leaders, project type, project status and observations by monitors and technicians. The registry will rely upon data supplied by the PVOs and should be readily accessible to them. (IV.C.1,2.)
5. As part of the review process for SDA projects, USAID should make a recommendation as to the utility of FFW in each project to aid the PVOs in determining where FFW might be useful. (IV.B.3.)
6. USAID should work with the PVOs to determine an appropriate wage equivalent.
7. AID should conduct an annual assessment of the FFW program in which one ongoing project and one completed project for each PVO are studied in depth.

The ongoing project should be analyzed in light of operations and management goals--that is, a process study--and to establish baseline data about the community and workers.

The completed project should be looked at to determine project impact upon the community. Specifically, the assessment should analyze use, maintenance, primary and secondary benefits, beneficiaries, and subsequent projects done by the same community organization. The projects should have been completed for at least one year.

Suggested Implementation Calendar

1985

Mid-February	AID and PVOs determine geographic and technical concentrations and address need for additional resources to implement revised FFW program.
Beginning of March	FFW Guidelines issued by AID
End March	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. PVOs submit FY86 Operational Plans which should include PVO responses to FFW evaluation recommendations with a view to implementing monitoring, accountability, and stock control systems during FY85.2. PVOs submit draft three-year operational plan for Title II programs, (FY87-FY89) that includes proposal for necessary commodity management and technical staff for gradual implementation beginning in FY86.
End April	AER for FY86 submitted with final FY86 Operational Plans.
May	ABS for FY87 submitted.
August	FY86 levels approved by AID/W.

Commodity accountability issues should be addressed in time for measures to be implemented during FY85. Changes in staff, project design, and program orientation should be submitted for approval and funding for implementation beginning FY86.

VI. MODEL PROGRAM

The situation of FFW in Haiti at present is one in which substantial improvement will not be made at the margins. What is needed is a concerted effort on the part of both AID and the PVOs to reorient the program towards an efficient utilization of the food resources as a means to reach community level development goals.

To illustrate the recommendation of this report, the team developed a model program for FFW in Haiti. The program is designed to address at the critical problems of commodity management by increasing monitoring staff and support to this staff. To avoid some of the seemingly free-form payment that goes on at present and in recognizing the workers' view of the FFW ration as a wage, the ration was standardized for all PVOs and set at a rough equivalent of the daily wage rate and an improved reporting system was devised. PVO responsibility would include assuring receipt of the proper rations by the workers.

The development aspect of FFW would be strengthened by the presence of a technical staff that would implement a strict project design and approval process and would follow project implementation more closely than at present. A fund would be available to support project costs for which other sources cannot be located.

To make a comparison with the present FFW program, it is assumed that all four PVOs have the same size programs. In actuality, it is likely, and preferable, that program size would reflect the level of interest of each PVO in FFW.

Program Orientation

Each PVO should concentrate in a specific geographical area to minimize logistical and management problems. This should also eliminate instances of more than one PVO operating in the same area without being aware of one another. Each project should be visited once a month by a food monitor to verify proper storage, handling and distribution of commodities. This level of monitoring becomes costly and time consuming if projects are scattered throughout the countryside.

In addition to a geographic concentration, each PVO should orient its program to combine community needs with its own development orientation. In deciding upon a development strategy for its region, the PVO should conduct a needs assessment. Once local priorities are evaluated, technical staff can be hired to develop a plan of action.

To keep the program manageable, the team recommends that a PVO have no more than 25 ongoing projects at any one time. Projects should generally be six months to a year in duration to emphasize the development impact of the program and not the commodity input.

PVO Staffing

Three commodity monitors should be hired whose task it is to assure that the correct number of workers are receiving the established ration on the agreed upon schedule. To this end, monitors should observe food distributions as often as possible. Each monthly inspection should include the following aspects:

- inspection of storage facilities
- review of records with project leader
- verification of the number of workers
- interviews with workers to determine rations received and to receive any complaints
- collection of distribution records
- signing off on stock control sheet

Once the priorities of the area have been established and the PVO has determined its preferred areas of intervention, a senior technician should be hired to develop the program. The technician should have a variety of international experience with community level, labor-intensive development projects that will help the communities in their efforts to solve their problems. Two technical assistants would work closely with the communities to design projects. Each project should be visited once a month by a technician and more often during critical phases of implementation.

Project Design

Each PVO should group proposals received by technical category and by region. Proposals received outside the PVOs' geographic category and technical concentration should be forwarded to the appropriate agency for consideration. In addition, PVOs should approach local communities with suitable projects they are equipped to implement. Twice a year, projects should be considered. This would allow for better overall program development by tailoring the project package to make best use of the individual PVO's transport, storage and staff resources.

During proposal evaluation, visits should be made to prospective sites to determine project viability. The PVO technical advisor should, at this stage, work with the community to improve the project design. At this point, the total requirements (resource package) for technical support,

FFW commodities, cash, and materials must be determined. The source of each input must be determined and any inputs to be supplied by sources other than the PVO must be verified.

Each project proposal, as finalized by the PVO, should contain the following information:

1. Identification of project holder, including the person's interest in managing the project and the PVO's determination of competence.
2. Brief statement relating to conception and development of project, previous experience with FFW, other FFW projects in the area.
3. Brief description of labor situation and cropping cycle in the area illustrating that the project does not interfere with agricultural activities by drawing off labor.
4. Detailed description of project purpose including:
 - what need the project is designed to meet
 - the medium- and long-term benefits of the project
 - identification of the beneficiaries
 - identification of possible regular impacts of the project
5. Identification of measurable project objectives including
 - physical output
 - starting and completion dates
6. Detailed Work Plan, including:
 - calendar of activities
 - schedule of visits of PVO technical staff
 - schedule of visits of commodity checking staff
 - description of labor force, including amount of labor to be used at any one time, criteria for choosing workers, worker rotation plan, work norms
 - identification of resources (technical assistance and materials) required to implement the project, including arrangements for providing these resources on a timely basis.
 - cash/commodity remuneration, explaining choice of wages or incentives and justification of ration size.

The commodity monitors should conduct regular interviews with a sample of workers to determine attitudes, assessment of job and quality of wages and/or commodities

received, number of hours worked and origin, and to provide a conduit for worker and community complaints.

Criteria for Project Design

In sum, FFW projects should meet the following criteria:

1. The project holder should be from among the beneficiary community.
2. The project output must be measurable.
3. The project output must meet specific needs of the community at large.
4. The workers on the project must be from the community.
5. Workers should be from among the underemployed or unemployed.
6. Project should not interfere with local agricultural labor requirements.
7. PVO technical staff must determine technical viability of project and determine that methods are appropriate to the concept of labor-intensive works.
8. PVO technical staff must determine what recurrent costs will be incurred by the project and how they will be met.
9. The PVO must be able to provide technical assistance throughout project implementation.
10. The source of supplementary resources such as cash for masons, cement, etc. must be determined and assured before approval.

Project Level Staff

Proper local administration of the FFW projects is critical to the success of the program. Administrative needs should be able to be met if each project has a project leader and a secretary, each of whom would be paid the worker ration for his/her time.

The project leader would be responsible for all matters regarding the project and would be directly accountable to the PVO. The project leader would arrange for receiving FFW commodities and for arranging for tools and materials where applicable.

The secretary of the project would be responsible for maintaining project documentation. A file for project documents should be kept in the depot for easy access to inspectors. The secretary would be responsible to the project leader.

Commodity Management

To improve accountability for Title II commodities, a sample set of documents has been developed. These forms could replace, or be adapted to the PVOs' present sets of forms.

The FFW Stock Control Sheet will keep a running stock control for the lifetime of the project. All changes in the stock are recorded and initialed by the project leader and the secretary. The PVO monitor signs off on the sheet after verifying the inventory and notes when distribution lists were collected.

The FFW Distribution List is a combination worker attendance list and distribution sheet. The worker attendance list can be filled in on a daily basis at the worksite. Distribution will then be made in accordance with the attendance list. The list will be collected by the PVO monitor.

The FFW Monthly Commodity Report is a summary of the other forms. Row by row it would be filled in as follows:

Opening balance	First physical inventory.
Received during month:	Figures from manifest
Damaged and losses:	As they occur
Distributed:	Total of all distributions as listed on the lower part of the form. Dry and wet distribution to be kept separate.
Closing balance:	Physical inventory from stock control sheet and calculated from above rows.
Distribution:	For each distribution, the total from the distribution list (converted into bags/-cans) are entered and totaled to be filled in on the upper part as described above.

This form is turned in to the PVO and only upon receipt of this report will the warehouse release the next month's ration. Figures on these reports will be checked by the PVO inspector against the distribution lists which he collected.

FFW MONTHLY COMMODITY REPORT

Project No.:..... Type of Project:.....

Location:..... Project Leader:.....

Month:.....					Bulgur bags	Cornmeal bags	Oil cases	
Opening Balance (Date:.....)								
Received during month								
Damages								
Losses:	theft en route							
	theft in depot							
	other							
Total available								
Distributed during month:	dry distribution							
	wet ration							
Closing Balance (Date:.....)								
DRY DISTRIBUTION					WET RATION			
Date	No. of Workers	Bulgur	Cornmeal	Oil	Date	Bulgur	Cornmeal	Oil
Total					Total			

Signature: _____

Project Leader

FFW/VI-6

Signature: _____

Secretary

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Name of Worker	No. of hours worked						Total hrs	Ration			Signature
	M	T	W	T	F	S		BU	CM	OIL	
Carry forward											
Carry forward											

11

Name of Worker	No. of hours worked						Total hrs	Ration			Signature
	M	T	W	T	F	S		BU	CM	OIL	
Carry forward											
Total											
Total bags/cans											

Signature: _____
Project Leader

Signature: _____
Secretary

FFW Model Program Budget

The budget for one PVO's FFW program presented in Table V-1 reflects the elements discussed above. It is assumed that 15 projects continue throughout the year and that 20 projects last six months each. This results in 25 ongoing projects at any one time. Each project is assumed to have 100 workers.

In determining the ration, the composition was established to correspond to \$1 at Port-au-Prince market prices. This assumes payment for half-time work at the rate of \$2/day. The quantity of the commodities in the ration and the Port-au-Prince value are:

2	lbs. of bulgur	\$0.43
2	lbs. of cornmeal	0.33
0.3	lbs. of vegoil	<u>0.24</u>
	TOTAL VALUE	\$1.00

For purposes of the budget, the commodities were valued at CIF prices as of the most recent shipments received in Haiti in July 1984.

An average of \$5,000 per project is included to cover the cost of transport and materials as required. Obviously some projects will be more expensive than others to implement.

The team made an effort to reflect actual costs in Haiti. However, the budget should be thought of as indicative only and subject to elaboration and refinement by each PVO.

The budget calls for \$0.79 in cash support for every dollar of food in the program. If the FFW program in Haiti is to be run with the proper level of commodity management and technical and material assistance, AID must be prepared to support those costs.

Alternate Plans

If resources are not available to support the full program, two alternatives are possible. The first is to maintain the same size program and to concentrate on commodity management, hiring three monitors. There would be no technicians hired under the plan and only \$2,500 would be available for each project.

Alternate Plan 1 is designed to maintain the same program size as the Model Program and to provide for adequate commodity management. Nonfood costs are reduced to

39 percent of the model program by eliminating the technical assistance aspect of the program, reducing the cash made available to support each project. One could expect that commodity management would be much improved but that the technical quality of the projects would be much the same as the present program.

The budget calls for \$.31 cash support for each \$1.00 of food.

The second alternative is to retain both the commodity management (two monitors) and technical assistance (six technicians) aspects of the program, but to cut the program to 20 projects to allow for adequate monitoring. Three thousand five hundred dollars would be made available for each project.

Alternative Plan 2 is designed to use limited resources to provide for improved commodity management while assuring that the projects funded have improved technical assistance and greater development impact. Nonfood costs are similar to those of Alternate Plan One.

The budget calls for \$0.50 cash support for each \$1.00 of food.

See Table V-2, Budgets for Alternative Plans.

Comparison of Model Programs with FY84 FFW/Haiti Program

In comparing the model program with the present program in Haiti, all food costs were valued at recent CIF prices. PVO estimates were used for the cost of technical assistance and supervision. Beneficiaries for the model program are assumed to be the worker and four dependents.

The comparison shows that a program in which development goals are stressed and in which commodity management is emphasized would be cost efficient. The model program would reach similar numbers of direct beneficiaries while using much less food than in the present program. In addition, the technical assistance and the cash fund in the program would allow AID to get the maximum development bonus out of FFW resources.

See Table V-3, Comparison Models for Alternate Plans 1 and 2, FY84 FFW/Haiti Program.

TABLE VI-1

BUDGET FOR A SAMPLE FFW PROGRAM WITH 25 PROJECTS PER YEAR

FOOD

Bulgur	24,000 bags	(544.3 MT) @ \$8.14 CIF	\$195,360
Cornmeal	24,000 bags	(544.3 MT) @ 9.56 CIF	229,440
Vegoil	4,000 cases	(83.8 MT) @ 24.36 CIF	<u>97,440</u>
TOTAL FOOD INPUT			<u>522,240</u>

PERSONNEL AND SUPPORT

International Technician			90,000
National Technicians (2) @ \$7,800			15,600
+ 100% related costs			15,600
Monitors (3) @ \$5,400			16,200
+ 100% related costs			16,200
Per Diem out of town			
International Technician:	110 days @ \$30		3,300
National staff (5):	200 days @ \$20		20,000
Jeep CJ7 Diesel (4) @\$13,000			52,000
+ 20% maintenance and operation			<u>10,400</u>
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND SUPPORT			<u>239,300</u>

MATERIALS AND TRANSPORT

35 projects per year @ 5,000			175,000
------------------------------	--	--	---------

SUMMARY

Food			522,240
Personnel and Support			239,300
Materials and Support			<u>175,000</u>
TOTAL FOR FIRST YEAR.....			<u>936,540</u>

TABLE VI-2

BUDGETS FOR ALTERNATE PLANS

	Alternate Plan 1	Alternate Plan 2
<u>Total Food Input</u>	\$522,240	298,423
<u>Personnel and Support</u>		
National technician (1) + 100% support costs		7,800 7,800
Monitors (3 in Plan 1 and 2 in Plan 2) + 100% support costs	16,200 16,200	10,800 10,800
Per Diem	12,000	12,000
Jeep CJ7 Diesel (2) +20% maintenance and operation	26,000 5,200	26,000 5,200
<u>Total Personnel/Support</u>	75,600	80,400
<u>Materials and Transport</u>	87,500	59,500
Summary		
Food	522,240	298,423
Personnel and Support	75,600	80,400
Materials and Transport	87,500	70,000
TOTAL COST	685,340	438,323

TABLE VI-3

COMPARISON MODELS FOR ALTERNATE PLANS 1 AND 2

FY84 FFW/HAITI PROGRAM

	FY84	Model	Alter- nate Plan 1	Alter- nate Plan 2
Number of Projects	173	140	140	80
Number of Benefi- ciaries	77,500	70,000	70,000	40,000
Food Costs (CIF)	3.5 mil.	2.09 mil.	2.09 mil.	1.19 mil.
Nonfood Costs	.24 mil.	1.66 mil.	.65 mil.	.60 mil.
Total Program Costs	3.39 mil.	3.75 mil	2.75 mil	1.79 mil
Food Costs per Bene- ficiary	40.65	29.86	29.86	29.84
Cost per Beneficiary	43.74	52.57	39.29	44.75
Cost per Project	19,595	26,786	19,643	22,375
Cash Support per \$1 of food	0.08	0.79	0.31	0.50

APPENDICES

1. PVO Questionnaire
 2. Field Interview Forms
 3. FY 86 ABS
 4. FY 84 PL 480 Title II Program
 5. PL 480 Title II: AER for FY 85
 6. Market Prices: Spot Checks Taken July 9-August 22, 1984
 7. Value of Average Daily Rations Per Project Using Port-au-Prince Prices
 8. Value of Average Daily Rations Using Local Market Prices
 9. Worker Profile
 10. Ration Received by Workers
 11. FFW Project Characteristics
 12. Site Descriptions
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PVO QUESTIONNAIRE
HAITI FFW EVALUATION

Please be as specific as possible, supplying figures when available. Thank you.

Program Overview, Justification and Goals

1. What are the objectives and/or expectations of the FFW program?
2. To what extent is the program achieving its objectives/expectations?
3. In what ways, if any, is the program constrained by AID policies, regulations, or enabling legislation? By GOH policies or regulations? Other?
4. What is relationship to and role of GOH in FFW programs?
5. Describe how contributions from other donors relate to and affect the FFW program.
6. What is your policy and expectation regarding the takeover of the FFW program by Haitian institutions?
7. How many staff positions are there in FFW? What are they? Are they filled? Are other positions planned? Desired? Explain.
8. What are the criteria for determining the total size of your FFW program?
9. What is the importance of the FFW program relative to your total operation?

Project and Commodity Management

1. What supervisory support/control do you provide to the FFW program? In what ways are you particularly strong? In what areas do you need further organization or resources? What special problems are posed by the FFW program?
 2. What are the recurrent costs of the FFW program, e.g. storage, handling, transport, management, and supervision?
 3. Who pays transport costs of commodities? If implementors must pay, does this make it less attractive to more distant or poorer communities?
 4. How are technical support services assured?
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Project Design and Approval Process

1. What are the criteria for approving FFW projects?
2. What are procedures for developing and approving FFW projects?
3. Is there an application form? Standard written agreement? Other forms? The team would appreciate a set of these documents.
4. What other types of inputs must be provided to FFW projects?
5. How are technical support services assured?
6. What considerations are given to plan for maintenance and continued effectiveness after project completion?
7. How is the wage/ration level determined?
8. Under what circumstances is cash used?
9. Are projects planned to meet needs in areas when food production is inadequate and local food is not available commercially?
10. Are projects planned to take advantage of labor availability in off-season periods?

Program Profile

1. Describe generally, and to the extent possible, the program in terms of the recipients' age; sex; socio-economic status; geographic area; regularity and total months of involvement.
2. Where do resources for FFW come from? What problems are associated with each source?
3. What are the most successful types of FFW projects? Least? Why?
4. What are the characteristics of successful projects?
5. What is the breakdown of projects by type of activity? by estimated length of project? by employment generated per project?
6. How many projects have you had under FFW in the last 2 years? 5 years?
7. If possible provide a map showing your current and recently terminated projects.

OBSERVATIONS A FAIRE PAR L'INGENIEUR

Characteristiques de ce chantier _____

Dimensions du Projet _____

La zone, est-elle convenable? (noter des problemes) _____

Etat de la construction (noter des problemes) _____

Duree prevue de la vie de la construction _____

Besoins envisages en entretien/reparation _____

Comment compte-on les satisfaire? _____

Beneficiaires du Projet vises? _____

Nombre de personnes _____ Statut _____

Comment ces gens en beneficieront-ils? _____

Parait-il que d'autres projets soient plus necessaires? Oui ___ Non ___

Lesquels? _____

Parait-il que d'autres projets soient plus convenables? Oui ___ Non ___

Lesquels? _____

Une fois que le Projet sera acheve, parait-il qu'il sera une reussite?

Oui ___ Non ___

Si non, pourquoi pas? _____

QUESTIONNAIRE: CHEF DU PROJET

NOM et PRENOM _____

AGE _____ SEXE _____ LIEU DE NAISSANCE _____

Actuellement demeurant à _____

Distance à parcourir pour aller au chantier/lieu de travail (heures de marche):

(Si le Chef du projet n'habite pas la zone où se fait le travail, comment a-t-il trouvé cet emploi?)

Niveau d'éducation _____ Profession/Occupation _____

Etes-vous propriétaire? Oui _____ Non _____ Combien de carreaux? _____

Etes-vous membre du Conseil d'Action Communautaire? Oui _____ Non _____

Quelle fonction y occupez-vous? _____

Etes-vous membre d'autres organismes communautaires? Oui _____ Non _____

Lesquels? _____

A quelle église allez-vous? _____

Occupez-vous un poste dans l'Etat? Oui _____ Non _____

Lequel? _____

Comment avez-vous été choisi comme chef du projet? _____

Depuis combien de temps êtes-vous chef du projet? _____

Ce Projet, a-t-il eu un autre chef avant vous? Oui _____ Non _____

Si oui, pourquoi ce changement s'est-il produit? _____

Avez-vous été Chef de Projet pour d'autres projets? Oui _____ Non _____

Lequel? _____

Oui ? _____ Quand? _____ Pour combien de temps? _____

Comment avez-vous été payé? _____

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Comment êtes-vous payé pour le travail que vous faites dans ce Projet?

Si on ne vous paie pas, quel intérêt avez-vous à faire ce travail?

OBSERVATIONS:

TYPE DE PROJET _____

LOCALITE _____

QUESTIONNAIRE: CHEF/SUPERVISEUR DU PROJET

Decrire le Projet _____

Quels sont les objectifs du Projet? _____

Qui a eu l'idee de faire ce Projet? _____

Quels besoins satisfera-t-il? _____

Quand a-t-il commence? _____

Quand devra-t-il en principe etre acheve? _____

Le Projet, a-t-il commence avant ou apres qu'on a fait une demande pour le FFW? Avant ____ Apres ____.

Si on l'a commence avant, pourquoi l'a-t-on commence? _____

Comment le FFW a modifie le Projet? _____

Si le Projet a commence sans FFW, quel genre d'assistance technique a-t-il recue? _____

Qui a lance la demande de FFW? _____

Pourquoi? _____

A qui a-t-on fait la demande? _____

Quelles ont ete les exigences qu'il fallait remplir avant de recevoir l'autorisation de recevoir la nourriture? _____

Qui a approuve la demande? _____

Combien de temps fallait-il attendre avant de recevoir l'autorisation?

Combien de temps apres avoir recu l'autorisation a-t-on mis le Projet sur pieds? _____

Qui a commence le Projet? _____

Qui a engage les travailleurs? _____

Quelles qualifications les travailleurs devaient-ils avoir? _____

Quels autres facteurs ont eu une influence sur l'engagement des travailleurs? _____

Combien de travailleurs participent au Projet? _____

Que font-ils? _____

Quels ages ont-ils environ (de ___ a ___ ans): _____

Combien d'hommes? _____ Combien de femmes? _____

Les hommes et les femmes, font-ils le meme genre de travail?

Oui _____ Non _____

Sinon, expliquer ce qu'ils font chacun: Hommes _____

Femmes _____

Les hommes et les femmes, recoivent-ils la meme paie? Oui _____ Non _____

Sinon, quelle est la difference? _____

Pourquoi existe-il une difference? _____

Quel genre de formation a ete donnee aux travailleurs? _____

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Qui a fourni cette formation? _____

La formation a duré combien de temps? _____

Combien d'heures par jour les travailleurs ont l'habitude de travailler? _____ hrs.

Combien de jours par semaine? _____ jours. Par mois? _____ jours.

Combien de travailleurs travaillent chaque jour? _____ travailleurs.

Comment le travail est-il organisé?

- a) journaliers? Oui _____ Non _____
- b) roulement? Combien de semaines par roulement? _____
- c) engagé pour la durée du projet? Oui _____ Non _____
- d) travail sous contrat? _____
quantité de travail à compléter avant paiement? _____

Pourquoi cette méthode d'emploi est la préférée? _____

Sur quelle base paie-t-on les travailleurs? _____

- lorsque la tâche spécifiée est achevée _____
- par heure? _____
- autre? _____

Chaque travailleur, reçoit-il un salaire différent? Oui _____ Non _____

Sur quelle base diffèrent-ils? _____

Les travailleurs, sont-ils normalement payés à l'heure? Oui _____ Non _____

Sinon, pourquoi pas? _____

Combien de fois ces problèmes surgissent-ils? _____

Les travailleurs, ont-ils des contrats écrits? Oui _____ Non _____

Ce projet, convient-il au rythme saisonnier du travail du cultivateur?
Oui _____ Non _____

Sinon, pourquoi pas? _____

Y-a-t-il eu des retards en achevant le Projet? Oui _____ Non _____

Si oui, quels genres, comment les a-t-on surmontés ou pas? _____

A quelle distance du lieu du Projet habitent les travailleurs (heures de marche)?

_____ heures.

Quels outils utilise-t-on? _____

Sont-ils adéquats? Oui _____ Non _____

Qui les a fournis? _____

Quel appui technique avez-vous reçu pour réaliser ce Projet?

Qui a fourni cet appui? _____

Combien de fois le recevez-vous? _____

A-t-on besoin d'appui technique en plus? Oui _____ Non _____

Quel genre? _____

A-t-on besoin de fournitures ou matériaux pour réaliser ce Projet?

Oui _____ Non _____

Lesquels? _____

Qui les fournit? _____

Le Projet, qu'a-t-il réalisé jusqu'à présent? _____

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Le Projet, a-t-il eu des conséquences négatives? Oui _____ Non _____

Lesquelles? _____

Y-a-t-il d'autres projets dans la communauté dont on aura plus besoin que celui-ci?
Oui _____ Non _____. Si oui, lesquels? _____

Pourquoi n'a-t-on pas réalisé le Projet dont on avait le plus besoin? _____

Comment le Conseil d'Action Communautaire contribue-t-il au Projet? _____

Quels autres contributions se font au Projet? _____

Par qui? _____

Combien souvent l'Inspecteur de l'Agence bénévole vient-il visiter le Projet? _____

Que contrôle-t-il? _____

A part l'Inspecteur, qui d'autre a visité le Projet? _____

Qui distribue la nourriture? _____

Qui contrôle la distribution de la nourriture? _____

Comment contrôle-t-on le stock? _____

OBSERVATIONS: _____

TYPE DE PROJET _____ LOCALITE _____

QUESTIONNAIRE: TRAVAILLEURS

NOM et PRENOM _____ Nbre de personnes dans la maison _____

AGE _____ SEXE _____ Relation avec le travailleur: _____

Lieu de Naissance _____

Actuellement demeurant à _____

Distance à parcourir pour aller au chantier/lieu de travail (heures de marche)
_____ heures.

(Si le travailleur n'habite pas la zone où se fait le travail, comment a-t-il trouvé cet emploi? _____

Profession(s)/Occupation(s) _____

Etes-vous cultivateur? Oui _____ Non _____

Que cultivez-vous? _____

Quand cultivez-vous? _____

Travaillez-vous votre propre terre à vous? Oui _____ Non _____

Travaillez-vous la terre d'autres personnes? Oui _____ Non _____

Sur quel principe? _____

Combien gagnez-vous? _____

Avez-vous jamais acheté du terrain? Oui _____ Non _____

A part la culture de terre, travaillez-vous pour d'autres gens? Oui _____ Non _____

Que faites-vous? _____

Combien gagnez-vous? _____

Ce Projet FFW, vous empêche-t-il de travailler la terre? _____

De quelle façon? _____

Quel genre de travail faites-vous dans le cadre de ce Projet? _____

Quelle sorte de formation avez-vous reçu dans ce projet pour faire ce travail?

Qui vous a donné cette formation (Fonction/Titre)? _____

Cette formation, vous sera-t-elle utile pour trouver un emploi dans l'avenir?

Oui _____ Non _____

Combien d'heures (par jour _____) travaillez-vous?

de jours (par semaine _____)

de jours (par mois _____)

Que feriez-vous durant ces heures si vous ne travailliez pas ici? _____

Comment avez-vous été choisi pour cet emploi? _____

Qui vous a choisi pour travailler dans ce projet? _____

Quels autres membres de votre famille travaillent dans ce Projet?

Avez-vous participé à d'autres projets FFW? Oui _____ Non _____

Lesquels? _____

Où? _____

Quand? _____

Pendant combien de temps? _____

Quelle quantité de nourriture recevez-vous pour votre travail par paiement dans le projet actuel?

Blé _____

Valeur de vente _____

Mais _____

Valeur de vente _____

Huile _____

Valeur de vente _____

Lait _____

Valeur de vente _____

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Vous recevez ces quantités à quelle intervalle? _____

Combien de fois avez-vous touché ces quantités? _____

Qui distribue la nourriture? _____

Y-a-t-il eu des difficultés pour recevoir votre paie? Oui _____ Non _____

Expliquez _____

Mangez-vous cette nourriture? Oui _____ Non _____

Quels produits? _____

Quelle quantité? _____

Vendez-vous une partie de cette nourriture? Oui _____ Non _____

Quels produits? _____

Quelle quantité? _____

A qui? _____

Pourquoi? _____

Quel prix de vente fixez-vous par godet/marmite? _____
par bouteille de kola? _____

Que faites-vous avec l'argent qu'on vous paie? _____

Achetez-vous jamais de la nourriture venant des rations FFW?

Oui _____ Non _____

Quels produits? _____

Où? _____

Quand? _____

Pourquoi? _____

Que payez-vous pour cette nourriture par godet/marmite? _____

Par bouteille de kola? _____

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Echangez-vous une partie de cette nourriture? Oui _____ Non _____

Quels produits? _____

Que recevez-vous en échange? _____

Pourquoi? _____

Quelle(s) ration(s) aimez-vous? _____ Pourquoi? _____

Quelle(s) ration(s) n'aimez-vous pas? _____ Pourquoi? _____

Préfériez-vous recevoir une partie de votre salaire en argent?'

Oui _____ Non _____

Pourquoi ou pourquoi pas? _____

Avez-vous jamais reçu de l'argent comme paiement dans un projet FFW?

Oui _____ Non _____

Si oui, quelles étaient les circonstances? _____

Etes-vous satisfait de ce Projet FFW? Oui _____ Non _____

Si vous êtes satisfait, de quelle façon? _____

Si vous n'êtes pas satisfait, pourquoi pas? _____

Etes-vous membre d'un Conseil d'Action Communautaire? Oui _____ Non _____

Etes-vous membre du Bureau de Conseil? Oui _____ Non _____

Quelle fonction? _____

Etes-vous membre d'autres organismes communautaires? Oui _____ Non _____

Lesquels? _____

A quelle église allez-vous?

Utiliserez-vous ce projet? Oui _____ Non _____

Comment? _____

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Combien de fois? _____

Sinon, pourquoi pas? _____

Qui d'autres, à part vous, utilisent ce projet? _____

Comment vous ou votre famille en bénéficiez-vous? _____

Comment d'autres gens en bénéficieront? _____

OBSERVATIONS: _____

TABLE XIII

PL 480 Title II - FY 86 -

Country: HAITI

Sponsors: CARE, CRS, CWS, SANS (All figures in thousands)

<u>Commodities</u>	<u>KGS.</u>	<u>DOLLARS</u>	<u>Total Recipients: 110.0</u>
SF Bulgur	1,158.0	313.8	
SF Cornmeal	378.0	106.2	
Cornmeal	1,834.2	438.4	
ICSM	75.6	25.9	
NFDM	2,971.4	326.9	
Vegoil (can)	835.5	797.9	
TOTAL	7,252.7	2,009.1	
B. <u>SCHOOL FEEDING</u>			<u>Total Recipients: 444.0</u>
SF Bulgur	5,529.0	1,498.4	
Bulgur	2,223.0	515.7	
SF Cornmeal	702.0	197.3	
Cornmeal	6,318.5	1,510.1	
NFDM	1,432.0	157.5	
Vegoil (can)	1,108.8	1,058.9	
TOTAL	17,313.3	4,937.9	
C. <u>OTHER CHILD FEEDING</u>			<u>Total Recipients: 6.5</u>
SF Bulgur	195.0	52.8	
SF Cornmeal	27.0	7.6	
Cornmeal	165.0	39.4	
NFDM	216.0	23.8	
Vegoil (can)	34.2	32.7	
TOTAL	637.2	156.3	
D. <u>FOOD FOR WORK</u>			<u>Total Recipients: 66.0</u>
SF Bulgur	3,095.7	838.9	
Bulgur	669.6	155.3	
SF Cornmeal	326.9	91.9	
Cornmeal	542.0	129.5	
NFDM	326.9	36.0	
Vegoil (can)	345.6	330.1	
TOTAL	5,306.7	1,581.7	
E. <u>PRE-SCHOOL FEEDING</u>			<u>Total Recipients: 10.0</u>
SF Bulgur	75.6	20.5	
Cornmeal	127.2	30.4	
NFDM	243.4	26.8	
Vegoil (can)	21.4	20.4	
TOTAL	467.6	98.1	
F. <u>ALL CATEGORIES</u>			<u>Total Recipients: 636.5</u>
SF Bulgur	10,053.3	2,724.4	
Bulgur	2,892.6	671.1	
SF Cornmeal	1,433.9	402.9	
Cornmeal	8,986.9	2,147.0	
"	75.6	25.9	
"	5,180.7	540.0	
Vegoil	2,945.5	2,829.9	
"	34.2	32.7	
TOTAL	30,977.5	8,773.0	

FY 1986 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 TITLE II

I. Country HAITI

Sponsor's Name CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - USCC

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 36,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS(thousands)</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
<u>36,000</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>864</u>	<u>95.0</u>
<u>36,000</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>864</u>	<u>206.5</u>
<u>36,000</u>	<u>Vegoil (can)</u>	<u>432</u>	<u>412.6</u>
Total MCH		<u>2,160</u>	<u>714.1</u>

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients 100,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS(thousands)</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
<u>100,000</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>1,170</u>	<u>128.7</u>
<u>100,000</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>1,170</u>	<u>279.6</u>
<u>100,000</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>1,170</u>	<u>271.4</u>
<u>100,000</u>	<u>Vegoil (can)</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>214.9</u>
Total School Feeding		<u>3,735</u>	<u>894.6</u>

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients _____

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS(thousands)</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
Total Other Child Feeding			

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients 9,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS(thousands)</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
<u>9,000</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>77.4</u>
<u>9,000</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>75.2</u>
<u>9,000</u>	<u>Vegoil (can)</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>62.1</u>
Total Food for Work		<u>713</u>	<u>214.7</u>

E. Other (Specify).....Total Recipients _____

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS(thousands)</u>	<u>Dollars</u>

Total KGS: 6,600
 Total Dollars: \$1,811.6
 Total Recipients: 175,000

FY 1986 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 TITLE II

I. Country HAITI

Sponsor's Name CARE

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 38,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS(thousands)	Dollars
38,000	SF Bulgur	456	123.6
38,000	Cornmeal	684	163.5
38,000	NFDM	1,368	150.5
38,000	Oil (can)	205	195.8
Total MCH		2,713	\$ 633.4

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients 227,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS(thousands)	Dollars
227,000	SF Bulgur	4,359	1,181.3
227,000	Cornmeal	4,359	1,041.8
227,000	Oil (can)	581	554.8
Total School Feeding		9,299	\$2,777.9

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients 5,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS(thousands)	Dollars
5,000	SF Bulgur	150	40.7
5,000	Cornmeal	165	39.4
5,000	NFDM	180	19.8
5,000	Oil (can)	27	25.8
Total Other Child Feeding		522	\$125.7

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients 37,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS(thousands)	Dollars
37,000	SF Bulgur	2,442	661.8
37,000	Oil (can)	187	178.6
Total Food for Work		2,629	\$ 840.4

E. Other (Specify).....Total Recipients 9,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS(thousands)	Dollars
9,000	SF Bulgur	54	14.0
9,000	Cornmeal	108	28.0
9,000	NFDM	110	27.5
9,000	Oil (can)	10	9.5

Total School Feeding..... 9,299

Total KGS **10,557**
Total Dollars **3,469.6**
Total Recipients **310,000**

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FY 84 PL 480 TITLE II PROGRAM

	Beneficiaries	Shipping Levels (MT)	Value (000)	Program Levels (MT)	Value (000)
CARE	316,500	13,045.0	3,814.4	15,590.6	4,283.5
CRS	126,900	5,527.5	1,570.0	5,982.9	1,579.9
CWS	89,000	3,309.9	906.1	3,757.1	1,010.5
SAWS	<u>86,500</u>	<u>4,508.8</u>	<u>1,293.6</u>	<u>5,232.2</u>	<u>1,390.3</u>
TOTAL	618,900	26,391.2	7,123.6	30,562.8	8,264.2

By Program (Program Level)

	MCH		SF		OCF		Pre-School		FFW	
	Qty(MT)	Value	Qty(MT)	Value	Qty (MT)	Value	Qty(MT)	Value	Qty(MT)	Value
CARE	2,713.0	629.9	9,297.8	2,681.6	522.5	122.7	393.3	78.9	2,664.0	770.3
CRS	--	--	3,576.6	881.9	--	--	678.1	220.9	1,728.2	477.1
CWS	1,100.0	272.2	1,977.2	550.6	--	--	73.5	18.2	606.5	169.5
SAWS	<u>1,060.1</u>	<u>323.8</u>	<u>2,133.3</u>	<u>565.4</u>	<u>115.2</u>	<u>29.4</u>	--	--	<u>1,923.7</u>	<u>471.8</u>
TOTAL	4,873.1	1,225.9	16,984.9	4,679.5	637.7	152.1	1,144.9	318.0	6,922.4	1,888.7

Percent of Total Program

Beneficiaries (by Program and PVO)

	Quantity	Value	Beneficiaries	CARE	CRS	CWS	SAWS
SF*	56%	57%	72%	227,000	100,600	65,000	50,000
MCH*	16%	15%	11%	38,000	-0-	15,000	18,000
FFW*	23%	23%	13%	37,500	15,000	8,000	17,000
Pre-School	4%	4%	3%	9,000	11,300	1,000	-0-
OCF*	2%	2%	1%	<u>5,000</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>1,500</u>
			Total	316,500	126,900	89,000	86,500

As of 05/31/84
PVD-JBCoblentz

*SF - School Feeding Program
MCH - Mother-Child Health Program
FFW - Food-for-Work
OCF - Other Child Feeding

PL 480 Title II: Annual Estimate of Requirements for FY 85

	<u>Total</u> <u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Program Level</u> <u>(MT)</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(\$000)</u>
CARE	316,000	15,555.4	4,563.3
CRS	122,000	5,806.0	1,547.6
CWS	89,000	3,757.4	1,059.9
SAWS	<u>86,500</u>	<u>5,054.2</u>	<u>1,439.5</u>
TOTAL	613,500	30,173.0	8,610.3

Beneficiaries by Program

	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85</u>	<u>Change (percent)</u>
School Feeding	442,600	444,000	+ 0.3
Food for Work	77,500	70,500	- 9.0
Maternal Child Health	71,000	72,500	+ 2.1
Pre-School Feeding	21,300	20,000	- 6.1
Other Child Feeding	<u>6,500</u>	<u>6,500</u>	<u>-0-</u>
TOTAL	<u>618,900</u>	<u>613,500</u>	<u>- 0.9</u>

Commodities by Program

	<u>FY 84</u> <u>Qty (MT)</u>	<u>FY 85</u> <u>Qty (MT)</u>	<u>Change (percent)</u>
School Feeding	<u>16,984.9</u>	17,318.5	+ 2.0
Food for Work	<u>6,922.4</u>	6,143.7	-11.3
Maternal Child Health	4,873.1	5,006.4	+ 2.7
Pre-School Feeding	1,144.9	1,067.2	- 8.8
Other Child Feeding	<u>637.7</u>	<u>637.2</u>	<u>- 0.1</u>
TOTAL	30,563.0	30,173.0	- 1.3

Percent of Total Program

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Beneficiaries</u>
SF	57%	58%	72%
FFW	20%	21%	11%
MCH	17%	15%	12%
Pre-School	4%	4%	3%
OCF	<u>2%</u>	<u>2%</u>	<u>1%</u>
	100%	100%	99+%

MARKET PRICES: SPOT CHECKS TAKEN JULY 9 - AUGUST 22, 1984

MARKET	CORN	CORNMEAL (LOCAL)	CORNMEAL (PL 480)	BULBUR (PL 480)	MILLET	GROUND MILLET	RICE I	RICE II	WHITE BEANS	BLACK BEANS	RED BEANS	MIXED BEANS	OATS	OIL	PL480 VEG0IL
LA BRANLE	2.50	5.40	5.40		4.80	6.00	9.00	8.00	11.00			9.00	4.20		30.00
FORT MARGOT	3.00	3.50	3.60	6.00				10.20	12.50	12.00		12.00	2.00		
LIMBE	4.00	4.50	4.20	5.40				9.60	12.00	12.00	11.40		4.50		
BAIE DE HENNE		1.50	1.50	1.50				3.50	2.25			3.50			
ANSE ROUGE	3.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	6.00		11.00	12.00	12.00	12.00		3.50		
SOURCE CHAUDE															
GONAIVES	2.70	5.00	5.40	6.00	3.00	4.50	15.00	9.60	12.00		13.00	11.00	6.00	6.00	
KENSKOFF	3.50	3.50	6.00	6.50	3.75	5.50		10.00	11.00	11.00	11.50	11.00	2.50	6.50	
TI-PALMISTE	3.50	4.50	4.50	5.50	3.50	6.00		12.00		13.00					6.50
MARCHE SALOMON	4.50	6.00	5.00	6.00	4.50	6.50	15.00	11.00	13.00	11.50	13.00		2.75	6.00	
SAUT D'EAU	3.25	5.40	4.20	6.00	3.70	5.50		11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	9.50		6.40	
PALMA/ANSE A GALET															
COTES DE FER	2.50	3.50	3.50	5.50	3.60	5.20							1.50	3.00	
TORBECK	2.25	3.30	3.00		3.00	5.00	10.50	7.75					2.50	6.50	
LES CAYES		3.50	5.00	7.00	3.00	5.00							4.50		
LA COLLINE	3.00	4.50			3.25	5.00								5.50	
FOND DES NEGRES	3.00	5.00	5.00		3.50	5.00								6.00	
CROIX DES BOSSALES	4.50	6.00	5.00	6.50	5.00	6.50	14.50	10.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	11.00	2.75	6.00	
MARCHE EN FER	4.50	6.50		7.00	5.00	6.50	15.00	11.00	12.00	11.50	12.50	11.50	3.00	6.00	6.00

GRAIN PRICES ARE IN GOURDES PER MARTE
EXCEPT FOR BAIE DE HENNE, WHERE PRICES ARE IN GOURDES PER GODET

1 MARMITE = 6 LBS
1 GODET = 1 LB

OIL PRICES ARE IN GOURDES PER RUM BOTTLE
EXCEPT COTES DE FER, WHERE PRICE IS GOURDES PER COLA BOTTLE
AND LA BRANLE, WHERE PRICE IS GOURDES PER GALLON

1 RUM BOTTLE = 1.54 LBS
1 COLA BOTTLE = .77 LBS

Milk assumed to be 1.5 gourdes/lb.

Port-au-Prince Prices
in \$/kg

Bulgur	\$0.50
Corn Meal	0.37
Milk	0.30
Oil	1.71

Value of AER
at Port-au-Prince Prices

CARE	\$14.28
CRS	19.83
CWS	13.64
SAWS	21.95

VALUE OF AVERAGE DAILY RATION PER PROJECT USING PORT AU PRINCE MARKET PRICES

Gourdes

SITE	PVD	BULGUR	CORN	MILK	OIL	TOTAL	AVG HRS/DAY	EFFECTIVE DAILY WAGE	EFF DAILY WAGE AS PROPORTION OF NAT MIN WAGE (13 G)	EFF DAILY WAGE AS PROPORTION OF AVG RUR WAGE (7.5G)
LA BRANLE	CARE	3.32	0.00	0.00	0.78	4.10	5.0	6.56	0.50	0.88
PORT MARGOT	CARE	1.33	0.00	0.00	0.35	1.68	4.8	2.70	0.21	0.36
PROCY CARREFOUR	CARE	3.46	0.00	0.00	3.67	7.12	6.6	11.40	0.88	1.52
SAUT D'EAU	CARE	2.26	1.66	0.96	1.07	5.95	6.0	9.52	0.73	1.27
SOURCE CHAUDE	CARE	4.71	0.00	0.00	1.37	6.08	5.9	9.72	0.75	1.30
CAZ BELAIR II	CRS	4.72	3.18	3.95	1.01	12.86	3.9	20.58	1.58	2.74
CAZEAU II	CRS	7.54	6.06	0.66	3.86	18.11	3.5	28.98	2.23	3.86
COTES DE FER	CRS	4.52	0.00	0.00	0.62	5.14	6.4	8.23	0.63	1.10
MORNE L'HOPITAL	CRS	13.21	9.39	3.66	3.67	29.92	5.3	47.88	3.68	6.38
ROBIN	CRS	1.13	4.91	0.00	0.20	6.24	5.0	9.98	0.77	1.33
DENT GRIEN	CWS	2.49	1.16	0.00	0.68	4.33	3.7	6.93	0.53	0.92
PALMA	CWS	2.12	1.17	0.00	0.76	4.05	4.0	6.47	0.50	0.86
ZABRICOT	CWS	4.26	2.29	0.00	0.88	7.43	6.0	11.89	0.91	1.59
BAIE DE HENNE	SAWS	4.71	1.68	1.13	0.12	7.64	8.3	12.22	0.94	1.63
FIGURIER	SAWS	2.42	0.00	0.00	0.65	3.07	5.6	4.91	0.38	0.65
LA COLLINE	SAWS	3.81	1.44	1.63	0.93	7.81	4.2	12.50	0.96	1.67
POTEAU	SAWS	3.95	2.63	1.04	0.85	8.47	4.6	13.55	1.04	1.81

VALUE OF AVERAGE DAILY RATION PER PROJECT

USING LOCAL MARKET VALUES

GOURDES								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PROJECT	PVO	BULGUR	CORN	MILK	OIL	TOTAL	AVG HRS/DY	EFFECTIVE DAILY WAGE
LA BRANLE	CARE	2.94	0.00	0.00	0.70	3.64	5.00	5.32
PORT MARGOT	CARE	1.42	0.00	0.00	0.35	1.77	4.80	2.95
Procy	CARE	3.31	0.00	0.00	3.97	7.28	6.60	8.82
SAUT D'EAU	CARE	2.00	1.40	0.96	1.16	5.52	6.00	7.36
SOURCE CHAUDE	CARE	3.48	0.00	0.00	1.37	4.85	5.90	6.58
CAZEAU BEL AIR	CRS	4.53	3.83	3.95	1.10	13.41	3.90	27.51
CAZEAU II	CRS	7.20	7.30	0.66	4.18	19.34	3.50	44.21
COTES DE FER	CRS	3.67	0.00	0.00	0.70	4.37	6.40	5.46
MORNE L'HOPITAL	CRS	11.69	9.43	3.66	3.67	28.45	5.30	42.94
ROBIN	CRS	1.08	5.92	0.00	0.21	7.21	5.00	11.54
DENT GRIEN	CWS	1.83	1.17	0.00	0.76	3.76	3.70	8.13
PALMA	CWS	1.57	1.18	0.00	0.84	3.59	4.00	7.18
ZABRICOT	CWS	3.46	2.07	0.00	0.97	6.50	6.00	8.57
BAIE DE HENNE	SAWS	6.26	3.05	1.13	0.12	10.56	8.30	10.18
FIGURIER	SAWS	1.78	0.00	0.00	0.66	2.43	5.60	3.47
LA COLLINE	SAWS	2.82	1.44	1.64	0.86	6.76	4.20	12.88
POTEAU	SAWS	2.92	2.63	1.05	0.93	7.53	4.60	13.10

WORKER PROFILE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
NO	PVO	PROJECT	WORKER INTRPV	SEX	AGE	HOUSEHOLD SIZE	OCCUPATION	HORA FOR OTHERS?	FARM?	WORK OWN LAND?	WORK OTHER'S LAND?	BOUGHT LAND?	RELATIVES WORKING	WORKED ON OTHER PFT	TRAINED BY PROJECT	PREFER CASH	SATISFIED W/PROJECT	COUNCIL MEMBER	MEMBER OTHER COMMUN	DREAM?	CHURCH	WILL USE PROJECT	PROJECT PREVENTS FROM FARMING	WOULD BE FARMING IF NOT WORKING ON PROJECT
1	CARE	LA BRAMLE	1	0	41	12	WOODWORKER	1	1	1	1	1	12	0	0	1	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
2	CARE	LA BRAMLE	2	0	41	8	FARMER	1	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
3	CARE	LA BRAMLE	3	0	54	11	MERCHANT	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	ADV	1	0	0	
4	CARE	LA BRAMLE	4	0	54	8	FARMER	0	1	1	1	1	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	MAI	1	0	1	
5	CARE	LA BRAMLE	5	0	54	12	FARMER	0	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	C	1	0	0	
6	CARE	LA BRAMLE	6	0	52	8	FARMER	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
7	CARE	LA BRAMLE	7	1	75	4	NONE	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	C	1	0	0	
8	CARE	LA BRAMLE	8	0	43	10	FARMER	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	C	1	0	0	
9	CARE	PORT MARGOT	1	0	46	2	FARMER	0	1	1	0	1	5	0	0	1	1	1	0	C	1	0	0	
10	CARE	PORT MARGOT	2	1	50	13	FARMER	0	1	1	1	1	8	0	0	1	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
11	CARE	PORT MARGOT	3	0	60	3	FARMER	1	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
12	CARE	PORT MARGOT	4	0	42	2	FARMER	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
13	CARE	PORT MARGOT	5	0	33	1	FARMER	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
14	CARE	PORT MARGOT	6	0	28	4	FARMER	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	C	1	0	1		
15	CARE	PORT MARGOT	7	1	31	5	FARMER	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
16	CARE	PORT MARGOT	8	0	25	5	NONE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
17	CARE	PORT MARGOT	9	1	70	7	FARMER	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	P	1	0	0	
18	CARE	PROCY CARREFOUR	1	1	57	8	FARMER	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	P	1	0	1	
19	CARE	PROCY CARREFOUR	2	0	56	8	FARMER	0	1	1	1	0	5	0	0	1	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
20	CARE	PROCY CARREFOUR	3	1	57	8	FARMER	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	P	1	0	1	
21	CARE	PROCY CARREFOUR	4	0	25	4	FARMER	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	P	1	0	1	
22	CARE	PROCY CARREFOUR	5	1	38	9	FARMER	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
23	CARE	PROCY CARREFOUR	6	0	27	4	FARMER	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
24	CARE	PROCY CARREFOUR	7	0	41	7	FARMER	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
25	CARE	PROCY CARREFOUR	8	0	40	4	FARMER	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
26	CARE	SAUT D'EAU	1	0	25	3	FARMER	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
27	CARE	SAUT D'EAU	2	1	35	4	FARMER	1	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
28	CARE	SAUT D'EAU	3	1	45	5	FARMER	0	1	1	1	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	C	1	0	1		
29	CARE	SAUT D'EAU	4	0	60	3	FARMER	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
30	CARE	SAUT D'EAU	5	0	29	3	FARMER	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	EMMANUEL	1	0	1	
31	CARE	SAUT D'EAU	6	0	58	5	FARMER	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	C	1	0	1		
32	CARE	SAUT D'EAU	7	0	60	5	FARMER	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
33	CARE	SAUT D'EAU	8	0	69	4	FARMER/MARCHEM	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
34	CARE	SOURCE CHAUDE	1	0	43	9	FARMER	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
35	CARE	SOURCE CHAUDE	2	0	32	2	FARMER	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
36	CARE	SOURCE CHAUDE	3	0	28	7	FARMER	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
37	CARE	SOURCE CHAUDE	4	0	54	3	FARMER	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
38	CARE	SOURCE CHAUDE	5	0	51	9	FARMER	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
39	CARE	SOURCE CHAUDE	6	0	32	4	FARMER	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
40	CARE	SOURCE CHAUDE	7	0	70	3	MASON	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	C	1	0	1		
41	CBS	CAZEAU BELAIR II	1	0	45	7	FARMER/MASON	1	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	DE DIEU	1	0	1	
42	CBS	CAZEAU BELAIR II	2	0	40	10	FARMER/MASON	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	DE DIEU	1	0	1	
43	CBS	CAZEAU BELAIR II	3	0	42	4	MASON	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	DE DIEU	1	0	1	
44	CBS	CAZEAU BELAIR II	4	0	26	3	MASON	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	DE DIEU	1	0	1	
45	CBS	CAZEAU BELAIR II	5	1	36	10	FARMER	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	P	1	0	0		
46	CBS	CAZEAU BELAIR II	6	1	37	7	MERCHANT/FARMER	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
47	CBS	CAZEAU BELAIR II	7	1	50	10	FARMER	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	P	1	0	1	
48	CBS	CAZEAU BELAIR II	8	1	25	7	FARMER/MERCHANT	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	P	1	0	1	
49	CBS	CAZEAU II	1	1	50	6	FARMER/MERCHANT	1	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	1	0	PENTACOST	1	0	1	
50	CBS	CAZEAU II	2	0	52	10	FARMER	1	1	1	1	1	12	0	0	1	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
51	CBS	CAZEAU II	3	0	45	9	FARMER	0	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
52	CBS	CAZEAU II	4	1	54	8	FARMER/MERCHANT	0	1	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	C	1	0	1	
53	CBS	CAZEAU II	5	1	48	21	FARMER/MERCHANT	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	PEL: (P)	1	0	1	

WORKER PROFILE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
IRM	PNO	FABRIQUE	INDUSTRIE	AGE	SIEGE	INDUSTRIE	OCCUPATION	OTHERS	FABRIQUE	LAND	INDUSTRIE	INDUSTRIE	INDUSTRIE	INDUSTRIE	INDUSTRIE	PREFERS	SATISFIED	COUNCIL	MEMBER	OTHER	CHURCH	WILL USE	DATE
											LAND	INDUSTRIE	INDUSTRIE	INDUSTRIE	INDUSTRIE	CAS	INDUSTRIE						
54	CPS	CAZEAU II		42	8	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE-MECHANI		1	1	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	BAPT (F)	1	1
55	CAS	CAZEAU II		74	10	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	PENT	1	1
56	CRE	CAZEAU II		54	4	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	PENT	1	1
57	CAS	COTES DE FEE		45	4	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
58	CRE	COTES DE FEE		57	5	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
59	CRE	COTES DE FEE		51	5	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
60	CRE	COTES DE FEE		54	3	TAILOR	TAILOR		1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	MONIE	1	1
61	CPS	COTES DE FEE		51	2	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
62	CPS	ROBINE L'HOPITAL		56	2	MORIER	MORIER		1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
63	CPS	ROBINE L'HOPITAL		43	5	MULTI-MECHANI	MULTI-MECHANI		1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
64	CPS	ROBINE L'HOPITAL		30	3	MORIER	MORIER		1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
65	CPS	ROBINE L'HOPITAL		44	1	MORIER	MORIER		1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
66	CPS	ROBINE L'HOPITAL		41	7	MONIE	MONIE		1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
67	CAS	ROBINE L'HOPITAL		37	4	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	ADV	1	1
68	CPS	ROBINE L'HOPITAL		25	4	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
69	CPS	ROBINE L'HOPITAL		41	4	REKONSTR	REKONSTR		1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	BAPTISTE	1	1
70	CAS	ROBINA		13	8	STUDENT	STUDENT		1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
71	CPS	ROBINA		22	10	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
72	CPS	ROBINA		36	5	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
73	CPS	ROBINA		30	4	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
74	CPS	ROBINA		30	4	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
75	CPS	ROBINA		51	2	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
76	CRE	ROBINA		54	2	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
77	CRE	ROBINA		54	2	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
78	CRE	DEAT GRIEN		2	2	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
79	CPS	DEAT GRIEN		56	5	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
80	CPS	DEAT GRIEN		52	7	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
81	CPS	DEAT GRIEN		41	7	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
82	CPS	DEAT GRIEN		38	9	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
83	CPS	DEAT GRIEN		17	8	STUDENT	STUDENT		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
84	CPS	DEAT GRIEN		21	5	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
85	CPS	DEAT GRIEN		21	5	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
86	CRE	PALM		34	8	STUDENT	STUDENT		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
87	CRE	PALM		41	2	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
88	CRE	PALM		41	2	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
89	CRE	PALM		34	2	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
90	CRE	PALM		34	2	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
91	CRE	PALM		18	2	STUDENT	STUDENT		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
92	CRE	PALM		22	5	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
93	CRE	PALM		22	5	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
94	CPS	ZAMPLOU		21	4	MAISON	MAISON		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
95	CPS	ZAMPLOU		21	4	SEMETRISE	SEMETRISE		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
96	CPS	ZAMPLOU		21	4	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
97	CPS	ZAMPLOU		34	11	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
98	CRE	ZAMPLOU		21	2	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
99	CPS	ZAMPLOU		21	2	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
100	CRE	ZAMPLOU		21	2	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
101	CRE	ZAMPLOU		21	2	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
102	SAME	DATE DE NAISSANCE		21	2	STUDENT	STUDENT		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
103	SAME	DATE DE NAISSANCE		21	2	STUDENT	STUDENT		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
104	SAME	DATE DE NAISSANCE		21	2	MONIE	MONIE		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
105	SAME	DATE DE NAISSANCE		21	2	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
106	SAME	DATE DE NAISSANCE		21	2	FABRIQUE	FABRIQUE		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1
107	SAME	DATE DE NAISSANCE		21	2	MONIE	MONIE		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	C	1	1

Best Available Document

WORKER PROFILE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
NO	PWD	PROJECT	WORKER INTRVU	SEX	AGE	HOUSEHOLD SIZE	OCCUPATION	WORK FOR OTHERS?	FARM?	WORK OWN LAND?	WORK OTHER'S LAND?	BOUGHT LAND?	RELATIVES WORKING	WORKED ON OTHER FFB	TRAINED BY PROJECT	PREFER CASH	SATISFIED W/PROJECT	COUNCIL MEMBER	MEMBER OTHER COMMUN ORGANIZ	CHURCH	WILL USE PROJECT	PROJECT PREVENTS FROM FARMING	WOULD BE FARMING IF NOT WORKING ON PROJE:
107	SANS	FIGURIER	1	U	29	11	FARMER	0	1	1	U	1	6	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
108	SANS	FIGURIER	2	U	52	3	FARMER	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
109	SANS	FIGURIER	3	U	22	10	FARMER	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
110	SANS	FIGURIER	4	U	61	11	FARMER	0	1	1	1	1	10	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
111	SANS	FIGURIER	5	U	42	9	FARMER	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
112	SANS	FIGURIER	6	U	54	8	FARMER	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
113	SANS	FIGURIER	7	U	18	16	STUDENT	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
114	SANS	FIGURIER	8	U	40	11	FARMER-CHARCMAA	1	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
115	SANS	FIGURIER	9	U	18	13	FARMER-STUDENT	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
116	SANS	LA COLLINE	1	1	50	2	FARMER	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
117	SANS	LA COLLINE	2	U	70	6	FARMER	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
118	SANS	LA COLLINE	3	1	21	6	FARMER	U	1	1	U	U	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
119	SANS	LA COLLINE	4	U	25	2	FARMER/MASON	1	1	1	1	U	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
120	SANS	LA COLLINE	5	1	40	6	FARMER	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
121	SANS	LA COLLINE	6	U	27	3	FARMER	U	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
122	SANS	LA COLLINE	7	U	26	6	FARMER/MASON	U	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
123	SANS	POTEAU	1	U	26	4	FARMER	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
124	SANS	POTEAU	2	U	46	5	FARMER	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
125	SANS	POTEAU	3	U	54	12	FARMER	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
126	SANS	POTEAU	4	U	33	3	FARMER	U	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
127	SANS	POTEAU	5	U	53	6	FARMER	1	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
128	SANS	POTEAU	6	U	32	5	FARMER	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
129	SANS	POTEAU	7	U	36	3	FARMER/TAILOR	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
130	SANS	POTEAU	8	U	48	9	FARMER/SAMTEE	1	1	U	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
131	SANS	POTEAU	9	U	26	3	FARMER	1	1	U	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
132	SANS	POTEAU	10	U	52	3	BATHER/DRUMMLER	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
			44	41.15%	6.61%			51	12%	97		69	47.2.10%	93%	11	4	112	136	101	6	124	27	76
			33%			81%		39%	93%	73%	52%	36%		8%	3%	85%	98%	79%	5%		84		

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RATION RECEIVED BY WORKERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
ID#	PYO	PROJECT	WORKER (INTRN # SEX)	AGE	DISTRIBUTED RATION (LBS)				INTERVAL	HOURS	DAYS	DAYS	WORKDAYS PER	RATION PER WORK DAY (LBS)				
					BULGUR	CORN	MILK	OIL	RECEIVED	PER DAY	PER WEEK	PER MTH	PAY PERIOD	BULGUR	CORN	MILK	OIL	
1	CARE	LA BRAMLE	1 0	41	10	0	0	0.8	7	5	5	20	5	2	0	0	0.16	
2	CARE	LA BRAMLE	2 0	41	35	0	0	1.5	7	7	5	20	5	7	0	0	0.3	
3	CARE	LA BRAMLE	3 0	54	25	0	0	2.3	15	5	5	20	10	2.5	0	0	0.23	
4	CARE	LA BRAMLE	4 0	56	10	0	0	0.4	15	6	5	20	10	1	0	0	0.04	
5	CARE	LA BRAMLE	5 0	54	25	0	0	0.8	15	3	5	20	10	2.5	0	0	0.08	
6	CARE	LA BRAMLE	6 0	52	30	0	0	3.1	15	5	5	20	10	3	0	0	0.31	
7	CARE	LA BRAMLE	7 1	75	25	0	0	1.5	15	4	5	20	10	2.5	0	0	0.15	
8	CARE	LA BRAMLE	8 0	45	30	0	0	3.1	15	5	5	20	10	3	0	0	0.31	
9	CARE	PORT MARGOT	2 1	50	25	0	0	1.5	30	6	5	20	20	1.25	0	0	0.075	
10	CARE	PORT MARGOT	3 0	60	25	0	0	1.5	30	5	5	20	20	1.25	0	0	0.075	
11	CARE	PORT MARGOT	5 0	33	21	0	0	1.5	30	4	5	20	20	1.05	0	0	0.075	
12	CARE	PORT MARGOT	6 0	28	12	0	0	1.5	30	4	2	8	8	1.5	0	0	0.1875	
13	CARE	PORT MARGOT	7 1	31	15	0	0	1.5	30	4	5	20	20	0.75	0	0	0.075	
14	CARE	PORT MARGOT	8 0	25	25	0	0	1.5	30	5	5	20	20	1.25	0	0	0.075	
15	CARE	PORT MARGOT	9 1	70	24	0	0	1.5	30	5	5	20	20	1.2	0	0	0.075	
16	CARE	PROCY CARREFOUR	1 1	57	2	0	0	3.1	1	7	6	24	1	2	0	0	3.1	
17	CARE	PROCY CARREFOUR	2 0	56	3	0	0	1.5	1	6	3	12	1	3	0	0	1.5	
18	CARE	PROCY CARREFOUR	3 1	57	3	0	0	0.8	1	7	5	20	1	3	0	0	0.8	
19	CARE	PROCY CARREFOUR	4 0	25	3	0	0	0.8	1	6	6	24	1	3	0	0	0.8	
20	CARE	PROCY CARREFOUR	5 1	38	3	0	0	0.4	1	8	3	12	1	3	0	0	0.4	
21	CARE	PROCY CARREFOUR	6 0	27	12	6	0	0.4	15	8	5	20	10	1.2	0.6	0	0.04	
22	CARE	PROCY CARREFOUR	7 0	41	3	0	0	0.4	1	8	5	20	1	3	0	0	0.4	
23	CARE	PROCY CARREFOUR	8 0	40	50	0	0	4	15	3	4	16	5	6.25	0	0	0.5	
24	CARE	SAUT D'EAU	1 0	25	2	2	0	0.3	1	6	6	24	1	2	2	0	0.3	
25	CARE	SAUT D'EAU	2 1	35	3	3	1	0.3	1	7	6	24	1	3	3	1	0.3	
26	CARE	SAUT D'EAU	3 1	65	2	2	1.5	0.3	1	6	6	24	1	2	2	1.5	0.3	
27	CARE	SAUT D'EAU	4 0	60	2.5	2.5	2	0.3	1	4	3	12	1	2.5	2.5	2	0.3	
28	CARE	SAUT D'EAU	5 0	29	1	1	0	0.3	1	8	4	16	1	1	1	0	0.3	
29	CARE	SAUT D'EAU	7 0	60	3	3	0	0.3	1	8	3	20	1	3	3	0	0.3	
30	CARE	SAUT D'EAU	8 0	60	6	6	0	1.5	30	4	3	12	12	0.5	0.5	0	0.125	
31	CARE	SOURCE CHAUDE	5 0	51	50	0	0	3.8	15	8	6	24	12	4.1666	0	0	0.3166	
32	CARE	SOURCE CHAUDE	6 0	32	50	0	0	3.8	15	5	6	24	12	4.1666	0	0	0.3166	
33	CARE	SOURCE CHAUDE	7 0	70	100	0	0	10.3	30	8	6	24	24	6.1666	0	0	0.4291	
34	CRS	CAZEAU BELAIR II	1 0	45	50	50	50	4	15	5	5	20	10	5	5	5	4.4	
35	CRS	CAZEAU BELAIR II	2 0	40	50	50	50	4	15	4	5	20	10	5	5	5	0.4	
36	CRS	CAZEAU BELAIR II	3 0	42	50	50	50	4	15	4	5	20	10	5	5	5	0.4	
37	CRS	CAZEAU BELAIR II	4 0	26	30	24	0	1	15	4	5	20	10	3	2.4	0	0.1	
38	CRS	CAZEAU BELAIR II	5 1	36	18	18	10	2	15	4	5	20	10	1.8	1.8	1	0.2	
39	CRS	CAZEAU BELAIR II	6 1	37	18	12	10	1	15	3	5	20	10	1.8	1.2	1	0.1	
40	CRS	CAZEAU BELAIR II	7 1	50	50	42	15	2	7	3	5	20	5	10	9.4	3	0.4	
41	CRS	CAZEAU BELAIR II	6 1	25	18	18	10	1	15	4	5	20	10	1.8	1.8	1	0.1	
42	CRS	CAZEAU II	1 1	50	36	12	4.5	7.7	15	4	5	20	10	3.6	1.2	0.45	0.77	
43	CRS	CAZEAU II	2 0	52	42	60	4.5	7.7	15	4	1	4	2	21	30	2.25	1.95	
44	CRS	CAZEAU II	3 0	45	36	18	7	7.7	15	4	6	24	12	3	1.5	0.75	0.6416	
45	CRS	CAZEAU II	4 1	58	36	36	1	7.7	15	4	5	20	10	3.6	3.6	0.1	0.77	
46	CRS	CAZEAU II	5 1	40	30	30	0	2	15	3	3	12	6	5	5	0	0.3333	
47	CRS	CAZEAU II	6 1	46	30	30	0	2	7	3	3	12	3	10	10	0	0.6666	
48	CRS	CAZEAU II	7 1	30	10	10	0	2	7	3	3	12	3	3.3333	3.3333	0	0.6666	
49	CRS	CAZEAU II	8 1	54	30	30	0	2	15	3	4	16	8	3.75	3.75	0	0.25	
50	CRS	COTES DE FER	1 0	45	24	0	0	1.5	7	6	6	24	6	4	0	0	0.25	
51	CRS	COTES DE FER	2 0	39	24	0	0	0.8	7	6	6	24	6	4	0	0	0.1777	

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RATION RECEIVED BY WORKERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
ID#	PVO	PROJECT	WORKER		DISTRIBUTED RATION (LBS)					INTERVAL	HOURS	DAYS	DAYS	WORKDAYS PER	RATION PER WORK DAY (LBS)			
			INTRVM	SEJ	AGE	BULGUR	CORN	MILK	OIL	RECEIVED	PER DAY	PER WEEK	PER MTH	PAY PERIOD	BULGUR	CORN	MILK	OIL
52	CRS	COTES DE FER	3	0	53	24	0	0	0.8	7	6	6	24	6	4	0	0	0.1333
53	CRS	COTES DE FER	5	0	50	24	0	0	0.8	7	6	6	24	6	4	0	0	0.1333
54	CRS	MORNE L'HOPITAL	1	0	50	18	18	4.5	1	15	5	1	4	2	9	9	2.25	0.5
55	CRS	MORNE L'HOPITAL	2	1	43	24	24	4.5	2	1	8	7	28	1	24	24	4.5	2
56	CRS	MORNE L'HOPITAL	3	0	30	18	18	0	2	15	5	1	4	2	9	9	0	1
57	CRS	MORNE L'HOPITAL	4	1	64	24	24	4.5	2	1	5	1	4	1	24	24	4.5	2
58	CRS	MORNE L'HOPITAL	5	0	41	18	18	4.5	1	7	6	3	18	3	6	6	1.5	0.3333
59	CRS	MORNE L'HOPITAL	6	0	35	18	18	13.5	4	7	6	6	24	6	3	6	2.25	0.6666
60	CRS	MORNE L'HOPITAL	7	0	37	12	12	0	1	30	4	6	24	24	0.5	0.5	0	0.0416
61	CRS	MORNE L'HOPITAL	8	1	40	18	12	4.5	1	7	3	4	16	1	18	12	4.5	1
62	CRS	ROBIN	1	1	15	6	12	0	0.3	7	5	6	24	6	1	2	0	0.05
63	CRS	ROBIN	2	1	55	6	12	0	0.3	7	5	6	24	6	1	2	0	0.05
64	CRS	ROBIN	3	1	50	6	12	0	0.3	7	5	6	24	6	1	2	0	0.05
65	CRS	ROBIN	4	1	20	6	12	0	0.3	7	5	6	24	6	1	2	0	0.05
66	CRS	ROBIN	5	1	20	6	12	0	0.3	7	5	6	24	6	1	2	0	0.05
67	CRS	ROBIN	6	1	50	6	12	0	0.3	7	5	6	24	6	1	2	0	0.05
68	CRS	ROBIN	7	1	52	6	12	0	0.3	7	5	6	24	6	1	2	0	0.05
69	CRS	ROBIN	8	1	24	6	12	0	0.3	7	5	6	24	6	1	2	0	0.05
70	CWS	DENT GRIEN	1	1	55	25	25	0	3.1	30	2	5	20	20	1.25	1.25	0	0.155
71	CWS	DENT GRIEN	2	1	56	50	50	0	3.1	30	2	5	20	20	2.5	2.5	0	0.155
72	CWS	DENT GRIEN	3	0	32	50	21	0	3.1	30	5	3	12	12	4.1666	1.75	0	0.2583
73	CWS	DENT GRIEN	4	0	47	25	25	0	3.1	30	3	5	20	20	1.25	1.25	0	0.155
74	CWS	DENT GRIEN	5	0	28	50	12	0	3.1	30	6	5	20	20	2.5	0.6	0	0.155
75	CWS	DENT GRIEN	6	0	19	50	24	0	3.9	30	4	5	20	20	2.5	1.2	0	0.195
76	CWS	DENT GRIEN	7	1	20	25	25	0	3.1	30	4	5	20	20	1.25	1.25	0	0.155
77	CWS	PALMA	1	1	52	48	36	0	1.9	30	4	5	20	20	2.4	1.8	0	0.095
78	CWS	PALMA	2	1	14	27	18	0	1.9	15	4	5	20	10	2.7	1.8	0	0.19
79	CWS	PALMA	3	0	22	36	24	0	5	30	4	5	20	20	1.8	1.2	0	0.25
80	CWS	PALMA	4	0	60	30	30	0	1.5	30	4	5	20	20	1.5	1.5	0	0.375
81	CWS	PALMA	5	0	34	24	21	0	3	30	4	5	20	20	1.2	1.05	0	0.15
82	CWS	PALMA	6	0	34	24	12	0	4.6	30	4	5	20	20	1.2	0.6	0	0.25
83	CWS	PALMA	7	1	16	48	42	0	7.4	30	4	5	20	20	2.4	2.1	0	0.27
84	CWS	PALMA	8	1	26	36	24	0	4	30	4	5	20	20	1.8	1.2	0	0.2
85	CWS	ZABRICOT	1	0	23	50	25	0	9.2	30	6	5	20	20	2.5	1.25	0	0.46
86	CWS	ZABRICOT	3	1	22	12	6	0	0.6	30	6	5	20	20	0.6	0.3	0	0.05
87	CWS	ZABRICOT	4	1	90	12	6	0	0.6	30	6	5	20	20	0.6	0.3	0	0.05
88	CWS	ZABRICOT	5	1	25	50	50	0	1.5	30	6	4	16	16	3.125	3.125	0	0.0937
89	CWS	ZABRICOT	6	0	35	150	100	0	3.1	15	4	5	20	10	15	10	0	0.21
90	CWS	ZABRICOT	7	0	18	12	6	0	0.6	30	5	6	24	30	0.4	0.2	0	0.02
91	CWS	ZABRICOT	8	0	55	100	100	0	15.4	30	9	6	24	24	4.1666	4.1666	0	0.6416
92	SAMS	BATE DE HENNE	1	0	20	50	24	9	3.9	15	9	6	24	12	4.1666	2	0.75	0.325
93	SAMS	BATE DE HENNE	2	0	17	50	24	9	3.9	15	9	6	24	12	4.1666	2	0.75	0.325
94	SAMS	BATE DE HENNE	3	1	29	50	24	9	3.9	15	8	6	24	12	4.1666	2	0.75	0.325
95	SAMS	BATE DE HENNE	4	0	40	50	24	9	3.1	15	8	6	24	12	4.1666	2	0.75	0.2583
96	SAMS	BATE DE HENNE	5	0	49	50	25	9	3.1	15	8	6	24	17	4.1666	2.0833	0.75	0.2583
97	SAMS	BATE DE HENNE	6	0	24	50	25	9	3.9	15	8	6	24	12	4.1666	2.0833	0.75	0.325
98	SAMS	FIGURIER	2	0	52	50	0	0	3.9	999999	6	6	24	24	2.0833	0	0	0.1625
99	SAMS	FIGURIER	3	0	25	50	0	0	3.9	999999	5	6	24	24	2.0833	0	0	0.1625
100	SAMS	FIGURIER	5	0	42	50	0	0	3.9	30	6	6	24	24	2.0833	0	0	0.1625
101	SAMS	FIGURIER	6	0	54	50	0	0	3.9	30	3	6	24	24	2.0833	0	0	0.1625
102	SAMS	FIGURIER	7	0	18	50	0	0	3.9	30	6	6	24	24	2.0833	0	0	0.1625

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RATION RECEIVED BY WORKERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
100	PVO	PROJECT	WORKER INTRVM #	SEX	AGE	DISTRIBUTED RATION (LBS)				INTERVAL RECEIVED	HOURS PER DAY	DAYS PER WEEK	DAYS PER MONTH	WORKDAYS PER PAY PERIOD	RATION PER WORK DAY (LBS)			
						BULGAR	CORN	MILK	OIL						BULGAR	CORN	MILK	OIL
103	SAMS	FIGURIER	8	0	40	50	0	0	3.9	30	6	5	20	20	2.5	0	0	0.195
104	SAMS	FIGURIER	9	0	18	50	0	0	7.9	30	6	6	24	24	2.0833	0	0	0.1625
105	SAMS	LA COLLINE	1	1	50	50	50	18	7.7	30	5	4	16	16	3.125	3.125	1.125	0.4812
106	SAMS	LA COLLINE	2	0	70	50	12	9	1.5	15	4	5	20	10	5	1.2	0.9	0.15
107	SAMS	LA COLLINE	4	0	25	24	12	9	1.5	15	4	4	16	8	3	1.5	1.125	0.1875
108	SAMS	LA COLLINE	5	1	40	50	25	18	3.9	30	4	4	16	16	3.125	1.5625	1.125	0.2437
109	SAMS	LA COLLINE	6	0	27	24	12	9	1.5	15	4	4	16	8	3	1.5	1.125	0.1875
110	SAMS	LA COLLINE	7	0	26	24	12	9	1.5	15	4	4	16	8	3	1.5	1.125	0.1875
111	SAMS	POTEAU	1	0	26	30	30	9	3.1	15	4	3	12	6	5	5	1.5	0.5166
112	SAMS	POTEAU	2	0	46	12	6	4.5	1.5	15	5	6	24	12	1	0.5	0.375	0.125
113	SAMS	POTEAU	3	0	54	60	70	4.5	1.5	15	4	6	24	12	5	2.5	0.375	0.125
114	SAMS	POTEAU	4	0	33	24	24	4.5	1.5	15	8	4	16	8	3	5	0.5625	0.1875
115	SAMS	POTEAU	5	0	53	25	25	4.5	1.5	15	4	5	20	10	2.5	2.5	0.45	0.15
116	SAMS	POTEAU	6	0	32	25	25	4.5	1.5	15	4	3	12	6	4.1666	4.1666	0.75	0.25
117	SAMS	POTEAU	8	0	48	60	60	9	3.1	15	4	5	20	10	6	6	0.9	0.31
118	SAMS	POTEAU	9	0	26	24	24	9	1.5	15	5	5	20	10	2.4	2.4	0.9	0.15
119	SAMS	POTEAU	10	0	52	24	24	4.5	1.5	15	4	5	20	10	2.4	2.4	0.45	0.15

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1	2	3	4
SITE	PVO	TYPE OF PROJECT	OBSERVED PROJECT STATUS
LA BRANLE	CARE	SOIL CONSERVATION	SUSPENDED
PORT MARGOT	CARE	ROAD CONSTRUCTION	SUSPENDED
PROCY CARREFOUR	CARE	SOIL CONSERVATION	SUSPENDED
SAUT D'EAU	CARE	IRRIGATION	SUSPENDED
SOURCE CHAUDE	CARE	IRRIGATION	COMPLETED
CAZ BELAIR II	CRS	ROAD CONSTRUCTION	IN PROGRESS
CAZEAU II	CRS	ROAD CONSTRUCTION	IN PROGRESS
COTES DE FER	CRS	POTABLE WATER	IN PROGRESS
MORNE L'HOPITAL	CRS	ROAD/BRIDGE CONSTR	SUSPENDED
ROBIN	CRS	COMMUN CENTER CONSTR	INTERRUPTED
DENT GRIEN	CWS	ROAD CONSTRUCTION	IN PROGRESS
PALMA	CWS	ROAD REPAIR	IN PROGRESS
ZABRICOT	CWS	SILLO CONSTRUCTION	COMPLETED
BAIE DE HENNE	SAWS	SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION	IN PROGRESS
FIGUIER	SAWS	ROAD CONSTRUCTION	INTERRUPTED
LA COLLINE	SAWS	ROAD REPAIR	IN PROGRESS
POTEAU	SAWS	IRRIGATION	COMPLETED

1	2	5	6	7
SITE	PVO	PVO PROJECT STATUS STATEMENT (AS OF 7/84)	THROUGH WHAT CHANNEL FFW IMPLEMENTED	PROJECT HOLDER LOCAL RESIDENT
LA BRANLE	CARE	SUSPENDED	CAC	YES
PORT MARGOT	CARE	SUSPENDED	CAC	NO
PROCY CARREFOUR	CARE	SUSPENDED	CAC	YES
SAUT D'EAU	CARE	SUSPENDED	CAC/COOP	NO
SOURCE CHAUDE	CARE	COMPLETED	CAC	NO
CAZ BELAIR II	CRS	IN PROGRESS	CAC	YES
CAZEAU II	CRS	IN PROGRESS	CAC	NA
COTES DE FER	CRS	IN PROGRESS	UN VOL	NO
MORNE L'HOPITAL	CRS	IN PROGRESS	CAC	NO
ROBIN	CRS	IN PROGRESS	CAC/ANC	NO
DENT GRIEN	CWS	IN PROGRESS	CWS*	BOTH
PALMA	CWS	IN PROGRESS	CWS*	YES
ZABRICOT	CWS	IN PROGRESS	CWS*	YES
BAIE DE HENNE	SAWS	COMPLETED	CAC	YES
FIGUIER	SAWS	IN PROGRESS	CAC	YES
LA COLLINE	SAWS	IN PROGRESS	CAC/PASTOR	YES
POTEAU	SAWS	COMPLETED	CAC	YES

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1 2 8 9 10 11

SITE	PVO	AVERAGE DAILY WORKER RATION (LBS)			
		BULGUR	CORN	MILK	OIL
LA BRANLE	CARE	2.94	0.00	0.00	0.20
PORT MARGOT	CARE	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.09
PROCY CARREFOUR	CARE	3.06	0.00	0.00	0.94
SAUT D'EAU	CARE	2.00	2.00	0.64	0.28
SCURCE CHAUDE	CARE	4.17	0.00	0.00	0.35
CAZ BELAIR II	CRS	4.18	3.83	2.63	0.26
CAZEAU II	CRS	6.67	7.30	0.44	0.99
COTES DE FER	CRS	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.16
MORNE L'HOPITAL	CRS	11.69	11.31	2.44	0.94
ROBIN	CRS	1.00	5.92	0.00	0.05
DENT GRIEN	CWS	2.20	1.40	0.00	0.18
PALMA	CWS	1.88	1.41	0.00	0.20
ZABRICOT	CWS	3.77	2.76	0.00	0.23
BAIE DE HENNE	SAWS	4.17	2.03	0.75	0.03
FIGUIER	SAWS	2.14	0.00	0.00	0.17
LA COLLINE	SAWS	3.38	1.73	1.09	0.24
POTEAU	SAWS	3.50	3.16	0.70	0.22

SITE	PVO	PART/ALL OF DISTR RATION DIFFERS BY 20%+ FROM INSTR.	WET RATION
LA BRANLE	CARE	NO	NO
PORT MARGOT	CARE	YES	NO
PROCY CARREFOUR	CARE	YES	NO
SAUT D'EAU	CARE	YES	YES
SOURCE CHAUDE	CARE	YES	NO
CAZ BELAIR II	CRS	YES	NO
CAZEAU II	CRS	YES	YES
COTES DE FER	CRS	YES	NO
MORNE L'HOPITAL	CRS	YES	YES
ROBIN	CRS	YES	YES
DENT GRIEN	CWS	YES	NO
PALMA	CWS	YES	NO
ZABRICOT	CWS	YES	YES
BAIE DE HENNE	SAWS	YES	NO
FIGUIER	SAWS	YES	NO
LA COLLINE	SAWS	YES	NO
POTEAU	SAWS	YES	NO

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SITE	PVO	COMMODITY IRREGULARITIES
LA BRANLE	CARE	SALE TO BUY CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL
PORT MARGOT	CARE	SALE TO PAY TRANSPORT AND FOR PERSONAL PROFIT
PROCY CARREFOUR	CARE	PAYMENT TO DEPOT KEEPER
SAUT D'EAU	CARE	FOOD INPUTS FROM ALL PVOS
SOURCE CHAUDE	CARE	SALE TO PAY CASH TO WORKERS, INEQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION
CAZ BELAIR II	CRS	WORKER RATIONS REDUCED TO PAY PROJECT LEADER
CAZEAU II	CRS	UNUSUAL RATION COMPOSITION
COTES DE FER	CRS	PAYMENT TO DEPOT KEEPER
MORNE L'HOPITAL	CRS	FOOD INPUT FROM 2 PVOS
ROBIN	CRS	EXCESSIVE USE OF COMMODITIES
DENT GRIEN	CWS	OIL FOUND IN PROJECT LEADER'S HOUSE
PALMA	CWS	NO PROBLEMS
ZABRICOT	CWS	NO PROBLEMS
BAIE DE HENNE	SAWS	SALE TO PAY CASH TO WORKERS
FIGUIER	SAWS	70% LOSS OF SHIPMENT DURING TRANSPORT
LA COLLINE	SAWS	NO PROBLEMS
POTEAU	SAWS	THEFT OF 32% OF SHIPMENT/FOOD FROM 2 PVOS

SITE	PVO	LOCAL WAGE FOR AG LABOR (FULL DAY EQUIV)	# OF WORKERS INTERVIEWED	# OF WORKERS FARM OWN LAND
LA BRANLE	CARE	0.80	8	7
PORT MARGOT	CARE	1.25	9	5
PROCY CARREFOUR	CARE	1.20	8	3
SAUT D'EAU	CARE	1.00	8	6
SOURCE CHAUDE	CARE	1.30	7	6
CAZ BELAIR II	CRS	NA	8	6
CAZEAU II	CRS	NA	8	8
COTES DE FER	CRS	0.70	5	4
MORNE L'HOPITAL	CRS	NA	8	2
ROBIN	CRS	1.00	8	7
DENT GRIEN	CWS	1.00	7	6
PALMA	CWS	NA	8	6
ZABRICOT	CWS	1.00	8	7
BAIE DE HENNE	SAWS	1.00	6	4
FIGUIER	SAWS	1.20	9	9
LA COLLINE	SAWS	1.00	7	6
POTEAU	SAWS	1.40	10	5

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SITE	PVO	# OF WORKERS		# WORKED OTHER FFW PROJECT
		FARM OTHER LAND	BOUGHT LAND	
LA BRANLE	CARE	5	7	1
PORT MARGOT	CARE	5	4	0
PROCY CARREFOUR	CARE	6	0	0
SAUT D'EAU	CARE	5	2	0
SOURCE CHAUDE	CARE	5	6	0
CAZ BELAIR II	CRS	5	2	0
CAZEAU II	CRS	3	6	1
COTES DE FER	CRS	4	1	1
MORNE L'HOPITAL	CRS	4	1	1
ROBIN	CRS	1	1	0
DENT GRIEN	CWS	5	2	0
PALMA	CWS	4	2	0
ZABRICOT	CWS	2	3	2
BAIE DE HENNE	SAWS	3	1	1
FIGUIER	SAWS	3	6	4
LA COLLINE	SAWS	3	1	0
POTEAU	SAWS	6	2	0

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SITE	PVO	MEMBER OF COMMUN COUNCIL	# OF WORKERS	
			SELLING FFW	BUYING FFW
LA BRANLE	CARE	8	3	2
PORT MARGOT	CARE	7	2	1
PROCY CARREFOUR	CARE	7	3	1
SAUT D'EAU	CARE	6	0	1
SOURCE CHAUDE	CARE	6	0	6
CAZ BELAIR II	CRS	7	0	0
CAZEAU II	CRS	8	1	2
COTES DE FER	CRS	4	2	4
MORNE L'HOPITAL	CRS	7	0	3
ROBIN	CRS	2	0	8
DENT GRIEN	CWS	3	6	3
PALMA	CWS	8	1	7
ZABRICOT	CWS	5	3	3
BAIE DE HENNE	SAWS	3	5	2
FIGUIER	SAWS	9	0	8
LA COLLINE	SAWS	3	2	1
POTEAU	SAWS	7	5	3

SITE	PVO	# OF WORKERS		# OF WORKERS FFW PREVENTS FARMING
		BUYING	A/O SELLING	
LA BRANLE	CARE	5		0
PORT MARGOT	CARE	3		0
PROCY CARREFOUR	CARE	4		0
SAUT D'EAU	CARE	1		0
SOURCE CHAUDE	CARE	6		1
CAZ BELAIR II	CRS	0		0
CAZEAU II	CRS	2		0
COTES DE FER	CRS	5		0
MORNE L'HOPITAL	CRS	3		0
ROBIN	CRS	8		0
DENT GRIEN	CWS	6		1
PALMA	CWS	7		0
ZABRICOT	CWS	5		1
BAIE DE HENNE	SAWS	5		0
FIGUIER	SAWS	8		2
LA COLLINE	SAWS	3		1
POTEAU	SAWS	7		1

SITE	PVO	# OF WORKERS FARMING	PUBLIC OR PRIVATE BENEFITS
		IF NOT ON FFW PROJECT	
LA BRANLE	CARE	4	PUBLIC
PORT MARGOT	CARE	8	PUBLIC
PROCY CARREFOUR	CARE	7	PUBLIC
SAUT D'EAU	CARE	8	PRIVATE
SOURCE CHAUDE	CARE	6	PRIVATE
CAZ BELAIR II	CRS	6	PUBLIC
CAZEAU II	CRS	7	PUBLIC
COTES DE FER	CRS	4	PUBLIC
MORNE L'HOPITAL	CRS	2	PUBLIC
ROBIN	CRS	7	PRIVATE
DENT GRIEN	CWS	6	PUBLIC
PALMA	CWS	8	PUBLIC
ZABRICOT	CWS	5	PRIVATE
BAIE DE HENNE	SAWS	2	PUBLIC
FIGUIER	SAWS	9	PUBLIC
LA COLLINE	SAWS	5	PUBLIC
POTEAU	SAWS	6	PRIVATE

1	2	28	29	30
SITE	PVO	USE OF WORKER CONTRACT	ADEQUATE TECH DESIGN	ADEQUATE TECH IMPLEMENTATION
LA BRANLE	CARE	YES	GOOD	POOR
PORT MARGOT	CARE	NO	FAIR	POOR
PROCY CARREFOUR	CARE	NO	FAIR	POOR
SAUT D'EAU	CARE	NO	FAIR	POOR
SOURCE CHAUDE	CARE	YES	FAIR	FAIR
CAZ BELAIR II	CRS	NO	FAIR	FAIR
CAZEAU II	CRS	NO	FAIR	FAIR
COTES DE FER	CRS	YES	FAIR	FAIR
MORNE L'HOPITAL	CRS	NO	GOOD	FAIR
ROBIN	CRS	NO	FAIR	FAIR
DENT GRIEN	CWS	NO	FAIR	POOR
PALMA	CWS	NO	FAIR	FAIR
ZABRICOT	CWS	YES	FAIR	FAIR
BAIE DE HENNE	SAWS	YES	FAIR	FAIR
FIGUIER	SAWS	YES	POOR	POOR
LA COLLINE	SAWS	NO	FAIR	FAIR
POTEAU	SAWS	YES	FAIR	GOOD

1	2	31	32
SITE	PVO	COST OF MATERIALS, LABOR, TRANSPORT	COST OF FFW COMMODITIES
LA BRANLE	CARE	510	8071
PORT MARGOT	CARE	2684	7085
PROCY CARREFOUR	CARE	100	5425
SAUT D'EAU	CARE	10026	30136
SOURCE CHAUDE	CARE	7086	2685
CAZ BELAIR II	CRS	579	16398
CAZEAU II	CRS	233	5599
COTES DE FER	CRS	2433	6616
MORNE L'HOPITAL	CRS	2984	29075
ROBIN	CRS	113	5603
DENT GRIEN	CWS	385	8956
PALMA	CWS	96	4440
ZABRICOT	CWS	53477	11593
BAIE DE HENNE	SAWS	11000	2498
FIGUIER	SAWS	0	3747
LA COLLINE	SAWS	0	7494
POTEAU	SAWS	9204	13888

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SITE	PVO	TOTAL	FFW COMMODITIES
		PROJECT COST	AS % TOTAL RESOURCES
LA BRANLE	CARE	8581	94%
PORT MARGOT	CARE	9769	73%
PROCY CARREFOUR	CARE	5525	98%
SAUT D'EAU	CARE	40162	75%
SOURCE CHAUDE	CARE	9771	27%
CAZ BELAIR II	CRS	16977	97%
CAZEAU II	CRS	5832	96%
COTES DE FER	CRS	9049	73%
MORNE L'HOPITAL	CRS	32059	91%
ROBIN	CRS	5716	98%
DENT GRIEN	CWS	9341	96%
PALMA	CWS	4536	98%
ZABRICOT	CWS	65070	18%
BAIE DE HENNE	SAWS	13498	19%
FIGUIER	SAWS	3747	100%
LA COLLINE	SAWS	7494	100%
POTEAU	SAWS	23092	60%

SITE	PVO	PROJECT STARTED	TA RECEIVED B4
		BEFORE FFW	FFW PROJECT
LA BRANLE	CARE	Y	NONE
PORT MARGOT	CARE	Y	NONE
PROCY CARREFOUR	CARE	Y	NONE
SAUT D'EAU	CARE	N	NA
SOURCE CHAUDE	CARE	Y	ENGINEER
CAZ BELAIR II	CRS	Y	NONE
CAZEAU II	CRS	Y	NONE
COTES DE FER	CRS	Y	UN VOLUNTEER
MORNE L'HOPITAL	CRS	Y	ENGINEER
ROBIN	CRS	N	NA
DENT GRIEN	CWS	Y	NONE
PALMA	CWS	Y	NONE
ZABRICOT	CWS	Y	NONE
BAIE DE HENNE	SAWS	N	NA
FIGUIER	SAWS	Y	NONE
LA COLLINE	SAWS	Y	NONE
POTEAU	SAWS	Y	ENGINEER/SURVEYOR

SITE	PVO	INTERVAL FROM	
		REQUEST/APPROVAL	APPROVAL/IMPLEMENTATION
LA BRANLE	CARE	6 MONTHS	6 MONTHS
PORT MARGOT	CARE	NO ANSWER	NO ANSWER
PROCY CARREFOUR	CARE	1 MONTH	NA
SAUT D'EAU	CARE	NO ANSWER	1 MONTH
SOURCE CHAUDE	CARE	3 MONTHS	NA
CAZ BELAIR II	CRS	6 MONTHS	NA
CAZEAU II	CRS	2 MONTHS	NA
COTES DE FER	CRS	1 WEEK	NA
MORNE L'HOPITAL	CRS	6 MONTHS	NA
ROBIN	CRS	1 MONTH	IMMEDIATELY
DENT GRIEN	CWS	6 MONTHS	NA
PALMA	CWS	1 WEEK	NA
ZABRICOT	CWS	4-5 MONTHS	NA
BAIE DE HENNE	SAWS	1 MONTH	1 WEEK
FIGUIER	SAWS	10 MONTHS	NA
LA COLLINE	SAWS	1 MONTH	NA
POTEAU	SAWS	NO ANSWER	NA

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SITE	PVO	PERSON HIRING WORKERS	NO. OF WORKERS
LA BRANLE	CARE	COUNCIL PRESIDENT	950
PORT MARGOT	CARE	COUNCIL STEERING COMMITTEE	35
PROCY CARREFOUR	CARE	AGRICULTURAL AGENT	225*
SAUT D'EAU	CARE	COUNCIL PRESIDENT	NA
SOURCE CHAUDE	CARE	COUNCIL PRES AND VEEP	100
CAZ BELAIR II	CRS	COUNCIL PRES.	180*
CAZEAU II	CRS	COUNCIL PRES.	150
COTES DE FER	CRS	U.N. VOLUNTEER	35
MORNE L'HOPITAL	CRS	COUNCIL SECRETARY	40
ROBIN	CRS	COUNCIL PRES.	100
DENT GRIEN	CWS	WORKER LEADER	25
PALMA	CWS	COUNCIL PRES.	50
ZABRICOT	CWS	COUNCIL PRES.	80
BAIER DE HENNE	SAWS	COUNCIL PRES., ENGINEER SUPERVISOR	26
FIGUIER	SAWS	COUNCIL PRES.	60
LA COLLLINE	SAWS	LOCAL PASTOR	60
POTEAU	SAWS	VOLUNTEER	60*

*NOTE: Columns 40, 41 and 42 are presented as given by project leaders and do not necessarily add up.

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SITE	PVO	# OF MEN	# OF WOMEN	MEN/WOMEN SAME WORK	MEN/WOMEN SAME PAY
LA BRANLE	CARE	800	150	N	Y
PORT MARGOT	CARE	20	15	N	Y
PROCY CARREFOUR	CARE	150	100	N	Y
SAUT D'EAU	CARE	NA	NA	Y	Y
SOURCE CHAUDE	CARE	60	40	N	N
CAZ BELAIR II	CRS	82	120	N	Y
CAZEAU II	CRS	70	80	N	Y
COTES DE FER	CRS	35	5	N	N
MORNE L'HOPITAL	CRS	25	15	N	Y
ROBIN	CRS	25	75	N	Y
DENT GRIEN	CWS	15	10	Y	Y
PALMA	CWS	30	20	Y	Y
ZABRICOT	CWS	15	65	N	Y
BAIE DE HENNE	SAWS	18	8	N	Y
FIGUIER	SAWS	60	0	NA	NA
LA COLLINE	SAWS	NA	NA	Y	Y
POTEAU	SAWS	60	5	N	N

*NOTE: Columns 40, 41 and 42 are presented as given by project leaders and do not necessarily add up.

SITE	PVC	DELAY IN PAYMENT	CAUSE OF DELAY	DELAYS IN IMPLEMENTATION
LA BRANLE	CARE	N		Y
PORT MARGOT	CARE	Y	SUSPENSION	Y
PROCY CARREFOUR	CARE	N		Y
SAUT D'EAU	CARE	N		Y
SOURCE CHAUDE	CARE	N		Y
CAZ BELAIR II	CRS	N		Y
CAZEAU II	CRS	Y	NO COMMODITIES	Y
COTES DE FER	CRS	N		N
MORNE L'HOPITAL	CRS	N		N
ROBIN	CRS	N		Y
DENT GRIEN	CWS	Y	TRANSPORT	N
PALMA	CWS	Y	TRANSPORT	Y
ZABRICOT	CWS	Y	TRANSPORT	N
BAIE DE HENNE	SAWS	Y	PROCEDURAL	Y
FIGUIER	SAWS	Y	NO COMMODITIES	Y
LA COLLINE	SAWS	Y	NO COMMODITIES	N
POTEAU	SAWS	N		N

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SITE	PVO	CAUSES OF DELAYS	WHO FURNISHED TOOLS
LA BRANLE	CARE	POOR PLANNING	DEPT OF AG
PORT MARGOT	CARE	SUSPENSION	PRIEST
PROCY CARREFOUR	CARE	SUSPENSION	COM COUNCIL
SAUT D'EAU	CARE	AG ACTIVITIES	WORKERS
SOURCE CHAUDE	CARE	----	WORKERS
CAZ BELAIR II	CRS	DIFFICULT WORK	DEPT OF AG
CAZEAU II	CRS	NO FOOD	WORKERS
COTES DE FER	CRS	NA	UN
MORNE L'HOPITAL	CRS	NA	CC/WORKERS
ROBIN	CRS	TRANSPORT	ANC
DENT GRIEN	CWS	NA	PASTOR/WORKERS
PALMA	CWS	REDO WORK	WORKERS
ZABRICOT	CWS	NA	CWS
BAIE DE HENNE	SAWS	MATERIAL TRANSPORT	CDNO
FIGUIER	SAWS	FOOD DELAYS	WORKERS
LA COLLINE	SAWS	NA	TPTC
POTEAU	SAWS	NA	AID

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SITE	PVO	WHO FURNISHED TECH ASSIST	TYPE
LA BRANLE	CARE	NONE	NONE
PORT MARGOT	CARE	NONE	NONE
PROCY CARREFOUR	CARE	ONAAC	AG AGENT
SAUT D'EAU	CARE	AID (SDA)	ENGINEER
SOURCE CHAUDE	CARE	AID (SDA)	ENGINEER
CAZ BELAIR II	CRS	NONE	NONE
CAZEAU II	CRS	NONE	NONE
COTES DE FER	CRS	UN	MECHANIC
MORNE L'HOPITAL	CRS	LOC RESIDENT	ENGINEER
ROBIN	CRS	ANC	ENGINEER
DENT GRIEN	CWS	NONE	NONE
PALMA	CWS	CWS	AG AGENT
ZABRICOT	CWS	UN	ENGINEER
BAIE DE HENNE	SAWS	ODNO	CIV ENG
FIGUIER	SAWS	NONE	NONE
LA COLLINE	SAWS	NONE	NONE
POTEAU	SAWS	AID (SDA)	ENGINEER

SITE	PVO	MORE TA NEEDED?	HOW OFTEN PVO VISITED
LA BRANLE	CARE	Y	4
PORT MARGOT	CARE	Y (SURVEYOR/ENG)	4
PROCY CARREFOUR	CARE	N	3
SAUT D'EAU	CARE	N	REGULARLY
SOURCE CHAUDE	CARE	N	1 5
CAZ BELAIR II	CRS	Y (ENGINEER)	EACH MONTH
CAZEAU II	CRS	Y (SURVEYING ENG)	3
COTES DE FER	CRS	Y (HYDROLOGIST)	NEVER
MORNE L'HOPITAL	CRS	N	3
ROBIN	CRS	N	2
DENT GRIEN	CWS	Y (SURVEYING ENG)	EACH MONTH
PALMA	CWS	N	REGULARLY (S)
ZABRICOT	CWS	N	REGULARLY
BAIE DE HENNE	SAWS	N	2/WEEK (SAWS INSPECTOR)
FIGUIER	SAWS	Y (ENGINEER/SURVEYOR)	4
LA COLLINE	SAWS	Y (ENGINEER/SURVEYOR)	2
POTEAU	SAWS	N	2 (SAWS INSPECTOR)

SITE	PVO	WHO DISTRIBUTES RATIONS
LA BRANLE	CARE	PRES AND SEC
PORT MARGOT	CARE	PRES
PROCY CARREFOUR	CARE	VEEP AND LEADER
SAUT D'EAU	CARE	
SOURCE CHAUDE	CARE	VEEP
CAZ BELAIR II	CRS	CC OFFICERS
CAZEAU II	CRS	LOCAL LEADERS
COTES DE FER	CRS	WORK BOSS
MORNE L'HOPITAL	CRS	COUNCIL OFFICERS
ROBIN	CRS	PRES
DENT GRIEN	CWS	PASTOR
PALMA	CWS	CWS STAFF
ZABRICOT	CWS	PASTOR/CWS STAFF
BAIE DE HENNE	SAWS	SECR
FIGUIER	SAWS	PRES
LA COLLINE	SAWS	PASTOR
POTEAU	SAWS	

LA BRANLE/SOIL CONSERVATION

Project Setting

La Branle (population 2000) is located in the Fifth Rural Section (population 8587) of the Commune of Gonaives. The project area itself is found five km to the east of the main road to Cap-Haitien before the small town La Branle. The terrain is mountainous. La Branle is subject to frequent drought. There has not been sufficient rain in the past five years to produce a good crop. The rainy season is usually May through August. This year the crop was lost due to lack of rain after May. During the rainy season soil erosion is a serious problem. Major crops are corn, millet, beans, manioc, peanuts, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, okra, melons, pumpkins, plantains and yams. The planting season begins in May and the harvest season starts in July. The most difficult months are April, May and June when less food is available and planting requires high energy output. Since the drought began in 1979, people have deforested large areas to make charcoal for sale which has contributed to serious soil erosion.

As the result of recurring crop failure there is considerable seasonal out migration from this area. Men and women go to the Artibonite to work in the rice fields, to the Department of the North to pick coffee and to the Dominican Republic to cut sugar cane.

It is estimated that 70 percent of the people in this area are land owners. Land holdings vary from a little to about one and one-half carreaux. The 30 percent who do not own land, rent land and engage in share cropping and agricultural wage labor.

There is no potable water in the area. People drink river water. An engineer came and studied the feasibility of a potable water project six months ago but has not returned. There has been a public primary school in the area since 1946. The school building is in need of repair. The school has a director and one teacher for a student population of 200. The school formerly had 500 students, but recently missionary schools have absorbed 300 students. A missionary doctor comes to the area once a week. For serious illness people need to go to Gonaives, 45 minutes by car or four hours on foot. Gros Morne is closer (three hours on foot) but it involves crossing a mountain so is less used as a market and service center. The area is not regularly served by public transportation but merchants with trucks occasionally come into the area to buy charcoal.

A serious concern expressed is the inability of residents to repay a BCA loan due in September. Farmers thought that they would be able to repay the loan from this year's harvest, but continuing drought prevents this. They fear they will go to prison since some people in the next rural section have already been arrested for not paying their loans.

A discussion with a BCA representative indicates that farmers who are unable to repay their loans for cause can file for an extension. The problem seems to be that farmers are not well informed of the options available to them. This is unfortunate since people in the area report that one man is so worried about the debt as to cause him mental problems.

The pig eradication program has been more of a problem here than elsewhere since people relied heavily on pigs. Pigs were used for funds to send children to school, as a bank, and for emergencies. Each pig had 9-12 piglets every 3 months. People are discouraged about how much time it is taking to repopulate the pigs.

Malnutrition is a problem. Some people are able to eat only once per day. Food shortages mean that people rely heavily on mangoes for a food supply. People would like to have a nutrition center in their area.

People would like to see roads connecting La Branle with Pilate and Plaisance. Good roads would allow for public transportation in the area, make it easier for the sick to get to a hospital and to get sour oranges, mangoes and other fruit to market. People are also interested in reforestation and irrigation projects.

Project Background and History

A few men from the locality went to Port-de-Paix to learn soil conservation techniques through the Department of Agriculture. One of these trainees then went to CARE to request the FFW project. The agronomist working in the area selected the best site for the project.

The President of the Community Council, signed a contract with CARE on June 6, 1983, for constructing 20 hectares of contour canals and 30 hectares of dry walls requiring a total of 20,000 man days. Approximately 135-136 workers were supposed to be employed for 12 months, working 20 days/month.

Only community council members could work on the project. Groups of 15 people would work a 30-meter area per day for 10 days (Monday - Friday, 2 weeks). After this time another group of 15 would be employed. If others were not waiting for work, members from the first group were welcome to work for the next period also.

The Secretary of the Community Council explained to the evaluation team that due to the increasing distance that needed to be traveled to find rocks, the work output per worker decreased from 2m/day to 1m/day. Apparently, the CARE FFW instructor did not accept this explanation.

The people do not know why the rations were stopped but say it had to do with gossip. They indicate there were no problems with the food distribution.

Community Organization

The community council was formed in 1967 to seek aid to build a road. A request for assistance was made to HACHO but was denied. The council proceeded to build the road without aid. At the present time there are 21 council groups under the umbrella of the community council. There are no other community organizations in the area.

Project Leader

The project leader was absent at the time of our visit.

Implementation

The women interviewed worked at carrying rocks, sand and water. The men carried rocks and arranged them to form the drywall terraces.

According to the CARE contract, 1,000 m³ dry walls would be constructed in 12 months (dry walls are constructed out of small stones and do not require imported material). The project began in April 1983 and was suspended in January 1984 because of insufficient work output. During these eight months, 400 m³ dry walls were constructed; hence 40 percent of the contract.

For the moment the project is being carried out with the Department of Agriculture under a four-month contract from July to October 1984. (Thirty men per week at \$2.00 per day and two meters of work per person/day.)

To complete the work with CARE, they use tools such as machetes, pick axes, and hoes. The Department of Agriculture has provided the project with 25 shovels and 50 picks.

To allow everyone to benefit from the project, a rotation of 125 persons per week is used. Work seems to be going well because there are 15 men who were trained by an agronomist in the Department of Agriculture for two weeks at Port-de-Paix, who in turn trained the others. However, to maintain the project, one must create a committee charged with checking the quantity of rainfall and repairing any damage done to the rock walls.

COMMODITY MANAGEMENT

Food Distribution

According to the signed and submitted distribution records, each worker has received equal rations with variations for vegoil for different distribution days as follows:

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>No. of Workers</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>
06/17/83	112	30 lbs	2 liters
07/15/84	122	30 lbs	2 1/2 liters
08/12/84	99	30 lbs	2 1/2 liters
09/16/84	<u>125</u>	30 lbs	1 1/2 liters
Total	458		

Total Bulgur distributed:

$$458 \times 30 \text{ lbs} = 13,740 \text{ lbs} = 274.8 \text{ bags} = 6.25 \text{ MT}$$

Total Bulgur received: 800 bags = 18.16 MT

Total Vegoil distributed:

$$112 \times 2 \text{ liters} = 224 \text{ liters}$$

$$221 \times 2 \frac{1}{2} \text{ liters} = 552.5 \text{ liters} \quad / = 964 \text{ liters} = 192.8 \text{ gallons}$$

$$125 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ liters} = 187.5 \text{ liters} \quad / = 32.13 \text{ cases} = .67 \text{ MT}$$

Total Vegoil received: 64 cases - 1.34 MT

Storage

The food used to be stored in the depot of the parish. The construction is adequate for food storage and the quantities received could be placed easily. At present, tools and a sewing machine were there.

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Recordkeeping

Due to the project leader's absence, manifests could not be seen. The secretary of the CAC had a distribution list from November 6, 1983, but said that the others had been sent to CARE/Gonaives. According to signed and submitted distribution lists in Gonaives, only 34.4 percent of the Bulgur and 50.2 percent of the Vegoil were accounted for. Due to the fact that shipments seem to be released from the warehouse without control of the distribution lists of previous shipments, such low rates of accountability are easily possible.

Food Used other than to Pay Project Workers

An unknown amount of food was sold to buy the necessary construction material for a community social center after this procedure had been agreed upon by the members of the Community Council. Total membership 950. The social center is a construction of four walls about 1.50 m. high and a solid roof. A table, a blackboard and two benches make up the furniture. The center is used for weekly meetings and for consultations given by a physician who comes from Gonaives on Tuesdays.

Comparison of Food Rations as Stated by PVO/Project Leader/Worker

<u>Stated by</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>
AER (1:3.16)/Mt	22.88 kg.	1.74 kg
PVO instructions/day	3 lbs.	0.23 lbs = 1/3 kola
Secretary CC	15 lbs.	1 1/2 kola = 1.16 lbs. = 3/4 of 1/5 gallon

Market Value of Commodities as Stated by the Workers

Bulgur: 1 gourde/godet
3 gourdes/marmite

Vegoil: 1 gourde/glosse
1.50 gourde/kola = 1/10 gallon
5 gourdes/ 1/4 rum = 1/5 gallon

Workers are rotated each week.

Local Wage: \$0.40 for a morning of agricultural labor =
\$2.00/week.

The ration mentioned by the Secretary of the CAC is the correct CARE ration, but none of the workers had received exactly that amount.

Worker Preference

Of the workers interviewed, three felt that there were problems with the food distribution such as too many workers and late arrival of food. All eat the food, five of them the entire ration. Only three said they sold some and only two would occasionally buy when there was nothing in the garden. One person bartered bulgur for sorghum because bulgur needs more oil for cooking than he could afford. All liked the food either because they are poor or because it tastes good, or both. Only two of the eight workers would not prefer money (one because he can sell some of the food and buy what he needs and one because the children like bulgur and he can sell his own produce to get the necessary money.

Five workers received money, but this would have been under the continuation of the project under the Ministry of Agriculture.

Cost Estimate

<u>Description</u>	<u>Paid by</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
Food				
Bulgur, Bags	AID	800	\$8.14	\$6,512.00
Vegoil, Cases	AID	64	24.36	1,559.00
Transport	CAC	6	80-90	<u>510.00</u>
Total				\$8,581.00

Project Impact

An estimated 100 people, both land owners and renters, will benefit directly from the soil conservation project. Dry wall terraces serve the purposes of soil and water retention. People prefer the dry wall terraces to contour canals because they last longer and have greater water retention. If more food is produced, others will benefit from cheaper market prices. The terraces also help keep the town from flooding during the rainy season. Land values should rise in the terraced areas. If agricultural production can be increased, this should help prevent people from having to leave to seek employment elsewhere.

PORT MARGOT/ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Project Setting

Aria Port Margot is located about 20 km west of Cap Haitian near a river in an area of rolling hills and adequate rainfall. Major crops are rice, corn, manioc, taro, yams, coffee, cocoa, plantains, sugar cane, breadfruit, peanuts, sweet potatoes, and beans. There are also rubber trees in the area but there is no market for the rubber. The majority of people are farmers. The most important crop in this area is dryland rice which is planted during the rainy season of October, November, and December, and is harvested in February, March, and April. Cocoa, coffee and beans are next in importance. Cocoa is harvested in March and April; coffee in October and November. Beans are planted in December and January, harvested in February and March. Peanuts are next in importance, followed by sugar cane. June, July, August and September (the dry season) are difficult months, with September the worst because of school expenses.

It is estimated that 50 percent of the people are land owners. Land holdings vary from about a half a carreau to 120 carreaux. The majority of land owners, however, have 1/2 to two, four, or five carreaux. Landless people rent land, sharecrop and perform agricultural wage labor.

The area has a rat problem and is also troubled by the bird, Madame Sara. There are insect problems in peanut and sweet potato production. There is also an insect which eats cows horns, makes them sick and causes death. An illness which causes chicken deaths has also been known in the area for many years. The nearest dispensary is at Port Margot, 1/2 hour on foot. Malaria and other fevers are a problem in the area. A primary school is located in Port Margot. The area is immediately off the main road from Port Margot. It is served regularly by public transportation. Potable water is available. ONAAC conducts adult literacy classes in the area.

Project Background

The road project was started by the community council in 1980. Members made contributions to cover the cost of hiring a tractor to trace the route.

The road work undertaken last year was done at the suggestion of the Port Margot school director. He had

connections to a funding source and available tools from the school. One hundred twenty three bags of bulgur and ten cases of oil were given to the school director for distribution in August and again in September 1983. In August the community received 33 bags of bulgur and three cases of oil. In September they received 22 bags of bulgur and three cases of oil. In October they received nothing. CARE discovered the irregularities and suspended the project. A woman who worked on the project commented that the school director built a house, bought a car and left them to eat garbage.

The people would like to continue the road project. They wish to appoint responsible people to handle the food distribution. They are concerned that they will not be able to get the project reinstated because they do not have the necessary connections, as the school director did.

Community Organization

The local community council was formed in 1980 at the suggestion of the Port Margot community council. The impetus behind its formation was the road project. The community council operates a community garden. The proceeds from the garden will be used to build a community center. There are no other community organizations in the area.

Project Leader

The project leader is the school director at Port Margot and does not live in the locality. He was not available for interview.

Project Implementation

The men interviewed worked on the road with pick and shovel, carried sand, loaded gravel, hauled dirt and leveled the road. The women carried rocks, sand and gravel. Men and women are said to receive the same ration for their work. Job preference was given to community council members.

The community council originally intended that 110 people would work on the project. The project leader cut this down to 40. Council members did not know why the change was made. It seems that this was part of the manipulation made by the project leader to misuse the rations.

According to the contract signed with CARE by the project leader, the work was to be divided in the following manner:

- Clearing and spade work $2,700 \times 2 \text{ m} = 5,400 \text{ m}^3$ or 900 mandays
- Piping $7,000 \times 50 \times 75 = 2,625 \text{ m}^3$ or 2,625 mandays
- Clearing $3,500 \times 1.5 \times 1\text{m} = 5,250 \text{ m}^3$ or 5,250 mandays
- Filling $3,500 \times 5 \times .30 = 5,250 \text{ m}^3$ or 3,500 mandays
- Types of material:
 $1,041 \text{ m}^3$ of rocks, sand/gravel $\frac{1,041}{.50} = 2,082$ mandays

Total 14,357 mandays
Bulgur $\frac{14,357}{50} - 43,071$ lbs or 861 bags

Oil $\frac{14,357 \times .23}{46.2} = 3.02$ lbs or 71 cases

It was expected that the construction of three and one-half kilometers of road would be completed in six months, as well as ditches of $7,000 \text{ m}^3$ for canals.

The work completed to date includes only one and one-half kilometers of road and 200 meters of canal. Work was begun in August 1983 but was suspended on November 17 by the CARE engineer because of pilfering by the project leader which resulted in workers not receiving their rations.

From the technical point of view the work has not been completed because there was no technician to train the villagers. Certain property owners refused to provide land even though they were to benefit from the road construction. The presence of an engineer or topographer would have been a great help. Tools used thus far include machetes, hoes, picks, etc.

Storage

Due to the absence of the project leader, the depot in the national school could not be visited.

Recordkeeping

The project file in the CARE warehouse in Cap-Haitien contained manifests but no distribution records. Accountability stops with the manifest issued by CARE.

Food Used Other than to Pay Project Workers

Transport of food from Cap-Haitien to Aria Port-Margot was paid by the project leader. Everyone interviewed assumed that he had sold some of the food to pay the transport. Apart from that, the quantity of food that reached the distribution site varied from 33 to 23 bags of bulgur out of 123 bags per shipment for the first two shipments. An interesting piece of information is that people in Aria say that the project leader has been able to purchase a private vehicle since this FFW project. His salary as the director of the national school in Port-Margot would not explain such buying power. He was said to have sold all of the October shipment.

Rations (CARE)

<u>Stated by</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>
AER (1:3.16)/Mt	22.88	1.74 kg.
PVO instructions/day	J lbs.	0.23 lbs = 1/3 kola
Pres. Comm. Council	no answer	no answer

Market Value of Commodities as Stated by the Workers

Bulgur: 5 gourdes/marmite
7 gourdes/marmite
6 gourdes/marmite

Vegoil: 5 gourdes/ 1/4 rum
6 gourdes/ 1/4 rum

Local wage rate: \$1.00 to \$1.50/day

Worker Preference

Most of the workers interviewed (five of six who answered this question) eat most of the food. Only two sold a small quantity and only one bought any FFW rations. Barter was not done at all. The commodities are well liked; only one worker stated that the bulgur was too heavy and did not agree with him. All of them (nine) would prefer money, mainly to meet their other needs, but also to invest in poultry, and one to have a wife.

Cost Estimate

<u>Description</u>	<u>Paid by</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
Bulgur, bags	AID	369	\$8.14	\$3,004
Vegoil, cases	AID	30	24.36	<u>731</u>
Total				\$3,735

Impact

The community council of Aria Port Margot is interested in completing this road primarily because it will give them better access to Lower Limbe. The road would allow trucks to enter the area to carry produce to Port-au-Prince and other markets. The road would permit better access to church and schools. It also makes foot travel along the route easier.

PROCY CARREFOUR/SOIL CONSERVATION

Project Setting

The project area is located nine miles west of Kenscoff (Department. west) in the 17th Rural Section of Carrefour called Procy in Haiti's highest mountain region. Erosion is highly visible in the area. At this time, major crops are potatoes, cabbage, leeks, carrots, turnips, lettuce, beans, sweet potatoes, plantains, sugar cane, coffee, corn, taro, yams, millet, manioc, pumpkin, squash and watercress. The major planting season is March through June. In July and August only beans are planted. Potatoes are planted in February, June and October. Potatoes take three months until harvest. Corn is planted in March and takes five months until harvest. It is reported that yields are not high because the land is not left in fallow long enough. People here have been using fertilizer since the 1950s, but its high cost prevents wide spread use.

The most important cash crop in this area used to be coffee. The coffee crop is much reduced since the late 1960s. Coffee plants have been lost due to root damage said to be caused by an insect and due to erosion related damage.

Pig production was even more important than the coffee. The pig eradication program has been a greater hardship for people here than some other places since they were more dependent on the pigs.

Most farmers in the area are land owners. Land holdings range up to one carreau. Small holders also rent and share crop land. A large area (perhaps 100 carreaux) nearby has been designated several years ago as a national reserve.

Potable water is available from springs in the area. One spring has been capped. A nearby dispensary has a nurse but no doctor, for which people must go to Fermathe or Port-au-Prince. There is a primary school in the area. The closest public transportation is on the Kenscoff road, two hours on foot from here. People from this area go to the Dominican Republic to cut sugar cane and to Port-au-Prince to find whatever work they can get. The most difficult months are May, July and August because food is less available then. June is not bad because there is a bean harvest in June.

People report that their most serious problem is the lack of a road giving them access to Carrefour. They have been working on this road but require assistance to continue it. They are also in serious need of pigs. They would like

to have the services of an agriculturalist available to them to teach them how to get better yields on their land and on what to do about coffee production.

Project Background and History

The project started with the protection of the dispensary in Chauffard from water damage. The Community Council decided to build dry walls to protect the dispensary. A soil conservation project with dry walls and drainage canals got started soon after the dispensary project with the assistance of the regional agricultural agent. CARE was contacted in September 1983; a contract was signed on October 5 and the first food delivery was made on November 9, 1983. On February 7, 1984, the two FFW animators/inspectors of CARE visited the project and noted that only 9.96 percent instead of 72.7 percent of the work was done. For that reason, they suspended further food allocations.

It was not clear whether the CARE inspector looked at the same hillside both times when he visited the area. Both the former and the current president of the community council claimed that CARE representatives looked at two different slopes on their two visits.

In June 1984 the agricultural agent and the president of the community council went to CRS and were since then given food for a soil conservation project on the same hills. It cannot be determined whether they cover the work that was not done under CARE or whether it is a new project in the same area. At the same time, CRS is giving food to a pastor for a road project in the same area. Apparently, Mondays are community days when everybody works on the road; the other four workdays were used on the soil conservation project.

Community Organization

A community council was formed here in 1970. It was restructured in 1982 under ONAAC. There are currently three council groups under the umbrella of the community council. Both council group and community council members work on FFW projects.

Project Leader

The project leader, a Catholic, is a farmer from the locality. He has a primary school education. He is president of the community council and has been project

leader for three years. He owns one-half carreau of land and rents another carreau to cultivate. He is paid in FFW rations for his service in the project.

Implementation

The women interviewed carried rocks and arranged dry walls in the project while men arranged dry walls, carried rocks, dug canals, leveled the land and built a dam. Men and women are said to receive the same ration for their work.

The object of the project is primarily to assure protection of a health center and a church at the foot of the mountains, and secondarily to save eroding land through soil conservation of 20 carreaux of land.

According to the CARE contract, the following objectives are to be achieved in five and one-half months:

Number of doorways	11 carreaux x 15 carreaux = 165
Length	113 m x 1 m
<u>bourage sillon</u> m ³	113 m x 1 m ³ x 1 m x 165 = 5593 m ³
dry walls	113 m x 165 = 18645 m
terraced carreaux	113 m x 55 x 80 x 90 = 4474m ³

The terraced carreaux were done after bourage sillon
1666 m x 30 x 1 m = 499.8 m³ or 8.9%

dry walls = 1666m

Terraced carreaux = 144 m³ or 3.2%

Therefore, the total output is 9.9 percent instead of 72.7 percent, a difference of 62.8 percent. The project was suspended in February of 1984 by CARE because of minimal results. Work is being carried on now with the aid of CRS.

The dry walls visited were not very solid. In principle, work done in this region, devastated by erosion, must offer more security. Workers do not have adequate training in the construction of dry walls. If the people were trained, the project could be much improved. It would, in turn, relieve the city of Port-au-Prince, whose streets are flooded and covered with soil washed down from the mountainside each time it rains.

Note: Dues of \$100 were assessed by the members of the group in order to buy materials such as hoes, ten picks and ten shovels.

Storage

A backroom in a store in Kenscoff serves as the depot. The room is adequate in size and was said to have been secured with a board across broken windows and a large space between a wall and the roof. There were no problems with rats, thanks to the resident cat. The wooden floor did not present any humidity problems. The room is an adequate short-term food depot.

Recordkeeping

All documents were said to be in the agricultural agent's hands who had left for the day. It is not known how many distribution records CARE has received from the project leader.

The only irregular distribution that was mentioned was one gallon of oil to the depot keeper. The project leader himself furnished the information.

Rations (CARE)

<u>Stated by</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>
AER (1:3.16)Mt	22.88 kg	-	1.74 kg.
PVO instruction/day	3 lbs	-	1/3 kola
Project leader/day	3 lbs	-	1/2 kola
Project leader/2 weeks	4 M		1 rum

Only one person said that there was no cooked food on the worksite, even though the project leader explained that this was never done by the project administration because it created too much trouble to get water, fuel wood and peas. It could be that the workers made a private arrangement with a woman who prepared a meal.

The project leader explained that the workers were not interested in a daily distribution but wanted large quantities only. Therefore, distribution was carried out every two weeks.

Local wage labor: \$.60 per day (8 a.m.- 1 p.m.)

Worker Preference

All eight workers interviewed eat at least some of the food and five eat all of it. Only two sell some of it, mostly to buy other food and clothing. One worker buys FFW rations in the Port-au-Prince market. No barter is carried

out and all workers like the food even if one said he had to like it because it was all he got. Another said it was God's food. One complained because there is no variation in the ration. He sells some of the food to get a more varied diet.

All workers would prefer to receive money as payment, the reasons being:

- need to buy clothing
- need to pay children's schooling
- to buy other food
- to take care of wife and children
- to buy animals
- to save for the construction of a house.

None had ever received money.

Cost Estimate

<u>Description</u>	<u>Paid by</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
<u>Food</u>				
SF Bulgur	AID	513	8.58	4,402
Vegoil	AID	42	24.36	1,023
Transport-depot	CARE	3	-	-
Tools	CAC			<u>100</u>
Total				5,525

Distribution was made at the depot in Kenscoff (nine miles from the project) and individual rations were carried home.

Impact

The project was initially undertaken to prevent further erosion damage to the dispensary and church at Chauffard. The project should hold the soil better and prevent its loss to the sea which will also result in increased agricultural production.

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SAUT D'EAU/IRRIGATION

Project Setting

The irrigation system is located in the third rural section of Saut D'Eau (Central Plateau) with a population of 5,840. The site is only five kms from the town, but due to road conditions, it takes one hour to get near the river La Tombe which delivers the water for the canals. The terrain is mountainous with small plateaus. The construction site is located at a distance of a 20-minute walk through partially irrigated corn and rice fields. Most people in the area are farmers. There are also a few tailors and carpenters.

Major crops are rice, beans, corn, millet, sweet potatoes, plantains, sugar cane, manioc, bread fruit and avocados. Sugar cane was formerly the largest crop. During the last two years, however, it has been attacked by a disease which keeps it from bearing. The disease attacks both newly planted and older cane as well as plantains. At the moment, rice, beans, corn, millet and sweet potatoes are the most important crops. The biggest problem with these crops is periodic drought conditions. Further irrigation should help to solve this problem. People in the area have been working on installing irrigation systems since 1959. Corn, millet and rice are planted in April, May and June. Rice is harvested in October and November; millet in January and February; and corn in September and October. Beans are planted in December and harvested in March. Rice and beans are planted alternately on irrigated land.

People who live here are land owners. Holdings are said to vary between 1/4 of a carreau to between five and ten carreaux. People also sharecrop and rent land as well as work as agricultural wage laborers. People come here from surrounding areas to work by the day as agricultural wage laborers. Harvests are sometimes not worth the investment in hiring laborers. People are, therefore, interested in learning to use fertilizer to increase their yields. They would also like to have access to a plow to work the flat land, which they expect would be cheaper than paying laborers.

Rats are a problem in the corn, beans, sweet potatoes and manioc. The bird, Madame Sara, now eats corn seeds and rice on the ground. It is suspected that this is the result of greater export of mangoes since when more surplus mangoes were available, the birds did not eat the seeds. There are also diseases which are killing the chickens and cows.

The months of May, June and July are the most difficult months here since there is no harvest. People need to buy food for their families as well as hire agricultural laborers.

The road to the area from Saut d'Eau needs improvement. The area formerly had a school, but since funds to pay teachers were lacking, the school closed. Children now go to Saut d'Eau for school. They must cross some rivers to get to school and when the rivers are too high, they miss school for several days. People would like to have a local school again. They would also like to have a corn mill here. Now they take their corn to Saut d'Eau to be ground. The corn sometimes suffers water damage at the river crossings. Saut d'Eau is about one and one-half hour walk from here or two hours if the road is muddy. There are several springs around from which people draw water, but none have been capped. Sometimes people drink river water.

Project Background and History

Since 1959, small irrigation schemes have been constructed on the La Tombe River using tree trunks, rocks and straw. In this manner, 20 carreaux of land were irrigated. However, the work has often had to be redone after heavy rains wash away the dam.

Increasing interest in expanding and improving the irrigation system led to the development of the present FFW/SDA project.

In 1981, the community council, via the mayor, asked the Department of Agriculture for assistance, but they received no response. The cooperative also asked CARE for FFW assistance. In September 1982, the cooperative wrote to CARE again asking for food-for-work on an irrigation system for 1500 carreaux. At the same time (September 16, 1982), a SAWS inspector visited the same project that received food since July 30, 1982. Consequently, a second three-month ration was released in October 1982.

In March 1983, an SDA agreement over \$10,000 was signed by the community council of Saut D'Eau and AID. The first food shipments from CARE were released in July 1983. The material purchased through the SDA project funds was first used in March 1984, one year after the agreement had been signed. The local project supervisor mentioned that before SDA or FFW assistance had been received, 1,500 carreaux were irrigated and that after completion of the project, an additional 500 could be added and the water supply would be more regular.

As per food requests, CARE, CRS, CWS, and SAWS have sent food one or more times between July 1983 and July 1984. According to the agency records, requests were made by three different persons, all officers of the cooperative.

Community Organization

The community council was first formed in 1975. Misuse of dues by the officers led to its discontinuation. In 1978, it was formed again. At that time it undertook a road building project.

There is also a cooperative at Saut d'Eau. Membership comes from the four rural sections. At present it runs a small store in Saut d'Eau which sells soft drinks and cigarettes.

Project Leader

The project leader, a Catholic, was born in Saut d'Eau but lives in Port-au-Prince. He is a teacher who has a secondary school education. He is a counselor in the community council and president of the cooperative at that time. He has been a project leader for about two years and was chosen because he was the vice president of the cooperative. He is not paid for this work. Since he is a school director at a school near Mirebalais and lives in Port-au-Prince, it is not likely that he spends much time supervising the project.

Implementation

Women interviewed carried rocks and sand in the project. Men dug up dirt, did pick and shovel work, carried rocks, sand and mortar and mixed mortar. Men and women are said to receive the same ration for their work. All workers interviewed are from the local area.

Work Achieved by the Project

Canal excavation	1600 m ³
Canal (cleaning)	800
Canal masonry	
1 aqueduct	200 m (10 m each side)
Fitting 2 gabions	

Materials at the work site

1 roll wire
4 gabions
rocks and sand
5 quarter-inch irons
6 half-inch irons
four 5/8 irons

Engineer's Comments

The important part of the project has yet to be completed. In principle, the project was supposed to be completed in March 1984 since the contract was signed in March of 1983. Masonry work completed thus far is inadequate because there is serious water seepage. There are iron bars placed one meter apart that are not useful to the system. In relation to the water level, the height of the canals is too low when the river overflows, the canals also overflow.

Maintenance Plan: Suggestions and Recommendations

- The engineer who supervises the work must visit the work site more regularly.
- A dam shall be constructed as quickly as possible.
- The quality of masonry being done is poor. It is important to construct a wall behind the canals to contain the overflow water and to reinforce the system.
- The height of the principal canal must be increased.
- Retaining walls must be placed in front of the dam to protect the canal.

The project is incomplete, but workers of the zone are very optimistic and believe that the project will serve their purposes.

COMMODITY COST ESTIMATE

<u>Description</u>	<u>Paid by</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
CARE {SF Bulgur bags	AID	375	8.58	3218
{Vegoil cases	"	31	24.36	755
{Bulgur bags	"	60	8.14	488
CRS {Cornmeal bags	"	60	9.56	574
{Vegoil cases	"	9	24.36	219
{Bulgur bags	"	228	8.14	1856
CWS {Cornmeal bags	"	144	9.56	1377
{Vegoil cases	"	28.5	24.36	694
Containers	Community	129	.20	26
{SF Bulgur	AID	840	8.58	7207
SAWS {SF Cornmeal	"	510	8.64	4406
{CSM	"	272	12.05	3278
{NFDM	"	186	17.66	3285
{Vegoil	"	110	24.36	<u>2680</u>
Total Commodity Costs				<u>30,063</u>

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NONFOOD COSTS

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Total Price</u>
1380	Bags of Cement	\$ 4.50	\$ 6,210
40	Iron Coarse		
	5/8 x 30	8.90	356
	1/2 x 30	5.71	285
100	3/8 x 30	3.21	321
60	1/4 x 30	1.42	85
20	B.I. 1x12x12	10.80	216
4	Rolls Iron Ligature		
	Thread	46.00	184
6	Gabion	65.00	390
20	Picks with handle	12.00	240
10	Wheel barrows	54.00	540
20	Shovels	5.00	100
	Engineers fee for supervision		800
	Miscellaneous		<u>222</u>
Total			10,000

(Source: SDA)

COMMODITY MANAGEMENT

Ration (CARE)

<u>Stated by</u>	<u>SF Bulgur</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>
AER (1:3.16)/Mt	22.88 kg	-	-	1.74 kg
PVO Instruction/ day for 20 days	3 lbs			0.23 lbs
Project supervisor				
-work on site/day	2-3 godets ¹			1 glosse ²
-trsp of cement/ 2 bags	2 Marmites			1 glosse

- ¹ 6 godets = 1 Marmite = 6 lbs
² 5 gloses = 1/4 rum = 1.54 lbs

In general, two bags of grain and one gallon of oil are released in Saut D'Eau for every workday (usually two per week). This amount has to be divided among 50-60 workers. Some of the ration variation results from that.

The ration size as stated by the local project supervisor comes close to the CARE instructions, at least as far as the CARE commodities are concerned. The cornmeal and NFDM, however, come from CRS, CWS, as well as from SAWS.

Comparison with local wage labor: \$1 per day (7 a.m.-5 p.m.) includes two meals. The daily ration could be sold in Saut d'Eau for \$.80.

The workers' stated that the ration was a function of the number of workers present on a particular day. Apparently, every day two bags of bulgur and/or cornmeal and one gallon of oil were released for distribution by the project leader in Saut d'Eau. Some workers said that dry rations were only given when there was no food prepared on the work site and vice versa. The project supervisor's ration statement comes close to CARE instructions of three pounds of grain and 1/3 kola of oil per day. As far as the project supervisor was concerned, work was carried out on two days per week (CARE said five days).

The people who went to Saut d'Eau with donkeys to transport cement or food were paid differently. For each animal that carried two bags of cement, the person received

two marmites of grain and one glosse of oil. The "wealthier" person with several animals could, therefore, earn more than the poor with only one or the one who worked on the site.

Preference

Of the workers interviewed, one said he works for cooked food only. The other seven workers eat all the commodities and the entire ration, none sell or barter any food and only one buys grain and oil when he has nothing else. They all like what they get and three consider it healthy. Seven of eight workers would prefer to get money to satisfy other needs (clothing, schooling, purchase of animals, medical care). One said that he prefers to receive food since the market is so far away and supplies are difficult to obtain. None has ever received money on a FFW job.

Storage and Recordkeeping

A small mud house in Saut d'Eau used to serve as the depot. Control was exercised by the official project leader who spends only half of his time in Saut d'Eau. At the time of the evaluation, the part of the mud house used for food storage was torn down and only the skeleton (poles and beams) remained. It will be reconstructed soon. The rest of the house is used for nonfood items. Thirty-five bags of cement were said to be from another project.

Records were not available due to the absence of the person in charge of that CARE aspect of the project.

Impact

The project will benefit land owners and share croppers who hold land in the irrigated area. It is said the water will also be used for drinking, bathing and watering animals. The project is said to cover 1,500 carreaux of land. Land holdings on project land are estimated to vary between 1/4 carreau and five to ten carreaux. The FFW payments hold an additional advantage for land owners. Before FFW was available the owners paid workers \$1.00 per day to build the system. FFW represents a savings to them since they no longer have to pay the workers.

SOURCE CHAUDE/IRRIGATION

Project Setting

Source Chaude is the second rural section of Anse Rouge on the southern shore of the northern peninsula (population 8,624). The town with the same name is situated about 10 km. inland in an area of semi-arid plains. With irrigation, the land is productive. Major crops are millet, corn, shallots, beans, peanuts, garlic, carrots, plantains, sugar cane and melons. Shallots are the most profitable crop followed by garlic and beans. With more irrigation people would cultivate more shallots.

The most difficult months for people here are April, May, June, October, November, and December--the planting seasons. There is harvest in January and February and again in July and August. In April people sell animals to buy seed to plant. The opening of the school year, September/October, also presents financial difficulties for people.

All people in the area are said to own land. Land holdings vary from very small to about 50 carreaux. The productivity of the land varies considerably depending on the availability of water. The area is characterized by land holding patterns established in the colonial era. Families were given tracts of land amounting to 800 or 900 carreaux. Family names are still attached to these tracts but the plots are much reduced in size now due to inheritance patterns. Some people also rent state land. Other employment includes charcoal production, carpentry, masonry, iron working, commerce, sewing, tailoring and crafts production.

Seamstresses and tailors are concerned that an active market in imported secondhand clothing is reducing their business. The town of Source Chaude has received considerable assistance through HACHO. HACHO was responsible for the establishment of the dispensary, the market, a potable water system, road and community garden. A number of these projects received FFW support. At present UNICEF is giving assistance with a home economics center and a pre-school center. The French volunteer program is assisting the locality with a further potable water project.

The town is served by a public school and a missionary school. The public school building is in need of repair. The area is served by public transportation daily except Sunday. Source Chaude is located about seven kms from the main road. Formerly people emigrated from this area in small boats to the U.S., but no longer. During drought

periods people go to the Artibonite to work in the rice fields. Some also go to Port-au-Prince in search of employment.

The greatest need in the area is said to be irrigation. There is also need for reforestation. People would like to have a community pharmacy since they now often go to Gonaives for medication. They would also like to see the town served by electricity, have dental services available, and have water piped to their homes. The area is troubled by an insect which eats millet and corn, and by the bird, Madame Sara.

Community Organization

The community council of Source Chaude was originally organized in the late 1960s through HACHO. A few years ago the structure was changed by ONAAC. COLACOS was formed. Colacos supervises the community council. The community council supervises the council groups. A federation formed with Colacos and the community council is also active. The federation has lent money to Figuiet to buy two cows to plow the land. There are no other community organizations in the area.

Project Leader

The project leader is the president of the community council of Source Chaude. He has been president of the community council for six years and was reelected to the post in 1982. He has also been project leader for the 1982 Source Chaude potable water project. He is the justice of the peace, has a secondary school education, is Catholic and is a merchant who owns two corn mills and a small grocery store.

The project leader was not enthusiastic about our visit and was reluctant to have us speak with workers. Workers indicated that they did not receive their proper rations and suspect that food has been sold by the project leader's wife. Workers were reluctant to speak of this because they are afraid of the project leader who is also the justice of the peace and has a reputation for working magic. Workers also indicated that if they reported the irregularity, the project would be suspended and they would receive no further rations. Since they are poor people, they prefer to receive a reduced ration rather than nothing. It should be noted that the project leader is not a local resident.

Implementation

All workers interviewed were men. They carried rocks and sand, filled retaining walls, dug canals and did masonry

work on the project. The project leader indicates that women workers gather rocks and carry water for the project. He also states that there is a pay differential since men and women do not do the same work.

The project is divided into two parts. First, there was a small dam with retaining walls, a few tools such as ten shovels, five picks, 10 machetes, financed by the French cooperation and the Department of Agriculture and food aid furnished by CARE. The dam was washed away in 1982, six months after its construction. As a result, 54 hectares of land were considered lost. In order to revive 70 hectares, it was necessary to ask AID for a grant of \$7,000 which covered the following:

500 Bags of cement	\$ 4.70	\$2,350.00
60 Prepared boards	13.68	820.80
10 Imported wood	7.00	70.00
8 Coarse iron bars	9.24	73.92
25 " " "	5.92	148.00
15 " " "	1.48	22.20
225 " " "	3.34	751.50
1 Box of nails No. 8 A.T.	25.00	25.00
1 Box of nails No. 6 A.T.	25.00	25.00
1 Roll iron ligatured thread	45.00	45.00
30 Gabions 4 x 1 x 1 m	64.00	1,920.00
Engineer's fee		700.00
Miscellaneous		<u>48.58</u>
Total		\$7,000.00

The work accomplished under the new project financed by AID included the following:

Dam excavation 71 m³
 Masonry of 60 m³
 Construction of a small dam in the shape of a trapezoid: 12 meters long, 30 cm wide and 2 m50 high.
 Placement of gabions
 80 (30 of them financed by AID and the other 50 by the Department of Agriculture.
 Cleaning and repair of irrigation canals.
 Dredging the river
 Masonry to repair crumbling canal walls

Quality of Work

The project is well conceived, however, there are certain retaining walls placed beside the dam which do not serve a useful function.

Maintenance and Repair

To maintain the project, the community council members should form a committee responsible for clearing the irrigation canals after a flood and dredging the river in the dam site. The committee could also collect dues for future repairs requiring materials such as cement, iron, and nails.

COMMODITY MANAGEMENT

Storage

A room in the house of a council member served as the depot. Since December 1983 when the project was finished, no food has been stored there. As far as size and quality of the construction are concerned, there is no problem with short-term food storage.

Recordkeeping

The project leader refused to look for the project documents, claiming he would need two-three days to look through his archives. It was overheard, though, that his wife had found them but was told not to show them. The project file at CARE contains distribution records that account for 66.2 percent of the bulgur and 64.9 percent of the vegoil.

It is interesting that all distribution records show equal rations for every worker regardless of the "contract system" that was used to get the work done, and each contractor could have any number of workers with him on the job.

Food Used other than to Pay Project Workers

The president of the community council and project leader had sold food on several occasions to pay some workers; e.g., one worker received 300 gourdes for 14 days of work in October 1983. The worker had been offered a choice between 300 gourdes or eight bags of bulgur and four gallons of vegoil. As per workers information, that amount of food could have been sold for approximately 420 gourdes.

The total amount of food involved in sales is unknown.

Comparison of Food Rations as Stated by PVO/Project Leader/Workers

<u>Stated by</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>
AER (1:3.16)/Mt	22.88	1.74 kg
PVO instructions/day	3 lbs	0.23 lbs=1/3 kola
Project Leader	Work was contracted	

Market Value of Commodities as Stated by Workers

Bulgur:	20 gourdes/25 lbs	4x
	35 gourdes/50 lbs	1x
	1 gourde/godet.	1x
Vegoil:	12 gourdes/ 1/2 gallon	1x
	12.50 " / 1/2 gallon	3x
	15 " / 1/2 gallon	2x

Worker Preference

All seven workers interviewed ate all of the food, did not sell any and bought some except for one. One bartered food, five like both commodities, whereas two like only bulgur (vegoil is probably not considered something that one likes). All workers prefer to have received money for reasons such as the need to buy clothes and pay tuition, unequally distributed food rations, to solve other problems, and because it would have been known how much money one was supposed to receive. All workers stated that there were problems with the food distribution. Two had received money instead of food after it had been sold by the project leader or by someone else who did it in his name.

Cost Estimate

<u>Description</u>	<u>Paid by</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Unit Price</u> \$	<u>Total Value</u> \$
Food				
Bulgur	FFP	263	8.14	2,141
Vegoil		22 2/6	24.36	544
Transport	CC	285 units	0.30	<u>85</u>
				2,770

.....					2770
SDA Contract					
Material	AID	See list	See list	6,300	
Engineer	AID			700	
				<u>700</u>	
					9,770

Since the workers in general were quite distressed because of the way the food was distributed, the distribution records at CARE were copied and studied. They proved to be quite impressive but most likely inaccurate. The applied contract system makes an equal distribution unlikely. Each contractor received a larger amount of food, which he subsequently had to distribute to his own workers.

<u>Time Period</u>	<u>No. of Workers</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>
08/15-09/03/83	57	50 lbs	1/2 gallon
09/05-09/23/83	80	50 lbs	1/2 gallon
10/03-10/22/83	<u>37</u>	50 lbs	1/2 gallon
Total	174		

Total bulgur distributed:
174 x 50 lbs - 8700 - 174 bags

Total bulgur received: 263 bags

Total vegoil distributed:
174 x 1/2 gallon - 87 gallons = 14 3/6 cases

Total vegoil received: 22 2/6 cases

According to documentation available at CARE/Gonaives (where all documents had been sent to) the project leader can account for 66.2 percent of the bulgur and 64.9 percent of the vegoil.

Impact

The project will directly benefit land owners and renters who will get a better harvest from the 30 hectares of irrigated land. Others will benefit indirectly from more produce in the market and the upgrading of the area.

CAZEAU BEL AIR II/ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Cazeau Bel Air II is located not far from the main road between Petion-Ville and Fermathe. Suburban style homes are within view. The majority of residents are farmers but there are also masons, carpenters, iron workers, electricians, tailors, seamstresses and weavers. Practically all residents own some land. Land holdings vary from less than 1/4 carreau to nine carreaux. The majority of people, however, own one to two carreaux. Those with little land rent and sharecrop from others. Sharecropping is more common than renting. It is said that people do not perform agricultural wage labor in this area. When farmers need workers for their land they arrange it through the community council; one helps another. People also do not seek agricultural work elsewhere since they are busy working their own land. Skilled craftsmen seek work in Port-au-Prince.

Major crops are potatoes, carrots, corn, lettuce, tomatoes, beets, cabbage, sweet potatoes, leeks, turnips and beans. Potatoes and vegetables are most important as market crops. Potatoes sell for \$40-50 per case. The major part of these crops is sold. Some potatoes are stored for future planting. The most important food crops are corn, sweet potatoes and beans. More often these foods are eaten. Some is stored for future planting and some is also sold. Potatoes and corn are planted in February and March. They are harvested in June and July. Sweet potatoes are planted any time; they are harvested after six months. Beans are planted in February and March, harvested in May. Other vegetables are planted in February and March; they are harvested after three months. People also engage in animal husbandry. Cows are especially important. Before the eradication program, pigs were also important. Recently a rabbit project was introduced here.

The most serious problem in the area is lack of water, both for farming and household use. The rainy season usually extends from the end of March through June. July is dry. In August the rains start again. In September and October there are heavy rains. From November through February, there is usually no rain. The dry season represents the most difficult months for people here since there is less food and water available. Potato, vegetable and bean crops are easily lost due to insufficient rain.

In 1978, the Department of Agriculture talked about creating a basin in the ravine from which nurseries could be watered. So far the project has not gotten underway.

The community council has recently made a request for SDA funds from USAID to bring potable water to the area.

Only two people in the area have their own basins. The nearest spring is four km or about a two-hour round trip walk away.

The area is served by a primary school. For secondary school students must go to Fermathe, about one-half hour distance on foot. Dispensaries are available at the Baptist Mission and in Montagne Noir.

Project Background and History

On March 28, 1977, several workers at the sand and rock quarry of Laboule (a few kilometers from Bel Air) died in a land slide. Three of the casualties were from Bel Air. When the victims' bodies were brought back, the population realized that they needed a better roadway to transport the dead. Thursday became the community day when everyone worked on the road. In November 1983, the community council president went to CRS for assistance, which was finally granted in May 1984 for six months for 200 workers who would work five days each week.

Community Organization

The community council was formed in 1965 for the purpose of working together. At that time a hurricane had passed through the area causing erosion and other damage. The council's first project was a contour canal soil conservation project. Other projects have been the road, reforestation, a coffee nursery and a social center.

None of these projects has received FFW except for the social center. Work on the social center was begun this year with FFW assistance from SAWS. When CRS and SAWS realized they they were funding two projects in the same locality at the same time, they decided to stop one of them. The community council was given a choice as to which one to stop. Since the social center employed only 30 people and the road project employed many more, they decided to continue the road project. Work on the social center was also suspended due to lack of materials.

The community council is interested in a latrine building project. They have made a request to UNICEF for assistance but have not yet gotten a response. They would also like to have electricity in the area.

Project Leader

The project leader is from the locality. He is a Protestant, has a primary school education, works as both a tailor and a laborer, runs a small store, owns one carreau

of land, and is president of the community council. He has been project leader since 1977 and has been the leader for soil conservation, reforestation and literacy center projects. He is paid for his services on the current project in FFW rations.

COMMODITY MANAGEMENT

Storage

The community council president has a well suited room in the basement of his house on a steep slope on the main road to Kenscoff. Cement blocks and wooden boards are placed along the two longer walls where bulgur and cornmeal are well stacked and can easily be counted. The oil is placed on the floor. Apart from two large openings high up on two walls, where rodents could enter, there are no problems with this depot.

Recordkeeping

The community council president has a very good memory for the quantities received but could not find any manifests. Monthly reports, he said, were turned in to CRS every month. In the project file only one from June could be found. Distribution records do not exist, but workers attendance lists are kept on a daily basis. These showed good attendance.

On the day of the visit, attendance was only about 80 workers instead of the normal 189 because ONAAC is preparing for the "world alphabetization day" celebration. All workers had been asked to go to Pétion-Ville to prepare for the festival rather than to work on the road. The days are, however, considered work days and food will be distributed as usual.

It does not appear that FFW rations are used other than to pay workers.

Rations (CRS)

<u>Stated by</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>CM</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>
AER (1:3)/Mt	18.64 kg	17.32		2.4
PVO Instruction/day	3 lbs or	3 lbs	3 lbs	1/3 kola
Project Leaders/2 weeks				
Bosses (9)	40 lbs or	40 lbs	30 lbs	1 lit + 1 kola
Workers (80)	30 lbs or	30 lbs	20 lbs	1 rum

Discussion

The rations as stated by the workers range from 120 percent to 333 percent of the AER for the grain and from 25 percent to 83 percent for the oil. Four workers are men who used to work as masons on the dispensary.

Milk is an unusual commodity in a CRS project. In the shipments for May-July it had been used instead of vegoil. The August shipment contained vegoil as usual. It remains unexplained how milk and vegoil could be distributed at the same time when left over food was distributed among the bosses as soon as a new shipment arrived.

Workers who do not show up for work lose a day's ration which is then kept by the project leader who claims he has expenses relating to the project (transport to Port-au-Prince at \$2--each way, etc.). Women who miss the first hour or two on Fridays because they had gone to Kenscoff to buy vegetables which they will sell on Saturday in Pétion-Ville or Port-au-Prince, lose half of their ration for having been absent during roll call.

The project leader mentioned that they had to reduce the number of workers in order to be able to give the higher rations to the bosses.

The average wage rate for the four masons is \$5.25 per day. A two-week ration as stated by the first three masons could be sold on the Kenscoff market for \$23--without the milk. The latter sold lately for \$15 per bag of 50 lbs in Port-au-Prince.

Workers' Preference

All eight workers interviewed eat their entire ration, do not sell, buy or barter, and like what they get. Few would prefer money to buy clothes, other food, animals, and to buy material for the children's schooling. Two are indifferent because anything is fine, and the last two women would rather not get money. One thinks money should be spent to build buildings for the development of the area (possibly referring to the interruption in the construction of the social center). The other is worried she might not get the money but has no problem getting the food since this is considered to be for the children.

None has ever received money on a FFW project.

Food had been prepared on the social center construction site, using local food. For the road work, no food is prepared.

Cost Estimate

<u>Description</u>	<u>Paid by</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
			\$	\$
Food				
Bulgur	AID	532	8.14	4,331
Cornmeal	"	512	9.56	4,895
NFDM	"	384	17.41	6,685
Vegoil	"	20	24.36	487
Transport	CAC	1448	.20	290
Containers	CAC	1448	.20	<u>290</u>
Total				16,978

Implementation

The men interviewed made and filled in the dry wall terraces. They worked the road way with shovels, picks and hoes. The women carried rocks and gravel, arranged dry wall terraces, leveled the road and planted trees.

Men and women are said to receive the same ration for their work. Nine team leaders receive a larger ration than the others. All workers interviewed were from the local area.

The contract was expected to end in November 1984, however, it is clear that the work will not be completed by that time.

Two out of six kilometers anticipated in the contract are already completed and about 600 m³ of the sides of the road are protected by dry walls.

Impact

The road permits vehicle traffic. People will use it to transport their produce, the sick and the dead. Walking is easier on this road. Pedestrians walking after a rain no longer get wet and dirty. The road provides access to the social center under construction.

People are aware that the road has the potential to attract suburban dwellers. While the road increases land values the community council prohibits people from selling their land. People here are farmers. If they lose their land they have no other way to make a living since, they indicate, there is no land available for purchase elsewhere.

CAZEAU II/ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Project Setting

The road that was constructed under the FFW project connects the Cazeau II community with the main road about one mile below the Baptist Mission in Fermathe. The rural section Grand Fond is part of the Commune de Kenscoff south of Port-au-Prince, in the mountains. Cazeau II is situated in a meadow at about 4,200 feet altitude. On the hillsides are many rows of dry walls that have been built by the community council since its foundation in 1970. Several feeder roads had also been built prior to this project. There is severe erosion in the area.

The people are farmers but there are large suburban style homes within view. People are not selling their land for housing sites as they need the land to farm. Most everyone in the area owns some land, from about a fourth of a carreau to one and one-fourth carreaux. People also rent land and work as agricultural wage laborers.

Major crops are potatoes, leeks, lettuce, beets, cabbage, tomatoes, corn, sweet potatoes, cucumbers, beans, carrots, plantains and onions. All are considered important. The major planting season is August, September and October. Planting is done after the rains start. Potatoes, beets, carrots, lettuce and cabbage are planted then. Lettuce takes two months, the others take three months before harvesting. In December and January tomatoes, onions and some potatoes are planted with irrigation. The water for irrigation comes from reservoirs. Reservoirs are supplied by a rain water roof catchment system.

Farmers in this area have been using commercial fertilizer since the 1950s. They say that without fertilizer their yields would be much lower.

The biggest problem in the area is lack of potable water. People who do not have reservoirs must walk an hour's distance to obtain water. It is estimated that about half of the people do not have reservoirs.

January, February, March and April are especially difficult with regard to potable water. Every few years there is damage due to high winds. Rats are also a problem.

Medical services are available at the Baptist Mission not far away and a doctor visits the locality every three months. The community council has started a primary school

where ONAAC also holds Creole literacy classes. A foundation has been laid for a community center, but the center is not yet completed. The community council has undertaken a reforestation and soil conservation project. The trees come from the Baptist Mission. There is no notable out-migration from this area; people have easy access to Port-au-Prince.

Project Background and History

Before the project, the farmers told us they confronted the following problems:

- difficulty in carrying a sick person to the hospital at Fermathe or Port-au-Prince. It took four people to carry a stretcher.
- cars transporting goods could not pass.
- one could not go to Kenscoff after a rain because the road was impassable.

The community council at Cazeau II addressed CRS in January 1983, asking for assistance for seven months to build a connecting road to the main road, which would permit transport of goods and patients by vehicles. The landowners near the main road made the funds available to have their section of road covered with concrete slabs. A contract between CRS and the community council was signed on August 16, 1983, but a first ration had been released on March 24, 1983 for 100 workers. Further rations were released in June, August, September, October, November 1983 and January 1984. The last four were only for 50 workers.

Community Organization

A local community group formed in 1970. In 1977 it was recognized by ONAAC as a community council. It began working on the road in 1977 to make the area more accessible. There are no other community organizations in the area.

Project Leader

The project leader is a local Protestant pastor who owns four carreaux of land. He is the president of the community council. He has been project leader for two years and is paid for his services in FFW rations.

Implementation

The women interviewed carried rocks, gravel and dirt. The men worked the land with picks, shovels and crowbars. Men and women are said to receive the same rations for their work. Team leaders received a higher ration than others.

As a result, the following objectives were achieved:

- Three kilometers of road, of which 900 meters could be traversed by car.
- Facilitated communication with neighboring localities.
- Repaired two ravines which had severed the road.
- Protected the sides of the road where there was a ditch with six retaining walls (material for which was provided by the Department of Agriculture) and 660 m³ of dry walls which protect a portion of the edges of the road and ditches from flood damage.

From Cazeau toward Kenscoff, 400 m of the road constructed by the members of the group are of concrete. Therefore, they maintain the road and benefit from the use of it.

Observations

- Large rocks and sand should be placed on top of the soil, to protect the road.
- Certain sections should be leveled.
- Dry walls must be regularly maintained to protect the road
- Sections damaged by flooding must be repaired.

Cost Estimate

<u>Description</u>	<u>Paid by</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
			\$	\$
Food				
Bulgur	AID	252	8.14	2,051
Cornmeal	"	248	9.56	2,371
Vegoil	"	38	24.36	926
Wheat Flour	"	25	10.05	251
Transport	CAC	7	15-20	123
Containers	CAC	552	.20	110
Total				<u>3,698</u>

COMMODITY MANAGEMENT

Storage

The depot has been empty since early this year (seven months) and serves now as a multipurpose room. Two bags of cement are stored in the room. It was stressed that at the time, food was place don planks. The door cannot be locked,

but since the room is part of the pastor's home, this might not have been a problem. As far as size and construction are concerned, the room is adequate for temporary food storage.

Recordkeeping

All records are in the hands of the absent Pastor. Apparently, worker lists were kept but there was no possibility to verify them. In the project file at CRS there were six monthly reports with information on commodities and number of workers. Unfortunately, the worker information received from a supervisor did not correspond to the reports. Also, accountability for the food is insufficient since the monthly report carries only total quantities distributed, not mentioning dates of distribution nor individual quantities received by the workers.

There was no indication of sale of commodities or distribution to others than project workers. However, four out of eight workers stated that they received NFDM in their ration. CRS does not distribute NFDM in their FFW projects, and the team was not able to identify the source.

Rations

<u>Stated by</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>	<u>NFDM</u>
AER (1:3)/Mt	18.64 kg	17.32 kg	2.4 kg	-
PVO instruction/day	3 lbs or	3 lbs	1 glose	-
Work supervisor and distributor/15 days				
3 chefs	1 bag	+ 1 bag	1 gallon	-
15 team bosses	4 Marmites	+ 4 Marmites	4 kola	-
135 workers	3 Marmites	+ 3 Marmites	4 kola	

Discussion

There are obvious problems in the food distribution:

- a. The work force was always larger than planned (150 vs. 100 and later 50)
- b. Work team bosses (15) received two marmites (10 lbs) more grain than the workers at every distribution.
- c. Three work chiefs received more than three times a worker's grain ration and more than twice as much vegoil than the workers.

With the quantity of food released by CRS the above was not possible. It was mentioned that sometimes the food was insufficient for all the workers and some had to be told to wait for the next food delivery. At the same time, everyone's ration was reduced occasionally to meet the need.

All workers interviewed said that they had received cooked food, particularly when there was not much for distribution.

Worker Preference

All eight workers eat all types of food and one sells some of his ration. The money is used to buy charcoal and meat. Two workers buy FFW rations when their own ration is finished. The prices they have to pay are considerably lower than those found on the Kenscoff market. No barter is done. All workers like the food and three find it especially healthy and strengthening.

Seven would prefer money mainly to hire personnel to work on their land and to buy plants for the land or other food and to pay for their children's education. One mentioned the need for money to buy medicine in case of illness. None of them had ever received money on an FFW project.

Impact

The road allows greater access to the area. People are able to use vehicles to transport their harvest to market, the sick to medical services, and the dead to the cemetery. They can walk with greater ease on the road, not obstructed by rocks and not soiled by mud. Security is better along this road.

CÔTES DE FER/POTABLE WATER

Project Setting

The project is located approximately two kilometers west of the town of Côtes de Fer on the southern coast of the southern peninsula, which has a population of 1,877 according to the census of 1982. The area is in the South-East Department but is closely connected with the South Department due to topographical conditions. Generally the region is called South Central, and is known for its economic problems and the semi-arid climate, which does not lend itself to food production. One of the primary problems is the lack of drinking water. In light of this, the well digging project was started. One of the wells with a handpump is located a few hundred meters north of the main road to the town in a field near a small river between plantain trees. Average rainfall per year is approximately 1,000 mm. The Côtes de Fer area is especially subject to Hurricanes, like most parts of the southern peninsula.

Cotes de Fer is located in a sisal growing region. Since 1980, however, the export market has fallen off. Sisal plants still predominate in the landscape, but internal markets are not able to absorb the production. Where there is sufficient water available, farmers plant plantain, corn, millet, beans, taro, yams and some sugar cane. A recent drought has further depressed the economy of this area. Animal husbandry has also been reduced as the result of the pig eradication program. Some people keep goats but these animals are of less value than the pigs. Since Cotes de Fer is located along the coast, some people work as fishermen. Sisal handcraft items are also made. A few people find work as tailors and seamstresses.

It is roughly estimated that 50 percent of the people in this area are landowners. The other 50 percent have no land and live from working on other people's land. Half the people in this area do not own their homes and are obligated to rent them.

Due to the depressed economy some people have been forced to emigrate. Some have gone to Port-au-Prince while others have gone to the Dominican Republic to cut sugar cane.

The six rural sections of Cotes de Fer are served by five public schools. A dispensary in the town of Cote de Fer serves the surrounding area. Cote de Fer is served by public transportation. It was suggested that the area could profit from increased irrigation, chicken raising projects and sisal handicraft projects.

There are two types of community organizations found in the area. One is a sisal cooperative. The other is the community council. The food rations for the potable water project are stored in the depot of the treasurer of the cooperative. The community council is cooperating on the project. The area was characterized by many community councils. In 1983 the community council structure changed. Now there are a number of council groups, each with its own membership, which comprise a community council.

Project Leader

The project leader, a French UN volunteer, is a mechanic and serves as the technician for this potable water project. He is a member of the sisal cooperative. He has been working on this project for two years.

Project Background and History

The potable water project in Côtés de Fer is part of a larger UNDP project (HAI/81/009) based in Camp Perrin (Atelier Mécanique), which is operated by seven UN volunteers. The Project Leader asked CRS for food to encourage the workers. His application was supported by a letter from the UNDP Resident Representative, a.i., on August 25, 1983. The first food shipment was released by CRS on August 26, 1983.

Apart from the PVO and UN funds, a Dutch PVO, COHAN, has given \$5,000 towards the project. This money is being used to pay the pumps and transport (\$420 total for each pump) and also the necessary cement for the wells.

According to information from UNDP, the project started in June 1983 and will be ending in February 1985.

Seven wells have been attempted to date. Five are completed or in process. Two were not successful and had to be abandoned. The amount of time it takes to dig a well varies. One well took as little as three weeks. Others take three months. Before the well site is decided upon, a census is taken to make certain there are a sufficient number of people living close enough to the well to make it worthwhile. A work crew of five people is assigned per well. The technician may have three wells under construction at one time. Some workers have worked on more than one well. Workers who have had experience working on other wells or latrines are preferred. Food distribution is made weekly. Workers work six days per week, 7 a.m.-4 p.m. They receive one meal per day at the work site. There have been no other FFW projects in this area.

COMMODITY MANAGEMENT

Storage

The project leader had decided to store a part of the food in a depot in Mouillage Fouquet for distribution to the workers who work under a second project leader. The quantities placed in each depot are unknown.

The room used in Côtes der Fer is located in the house of a VSN leader. Security seems to be guaranteed. Size and quality are insufficient. The room is too dark and not well ventilated. The stacking is insufficient and had to be improved to permit a physical count. There are no planks or pallets used and all bags are stacked against the wall. Remaining cornmeal was stacked in the middle of the recently received bulgur, which means that the FIFO principle is not applied. There is no way that the complete shipment of 112 units could be stored in that room.

The situation in Mouillage Fouquet is not much better. The difference is that the room is light enough but it is not clean. Also here, no pallets or planks are used.

Recordkeeping

The manifests of all food shipments and drafts of monthly reports to CRS were available. Details on distribution do not exist.

Since the PVO does not seem to require detailed distribution lists, the project leader cannot be expected to keep them. The monthly report form asks only for a total figure for each commodity over a one or two month period. This is insufficient. Distribution lists should be required to provide better accountability for the food.

Distribution Other Than Worker Ration

The project leader mentioned that off and on when a bag is "left over", he would give it to the owner of the house where the food is being stored.

Rations

Three out of four workers mentioned the same ration (four marmites bulgur, one kola bottle vegoil), one worker named a higher vegoil ration (one rum bottle), and one worker said he did not know. This ration is distributed every week. The following table shows how this ration compares to the PVO's plan (AER) and to what the project leader said he would do:

Ration Comparison

<u>Stated by/Mt</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>
AER	18.64 kg	17.32 kg	2.4 kg
Project Leader	8 marmites	8	4 rum
Workers	16 marmites ¹		4 kola
Project Leader in Kg.	22.67 kg	22.67 kg	2.8 kg
Workers in Kg.	45.34 kg	-	1.4 kg.

¹ Cornmeal was not available for the last shipment. Therefore, bulgur was distributed until cornmeal would arrive a few weeks later.

Conclusion

The grain ration is too high and the vegoil is too low, compared to the AER. The food allocation is calculated for 40 workers, the project, however, does not seem to have this many people on the payroll. The project leader normally deals with only 15 workers. The Assistant Project Leader pays workers for each meter dug, regardless of the number of persons involved.

Local daily wage rate:

Agricultural laborer	\$0.70
Well digging	\$3.00

Worker Preference

All workers interviewed said they eat most of the food because of their need. Two out of five sell a part to have money for other necessities (family, health care). All of them buy FFW rations at the market when their own rations are depleted. The prices they can charge are comparable to what the interviewers collected. Exchange of food is not important; they like bulgur and oil. One stated that cornmeal causes him diarrhea. All of them would prefer some money, mainly to meet other needs (two for animals, one to make small investments and two to buy anything they need or want). None of them has ever received money on a FFW project.

Cost Estimate up to July 17, 1984

<u>Description</u>	<u>Paid by</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
Bulgur bags	AID	320	8.14	2,605
Cornmeal bags	AID	300	9.56	2,868
Vegoil cases	AID	47	24.36	1,145
Container cost	Project	667	.20	133
**Transport	UN	6	N/A	N/A
*Pumps	COHAN	5	420	2,100
*Cement bags	COHAN/UN	40	5	<u>200</u>
*Trsp of mat	COHAN/UN			
Total Cost up to July 17, 1984				9,051

* COHAN made a donation of \$5,000 for the purchase of the pumps and the cement as well as project related costs. The UN allocated \$5,000 for the time of the project (June '83-February '85); \$4,500 are spent. These funds are available for project related cost (cement, transport, etc.)

** The UN uses its own truck which also transports other goods.

Implementation

Work already accomplished:

- Seven wells dug (two not well done--one with salt water; in another, the quantity of water is insufficient; five are well equipped with pumps).

- Expenses for the five wells with pumps:
 - price of transport \$420 (\$400 for one pump, and \$20 for transport)
 - For the five pumps $\$420 \times 5 = \$2,100$
 - Eight sacks of cement per pump + cost of transport $\$5 \times 8 = \40
 - For five pumps $5 \times \$40 = \200

$\$5,000 - \$2,300 = \$2,700$ for the continuation of the project.

There are still three wells to construct and equip with pumps. The quality of the work appears to be good because simple means have been used which allow:

- Construction by hand or with simple tools
- This allows some people of the area to acquire construction skills.

The tools, materials and articles of hardware used are up to date and are easily found in the market. Therefore, even if the area is poor, the people can be content with what is locally available and to test their ingenuity in adapting them to their needs.

The project leader indicates that 15 to 20 men and five women are employed on the project. Men work on the construction of the wells, while women carry materials, sand and gravel. Pay differs because the output is different.

With regard to maintenance and repair, it is essential to train some farmers in the installation of the pumps.

Impact

A clean water supply is a valuable asset to this locality. Since formerly people drank river water, the use of the wells should result in less water borne disease in the area. The pumps are placed such that a large number of people have access to each.

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MORNE L'HOPITAL/ROAD & BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

Project Setting

Morne l'Hopital is located just beyond the Pacot area of Port-au-Prince. It is in the seventh rural section, but is actually an urban fringe area. The area entered the urban milieu a few years ago with the opening of a road. The area has a community school. A dispensary opened here six months ago. Many people in the area live by engaging in commerce or working as servants, unskilled laborers or factory workers. There are also masons, carpenters, iron workers, tailors and seamstresses. People generally do not own land here, but some work as caretakers for others' land. Some people who live here own land elsewhere. The area has potable water. There has been some emigration from this area to Miami.

The biggest problem here is the lack of employment for both women and men. Lack of employment results in a shortage of funds for people to pay school expenses, feed their children and take care of their health needs. It is estimated that 60 percent of the people here rent the land on which they have built their house. Forty percent own the land on which their house is built. Land rental varies between \$40-100 per year. People would like to have a local market, a grain cooperative and a secondary school.

Project History and Background

Work on the road started in December 1981 as a community effort. On March 28, 1983, a request for food was sent to CRS and approved in August 1983, at which time the first one month ration was released. Food was made available for 300-350 workers, who, at that time, worked on the bridge. Material was donated or purchased with private funds. At CRS the output is not quite clear. Manifests show as project objective "road and water" at the time when work was done on the bridge and road.

After the CRS inspector visit in May, the food allocation was stopped because SAWS had sent a three month ration to the water project at the same time. This resulted in the road construction being discontinued; whereas, the work around and under the bridge was not finished for lack of funds to buy the necessary material.

Community Organization

The community council was organized in 1981 with the intention of developing the area. There are three council groups under this community council. The council undertook

a road building project in 1981 with partial FFW support. The school and pharmacy are also council projects. The council is currently working on a water reservoir project which received FFW from SAWS on one occasion.

The Catholic church in the area has started a cooperative to help people with funeral expenses and technical school training.

Project Leader

The project leader is a man from Port-au-Prince who presently lives in Petion-Ville but used to live in this area. He is an accountant with a secondary school education, a Catholic, and is secretary of the community council. He has spent six years in the United States. He has been project leader for three years and has also been project leader for the other council projects mentioned above. He is not paid for his work on the project.

Implementation

The women who work on the project carry rocks, sand, water, mortar and blocks. The men carry water, sand, and mortar, break rocks and iron, mix mortar, dig the foundation, clear, drain and level the road, and remove dirt. It is said that men and women receive the same rations for their work. Skilled workers are paid at a higher rate. All of the workers currently live in the locality. None, however, was born in the area. They are from Azile, Tete Boeuf, Jérémie, La Gonave, Baintet, Cayes, Jacmel and Petite Rivière de Nippes.

It should be noted that each worker pays \$1.00 per month to assure his ration. This payment is also said to be for a kind of life insurance.

Work accomplished thus far includes:

- construction of eight kilometers of road
- drainage ditches to keep the road from flooding during heavy rains
- construction of a bridge of cement blocks of a length of 7m50, width of 7m and a height of 13 feet.

Maintenance Needs

The project is not complete. Work that remains to be done includes the following:

- continue road construction
- make a basin above the bridge allowing water to follow its course without causing damage.
- dredge the river
- surface the left portion of the bridge as well as the blocks underneath the bridge.
- lay bricks in the existing canal.

To maintain the road a team of workers is needed during each rainy season to carry out minor repairs. The project is suspended for the moment because there are no more financial resources.

Cost Estimate (CRS)

<u>Description</u>	<u>Paid by</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
Food				
Bulgur bags	AID	1242	8.14	10,110
Cornmeal bags	AID	1197	9.56	11,443
Vegoil cases	AID	185	24.36	4,507
Flour bags	AID	300	10.05	3,015
Containers*	LAC	2924	.20	585
Transport	LAC	8	40-60	400
Other				<u>11,800</u>
Total				\$41,860

* The empty bags are sold to charcoal merchants for \$1.20 per dozen, whereas the cases are given to council members as there is no market for them.

A private donation of \$2,000 was received from a large land owner of the land on which the road and bridge are built. Several other people have made donations of varying size. The community gave \$9,800. All the people in the zone have contributed according to their financial means in order to buy materials such as iron, nails, cement, boards, shovels, and picks, as well as the rental of a bulldozer to level the road.

COMMODITY MANAGEMENT

Storage

The community life center had enough room to clear out one section for the food. At the time, the bags were placed on planks and blocks because the room had a dirt floor. The size and condition of the depot seem adequate for short-term storage.

Recordkeeping

Manifests were available; land copies of monthly reports were said to be in the hands of the absent treasurer. Worker lists without dates were also available from ten recent Sunday distributions. Records for the actual food distribution do not exist.

There were no indications of sale of food or distribution of commodities other than worker rations.

Ration

<u>Stated by</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>Flour</u> ¹	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>
AER (1:3)/Mt	18.6 kg	17.32 kg	4 kg	-	2.4 kg
PVO Instruction/day	3 lbs or	3 lbs		-	1/3 kola
Project Leader					
Road-Sunday	2 marmites or	2 marmites -		-	1 kola
Weekday	2/5 marmites or	2/5 marmites -		-	2 glosses
Bridge, Everyday					
-skilled	3 marmites	or 3 marmites -		-	1 rum
-unskilled	2 marmites	or 2 marmites -		-	1 kola
					gallons
Wet ration-Sunday					
300-350 workers	100 lbs or	100 lbs	-	-	1/2 gal.
Weekdays					
40 workers	8 marmites or	8 marmites -		-	1/2 gal.

¹ Figure from AER FY83

² NFDM results from a three month shipment from SAWS for the water project.

Ration

There is great variation in the ration size and composition. Following are some of the confusing factors:

- only Sunday is considered a compulsory workday.
- rations for Sundays and voluntary work on weekdays vary.
- distributions appear not to have been done every day as the project leader claims.
- work on the bridge was done more regularly than on the road.
- a potable water project was also mentioned as part of the community effort.
- SAWS had sent a three month ration for the water project which was already listed at CRS.
- wheat flour was used in three of the earlier allocations.

In addition to large rations, the workers had cooked food every day on the site. The cook named the following quantities:

- for 40 workers on weekdays
45 lbs of grain + 1/2 gallon of oil
- for 300 workers on Sundays
100 lbs of grain and 1 1/2 - 2 gallons of oil

The daily consumption adds an additional pound of grain to the already high ration.

All this seems possible because of a reduced number of workers. Three randomly selected worker sheets from recent Sundays showed 151-226 workers instead of 350. The manifests show adjustment of the changed work schedule (Sunday vs. weekdays) for the last three shipments but there was still more food available from the three month ration from SAWS.

Impact

The project aims at the construction of 22 kilometers of road connecting Baillergeau with Boutilliers. Another portion of about six kilometers runs from Avenue N to Carrefour Feuilles. These roads will be frequently used because the majority of the people work in the factories and must walk 30 to 45 minutes to get public transport. Construction of the road will open up a new route for small commercial vehicles.

The road and bridge provide access to the locality. Because it is more frequently used than the footpath was, it provides better security and walking ease. There were formerly some security problems along this route. The sick can be more easily transported to medical services.

The road has important consequences on land values. Those who own land along the road, especially large land owners, can make considerable profits from land sales. Poor people are priced out of the market. The land owner who contributed a large gift to the project stands to gain considerably from land sales. A parcel of land he bought for \$20.00 is now valued at \$6,000.00.

ROBIN/COMMUNITY CENTER CONSTRUCTION

Project Setting

Robin is located beyond Kenscoff within the environment heavily influenced by Port-au-Prince. Afè Nèg Combite (ANC) is active in the area and has been responsible for several community improvement projects. Before ANC became active, Robin was more isolated than it is today.

Most people in the locality are farmers. A few people are also seamstresses, tailors, masons, and carpenters. A leather worker from Jacmel lives and works here making saddles. Major crops are beans, corn, peanuts, potatoes, sweet potatoes, cabbage, carrots, onions, leeks, lettuce, beets and manioc. Crops can be lost to either drought or too much rain. The rains are irregular and cannot be depended upon. This year the onion crop was lost due to too much rain. Overly sunny conditions is the most serious problem.

The crop of greatest importance is potatoes. Potatoes are planted in August and harvested in November when they are sold in Kenscoff or Port-au-Prince. Carrots are next in importance and are planted in August and harvested in December. Next is corn, planted in March and harvested in October. Then come beans, planted in August and harvested in September or October. In general there are two planting seasons, March and August. The area also produces fruit-- oranges, avocados, peaches, apples and plums.

Almost all of the people in this area are land owners; most people have a little inherited land. Land holdings vary from about two to five carreaux. People also rent land, share crop land and work as agricultural wage laborers.

The worst time of year is after a hurricane passes. On a regular basis May and June, the months of no harvest, are the most difficult months. People must then buy food in the market. There is a problem with the Madame Sara bird, which eats the corn and peanut crops.

The area is served by a vehicle road built through the initiative of ANC. Public transportation is available to Kenscoff, Pétion-Ville and Port-au-Prince. Road repairs are occasionally made with FFW assistance. ANC is also responsible for the area's potable water system, primary school and now the church and chapel. A dispensary is available at Dumisseau, about a one and one-half hour walk. The area is mountainous; it has a reforestation project but could profit from other soil conservation projects. With

the exception of the reforestation project all projects in the area were assisted with FFW.

Project History and Background

ANC is an association founded by a charismatic Catholic priest with high-level contact with GOH officials to develop his parish which consists of the Commune de Kenscoff.

Robin has an ANC Center which serves as school during the week, is used as an adult training center over the weekend and for Catholic services. The Catholic community of Robin sent a delegation to the priest, who used to celebrate the mass every Monday in the Center, and asked him to help them get a church.

The priest contacted CRS, and when two managing staff members were visiting, he asked them for Food-for-Work for this project. ANC has funds from a group of foreign bishops and was willing to provide transport and construction materials and salaries for the skilled labor if CRS would add the food for the unskilled labor to carry the local materials. Neither this information nor any application forms were found in the project file.

CRS allocated food for 100 workers to work five days per week for five months. The work, however, is organized in four teams of approximately 25 as follows:

- Team 1: Monday and Friday and Community day.
- Team 2: Tuesday and Saturday and Community day.
- Team 3: Wednesday = Community day.
- Team 4: Thursday and Community day.

Community Organization

The community council of Robin was formed through the efforts of ANC for the purpose of bringing people together to work for development. The president of the council is also the local police chief. His wife is vice president of the council. Aside from ANC, there are no other community organizations in the area.

Project Leader

The project leader is a coordinator for ANC. A Catholic, he has a secondary school education, is a teacher, owns a half carreau of land, is a member of the community council, is a first counselor with the council, and is also an agricultural agent. He has been

project leader for about five months. Since 1979 he has also been project leader for a spring capping project. For this work he is paid by the Department of Agriculture about \$80 per month. He is not paid for his work on the construction project. He is not from the area but has married someone from here, has lived here for ten years and is interested in working on problems of the area.

Implementation

The project leader is a coordinator for ANC, but the president and vice president of the community council are involved in the food distribution. Both men and women work on the project but perform different tasks. The men pour concrete, dig rocks and sand and carry cement and sand. Women carry sand, gravel, water and rocks. All workers interviewed were women because only women were working at the time of our visit. It was indicated that men do harder work and are therefore paid more. Skilled workmen, masons, carpenters, etc., are paid in cash. Food for distribution is picked up by the project leader in an ANC truck.

Any interested person in the locality has the right to work on the project. Protestants are willing to work on the chapel, even though it is a Catholic chapel. People view the work as employment and are happy for the job. It is estimated that about 50 percent of the residents in the area are Catholic and 50 percent are Protestant.

It was indicated that a portion of the FFW ration is given to a blind man in the area as charity. He does not work on the project.

The project has thus far achieved the following:

- 8 steps made of cement blocks
- drainage ditches for the chapel, placement of cement blocks, construction of walls 16 meters long, 9 meters in width, and 3m30 in height and a sheet metal roof.
- A small altar at the front of the church, 6 meters long and 4 meters wide
- 10 windows
- 5 doors of 1m80 x 1m

The construction is incomplete; surfacing the walls remains to be done. Reparation and maintenance of the chapel depends upon the good will of the priest or faithful members of the congregation.

We were not able to meet with the engineer who supervises the project or with the priest to ascertain total costs.

The construction should be completed in two months, however, frequent rains inhibit the transportation of materials. For this reason, the project has been delayed. Certain technical problems are also apparent. Some of the blocks have been damaged and the beams placed in front of the altar give the appearance that they are about to fall.

COMMODITY MANAGEMENT

Storage

The depot is located in the ANC Center about 400 m. away from the construction site. At the time of inspection, there was no food in storage but the room is large enough for a one month ration. The quality of storage is adequate. Two planks were on the floor which are insufficient for storage of 131 bags of grain. Tools and cement, which are stored in the same room, do not interfere with the food as ventilation is sufficient.

Recordkeeping

The manifests were available, with the exception of the one from the last delivery, and the draft of the most recent monthly report was available too. Apart from these documents, there were no further records available. Distribution lists are not kept. A few pages in a notebook show approximately 20 names each for some days in July when a work team was on the job. These entries are not complete and no mention is made as to the quantity of food received.

The number of workers given on the report is 100 as planned but there is no mention of the hours worked.

No information was obtained that indicated use of food for other reasons than to pay project workers.

Rations

<u>Stated By</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>Vequoil</u>
AER 1:3 per Mt	18.64 kg	17.32 kg	2.4 kg
· PVO instruction/day	3 godets or	3 godets	1/3 kola
Project leader/week	3 marmites	3 marmites	2 1/2 glosses
Pres. CAC/week*	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 kola
Workers/week	marmites	marmites	

* The president of the community council is distributing the food.

The local wage for agricultural labor was given as \$1.00 per day (6 a.m.-4 p.m.) with one meal and coffee included.

Major discrepancies in the ration size are obvious. The project leader, who calculates the amount of food needed for every distribution, uses a quantity that differs from that of the community council president, who actually distributes the food. One unexplained observation was that the depot was empty on August 3, though a one month ration had been received on July 13.

All eight workers interviewed had no complaints about the distribution. A board nailed to a tree on the construction site indicates the ration that each worker should get per day.

Worker Preference

All interviewed workers (eight women) eat the ration, do not sell or exchange and would prefer some money, mostly to buy clothes and shoes. Two would like to buy plants for their land and one would like to invest in business. Two workers stated that they did not buy FFW rations anymore since they were employed on the project. The prices that they have or had to pay for FFW commodities were given as follows:

	<u>Bulgur/ godet</u>	<u>Cornmeal/ godet</u>	<u>Vegoil/ glosse</u>
	G	G	G
2 workers	1.00	0.80	0.75
1 worker	1.00	0.80	0.80
1 worker	0.80	0.80	0.80
1 worker	0.80	1.00	0.80
1 worker	5.00/marmites	3.00/M	0.75
1 worker	4.00/M	3.00/M	0.75
1 worker	4.00/M	3.00/m	0.75

The bulgur is widely liked because it is not grown in the country, whereas two dislike cornmeal (one because she has it available locally and the other because her son does not like it). No worker has ever received money on a FFW job.

* A group of five people work a field for \$12 per day (5 a.m. to noon) which gives each worker \$12 for a five-day week.

Cost Estimate

<u>Description</u>	<u>Paid by</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
Food				
Bulgur bags	AID	268	8.14	2,182
Cornmeal bags	AID	256	9.56	2,447
Vegoil cases	AID	40	24.36	974
Transport	Project			
Containers	Project	564	- .20	113
*Construction Mat.	Project			n/a
Transport	Project			n/a
Salary skilled labor	Project			<u>n/a</u>
Total				5,716

* Construction material is paid with funds from ANC.

Impact

The chapel will benefit Catholics, about 50% of the population, who wish to attend mass and other church events.

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DENT GRIEN/ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Project Setting

Dent Grien is located in the relatively more productive interior of La Gonave. The principal occupation is farming though some people make charcoal. Major crops are corn, peanuts, millet, manioc, melons, pumpkins, sweet potatoes and beans. Fruit trees also grow. Animal husbandry is of equal importance with crop production. Cows, donkeys, mules and horses are kept. Formerly, pigs were of considerable importance.

Corn, millet and peanuts are the most important crops. Depending on the rains, corn is planted in March, April and May and harvested in three months. Peanuts are planted any time there is sufficient rain and harvested in six months. Millet is planted in May or June and harvested in December.

All the people in the area rent land from the state. One occasionally finds land holdings of less than three carreaux but usual holdings are between three and 25 carreaux. This land is used for planting and grazing. There is no irrigation in the area but the land produces well if there is sufficient rain. Rainy months are usually March until November. This year conditions have been normal.

A major problem in the area is the seasonal lack of potable water from November to February. During the rainy months, people depend on water holes and rain water catchment reservoirs. When the water holes are dry, those who do not have reservoirs buy water for \$.04 per gallon from those who have water. When these reservoirs are depleted, people must travel to a spring that takes three hours to reach on foot or 2 1/4 hours to reach with an animal each way. A possible underground water supply in the area has been studied by a development agent in March, but there has been no further discussion of a water project.

At times of hurricanes, the area has rat problems, but not otherwise. There is also a problem with insect damage to the corn, millet and manioc crops. Animals occasionally get into gardens and damage crops. The most difficult months are May through August, especially August. During these months, there is no local food available. People go to Miragoane, Saint-Marc and Port-au-Prince to buy food. People emigrate to Saint Marc, Miragoane, Petit-Goave and the Artibonite to work as farm laborers. They go to Port-au-Prince to work as servants. Some have also gone to Miami.

For medical services, people rely on Anse à Galet, a several-hour trip. There is a dispensary at Point à Raquette, but it often lacks medication. For serious illnesses people go to Les Cayes for treatment. The area is not served by public transportation. The nearest town is Source a Phillip, about one hour distance on foot. There are Protestant church related schools in the area. People would like to have a potable water project, a reforestation program and dispensary here. They would also like to have radio contact with Port-au-Prince since many people have children in school there and need to have contact with them every now and then.

Project History and Background

Work on the road started in January 1982 and was carried out with money from the Protestant church until May 1983. The pastor then requested food from CWS in Anse à Galet to pay his workers. The main office in Port-au-Prince agreed and food was first released in July 1983. It used to be taken to Trou Ligène by the pastor's boat and distributed there to all workers. After a theft in the port in March, the pastor decided to deliver the food by car to Dent Grien from Trou Ligiène and have each worker contribute \$0.50 to pay for transport.

Community Organization

The community council of Dent Grien was formed in 1979. The council had a series of presidents who sold portions of FFW rations they were to distribute. For this reason, the council has never been very effective. A number of Protestant churches are active in the area.

Project Leader

The project leader was born at Pointe à Raquette and lives at Anse à Galet, a two-hour drive by jeep. He serves as project leader because he is the Wesleyan pastor to the area. He has a secondary school education, has three carreaux of land planted in trees, is president of the primary school project committee, and has been project leader for two years. He is not a member of the community council. Since 1968 he has been project leader for a series of school construction projects undertaken by the Wesleyan mission. For his work on this project, he is ordinarily paid in FFW rations. He has not, however, been paid since the theft in March. He expects to be paid again beginning in September.

Implementation

Women interviewed carried rocks, dirt and gravel, removed weeds, arranged rocks and leveled the road. Men

carried rocks, gravel and dirt, broke rocks, weeded, dug the road way and leveled the road. Both receive the same rations. All workers currently live in the local area but three workers were born at Petit-Goave.

The main purpose of the project is to facilitate transportation of the people of the zone. Construction of 35 kilometers of road from Anse à Galet to Dent Grien began in January 1982. There were no delays because the contract with CWS is renewed every six months.

Work completed includes the following:

- Clearing of 2 kilometers of road
- Construction of 6 m³ of dry walls
- Construction of another 2 kilometers of road
- Construction of 6 kilometers of drainage canals

Sand used for construction is located far from the project zone. From time to time, it is necessary to repair sections of the road already completed.

It is estimated that 1500 persons use the road for commercial and personal purposes, as well as for emergency medical evacuation.

Observations

The project does not appear to be essential for the zone. Its purpose has been mainly to boost the morale of a few persons who inhabit the zone who are members of the Wesleyan Church, where the project chief is their pastor. People were asked why more suitable projects were not undertaken. They responded that when someone gives you something, you should never say no; if the donor gets angry you run the risk of never receiving anything else. Even if you do not have the means to do what you want, you take what you can get.

COMMODITY MANAGEMENT

Storage

A part of the most recent food ration was placed in a corner of a living room in the local chief's house. Security is questionable and the bags are stacked on the bare floor against two walls in such a manner that they have to be rearranged for a physical inventory. The rest of the shipment was said to be still in Anse à Galet.

Ordinarily, food gets distributed within days after arrival, as soon as the CWS inspector comes to supervise it. Under these circumstances the storage conditions are acceptable.

The depot in Anse à Galet is used for food for two different projects. The remaining grain from Dent Grien was there, though the total bulgur and cornmeal quantities were mixed up but the total number of bags was correct. Three gallons of vegoil were missing in Dent Grien and were not in the depot in Anse à Galet. Upon investigation, the three gallons were finally brought from the pastor's house with no explanation.

The storage area in Anse à Galet is not of adequate quality. The floor between the planks was covered with spilled food and two empty fuel containers from the boat were placed in the same room.

Recordkeeping

The last two manifests were available and lists with worker names were said to be on the work site but this could not be verified. These lists were unclear, dates are missing and quantities of food received are often not mentioned. Monthly reports used to be submitted, but since the pastor stopped receiving forms, he stopped writing reports.

The CWS inspector supervises every food distribution but does not record the facts. Written accountability for the food stops with the manifest.

No proof was found of sale of commodities or distribution to other than project workers. Irregularities, however, are suspected because of the missing three gallons of oil and the fact that the pastor's wife has a boutique on the same compound.

Ration

<u>Stated by</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>
AER (1:3)/MT	14.4 kg	9.08 kg	1.8 kg
PVO instructions/day			
Project Leader/MT	1 bag or	1 bag	2 rum bottles ¹

¹ Since the second theft in the CWS warehouse, only one rum bottle.

The local wage rate is set at \$.50 for five hours (7am-12am), one meal included.

Worker Preference

All seven workers interviewed said that they eat some of the food. Most of them eat about half of their ration, but one eats all of it. Six sell bulgur or cornmeal. The reasons mentioned were: to buy other food, to employ farm labor, or to solve economic problems. Three of the workers buy FFW rations to eat (two) or to give to the people who work in his fields (one). Two also barter commodities; one barter bulgur for cornmeal or vice versa (whichever he has) to vary the diet and the other barter for local cornmeal or sorghum. Only one dislikes the taste of bulgur and cornmeal. All of them would prefer to receive money, mostly to buy other food, animals, clothing or to employ farm labor. One of them had once (February 1983) received money on this FFW project (four gourdes/day).

Food was never prepared on the site. No one felt that there were difficulties in the distribution.

Cost Estimate

<u>Description</u>	<u>Paid by</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
			\$	\$
Food				
Bulgur bags	AID	718	8.14	5,845
Cornmeal bags	AID	130	9.56	1,243
Vegoil cases	AID	76 4/6	24.36	1,868
Transport sea	CWS			
Transport land	Project	11	35.00	385
Tools				<u>N/A</u>
Total				\$9,341

Number of workers according to the manifest

9 times	75
1 time	50
1 time	25

Impact

The road permits vehicle access to the area. Formerly the road was a footpath. The road permits people to transport the sick to Anse à Galet in a vehicle. It also makes travel on foot and horseback easier; people are not bothered by rocks and pricklers.

PALMA/ROAD REPAIR

Project Setting

La Gonave is an island located west of the Bay of Port-au-Prince in the Arrondissement of the Department West. The island extends for 58 km in length and 14 km in width and has a population of 60,318. In large parts of the island, rainfall is often a problem and drought situations develop rather often. On the other hand, hurricanes have not stricken the island the way they do on the southern peninsula.

The road project of Palma is only about eight kms to the Southeast of Anse à Galet in the hills at about 320 m above sea level. The land is very rocky and some of the corn fields show mostly dwarfed plants. There is still a good number of trees and the breeze is very pleasant.

La Gonave is in some ways a special case in Haiti because most of the land is state owned. People buy and sell property rental rights. The yearly rental fee was doubled this year to \$4.80 per carreau. Formerly it was \$2.40 per carreau per year. If renters do not pay for a year or more, the state can exercise its privilege of selling the land to another renter.

All the people here are farmers. Major crops are corn, millet, manioc, sweet potatoes, beans, peanuts, tobacco, melons, pumpkins and limes. When there are good rains, the most important crops are corn, millet and manioc. Since 1973, however, the rains have been irregular. This year's corn crop was lost due to lack of sufficient rain.

<u>Crop</u>	<u>When Planted</u>	<u>When Harvested</u>
Corn	May	September
Millet	May	January
Manioc	March	March (one year)
Sweet Potatoes	July	December
Beans	May	Dec. or Feb.
Peanuts	May	January
Tobacco	April	August

Animal husbandry is very important to this area. People keep cows, goats, horses and chickens. It is sometimes difficult to find feed for these animals. People formerly kept a lot of pigs. They have a problem with a chicken disease as well as losing chickens to the cats. They also have a problem with rats eating their corn and millet.

Usual land holdings are between one to two carreaux. It is estimated that over one-half of the population here hold no land. Some people perform agricultural wage labor but sometimes this work is unavailable due to drought conditions. People emigrate from here to Saint Marc, Montrois and the Artibonite to do farm work. Some also go to Port-au-Prince.

The most serious problem in the area is drought. Drought is so serious that people have come to rely on FFW projects as their only assurance of food. There have been FFW road construction and repair projects in the area since 1972. It was noted that there are some people in the area who have worked on the road every year since that time. One person noted that apart from FFW the road has no importance in the area. What is much more needed is dry wall terraces to hold the rain water. When asked why the community has not requested such a project rather than the road, the response was that if one does not accept what is offered, perhaps that will be withdrawn.

The area has a potable water pump, but since June the well has been dry. The nearest dispensary is in Anse à Galet. Palma is served by missionary schools. In addition to dry wall terraces, they would like to have a tree nursery and latrines in the area.

Project Background and History

According to data from CWS headquarters, the project started in 1979 and gets renewed every six months. Sometimes it gets interrupted for a few months to give the farmers a chance to work in their fields. The earliest manifests from the warehouse in Anse à Galet date back to early 1982. The number of workers involved varied from 10 to 50, but has mostly been 20. It seems that work is needed on the road after every rainy season. CWS wished to keep this road repaired in order to have access to their nutrition centers further down the road.

There has been no indication of sale of Title II commodities or their distribution to other than project workers.

Community Organization

The community council has little significance in the area. The vice president claimed to be an officer of the FFW committee rather than of a council. Some workers, however, indicated that they were members of the community council. There are no other community organizations in the area.

Project Leader

The project leader is a local farmer with a primary school education. He has three carreaux of land, is president of the community council, and is a Protestant. He has been project leader for the past three years. The former project leader was replaced because he misused the rations. The current project leader is paid for his work in FFW rations.

COMMODITY MANAGEMENT

Storage

One room in the project leader's home off the constructed road serves as depot. It is large enough for a one month ration of 56 units. The sanitation of the room is questionable. At the time of the visit, wooden boards partially covered with bird droppings filled the air with a nauseating smell, however, the room could be put in good order for food storage.

Recordkeeping

The last manifest was available, but worker attendance lists could not be seen since the secretary of the workgroup was absent. It seems that distribution lists or monthly reports do not exist. Apparently reporting requirements had been loosened since the CES inspector or another CWS employee attend and supervise every food distribution.

Ration

<u>Stated by</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>
AER (1:3)/Mt	14.4 kg	9.08 kg	1.8 kg
CWS instructions worker/day	3 lbs or	3 lbs	3/4 glosses*
Project Leader worker/Mt	5 marmite	4 marmites	3 rum bottles and 3 glosses

*used to be one glosse until the second theft at CWS warehouse in Port-au-Prince

The ration as stated by the project leader is not quite as high as the PVO has set it (54 vs. 60 lbs of grain). The oil ration had to be reduced by CWS/Port-au-Prince after the second major warehouse theft this year in June.

The rations mentioned by the workers look fairly regular in light of the fact that reductions are made for missed work days.

Worker Preference

All eight workers interviewed eat FFW commodities. Seven consume the entire quantity, whereas one sells about half of the ration. All others do not sell. Only one does not buy FFW food. Two do not buy when they work on the project. Only one exchanges the bulgur for cornmeal because he likes the latter better. One dislikes cornmeal because it causes indigestion and another because he gets diarrhea from bulgur even though he likes the taste. All of them would rather have money mainly to buy animals, have a little business and to buy clothes and shoes. None of them has ever received money on a FFW project.

Cost Estimate

<u>Description</u>	<u>Paid by</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
Food:				
Bulgur	AID	300	8.14	2,442
SF Cornmeal	AID	34	8.64	294
Cornmeal	AID	84	9.56	778
Vegoil	AID	38	24.36	926
Transport*	LAC	15	6.40	96
Sea Transport**				N/A
Total				4,536

*Animals

** CWS pays the cost of the transport from Port-au-Prince to Anse à Galet by commercial boats.

Implementation

The men interviewed broke and arranged rocks, carried rocks and gravel, removed weeds and leveled the road. The women carried rocks, sand, gravel and dirt. They also leveled the road. The project leader indicates that men and women receive the same ration. All workers live in the locality. One of the workers, however, was born at Grand Gôave.

The project has completed five kilometers of road thus far from Anse à Galette to Fonds Poussière and 6 m³ of dry wall. There have not been any technicians to train the farmers and this is why they do not always succeed in doing it correctly.

Simple tools have been used which are very adaptable to this kind of rocky soil. The chief of the project indicated that he received two months of training in construction of dry walls at Nan Café from an agronomist of CWS. He, in turn, trained others.

Observations

The project is processing adequately, although it is not the most important one for the zone. For example, soil conservation projects or an irrigation system would be welcome. These would contribute to increasing agricultural production and change the standard of living of the people in the area. A major problem is that the majority of the people are accustomed to receiving food-for-work, but one day the donor agency may decide to discontinue the project.

Recommendations

- Donors who are interested in this kind of project should organize regular meetings with the local people in order to assure that the project chosen is a priority.
- There should be one or more technicians available to train farmers on the job in addition to formal training sessions.
- The road project was begun in 1982 and has not been completed because of frequent interruptions.
 - The road was constructed without drainage. When it rains, water overflows the road. If a technician had been on hand, this could have been prevented.
 - They need more appropriate tools than they have.

Impact

The road will be of use to the people of the area in transporting the sick and in sending produce to market more easily. It also allows ease in walking without getting pricked by vegetation. It provides CWS access to its nutrition centers.

ZABRICOT/SILO CONSTRUCTION

Project Setting

Zabricot is located 17 km (one hour by car) northwest of Anse à Galet in the hills at 180 m above sea level on La Gonave. The rural section has a population of 6,670.

All the people here are farmers. Major crops are millet, corn, beans, manioc, peanuts, sisal, plantains and bread fruit. Fruit trees--lime, mango, avocado, coconut, orange, grapefruit and calabash also grow. The most important crops are millet and manioc. Millet is usually planted in May or June but only if it rains. It is harvested in February. Manioc is planted in March and harvested after a year. Corn is planted after the rain starts and is harvested in three months. It usually rains in March, April and August.

Less than half of the people are said to be land holders. People who do not hold land sharecrop or perform agricultural wage labor. Wage labor is more common. People also keep animals--goats, cows, chickens, donkeys, horses and mules. Some people also make charcoal. There are sometimes problems of famine here. There is no irrigation. There are rat and mice problems. Wild dogs eat the goats sometimes. People are dependent on the rains. When there is no rain, they go to the Artibonite, Leogane, Arcahaie, Montrous, Petit Riviere and La Colline to find work. When the rains come, they return home. People also go to the Dominican Republic to cut sugar cane and have taken small boats to the U.S., but currently this traffic is much diminished.

The area has potable water. The nearest dispensary is in Anse à Galet. There is, however, a doctor who lives in the area and has a private practice. A commercial truck comes through the area every four to five days. Primary schools are located seven and one-half to eight km away.

Project Background and History

In 1977, there was a terrible drought in the zone of Zabricot which displaced some people. Since that time, a group has been formed in the community which proposes to resolve the problem of famine through agriculture. By 1980, the situation had improved, but at each harvest one could still detect waste of seasonally surplus perishable foods.

Several attempts to build a silo had been made (1977 and 1982) before the final project actually started in January 1984. A UN volunteer had written up a plan of action in 17 phases and had made a cost estimate of \$8,203.70 for material, sea transport, cash supplement, and salaries. Food was planned for 10,000 mandays.

The first phase consisted of demolition of old walls and inadequate walls previously built. The only structures that remained were the foundation and the outside walls. To guarantee a timely completion of the project quality work, CWS assigned an expatriate to the project who spent most of his time from January through June on the site.

The construction site itself is on a fairly open and flat space next to the road with a large fenced-in area for delivery or pick-up of goods with animals. The silo is really a cement house with no windows but some glass blocks in the ceiling for light.

Community Organization

The community council of Zabricot was formed in 1973. At that time they undertook a road construction project with FFW through CWS. A latrine project, a nursery and a soil conservation project have had FFW assistance. The council has also undertaken an improved kitchen project. The president of the community council is also president of the cooperative.

The cooperative has 127 members. It meets twice per month. Dues payments vary per meeting by ability to pay. To be considered an active member, a minimum total dues payment of \$5.00 is required. Each member keeps a notebook of his payments. The goal of the cooperative is to combat injustice. The cooperative is still in its beginning stages. It started collecting dues in 1983. CWS has provided instruction in cooperative formation. The cooperative intends to buy grain in the market when the price is low and store it in the silo. They plan to sell it later at less than the going market price to anyone interested in buying. At the end of each year, the cooperative wishes to give each member a six percent return on his/her investment. On a selective basis, the cooperative will make very short-term loans (two-four days) to responsible members. The officers decide who is eligible for the loans and it is they who are held responsible if repayment is not made.

World Vision, a church related organization, is said to be organizing groups to work together. They do such things as weeding gardens together.

Project Leader

The project leader, originally from Port-au-Prince, has been living at Zabricot since 1952. He is a Catholic with a primary school education, a farmer with eight carreaux of land, an animal merchant, and a skilled wood carver. He is president of both the community council and the cooperative. He has been project leader for a church construction project, a school, road and potable water project. He is paid \$40.00 per week from CWS for his work on the silo project.

COMMODITY MANAGEMENT

Storage

One of the rooms in the silo serves as a depot for the FFW commodities. Bags were placed on blocks and planks on the floor. The floor was covered with a thick layer of cement dust and some spilled food. More serious, however, is the high temperature and humidity in the room which will present a big problem for the planned grain storage. A system of pipes running under the floor of the building was expected to ventilate the building which has no windows or ornament blocks, however, the system does not work.

Recordkeeping

The expatriate project supervisor has kept detailed records on cash and food and local material supply and the secretary of the community council kept good records on the workers' attendance. Instead of monthly reports, the work phase sheets served for continuing reporting. No indications could be found of irregularities in the food use.

Rations

For this project with longer working days (40 hours per week) than on other FFW projects on the island, the rations had been set differently, and for skilled laborers a cash supplement had been planned.

The different rations were set as follows:

The project leader and supervisor were paid in cash only: supervisor \$10/week. Four specialized workers got \$6/day plus a 50 percent food ration and two apprentices got \$2.80/day and a good ration. The workers on the site had a daily ration of three marmites of grain and one rum bottle plus two gloses of oil which was paid monthly. The people who collected sand, gravel and rocks got three marmites of grain and three gloses of oil for each "box" of material (0.20 m³) collected.

Apart from the above, all workers received a warm meal at noon which was made with one pound of grain plus one-half glosse of vegoil per worker.

Ration

<u>Stated by</u>	<u>Bulqur</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>
AER (1:3)/ Mt	14.4 kg	9.08 kg	1.8 kg
Project Leader/day			
- skilled labor	1 1/2 M or 1 1/2 M		1 kola + 1 glosse
- unskilled labor	3 M or 3 M		1 rum + 2 gloses
- carrier/box	3 M or 3 M		3 gloses

The local wage rate is \$1.00/day for 7 hours + one meal = \$5.00/week.

Worker Preference

All of the workers interviewed eat at least some of the food (two eat half, four eat all, one--a part, one--all bulgur and oil), but three sell half or all of at least some commodities. The food is sold to buy meat and spices, for profit, and one because he does not like the food and needs money. Two workers buy all commodities when they have nothing to eat at home or one when he has to pay farm laborers. Only one barter when he receives only one type of grain, no matter which one. Five workers like everything they receive but two like only bulgur and vegoil. One claims that cornmeal makes him feel bad and another complained about occasional bugs in the cornmeal. All workers prefer to get money mostly to buy clothes, to invest in business, but one to save for a sewing machine for his wife and to participate in the cooperative.

The one skilled worker interviewed was the only worker who received cash.

Implementation

The women interviewed carried sand, gravel and rocks. The men dug the foundation, carried sand and gravel, carried and mixed mortar, made, placed and sealed the blocks. Men and women are said to receive the same pay for their work. One of the workers lives at Anse à Galet. He is a mason and was asked by CWS to participate on this project because of his skills. He is paid 80 percent of his salary in money and 20 percent in food. Three other workers who live in Zabricot were not born there. One is from Dent Grien on La Gonave, one is from Fond des Negres, another from Côtes-de-Fer in the south of Haiti.

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The project began in 1980 with a Haitian engineer. He made the plans, calculated the cost of the nine rooms and left. Another engineer continued the foundation begun by his predecessor. He supervised the construction of the walls, but left before completing the silo.

Finally, work was begun anew in January 1984 with a Canadian engineer, a UN volunteer, who made estimates for the continuation of the project in 17 phases over a period of four to six months.

First Estimate

Materials	\$5,000	to buy
Materials	3,000	in stock
Supplement	3,000	cash
10,000 mandays	6,400	value of CWS food
Total	17,400	

Second Estimate

Purchase of materials	4,184.00	house
Transportation	1,025.00	seafreight
Cash supplement	994.70	workers
Supervision	2,000.00	Engineer's salary
Total	8,203.70	

Specialized workers' payments from January to June

January	202.00
February	301.00
February	197.00
March	404.00
March	212.00
	400.00
	499.60
	120.00
	340.00
Total	2,675.60

Other expenses included \$283.60 for the rental of a mixer: (\$50 + construction frames: \$188 + other costs)

The land was purchased by the members of the community council for \$70.

We were not able to obtain a total cost on expenses incurred before January 1984. The construction may be appraised at about \$10,000.

Work completed by the UN volunteer included:

- 800 cinderblocks of an interior wall were demolished and reconstructed since the initial effort had been inadequate because the beams did not support the roof.
- Construction of nine reinforced concrete rooms including:
 - one meeting room for the members of the cooperative
 - one for the cooperative office
 - one for the cooperative store
 - four rooms for stocking grain purchased by the cooperative
 - two rooms to facilitate those who do not have a house to conserve their grain on condition that they pay a small fee.

Observations

- According to information received from the president of the community council and the cooperative, there was a waste of time, resources, and money in this project. In order to avoid this, it would be better in the future to study the project well, to plan its execution and choose an appropriate technician to oversee it.
- There are no windows in the grain storage rooms for ventilation. Six windows are needed.

Impact

The silo will give people the opportunity to store their grain and to buy various goods locally. They should also have a price advantage. Some people expect to be employed at the silo. The cooperative members, however, will likely be the principal beneficiaries.

Actual Payments

Total salaries January-June 1984 for supervisor, Asst. Mdo 2 workers, 2 apprentice Mdo \$10.00 1 day, A Mdo. \$8.00, workers \$6.00 apprentice \$2.80/day	2,392
Misc. mat	284
Total	<u>2,676</u>

Food and cash report for each phase

	(Foreseen and spent)				(marmites and glosses)					
	Days	Cash		Bulgur		Cornmeal		Oil		
Phase 1	12	27	27	28	28	17	17	83	83	
2	20	29	58	45	46	28	28	139	139	
3	10	10	10	13	14	8	8	42	42	
4	25	37.5	36	39	40	25	25	122	122	
5	36	30	30	26	28	17	18.5	80	86	
17	8	36	36							
6	69	52	52	54	52.5	34	33.5	170	165	
7	89.5	172.5	172.5	178	216	112	135	557	683	
8	62.5	90	90	87	85	55	57	272	273	
9 & 10	94	184.5	184.5	193	190	120	118	598	592	
12	63	--	--	90	90	56	57	278	279	
11,13-17	297	--	--	696	695	436	431	2171	2174	
11-17	168	768	<u>768</u>							
				1464*						

*Does not include salaries for supervisor and assistant.

Proposed plan to complete the silo:

Materials (to be bought)	\$5,000	UN
Materials (in stock)	3,000	UN
Supplement (cash)	3,000	CWS
Food 10,000 mandays	6,400	CWS
Total	17,400	

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Total food input according to CWS Documentation.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Budgets</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>SF Cornmeal</u>	<u>Veg Oil</u>
04/11/82	24		12	5 3/6
08/04/83	198			27
14/05/83	168			17 3/6
25/03/84	69	43		9 2/6
24/05/84	53	33		71 1/6
24/05/84	19	12		2 4/6
24/05/84	32	20		4 2/6
24/05/84	66	41		9
29/05/84	68	46		9 1/6
Total	687	195	12	155 4/6

Cost Estimate of Food Input.

	<u>Paid by</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
Bulgur bags	FFP	697	8.14	5674
Cornmeal bags		195	9.56	1864
SF Cornmeal bags		12	8.64	104
Vegoil cases		155 4/6	24.36	2788
Transport Port-au-Prince to Ause â Galet	CWS	-	-	-
Total				<u>11,430</u>

BAIE DE HENNE/SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

Project Setting

Baie de Henne is located in an arid part of the northwest between Bombardopolis and Anse Rouge on the southern coast of the northern peninsula. Most of the surrounding area is state-owned land covered with cactus and other arid-land vegetation. Agriculture is not the main occupation except for those involved in the cooperative. Other sources of income are charcoal, fishing and salt.

The cooperative has a membership of 129 people. Thirty-three members are from Baie de Henne; the rest are from Bombardopolis. Members work about 100 carreaux of irrigated land made available by the state. Corn, beans, millet and plantains are grown. This year the cooperative lost about 70 carreaux of corn because water was insufficient. The area has rain in May, August, September and October, but it is often insufficient to produce a harvest.

The charcoal trade began in this area about 1956. At that time, people came from La Gonave to cut trees and make charcoal. At the present time the charcoal trade is in decline due to the lack of wood.

Fishing is becoming less important than formerly. Over the years the quantity of fish has diminished.

The salt industry remains an important one. Salt is harvested once per year, usually in March. This year there was too much rain so the harvest was put off until July. For every three piles of salt a worker harvests, he is obliged to give the salt hole owner two. He is obliged to sell one-half of the third pile for himself. Salt workers usually work no more than four hours per day. The work is damaging to the skin.

A major problem in the area is lack of employment. Some people go to the Artibonite to work in the rice fields. When it was possible, people emigrated to the U.S. in small boats. There are a number of other problems as well. Formerly people kept pigs especially to have the necessary funds to send children to school, now there are none. The road to Baie de Henne is difficult to travel and in need of repair. The town is in need of a market place. When it rains, the town suffers water damage. Hurricane David created a path which deposits considerable rain water into

the town. A dam is needed to control the run off. The potable water project funded by CARE and AID in 1982-83 does not work. The water is salty. Another spring has been located which people would like to have capped. At the present time, people drink river water. People would like to have a mill in the area to grind corn. At the present time, corn is sold in Gonaives, ground there and then bought again locally as corn meal. A community oven damaged by Hurricane David in 1979 is in need of repair.

People have heard about an olive tree planting project in another area. They are unfamiliar with how to grow the tree but suspect that it would be well suited to their area. They would like information and instruction in growing the tree and processing the oil.

There is no public transportation in the area. People usually go to Anse Rouge by sailboat. With a breeze the trip can take three hours, without a breeze it can take all day. Salt and charcoal are usually transported by boat.

The most difficult months are March, April, May and June. This is the sun season when there is no harvest. There has been a dispensary in the area since 1973. There is no doctor present; only a nurse. The building is in need of paint and repair.

Project Background

The idea to build the school originated with PIRNO. PIRNO talked to Development Organization for the northwest (ODNO) about it and ODNO approached the council. The membership agreed to the project and contributed sand, rocks, etc.

The school being built is a state school. Until now classes have been held in a rental facility which is in need of repair. The state paid the rent. The school has a director and two teachers. ODNO pays the skilled workmen on the project. UNICEF provides the materials and SAWS pays the laborers in FFW.

ODNO informed SAWS on January 25, 1984, of a school construction project with UNICEF in four communes of the northwest Department and asked for remuneration of unskilled labor with Title II commodities. On February 6, a shipment for three months was released by SAWS and the first distribution took place on February 9 to pay workers who had collected local construction material. A second distribution was carried out on February 24. The actual

construction work could not get started before May due to a delay in the delivery of the imported material. Consequently the food was stored until July, which resulted in considerable insect infestation of the corn meal.

Community Organization

The original community council was formed in 1962 through HACHO for the purpose of seeking assistance on development projects. In 1981 the community council structure was changed. The council was renamed COLAAC. COLAAC has ten community groups under its umbrella.

Project Leader

The project leader was absent at the time of our visit.

Implementation

The one woman worker interviewed carried water for the project. The men carried rocks, sand, cement, blocks, and planks; adjusted planks and mixed mortar. Men and women are said to receive the same ration for their work.

Two of the workers interviewed were not local residents. One lives at Anse Rouge. He spends the week at Baie de Henne and returns to Anse Rouge on weekends. The project engineer offered him work on this project. The other is a laborer who lives in Port-au-Prince. He has worked for a long time with the project supervisor.

According to information we received from the foreman (the engineer and supervisor of ODNO--Organisme de Développement du Nord Ouest--were not present), the food ration came from SAWS.

The imported materials such as iron, nails, cement and the payment of specialized workers are financed by UNICEF. However, we do not have the total cost of the project. The project started in June 1984 and completion was expected in September 1984.

Project technicians consisted of:

- one engineer from Port-au-Prince
- one foreman from Port-au-Prince
- two masons from Port-au-Prince
- one local carpenter
- ten local unskilled workers

The project had eight rooms with walls made of rocks six meters long, 5 meters 50 width and 2 meters 20 in height, without a roof. One room will be the administrative office and the others will serve as classrooms for an average of 25 students each (for a total of 180 per year).

Six latrines are anticipated with dimensions of 5 meters by 2 meters 50 in two rooms, one for the boys and one for the girls. Each of the rooms will have roofing of sheetmetal.

The foundations for two other rooms have been laid although they appear to be too high in relation to the rooms already constructed.

The mortar for construction of the foundations consisted of ten wheelbarrows of sand and seven sacks of cement. It appears that five sacks would have been sufficient.

The composition of the reinforced concrete was 20 wheelbarrows of sand, 25 wheelbarrows of gravel, and 12 sacks of cement. Eight sacks of cement would have sufficed.

This construction should last approximately ten years, but that will depend on the director and students. Each year it will be necessary to make repairs and paint the walls.

COMMODITY MANAGEMENT

Storage

The commodity depot under the control of the president of the agricultural cooperative is used for the Title II commodities. Apart from food, there is also a large quantity of construction material stored in the depot which causes somewhat crowded conditions. The remaining 14 bags of corn meal and bulgur show signs of infestation. An excessive amount of NFDM in the depot was not explained.

Recordkeeping

The cooperative president/ODNO representative receives a request, signed by the engineer, from the project leader to release food. He then releases exactly the requested amount without question. He keeps a daily stock control and was able to give the exact balance when the depot was visited. After the food has been released from the depot, accountability stops. There are no distribution records available on the site or in the PVO project file.

Food Used Other than to Pay Project Workers

When a truck with 850 bags of cement arrived, the engineer paid the people who unloaded the truck with 425 gourdes as salary. They apparently refused to be paid in food. The following quantities of food were sold:

5 bags of bulgur	@ 35 gourdes	- 175 G
3 bags of corn meal	@ 30 gourdes	- 90 G
27 boxes of NFDM	@ 5 gourdes	135 G
1 gallon of vegoil	@ 25 gourdes	- 25 G
		<u>425 G</u>

Comparison of Food Rations as Stated by PVO Secretary Community Council Worker

<u>Stated by</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>Corn Meal</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>
AER (1:4)/Mt PVO instructions /Mt	22.7 kg	11.35 kg	11.35 kg	1.75 kg
*Secretary LAC/2 x Mt	50 lbs	25 lbs	4 sachets	1/2 gal.
	50 lbs	25 lbs	2 sachets	1/2 gal.
<u>Workers/2 x Mt</u> 6	50 lbs	25 lbs	2 sachets	1/2 gal.

Local Wage

Salt collecting: \$0.40 - \$3.00 per morning
Cutting wood for charcoal \$1.00 + 2 meals per morning.

*This ration is twice as high as the PVO planned it, except for the vegoil, but the workers work nine hours/day for six days = 54 hours vs. 12 hours required by the PVO. The ration increase was decided by the director of ODNO.

Worker Preference

All six workers interviewed stated the same quantity of food as ration received. Five of them eat the food (mostly bulgur and vegoil), but by far not the total quantity received. Also five sell at least some of the commodities and in two instances even the total amount. Two buy occasionally in small quantities when they need food. The money from sales is used to meet other needs and to buy animals. Barter is unknown. Bulgur, milk and oil are best liked, whereas corn meal is not due to the insect infestation. Two have received money once when they poured concrete (\$10 for eight days) because of an arrangement with the project leader.

All of them would rather receive cash to meet other needs, buy animals, and because finding merchants for the food is sometimes difficult.

Cost Estimate

<u>Description</u>	<u>Paid by</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Unit Price</u> \$	<u>Total Value</u> \$
Food				
SF Bulgur bags	AID	120	8.58	1,030
SF Corn Meal bags	AID	60	8.64	518
NFDM cases	AID	40	17.66	706
Vegoil cases	AID	10	24.36	244
Transport	ODNO	?		
Material	UNICEF	?		
Transport	ODNO	?		
Skilled labor	ODNO	?		
Total				<u>\$2,498</u>

Impact

The new school will provide a more suitable learning environment for the children. It is estimated that 180 children will attend school here each year. People will be able to send their children to a local school rather than having to pay to send them to Gonaives.

SAVANNE FIGUIER/ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Project Setting

Figuiet is located in a dry plains area between the mountains and the sea. When water is available, the land is productive. Major crops are shallots, millet, cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, eggplant, melon, pumpkin and beans. Shallots are the most important crop. They are planted in September and harvested in January. The crops second in importance are millet and beans. Millet is grown for sale and home consumption. Cotton is the crop next in importance. The price for cotton is low since there is no export market. Cotton is sold for mattresses and handicraft projects. The major planting season is September and October. The harvest months are January, February and March. The most difficult months are April, May, June and July. There is no rain during these months. People also engage in animal husbandry. This has become reduced since the law prohibiting free range grazing was enacted in 1978. The pig eradication program is another current influence.

The charcoal industry started here in 1969 when a businessman from Port-au-Prince came and showed people how to make charcoal. Now the trees are almost gone. A few people from this area also own salt holes.

Most people in the area are farmers. A few farmers are also masons and carpenters. All people from this area are land owners. Land holdings vary from one to 25 or 30 carreaux. This area is also characterized by large land grants made in the colonial era. Land grants of as much reduced as the result of inheritance patterns.

There are a few people, perhaps two percent of the population, who are not land owners. These are people who come from elsewhere in search of agricultural work. Their numbers swell to perhaps ten percent if there is sufficient rain in the area to require the labor. Laborers work for a daily rate and per job. People are paid \$40 to work up one-half carreau of land during the dry season and \$100 to work up this quantity of land in the rainy season. The land is harder to work in the rainy season due to weeds. There is little emigration from the area. People who leave go to Gonaives or Port-au-Prince to secure urban type employment.

The major problem in the area is lack of adequate irrigation. Agricultural production is dependent upon irrigation. Other problems such as malnourished children

follow from poor agricultural output related to inadequate water supply. There are dispensaries in Corridon and Source Chaude. Corridon is two and one-half km or about one-half hour on foot away; Source Chaude is four km or about one hour on foot away. Public transportation is available in Corridon. A public primary school is located at Figuier, 3/4 to one km or a 20 minute walk away. Potable water is available at a distance of about one and one-half km. The bird, Madame Sara, is also a problem especially in the corn.

Project Background and History

This project is located in the second rural section of Anse Rouge about three km north of Corridon (on the shore). The road which needed repair connects Corridon with Figuier Savanne and Source Chaude. The application to SAWS is dated March 6, 1983. It was postponed until January 1984 and finally accepted on January 21 for six months. Discussions had shown that during the waiting time, CARE was asked for food and agreed to repair a nearby road. Because of an argument among the people involved in the project, the site was changed locally but the CARE inspector disagreed with that decision and food deliveries stopped until SAWS sent the first three-month ration on February 13, 1984.

Community Organization

The community council was formed in 1972 by HACHO to promote development. Through HACHO, a FFW contour canal project was undertaken in the mountains. In 1981 the community council system was reorganized by ONAAC. The community council of Savanne Figuier became a council group. There are nine council groups under the Figuier community council. The presidents of the community councils in the commune form a federation. ONAAC reorganized the system because they felt there were too many independent community councils which made it difficult for ONAAC to work with them. There are no other community organizations in the area.

Project Leader

The project leader is a farmer from the locality. He is president of the council group, has a primary school education, is an Adventist pastor, and has been project leader for about one year. He owns six carreaux of land. He is paid for his work as project leader in FFW rations--a little larger than that given to other workers.

Project Implementation

All project workers interviewed were men. They worked at tree clearing, earth removal, hole filling, road leveling and canal digging. Women were not employed on the project.

According to the contract, seven kilometers of road were to be constructed in six months. SAWS was to furnish food. The project was begun in January 1984 and stopped April because the director of SAWS was not there and had left no food for the project. As a result, they completed only four kilometers of road, ditches, and cleared the rubble and vegetation near the drainage canals. The workers used their own tools such as machetes, hoes and picks and two old wheelbarrows. Methods used were not adequate since available technical training was limited. There was no reshaping of canals and ditches.

To maintain the road, an engineer and topographer will be necessary, otherwise, the same committee will have to keep it repaired.

COMMODITY MANAGEMENT

Storage

The food was stored in one room of the project leader's home. Security is guaranteed, hygiene is adequate, however, the space is too small to store the total three month shipment.

Recordkeeping and Use Other Than to Pay Workers

The manifest from February was available. The May shipment has been postponed until fall. Distribution lists do not exist and monthly reports are said to be in Gonaives. The project leader had lost about 70 percent of the shipment to a person who claimed to be in charge of all SAWS projects in the northwest and who lead the project leader to believe that he was an employee of SAWS who could arrange for the transport. To pay the cost, this person kept 122 bags of bulgur, 64 bags of corn meal, 50 cases of NFDm and 11 cases of oil.

Distribution

SAWS has no distribution records. The workers mentioned a ration which looks more like a CARE ration but it is unclear whether they have received the listed amount of food for work performed under the CARE or the SAWS project.

Comparison of Food Rations as Stated by PVO/Project Leader/Worker

<u>Stated by</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>Corn Meal</u>	<u>NFDm</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>
AER (1:4)/Mt PVO instructions /Mt Project Leader	22.7 kg 50 lbs 50 lbs	11.35 kg 25 lbs 50 lbs	11.35 kg . 2 sachets	1.75 kg 1/2 gal. 1/2 gal.
<u>Workers/Mt*</u> 9	50 lbs	-	-	1/2 gal.

*It is not completely clear whether these quantities were actually received by the workers under the SAWS project or whether this information came from the summer of 1983 when CARE supplied food to a road project on a neighboring road.

Local wage: \$0.80 and two meals for a morning.

An agricultural laborer could earn \$16 plus meals in one month, working five mornings. This work, however, is not regularly available.

Worker Preference

All nine workers interviewed eat all of the food which is distributed irregularly. The project leader, however, claims to have distributed once in March and once in April. None of the workers sell or barter food. Eight of them buy mostly bulgur and oil in the market. They all like what they receive mostly because of need. Four would have preferred money (five not) mainly to buy other goods and some food. Four see no need to get money because they would only buy more food and one said he had no need for money when he gets food.

None had ever received money on a FFW project.

Cost Estimate

<u>Description</u>	<u>Paid by</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Unit Price</u> \$	<u>Total Value</u> \$
Food				
SF Bulgur bags	AID	180	8.58	1,544
SF Corn meal bags	AID	90	8.64	778
NFDM	AID	60	17.66	1,060
Vegoil		15	24.36	365
Transport	Project paid with food			
Tools				
				<u>\$3,747</u>

Impact

The road will permit greater ease in traveling on foot. It permits vehicle entry to transport produce to market and secure medical treatment for the sick. It allows greater access to towns and contributes to overall development of the area.

Note:

A number of people at Savanne Figuier mentioned that they had worked on a FFW irrigation canal project between Petit Place and Corridon. The president of the federation was in charge of the project. Over 100 people were reported to have worked about 22 days each some time ago. To date, no one has received payment. FFW was to be provided by CARE.

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LA COLLINE/ROAD REPAIR

Project Setting

La Colline is the name of a valley and of the sixth rural section of the Commune d'Aquin in the Department Sud about 20 km. straight line distance northeast from Aquin. The valley used to have a road that was not easy to drive, particularly at the entrance and around some of the gullies. The improvement of the road is easily visible and traveling has become much smoother. However, from a technical point of view the work is not sound.

La Colline is located in a relatively prosperous mountainous area. People from the area of Zabricot on La Gonave report going to La Colline to find work. Major crops are corn, millet and beans. Other crops planted are manioc, peanuts, pumpkin, sweet potato, melons and sisal. Corn and beans are planted in March and April. Corn is harvested after three months. Depending on the variety, beans are harvested in two and one-half or six months. In the past three years, these crops have been repeatedly lost due to drought. Millet is planted in June and July and harvested in December and January. Peanuts are planted in March, April and May and area also easily lost due to drought. While sisal is grown, there is not much of a market for it at present.

It is estimated that 50 percent of the people in the area are land owners. Land holdings vary from those who have little land to holdings of 15, 25 or 30 carreaux. The 50 percent who are landless live by share cropping or by agricultural wage labor. Other trades found in the area are masonry, tailoring, carpentry, and teaching.

There is no potable water system here. The capping of a spring was studied but not implemented because it was said to be too expensive. There is a primary but no secondary school in the area. Students must go to Vieux Bourg d'Aquin for secondary school. A missionary hospital is within walking distance, but the doctor is frequently absent.

Project Background and History

On February 6, 1984, the Administrator of the Son Light Mission submitted an application for Food-for-Work to SAWS. The project was immediately approved for three months, and the food was picked up in Port-au-Prince on March 2, 1984.

AK

La Colline has a history of road repair projects as far back as 1978/79. Off and on, repair work was done through FFW with varying success. The mission administrator and a local pastor shared responsibility for the project. Food handling was the pastor's responsibility. All financial arrangements had been made by the mission administrator who could not be interviewed.

The nearest town is Vieux Bourg d'Aquin, about three and one-half hours away on foot.

The community council has taken some responsibility to work on roads. It was indicated that poorer rather than wealthier people are interested in working on roads because the roads have greater economic and social importance for them. The wealthier have animals to carry the sick to the hospital. With a road, poorer people can get the sick to the hospital in a vehicle. Also, a truckload of sand for house building purposes is cheaper than animal transport of sand.

Before 1975, the road was a foot path used by people and their animals to transport foodstuffs to the market at Fonds des Negres. Someone encouraged the construction of the road simply because he owned a car and wanted to have a convenient route available. The proof of this is that the project stopped in front of his house. In 1978, the local pastor made some efforts to continue the road. But it was the mission who really got the project going. The food came from SAWS.

Community Organization

The community council was formed in 1956. The founding member from this locality went to live abroad for a time. When she came back, she suggested forming a community council for the purpose of establishing a school. The community council currently has six council groups under its umbrella. The council has 125 members. The community groups have 50-65 members each. The president of the community council is a farmer who owns about ten carreaux of land. He has five adult children. Two are living in Paris, one in New York, and two in Port-au-Prince. He is a member of CONAJEC and the "Comite Communal" or Municipal de la Commune d'Aquin.

With one exception there are no other community organizations in the area. A Catholic priest is known to be working with a group of people around soil conservation.

The community council in this area and the local council groups formed under it do not receive FFW for their road work. Community groups work one day per month on the main road. They also work on roads from their localities which connect to this main road. The community council would like to get FFW but does not have access to it. It is said that FFW assistance is concentrated in the hands of a local leader (not attached to the mission) who is known to the PVOs which operate FFW programs in this area. This leader does not work with the council but since the PVOs often work through him, they are not inclined to aid other efforts in the region. It was suggested that this concentration as well as misuse of FFW rations have given FFW a bad name in this area. The community council would also like assistance in the form of tools and equipment to aid them in road building.

Project Leader

The project leader is a Protestant minister who has completed secondary school. He owns three carreaux of land. He is president of a local council group attached to the community council network. He is also a volunteer with SNEM and a teacher at the mission school at La Colline.

He was chosen as project leader by the community because of his advanced education. He has been project leader (with some interruptions) for the past four years. He is not paid for his work on the project.

Implementation

Those workers interviewed performed the following tasks on this project:

- Women carried water, rocks and sand.
- Men mixed cement, broke ground, leveled the road, carried rock, made bridge walls, hoed, picked, shoveled and used the wheelbarrow.

Men and women are said to receive the same ration for their work on the project.

The project aimed at construction of 20 kilometers of main road and some secondary and tertiary roads. This would provide the locality with access to certain products that the area did not have and transportation of fresh produce to market. It also allowed people to send their children to secondary school at Aquin or Port-au-Prince, and to have a market closer to the national highway No. 2.

Technically, the road was not well constructed because the people were obliged to use their own tools which were inadequate.

They did not have enough technicians to map out the road. Because of the steep hills and valleys, the road was mapped out on donkey back. There is no drainage canal so after heavy rains the road is flooded, creating large holes.

Along the road, there is a water fountain provided by the mission. It has no drainage and when it rains, the road becomes impassible--not only for transport trucks, but for animals as well. Some people wait until the end of the rainy season to travel; otherwise they risk being swept away by the flood.

Materials used thus far are insufficient. In addition to local materials such as sand, gravel and rocks, imported materials such as iron, cement, nails and boards will be necessary to build the bridges and aqueducts.

It is desirable to have the agencies TPTC (Public Works Transport and Communication) and SEPRRN (Permanent National Road System Service) send technicians to train and encourage the work being done.

The beneficiaries of this project number approximately 6,000.

COMMODITY MANAGEMENT

Storage

A cement block building near the church, which also serves as a school, was inaugurated on March 23, 1984. It is a solid construction with an iron sheet roof. The left half of the building serves as a kitchen for the school and the right half is used as a food depot. A heavy door with a sturdy lock guarantees security of the depot. Pallets cover the floor and sufficient light and ventilation make the room perfect for food storage. Rodents have no way to enter. The only draw back is the size. A three-month FFW ration can be stored only by piling bags and boxes along the walls in several rows with no space between commodities. A physical inventory was not possible, but there was no doubt that the quantity that had arrived the day before was still complete.

Recordkeeping

The mission administrator keeps the manifests; he was not available during our visit. The distribution lists were picked up by the SAWS inspector and drafts or copies are not kept. In the SAWS project file, however, the following lists were found for the food received on March 2, 1984:

			<u>NFDM</u> boxes	<u>Grain</u> bags	<u>Oil</u> gallons
03/04/84	60 names	4 weeks	4	1 1/2	1/2
03/29/84	60 names	2 weeks	2	1/2 B 1/4 C	1/4
04/13/84	60 names	2 weeks	2	1/2 B 1/4 C	1/4
05/03/84	60 names	2 weeks	2	1/2 B 1/4 C	1/4
05/25/84	60 names	2 weeks	2	1/2 B 1/4 C	1/4

These quantities represent the planned SAWS FFW ration.

B= bulgur

C= corn meal

No indications could be found of misuse of food.

Rations

<u>Stated by</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>SFCorn Meal</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>
AER (1:4)/Mt PVO instructions Mt/ 02/20/84 worker/2 weeks	27.7 kg 1/2 bag	11.35 kg 2 1/2 M ¹	11.35 kg 2 sachets	1.75 kg 1 rum bottle
Project Leader/ worker/ 2 weeks	1/2 bag	2 1/2 M	2 sachets	1 rum bottle

¹ The marmites as stated by SAWS are not heaped.

² One bag = 8 marmites heaped.

The local wage rate for agricultural labor is set at \$1.00 per day with two meals.

Work Preference

In general the seven workers interviewed were pleased with the project. There were no difficulties in receiving the ration. When distribution was delayed, the ration was doubled. One worker mentioned that the pastor has respect for the community and, therefore, there were no problems.

Three workers eat the food and three do not. Two sell mostly corn meal and milk to buy clothes and pay tuition for the children. Only one worker buys FFW rations when he needs it. He buys corn meal at five gourdes/marmite. No one barter food. They all like what they get and have no problem eating these commodities. Five out of seven would prefer to get some money to buy other goods or to resell. One argued that he was young, needed clothes and could have a wife. The two who do not want money said that they could do another job for money (one) and that her husband was sending money from overseas (one)†

Nobody had ever received any money on a FFW project.

Cost Estimate

<u>Description</u>	<u>Paid by</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
Food				
SF Bulgur bags	AID	360	8.58	3,089
SF Corn meal bags	AID	180	8.64	1,555
NFDM cases	AID	120	17.66	2,119
Vegoil cases	AID	30	24.36	731
Transport	Mission	unknown		
Total				<u>\$7,494</u>

Impact

This road gives people who live along it access to the national highway. People have access to public transportation for themselves and market produce. Road repairs make it easier to walk on the road at night without falling into holes.

POTEAU/IRRIGATION

Poteau is located in the first rural section of Torbeck, a town with a population of 1,397, six km southwest of Les Cayes in the South Department. The project area is near the sea and belongs to the fertile "Plaine des Cayes", which extends for 720 km² north and west of the city of Les Cayes.

Annual rainfall is 2,000 mm. Some of the land is irrigated. Land irrigated in this FFW project is planted in rice and taro. Over the years, crops planted in this area have changed. Earlier, peanuts were the main crop. Later, when farmers found that they could get a good price for sugar cane, they planted that. Now with irrigation, rice becomes the main crop. Other crops planted in the locality at present are manioc, millet, sweet potatoes, corn, plantains, beans, tomatoes and bread fruit. Sugar cane and peanuts also continue to be planted.

Farming is the principal occupation of people in the area. In contrast to much of rural Haiti, however, farming here is highly monetized and dependent on commercial fertilizer. Farmers report that the cost of fertilizer is their most serious problem, but that if they do not fertilize they do not get a good enough crop out of the land to make planting worthwhile. Fertilizer costs \$16/sack. One sack contains 15 marmites. One sack of fertilizer is needed for each 3/16ths of a carreau of land (five marmites per 1/16th of a carreau). Fertilizer is used in rice and taro cultivation.

Rice cultivation further requires hiring agricultural laborers to perform a series of tasks. Men are employed to pick and plow. Women are employed to transplant the rice seedlings and weed the fields. Men apply fertilizer. Both men and women are employed in the harvest. Payment to these workers is made in cash.

Current rice yield on irrigated project land is about 50 marmites per 1/16th of a carreau. A marmite sells for \$1.00. There are two rice harvests per year--June and November. Rice is planted in February and August. Less rice is planted in February because there is less rain then. As a result, the selling price is also higher. More rice is planted in August because September, October and November are usually rainy months. Rice is a preferred crop because with irrigation harvest is assured. Formerly people have lost crops due to dry weather conditions.

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It is estimated that the irrigation project covers 70 carreaux of land in which 86 land owners are represented. It is estimated that 300 people have fields here. Many who do not own land share crop it. There are two people from Les Cayes who are known to own some land here. One owner has two carreaux, the other owns some land here. One owner has two carreaux, the other owns one carreau. The president of the community council and his siblings own land here. They inherited some of the land; other land was purchased. The president owns one carreau. One sister owns 6/16ths of a carreau; another sister owns 4/16ths; a brother owns 5/16ths.

It is estimated that 75 percent of the people in this area own land and that 25 percent are landless. The landless most often engage in share cropping. Other trades found in the area are teaching, carpentry, shoe making, sewing, tailoring, masonry and spraying for mosquitoes. The spraying can only be done for three months at a time since it is a health hazard.

Poteau has potable water and easy access to a dispensary at Torbeck. Rats are a serious problem in the area, especially since the hurricane of 1965. The bird, Madame Sara, is also a problem, but not as serious as the rats, since the birds attack the crop during the day when people are in the fields and can protect them. Malaria is also a serious problem and spraying is done three times per year in January, June and November.

Project History and Background

The irrigation project has two phases. The first phase was completed in 1971. Dues of \$100 were collected from interested people. Four hundred dollars was donated by Canadians. A local priest then secured a loan of over \$3,000 for the project. Three-quarters of this loan has already been paid back through proceeds from the harvest. The second phase began in April 1983 and ended in May 1984.

A first application was sent to SAWS on January 12, 1983. On April 21, 1983, an SDA project agreement was signed between USAID and the community council for material and engineering services for \$5,700. On July 8, 1983, another application was sent to SAWS which was supported by AID. On January 19, 1984, SAWS' FFW inspector visited the project site and recommended participation by SAWS. The first food ration was released on January 27, and the second

on April 18. In summer 1983, when by agreement SAWS did not deliver food, CRS made one delivery. The same was repeated in April 1984 at the time when SAWS made this second three month delivery.

The SAWS FFW inspector visited the site again in April 1984 and was pleased with the work achieved and the conditions in the depot. He found the complete shipment when he made the physical inventory. The information from the workers and the notes on the inspector form regarding number of days worked do not correspond. The inspector shows the theoretical situation, whereas, in reality work was organized differently. Instead of 60 laborers working two days per week, there were teams of 20 workers, each working two days per week. Some workers, though, state that they worked up to eight hours per day for four days per week. The work days were longer at the time of pouring concrete. But there are still questions about how many hours each worker had to put in.

Community Organization

The local council group formed in response to drought conditions--to find some means to irrigate land. Other than work groups and church groups which visit the sick, there are no other community organizations in this area.

Project Leader

The project leader is a teacher who has a primary school education. He owns 10/16ths of a carreau of land. He is a member, vice president and secretary of the community council of Torbeck. He is a Bahai and belongs to no other community organization. He has been project leader for one year and has been chosen for this post by people of the locality. For two years, two years ago, he was project leader for a potable water project at Poteau. For this past project as well as for the current one he is paid in FFW.

Implementation

The workers employed on the project (60) are all men. Five women are employed occasionally to cook the food for the on-site meals. The men worked at digging the foundation, carrying rocks and sand, cleaning and draining the canals, and mixing concrete.

It is necessary to increase agricultural production. Important advantages that one could gain from irrigation are:

- Cash crops such as rice, tomatoes and tobacco are impossible to grow without irrigation.
- Improvement in agricultural output.

To increase agricultural production there are two possibilities:

- Increase the area under cultivation.
- Conserve and maintain that which already exists.

This was our observation of the irrigation project aimed at increasing production of 125 hectares of land at Poteau. The SDA project guaranteed the following input:

Cement	936 bags	\$ 5.00	\$4680.00
Iron bars 1/2	3 each	6.00	18.00
Iron bars 1/4	1 each	2.50	2.50
Planks	158 BMF	.60	90.00
Wheelbarrows	2 each	70.00	140.00
Nails	60 igs	.60	36.00
Gabions	1 each	55.00	55.00
Wire	12 lbs	.60	7.75
Engineer fees			600.00
Contingency			<u>70.75</u>
			\$5700.00

In order to maintain this project, the members of the group collect contributions. They will have a committee charged with collecting two to three pots of rice per 1/16 hectare per harvest per inhabitant.

For the rest of the project, the farmers would like to solicit other assistance for the completion of about 800 meters for which there are already ditches, but bricks have not been laid. The materials requested by the Poteau group have been put to good use. The work is well done and the maintenance will need to be done regularly.

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COMMODITY MANAGEMENT

Transport

The first three-month ration from SAWS was picked up in Port-au-Prince on January 27, 1984. The project leader arranged transport with a private truck hired in Port-au-Prince for \$210. Unfortunately, the truck got robbed at the intersection of Diquini and Carrefour, where a man with a revolver stopped the truck while 25-30 men with knives and machetes climbed onto the truck and unloaded 50 bags of bulgur, 20 bags of corn meal, 29 cases of NFDM, and 12 cases of vegoil into waiting buses. The theft was immediately reported to SAWS and AID; the lost food was not replaced.

This incident occurred at a time when food transports had become very unsafe in Port-au-Prince. Even PVO trucks were robbed on several occasions.

The second transport on April 18 was carried out without difficulties. Two policemen rode on the truck as far as Petit-Goave.

Ration SAWS

<u>Stated by</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>SF Corn Meal</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>
AER (1:4)/Mt PVO/written instructions/ Worker/Mt	22.7 kg	11.35 kg	11.35 kg	1.75 kg
Project Leader Worker/Mt	1 bag	1/2 bag	2 sachets	1/2 gal.
	1 bag	1/2 bag	2 sachets	2 1/2 rum bottles

Occasionally, food distributions were said to have been delayed. Whether this is the reason for the variation in ration size is unknown. The vegoil ration is the most constant even when the grains vary considerably. It was said by workers and the project leader that rations were reduced when a worker did not put in his full time. This could be the reason, too, for these ration variations. It can be assumed that all interviewed workers were talking about SAWS rations (only SAWS has NFDM). The variation, however, seems to be greater than on the distribution form.

Storage

The room which served as depot for the three month rations of SAWS is located in the project leader's home. At the time of inspection, it was empty except for a few boxes. Food used to be put on planks. Ventilation, light, and security appear to be no problem. The room, however, is far too small to hold 345 units (a regular FFW shipment from SAWS).

Recordkeeping

Both manifests were handy but only one distribution list from June 16th with 59 names on it could be found. The rest was said to have been sent to Port-au-Prince and copies were not kept. SAWS project file holds the following distribution lists:

			<u>NFDM</u>	<u>Grain</u>	<u>Oil</u>
02/04/84	59 names	8 days	4 sachets	1 1/2 bag	1/3 gal.
03/07/84	59 names	8 days	2 sachets	1 bag	--
03/21/84	19 names	4 days	--	1 bag	--
04/24/84	59 names	8 days	4 sachets	1 bag	1/2 gal.
05/03/84	59 names	4 days	2 sachets	1/2 bag	1/4 gal.
05/19/84	59 names	4 days	2 sachets	3/4 bag	1/4 gal.
06/02/84	59 names	4 days	2 sachets	3/4 bag	1/4 gal.
06/16/84	59 names	4 days	2 sachets	3/4 bag	1/4 gal.

The variation in the ration in February and March is the result of the food theft in Port-au-Prince. The ration for NFDM is double. SAWS instructions are four boxes per month.

The names on the different distribution lists seem to be the same every time. This is certainly true for the committee members.

There was no indication of food misuse. Out of the ordinary is that the president of the community council had asked CRS for food for the same project. At that time (June 1983) large stocks from the CRS Jeremie warehouse were available in Les Cayes and a two month ration for 30 workers was given June 1983 and another in April 1984. The ration size, according to the warehouse document, was 60 bags of bulgur, 30 bags of corn meal, 20 bags of NFDM, ten bags of flour and 6 2/6 cases of vegoil. The president of the community council, however, said it was 40 bags of bulgur, 60 bags of corn meal and six cases of oil.

In Poteau agricultural labor is paid \$1.00 for a morning and \$.80 for an afternoon for men and \$.40 for a morning for women. Women do not work in the afternoons.

One of the ten interviewed workers did not receive any food because he worked as a volunteer. The other nine all eat their food (five--all of it, three-bulgur and corn meal, and one-bulgur): Five sell food while four do not. Bulgur and corn meal are most often sold. Three workers give some of their food to their parents. Food is sold to anybody who wants it. Two workers use the money from the sale of food to play the borlette, one pays agricultural labor, one takes care of his house and pays tuition for the children. Debts are also being paid by one of the borlette players. Only three workers buy FFW rations, whereas six do not. They buy bulgur and corn meal and do so when the children or they themselves are hungry and have nothing else to eat. The prices they have to pay were given in the smallest quantities used in Haiti (godet for grain and glosse for oil). Barter is not practiced.

Eight workers like all commodities and one likes only bulgur and corn meal. Only one worker dislikes bulgur because he gets indigestion from it. Five would prefer to get some money, while four do not. The reasons pro and con are listed below:

<u>Pro Money</u>	<u>Contract Money</u>
I often have to pay debts (2x).	I get a good compensation and can sell a part.
To pay agricultural labor.	When I get food I can sell as much as I want.
For my support and profit.	My only problem is to find food to eat.
To buy clothes and to invest.	I can take food home and have it cooked as I wish.

Only two workers have ever received money on a FFW project. Both got it on the project in this study. The circumstances were: "The project leader gives us a modest amount to encourage us," and "when the food is late, the project leader gives us an acceptable amount of money". Both who got money did not mention the highest food ration. Where the money comes from was unexplained.

Cost Estimate

<u>Description</u>	<u>Paid by</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Unit Price</u> \$	<u>Total Value</u> \$
Food (SAWS)				
Bulgur SF bags	AID	360	8.58	3,089
Corn meal SF bags	AID	180	8.64	1,555
NFDM cases	AID	120	17.66	2,119
Vegoil cases	AID	180	24.36	4,385
Transport	LAC	-		450
SDA 83/12 Project				
Material	AID	-	-	5,100
Engineer	AID	-	-	600
Transport of material				
	LAC	-	15-20	2,154
Food (CRS)				
Bulgur bags	AID	120	8.14	977
Corn meal bags	AID	60	9.56	574
Vegoil cartons	AID	12 4/6	24.36	292
NFDM bags	AID	40	17.41	696
Flour	AID	20	10.05	<u>201</u>
Total				\$22,192.

\$900 was paid by the local priest for transport of local material.

Cost estimate by engineer:

\$14,754 (bulgur at \$8.00/bag;
corn meal at \$5.00/bag;
vegoil at \$5.00/gallon;)

NFDM was not included in the calculation.

Empty containers are sold and the money is used to pay the transport of the food.

Impact

The greatest impact of this project is on increased rice production and crop assurance in the area. Those who benefit most directly are land owners, then share croppers. Since rice production is labor intensive, agricultural wage laborers are able to find work in these rice fields.

Greater yields also help keep down the cost of rice in the market place.

AID is paying expenses for two graduate students from the University of Wisconsin, Land Tenure Center to study a PDAI irrigation project at Dubreuil (Ducis). They are taking a sample of 120 households, and are looking at land tenure, social organization and social stratification in relation to the irrigation canals. This study should be of value in determining the impact of irrigation in the area around Poteau.