

UNCLASSIFIED

Annual Budget Submission

FY 1984

Haiti



June 1982

Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

USAID/HAITI
FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
1. Table I - Long Range Plan and Narrative	1
2. Table IV - Project Budget Data	5
3. New Project Narratives	10
4. Table V - Proposed Project Ranking	33
5. Proposed Project Ranking Narrative	34
6. Workforce and Operating Expenses	
a. Table VIII - Operating Expense Summary	36
b. Automatic Data Processing/Word Processing Report (Tables VIII a and VIII b)	39
7. P.L. 480	
a. P.L. 480 Narrative	42
b. Table XI - P.L. 480 Title I/III Requirements	45
c. Table XIII - P.L. 480 Title II	46

USAID/HAITI
FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE I NARRATIVE AND OVERVIEW

I. THE FY 1984 PROGRAM: LINKAGES WITH THE CDSS

The FY 1984 ABS requests resources to implement a substantially reoriented and expanded assistance program, the analytical and strategic framework for which is fully articulated in the CDSS. The FY 1984 program is designed to further the economic, political, security and humanitarian interests of the United States in Haiti, and is based upon the aid, trade, and private investment thrusts of the Caribbean Basin Initiative.

The major changes in USAID/Haiti's program orientation since the previous budget submission are:

1. A new, large private sector initiative to attract new domestic and foreign industrial investment, absorb surplus labor and stimulate income-generating activities through agro-industrial and transformation enterprises, housing construction, and the establishment of a healthier and freer market environment for both domestic and international trade.
2. A regional development strategy characterized by a gradual concentration of effort in the Southern peninsula and Northwest region in support of the Government of Haiti's (GOH) policy of decentralization and regionalization of planning and public service delivery.
3. A shift in the agricultural sector strategy from a current emphasis on domestically-consumed crops to a balanced domestic and export (tree) crops production program, supported by complementary P.L. 480 food imports. This revised strategy and an expanded program effort are intended to maximize Haiti's comparative advantage in international markets and alleviate chronic foreign exchange shortages, while assuring access of the poor to a reliable and adequate food supply. The planned research and extension, tree crop production and reforestation programs are critical to the achievement of the high priority objective of soil conservation and land restoration, as discussed in the FY 1984 CDSS and in our comprehensive Food Sector Strategy paper.

In addition to the above, the proposed FY 1984 program will reinforce the Mission's increasingly successful efforts to : (1) reduce the growing population pressure on a shrinking natural resource base; (2) improve the

basic health and nutritional status of the poor; (3) create and rehabilitate basic rural infrastructure through labor-intensive, capital-saving methods; and, (4) strengthen the human resources of Haiti by increasing basic education and vocational training opportunities.

Finally, proposed funding will support cross-sectoral activities which are vital to the success of the overall program. These include: (1) increased assistance to the process of policy and institutional reforms in the GOH; (2) enhancement of the capability of non-governmental organizations presently responsible for the execution of a major part of our development assistance portfolio; and, (3) the establishment of a system of disaster planning and management to minimize the destructive effects and speed recovery from natural disasters to which Haiti is chronically subjected.

II. ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS PROGRAMMING

The USAID/Haiti private sector development program has already gained considerable momentum utilizing limited available resources. The Mission is currently anticipating an emergency infusion of ESF money - the magnitude of which is as yet uncertain - associated with the Caribbean Basin Initiative. ESF funding expected in FYs 1982 and 1983 is not reflected in the Long Range Plan (Table I), but is, nevertheless, mentioned here because of its relationship to funding decisions in the FY 1984 budget year.

Assuming the provision of \$5 million of ESF in the current operating year (FY 1982) through the CBI supplemental, the Mission now plans the following utilization:

1. Program Assistance -- \$3 million, including:
 - a. \$2 million for private sector imports of critical equipment, raw materials, and spare parts from the U.S.; and
 - b. \$1 million for public sector development ministry procurement of imported equipment and supplies critical to support of ongoing A.I.D. projects.
2. Technical Support Project -- \$1 million for a project to provide USAID/Haiti with a flexible instrument for responding to urgent private and public sector requirements for feasibility studies, short-term technical consultants and short-term training.
3. Development Finance Corporation (DFC) -- \$1 million to match Haitian private sector equity capital, three quarters of which have already been collected.

The Long Range Plan projects an additional \$5 million in ESF funding in FY 1984. Depending upon the effectiveness of the ESF programs in FYs 1982 and 1983, plans are to utilize these funds in the same or similar manner.

III. FUNDING CONSTRAINTS AND MISSION PROGRAM ADJUSTMENTS

FY 1984 planning for Development Assistance funding is severely constrained by existing authorized planning levels for FYs 1982 and 1983 and forward funding requirements. Given the restricted authorizations for FY 1982 and FY 1983, the project mortgaging problem remains severe into the FY 1984 budget year and beyond, in spite of the significantly increased planning levels. Unless DA levels for FYs 1982 and 1983 are substantially increased over planned OYB levels, or unless current projects are extended to permit incremental funding in the FY beyond their current PACD, the only new initiatives which can be adequately funded with proposed DA levels are a small new Energy Development project, the Regional Development Authority project, and the DA-funded portions of private sector projects (DFC, Housing Bank). The Mission would be unable to undertake a number of new initiatives planned for FY 1984 in agriculture, rural infrastructure and health, including a rural community water systems project, a new tree crop production project, a small farmer livestock Production project (a follow-up to the African Swine Fever eradication program), a new rural works employment project, and a disease control and immunization program. Therefore, the Mission herewith proposes to extend the PACDs for several projects to relieve the funding pressures caused by FY 1982 and 1983 levels and permit the initiation of two or three of these new efforts in FY 1984.

Project mortgages will continue to absorb significant portions of our authorized Development Assistance funds through FY 1986. However, additional ESF funds anticipated under the Caribbean Basin Initiative should offer some relief and provide the Mission with the flexibility needed to energetically launch new programs which will have a significant impact upon the economic development of the poorest nation in the Western Hemisphere. The Mission is relying on CBI/ESF funding to provide the support needed for its major private sector initiatives (DFC, Housing Bank). If adequate ESF funds are not forthcoming for this purpose in FYs 1982 and 1983, shifts in the OYB will be necessary to provide DA funds for these projects, which will substantially exacerbate the mortgage problem.

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE I - LONG RANGE PLAN BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (\$ Thousands)

		Country/Office <u>HAITI 521</u>					
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (DA)		FY 1982 EST	FY 1983 EST	FY 1984 REQUEST	PLANNING PERIOD		
					1985	1986	1987
Agriculture, Rural Development & Nutrition							
	Grants	5,175	6,997	16,390	19,400	15,300	16,900
	Loans	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Population							
	Grants	1,530	2,647	3,330	3,540	6,040	4,040
	Loans	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
(of which centrally procured commodities)			(658)	(1,130)			
Health							
	Grants	3,945	4,012	6,650	7,560	12,060	10,560
	Loans	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Education							
	Grants	780	537	1,530	3,040	2,040	3,640
	Loans	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Selected Development Activities							
	Grants	585	807	2,100	1,460	2,560	2,860
	Loans	-0-	-0-	3,000	-0-	-0-	-0-
Other DA Accounts							
	Grants	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Loans	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL DA ACCOUNTS							
	Grants	12,015	15,000	30,000	35,000	38,000	38,000
	Loans	-0-	-0-	3,000	-0-	-0-	-0-
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND (ESF)							
	Grants	-0-	-0-	5,000	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Loans	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL DA and ESF		12,015	15,000	38,000	35,000	38,000	38,000
P.L. 480 (non-add)							
	Title I	9,000	11,000	20,000	22,000	24,000	26,000
	(of which Title III)	(-0-)	(-0-)	(9,000)	(17,000)	(24,000)	(26,000)
	Title II	8,600	7,900	9,600	11,600	13,900	16,700
TOTAL PERSONNEL (Workyears) *							
	USDH	25.60	28.88	32.13	32.13	32.13	32.13
	FNDH	41.89	38.61	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36
	TOTAL	67.49	67.49	67.49	67.49	67.49	67.49

*Overall direct hire levels (USDH and FNDH) will be held constant at FY 82 levels.

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Country/Office

HAITI 521

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	OBLIGATION DATE		LIFE OF PROJECT COST PLAN	CMR PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/81	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)						ITEM #			
		G/I	INIT. FINAL			FY 1982		FY 1983		FY OBLIGATIONS			FUTURE YEAR		
						OBL	EXP	OBL	EXP	1984 AAPT	1985			1986	1987
0000	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	G	73	C	-	-	310	315	100	110	300	200	200	200	CONT
0073	Program Development & Support	L	75	75	6,000	4,895	-0-	3	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
0074	Small Farmer Development	G	76	81	4,946	4,946	-0-	847	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Agricultural Feeder Roads	L	76	76	5,000	5,000	-0-	303	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
0075	Nutrition Improvement	G	76	79	1,770	1,769	-0-	74	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
0078	Integrated Agricultural Development	G	76	85*	9,300	9,300	835	1,820	1,800	2,000	1,900	675	-0-	-0-	-0-
		L	77	77	2,800	2,800	-0-	908	-0-	1,070	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
0083	Small Farmer Marketing	G	77	84*	2,200	2,200	-0-	364	450	520	1,000	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
0084	Road Maintenance II	G	77	81	12,000	12,000	-0-	2,783	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
0092	Agricultural Development Support II	G	78	85*	4,047	4,047	-0-	100	-0-	800	1,200	1,847	-0-	-0-	-0-
0101	Water Resource Development (OPC)	G	78	81	490	490	-0-	126	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
0121	Strengthening Rural Credit Services	G	81	84*	2,400	2,400	830	1,100	820	1,000	250	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
0122	Agroforestry Outreach (PVO)	G	81	86*	8,000	8,000	925	1,000	915	1,800	1,000	2,000	1,850	-0-	-0-
0129	Groupement Pilot Project (OPG)	G	80	84	791	791	-0-	300	126	103	240	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
0141	Nutritional Blindness Prevention (OPG)	G	80	80	215	215	-0-	151	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
0142	Gros Morne Rural Development Phase II (OPG)	G	80	84	380	380	-0-	120	105	110	50	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
0147	Community Water Systems and Small Farm Irrigation (OPG)	G	81	83	480	855	305	300	375	200	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
0149	Secondary Roads Development	G	82	87*	-	18,600	1,970	500	1,931	2,000	4,750	3,533	3,416	3,000	-0-
0153	Water Resource Development II (OPG)	G	83	83	-	375	-0-	-0-	375	110	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
0154	Strengthening Rural Credit Services II	G	84	88	-	4,200	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,200	800	800	900	500
0155	Community Water System Development	G	84	88	-	7,000	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,500	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,500

*Date has been changed

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Country/Office
HAITI 521

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	OBLIGATION DATE		LIFE OF PROJECT COST	CUM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/81	FY 1982		FY 1983		FUNDED TO MO/YR	FY OBLIGATIONS				ITEM #	
		INIT.	FINAL			OBL	EXP	OBL	EXP		1984 AAPL	1985	1986	1987		FUTURE YEAR
	<u>Health</u>															
0000	Program Development & Support	G	73	C	-	-	45	40	50	55	50	60	60	60	CONT	
0086	Strengthening Health Services II	G	77	80	7,800	7,800	-0-	1,000	-0-	257	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
0091	Rural Health Delivery System	G	79	85*	17,500	17,500	3,150	6,020	3,037	3,400	3,500	2,000	-0-	-0-	-0-	
0136	Urban Health & Community Development (OPG)	G	80	83	975	975	250	500	125	130	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
0143	Management of Malaria	G	82	86	-	6,500	500	300	800	700	1,900	1,700	1,600	-0-	-0-	
0159	Urban Health & Community Development II (OPG)	G	84	86	-	2,600	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,200	800	600	-0-	-0-	
	Total				26,275	35,375	3,945	7,860	4,012	4,542	6,650	4,560	2,260	60	-0-	
	Grant				26,275	35,375	3,945	7,860	4,012	4,542	6,650	4,560	2,260	60	-0-	
	Loan				-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
	<u>Education and Human Resources</u>															
0000	Program Development & Support	G	73	C	-	-	17	52	30	40	30	40	40	40	CONT	
0104	Resource Training Center	G	80	84	1,600	1,600	235	420	315	450	300	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
0138	CINEC (OPG)	G	80	83	1,742	1,742	500	550	192	307	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
0160	CINEC II (OPG)	G	84	84	-	1,200	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,200	Jan. 87	-0-	-0-	-0-	
	Total				3,342	4,542	780	1,022	537	797	1,530	40	40	40	-0-	
	Grant				3,342	4,542	780	1,022	537	797	1,530	40	40	40	-0-	
	Loan				-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	

*Date has been changed

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Country/Office
HAITI 521

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	OBLIGATION DATE		LIFE OF PROJECT COST		CUM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/81	FY 1982		FY 1983		ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$'000)				ITEM #		
		3/INIT.	FINAL	AUTH	PLAN		OBL	EXP	OBL	EXP	1984 AAPL	FUNDED TO MO/YR	1985	1986		1987	FUTURE YEAR
0000	Selected Development Activities																
0062	Program Development & Support	G	73	C	-	6	85	91	50	50	100	60	60	60	60	60	CONT
	Special Development Activities	G	68	C	-	29	100	90	100	104	200	200	500	500	500	500	CONT
0095	Appropriate Technology	G	78	81	1,332	2	-0-	2	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
0109	Women in Development (OPG)	G	81	82	200	100	100	180	-0-	20	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
0118	Haitian Development Foundation I (OPG)	G	79	79	495	57	-0-	57	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
0144	Haitian Development Foundation II (OPG)	G	82	83	495	-0-	300	280	195	200	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
0145	Energy Development	G	84	84	-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-0-
0151	Chambellan Community Development (OPG)	G	81	83	362	200	-0-	120	162	200	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
0161	Haitian Development Foundation III	L	84	84	-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-0-
0162	Development Finance Corporation	L	84	84	-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-0-
0163	National Housing Bank	L	84	84	-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-0-
0164	Local Private Sector Support	G	84	84	-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	500	500	500	500	500	500	-0-
0165	Women in Development II (OPG)	G	83	83	-	-0-	-0-	-0-	300	100	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
9999	Proposed OPGs	G	84	84	-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	300	300	300	300	300	300	-0-
	Total				2,884	394	585	820	807	674	5,100	260	560	560	560	560	-0-
	Grant				2,884	394	585	820	807	674	2,100	260	560	560	560	560	-0-
	Loan				-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3,000	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Country/Office
HAITI 521

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	OBLIGATION DATE		LIFE OF PROJECT COST	CUM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/81	FY 1982		FY 1983		ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)				ITEM #						
		G/L	INIT./FINAL			AUTH	PLAN	OBL	EXP	OBL	EXP	1984 APPL	FUNDED TO MO/YR		1985	1986	1987	FUTURE YEAR		
0152	International Disaster Assistance Hurricane Allen	G	80	645	644	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-			
				645	644	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-		
				645	644	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
				-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
0150 0166	Economic Support Fund Emergency Food Production Program Assistance	G	80	1,000	769	29	-0-	29	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-		
		G	84	-	5,000	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	5,000	N/A	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
				1,000	5,769	29	-0-	29	-0-	-0-	5,000		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
				1,000	5,769	29	-0-	29	-0-	-0-	5,000		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
	Grand Total			108,461	174,527	21,133	12,015	22,200	15,000	18,474	38,000	20,455	13,166	10,800	5,000					
				94,661	158,832	18,149	12,015	20,986	15,000	17,404	35,000	20,455	13,166	10,800	5,000					
				13,800	15,695	2,984	-0-	1,214	-0-	1,070	3,000	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

Project Number and Title : 521-0145
Energy Development

Project Funding : FY 1983 -0-
FY 1984 \$1,000,000
LOP \$1,000,000

Functional Account : SD

Project Purpose

To promote alternative energy resources to stimulate industrial and agribusiness activities and to maximize benefits from fuelwood plantations for the rural poor.

Problems and Proposed Means of Dealing with Them

Energy requirements are placing a tremendous burden on Haiti's limited natural resource base and in particular the remaining forest reserves. The Agroforestry Outreach project (#521-0122) is providing assistance to rural inhabitants to reduce this reforestation process and eventually place marginal land into the production of energy (fuelwood). Regarding domestic energy utilization patterns, the Mission recognizes that the use of charcoal to satisfy domestic energy needs for the low income sector will continue at least for the near-to-medium term future.

Industrial and agribusiness activities are limited outside major population centers for a number of reasons, of which the lack of sufficient sources of energy to meet their needs is a major factor. Hydrocarbon fuels as an energy source are placing an excessive burden on Haiti's foreign exchange reserves with little to no relief of this situation in the foreseeable future. The dependence on fossil fuels to meet energy needs has been a major constraint to industrial decentralization into outlying towns.

The Ministry of Mines and Energy until recently has devoted much of its financial and human resources to the exploitation of Haiti's mineral reserves. The focus of the Ministry changed drastically in 1982, with the appointment of a new minister and the closing of the Reynolds bauxite mining operation. However, the existence of a weak structure in the Office of Energy (OE) within the Ministry has contributed to the slow progress in establishing well defined energy policies.

The proposed project would respond to these problems through an expansion of the activities to be designed by the alternate energy development consultant soon to be provided to the Office of Energy by S&T/EY. The work begun by this energy planning specialist in the development of a clear national energy policy and the design of pilot project type activities will be continued under the project. The focus of this project will be two-pronged: 1) improved utilization of the forest reserves through more efficient charcoal production techniques and the proper management of these reserves as profitable energy systems; 2) application of alternate energy systems to address industrial and agribusiness energy requirements. Additional technical assistance would be

provided to strengthen the capacity of the OE to implement energy efficient and alternate energy activities. The grant would also provide for further training opportunities for the OE at all levels, but in particular in management and the alternate energy fields.

Target Group

The target group for the project would be poor Haitians who suffer most from rapidly increasing energy prices and those rural poor who would benefit from employment opportunities created by new industrial and agribusiness activities in outlying population centers.

Host Country Entities Involved

The Ministry of Mines and Energy and the Office of Energy would be responsible for these energy related activities.

Major Issues to be Addressed During Project Development

1. The commitment of the GOH to alternate energy policy development and applied research.
2. The readiness of the GOH to concentrate on energy needs in provincial areas and to decentralize its staff to regional offices.

Project Number and Title : 521-0154
Strengthening Rural Credit Services II

Project Funding : FY 1983 -0-
FY 1984 \$1,200,000
LOP \$4,200,000

Functional Account : ARDN

Project Purpose

To mobilize savings and increase lending services to rural Haitians.

Problems and Proposed Means of Dealing with Them

The Bureau de Credit Agricole (BCA) has been unable to satisfy the effective demand of the small farmer because of a shortage of loan capital; on the other hand, low interest rates and a lack of infrastructure have hindered savings mobilization. Inadequately trained personnel and antiquated financial management systems have contributed to operating inefficiencies.

The proposed project will provide an injection of capital supplemented by funds from other sources including the Government of Haiti, other donors, and BCA borrowers, who will buy shares of stock (as proposed in the new by-laws).

The project will also provide training to strengthen management skills and support new computerized systems. To the extent that the computerized system is not fully developed, additional terminals and equipment may be required especially in regional offices. Construction and rehabilitation of facilities and the purchase of vehicles will also be financed by the project, expanding the outreach of BCA services to areas of the country which remain unserved and improving services where they presently exist. Finally, technical assistance will be provided in the areas of financial management, accounting, computer systems management and rural credit policy development.

Target Group

The target group will consist of up to 50,000 small farmer families who will receive loans either individually or in groups.

Host Country Entities Involved

The Bureau de Credit Agricole, an agency of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Major Issues to be Addressed During Project Development

1. Continued commitment of the GOH to provide financial support to meet increasing operating costs.
2. Resolution of the relative roles of the BCA and the Institut de Developpement Agricole et Industriel (IDAI) in rural credit.

3. Continued autonomous nature of BCA.
4. Readiness to implement more rigorous portfolio follow-up to reduce repayment arrearages and to eliminate operating losses.

Project Number and Title : 521-0155
Community Water System Development

Project Funding : FY 1983 -0-
FY 1984 \$1,500,000
LOP \$7,000,000

Functional Account : ARDN

Project Purpose

To assist small communities and peasant groups in rural Haiti to construct, rehabilitate and maintain water resource systems for domestic and agricultural uses.

Problems and Proposed Means of Dealing with Them

The need for water, for both domestic and agricultural uses, is the greatest "felt need" of rural Haitians. Requests from community councils and other rural organizations for direct assistance from AID through the small, self-help SDA program have historically focused predominantly on assistance in the rehabilitation or construction of a potable water or small irrigation system. The demand for such assistance is strong. Numerous water systems of various kinds have been constructed in rural Haiti in the past under different programs, and many have broken down or fallen into disuse. Why? Primarily for the lack of a minor maintenance capability within the community and a major maintenance capability by the Government of Haiti (GOH) agencies responsible for water system maintenance in rural areas. The primary objective of this project is to assist rural communities and peasant organizations to rehabilitate or establish water resource systems in a fashion that minimizes the need for maintenance and assures the existence of capability to provide such maintenance when it is required. The achievement of this direct objective will go a long way toward alleviating several major constraints on the improvement of the standard of living in rural areas, including:

1. the distance and uncertainty of water supply in many rural communities, resulting in an enormous expenditure of human energy to meet basic needs for water;
2. the high incidence of infant mortality and general morbidity resulting from water-borne diseases and poor sanitation; and
3. the extremely low productivity of the Haitian farmer on unirrigated land (only 6% of agricultural land in Haiti is irrigated).

The proposed project will respond to these problems through two main components. The first component will involve the National Potable Water Service (SNEP), addressing primarily its maintenance capabilities. This institution-building effort will strengthen SNEP's ability to carry out major maintenance and support functions for systems in rural areas. This effort could be accomplished by both a grant to SNEP from AID and increased GOH support to SNEP. By uniting with the other international donors involved with

water and conditioning project funding on satisfactory maintenance performance, it is believed that GOH can be convinced to place greater emphasis on maintenance of rural water systems. This combined pressure approach was used successfully in the establishment of the National Highway Maintenance Service (SEPRRN).

The second component of the project will involve the establishment of a Water Resource Center (WRC), which will provide the technical and material assistance required by rural community groups to construct or rehabilitate community water systems. This regional institution, serving the Southwest from its base in, perhaps, Les Cayes, will be established through a grant to a major non-governmental organization with the technical and organizational experience necessary to carry out such a project. It would be staffed by a small number of administrative personnel, and by water resource engineers.

The WRC would operate along the model of the AID-financed Agroforestry Resource Center (Project 521-0122) to provide ready assistance to eligible groups, including private voluntary agencies, church groups, community councils, etc. These community groups will initiate sub-project proposals. The WRC will organize and assist the communities in constructing the water systems and in training (e.g., through the AID-financed Resource Training Center) local personnel for minor maintenance of the systems.

To minimize maintenance requirements, the project will concentrate on constructing small, simple systems (e.g., gravity-fed, capped springs). The degree to which irrigation will be emphasized in the project has not been finally determined, but it is recognized that in rural Haiti water is indivisible by its uses and, therefore, water development must keep in mind its potential for human and animal consumption, bathing and laundry uses, as well as for irrigation applications. Because of this, we will condition our assistance on a more unitary approach to water management in the GOH public agencies (there are now six separate public water management agencies). This will be essential to our objective of building a GOH institutional capacity to maintain systems once constructed by community self-help efforts.

Target Group

The target group for the project would be rural Haitians who now have at best an uncertain, distant and usually unsanitary supply of water for domestic and agricultural uses.

Host Country Entities Involved

Initially, the SNEP would be the principal GOH agency involved. But as a covenant to the project, we would insist on the creation of a more comprehensive rural water authority at least in the regions where our project would be operational (principally in the South and Northwest). Numerous international and local private voluntary organizations operating in Haiti would also become involved, including the major ones with which USAID/Haiti currently finances smaller potable water/irrigation system grants.

Major Issues to be Addressed During Project Development

1. Organizational and technical capabilities of SNEP to approve standard system designs and provide major maintenance support.
2. Willingness of GOH to create a more inclusive institutional approach to rural water development and system maintenance.
3. Readiness of the donors to jointly support this approach to water development.
4. Interest and capability of major non-governmental organizations in establishing and operating a WRC.
5. Demand for such assistance by community organizations and peasant groups in rural Haiti and readiness to contribute labor and other resources in a self-help effort.

Project Number and Title : 521-0156
Regional Development Authority

Project Funding : FY 1983 -0-
FY 1984 \$1,500,000
LOP \$7,000,000

Functional Account : ARDN

Project Purpose

To develop an institutional capability to plan, coordinate and facilitate private and public sector development activities in the Southwest region of Haiti.

Problems and Proposed Means of Dealing with Them

The Government of Haiti (GOH) is highly centralized. However, it is among the least developed and weakest in the world in terms of its ability to provide essential public goods and services throughout its national territory. The capital city area, which contributes about 40% of national revenues, receives approximately 87% of budgetary expenditures. Nearly 90% of the current public workforce lives and serves in the capital. As a result of governmental and economic over-centralization, there is a large economic and social imbalance between the rural and urban areas, resulting in excessive rural-to-urban migration and serious constraints to broad-based equitable development and economic growth.

In order to rectify this imbalance, the GOH is carrying out a program to decentralize and regionalize the public sector to improve its capacity to manage development and service delivery functions.

An Administrative Reform Commission, reorganized in 1981 under the administrative tutelage of the new Ministry of the Presidency, was given responsibility for planning and executing major administrative reforms. Among the priority tasks identified by the Commission is the decentralization of public administration, including development of regional planning and coordinating institutions. The Regional Development Authority will be designed to support this regionalization scheme.

The Regional Development Authority, as presently conceived, would perform planning, coordinating, project development, investment promotion, information and training, and technical/financial support functions. Its legal structure, which is to be further clarified during project development, will be that of an autonomous or semi-autonomous agency, possibly with some form of multi-ministerial supervision. One of the purposes of such an organizational structure is to facilitate inter-ministerial cooperation in a coherent regional development effort.

The Regional Authority would: (1) plan activities in coordination with regional offices of the Ministry of Plan, technical ministries and specialized agencies; (2) help promote development activities and investment in the

major towns of the region - Les Cayes, Jeremie, and Miragoane - and the rural areas around them; (3) transmit information, resources and technology to support regional and local initiatives; (4) undertake technical and economic feasibility studies for agro-industrial and other development activities; (5) carry out various investment and export promotion functions; (6) provide a consultative/coordinating mechanism to mesh national objectives with local needs and capacities; and, (7) assist in the organization and development of local communities and cooperatives, and in the mobilization and enhancement of local skills and resources. The Authority could enter into "performance contracts" with both the government and private entities for the implementation of field projects and could encourage "institutional development" in the region without supplanting the government or taking over governmental functions.

Target Group

The target population is the approximately one million people (1971 census) living in the Southern peninsula of Haiti. At present the area suffers from high population density and out-migration. Much of the projected population growth of Port-au-Prince over the next 20 years will come out of this region, which may experience a substantial drop in population unless incentives to remain are created. Although the area suffers a lack of infrastructure, it has considerable agricultural potential, such as for irrigated agriculture in the Les Cayes plain. Furthermore, Les Cayes and Jeremie, and to some extent Miragoane (which is a possible site for a Regional Development Center), have some potential for industrial development. The areas around these towns and along the roads linking them would thus be the probable foci of development activities in the region.

Host Country Entities Involved

Since the legal structure of the Regional Development Authority is as yet undecided, its formal relationship to existing government agencies is unclear. If it takes the form of a semi-autonomous, quasi-governmental agency, as described above, its multi-sectorial role would probably dictate that it be under the tutelle of the Ministry of Plan or other agency with cross-sectorial responsibilities but with an interministerial policy board.

A variety of ministries, autonomous agencies and private organizations involved in development activities in the Southwest region of Haiti would participate in, or be the beneficiaries of the planning, coordinating and support activities of the Regional Development Authority and could have various types of representation on the Board and its committees.

Major Issues to be Addressed During Project Development

As already indicated, the most appropriate legal and administrative structure for the organization needs to be further clarified. Project designers will draw upon past experience, both in Haiti and elsewhere, with similar regional development organizations, taking into account the strengths

and weaknesses of such indigenous agencies, for example, as the World Bank supported Organization for Development of the North (ODN), the IDB assisted Organization for Development of the Artibonite Valley (ODVA), the CIDA assisted Regional Development Program in the Petit Goave Area (DRIPP), the Harmonisation de l'Action des Communautés Haitiennes Organisees (HACHO) in the Northwest, as well as models in other developing and developed countries.

Operational issues will flow from this analysis regarding the degree to which the new Authority should be a planning and coordinating body, a project design agency, a program funding and executing institution, and/or a promotional and financing authority using other public and private vectors to carry out projects. Its revenue generating capacity through tax or service charge authorities as well as its initial capitalization will require thorough analysis to determine its longer-term viability.

Project Number and Title : 521-0157
Small Farmer Livestock Production

Project Funding : FY 1983 -0-
FY 1984 \$ 750,000
LOP \$4,000,000

Functional Account : ARDN

Project Purpose

To improve breeds of swine, goats, poultry and rabbits and improve animal husbandry practices of Haitian livestock raisers.

Problems and Proposed Means of Dealing with Them

In 1978, it was discovered that the African Swine Fever virus had entered the island of Hispaniola. Once this was verified in the Dominican Republic, attempts were made by the GOH to prevent the spread of the virus into Haiti by slaughtering a large number of swine on the Haitian side of the common border. Tests in Haiti in 1980 determined that this effort had not been successful and that the virus had spread into Haiti. By 1981, analyses showed that some 30% of Haitian swine were infected with the virus which was continuing to spread.

USDA and IICA veterinarians visited Haiti several times during 1981 and, along with Haitian officials, determined that the only way to rid the country of the disease was to eliminate the entire swine population, since there is no known cure for the disease. Efforts at a swine depopulation program across the border in the Dominican Republic were proving successful and it was obvious that by mid-1981 the disease would be eradicated there. Given the danger of reinfesting the Dominican Republic and the potential spread into other neighboring countries including the U.S., a decision was made by the GOH to attempt a swine depopulation program with USDA and IICA assistance. By May 1982, this program had been initiated and scheduled for completion by July 1983.

It is clear that the problem facing the Haitian livestock industry is indeed serious. Swine is the most important of Haitian livestock followed by goats. The swine depopulation program and the elimination of the African Swine Fever virus must be followed by a small farmer livestock replenishment program. This could be an historic opportunity to encourage more efficient livestock production systems for peasants employing poultry, rabbits, goats, sheep and improved swine stock.

It is essential that the numerous small swine producers in Haiti regain their livelihood with adapted and improved breeds and practices and that goat, poultry and rabbit producers be able to modernize their operations with adapted breeds and improved husbandry.

The project will provide for the importation of stock from the U.S. and the establishment of breeding, research and adaptation stations throughout Haiti. The overall objective for swine and goats is to increase meat production with fewer animals. For poultry and rabbits, the objective is the establishment of efficient poultry and rabbit projects as a part of the small farmer's production system.

Target Group

The target group will be those swine raisers who have lost their swine herd through the depopulation program, as well as goat, poultry and rabbit raisers throughout Haiti. The entire consumer population will benefit, as this program will increase the availability of meat in the market, potentially reduce costs to consumers, and attack the grave protein deficiency in the diet of the rural population while increasing income to small producers.

Host Country Entities Involved

The Ministry of Agriculture's (DARNDR) Division of Livestock and its network of livestock and animal health stations will be the primary implementor. It is also expected that there will be other donors and PVOs involved.

Major Issues to be Addressed During Project Development

1. Progress made during the present swine eradication program.
2. Verified freedom of ASF virus in both Haiti and the Dominican Republic.
3. Capability of DARNDR to carry out a small livestock program in cooperation with PVOs and community organizations.
4. TA, training and commodity needs to provide for the program.
5. Need for complementary credit availability and the ability of the BCA to meet the projected demand.
6. The prospect for developing both producer and marketing cooperatives that will reduce import costs and increase profitable returns.

Project Number and Title : 521-0158
Tree Crop Production

Project Funding : FY 1983 -0-
FY 1984 \$ 750,000
LOP \$4,000,000

Functional Account : ARDN

Project Purpose

To improve the quality and quantity of major tree crops in Haiti, and to increase tree crop production and exports.

Problems and Proposed Means of Dealing with Them

The production of tree crops in Haiti is an important element of Haitian agriculture. The main tree crops are african oil palm, coconut, mango, avocado, citrus, cashew, coffee and cocoa. The potential for production and export of these crops is much greater than that presently realized. The main problem is that there has been very little done in a systematic way to improve and propagate these crops. In general, the crops are not planted but left to grow wild and survive as they can without any organized planting and projection of improved varieties.

What is proposed is a program of research, grafting, adaptation, nursery development and seedling distribution. An export market for mango and avocado already exists and it appears that Haiti could export certain citrus and cashew nuts. Haiti is already a major exporter of coffee and the potential for exporting cocoa appears good. Haiti has a growing need for the edible oil which could be produced from the african oil palm and coconut which is now grown on a limited scale. The improvement and expansion of tree crops will have the further advantage of providing cover and protection against soil erosion.

Target Group

The target group will be almost the entire rural, peasant farming population. Almost all peasant farmers possess food bearing trees, but these are usually very few. Tree crops have traditionally played an important role in the farming system of the small farmer and it is estimated that 250,000 small farm families could increase their productivity and improve their cropping systems through such a project.

Host Country Entities Involved

The Ministry of Agriculture, the Harmonisation de l'Action des Communautés Haitiennes Organisées (HACHO), Community Councils and other community organizations will be the principal host country implementors of this project.

Major Issues to be Addressed During Project Development

1. GOH policies toward export taxes and government monopolies of tree crops.
2. Selection of crops to be included.
3. Determination of the distribution system and the extension/protection program to follow.
4. Possible role of other donors.
5. The role of producer/marketing cooperatives in the strategy.
6. The ability of Haiti to attract tree crop based agro-industries and to increase its share at the export market in its products.

Project Number and Title : 521-0161
Haitian Development Foundation III

Project Funding : FY 1983 -0-
FY 1984 \$1,000,000
LOP \$3,000,000
(\$1,000,000 DA)
(\$2,000,000 ESF generations)

Functional Account : SD

Project Purpose

The purpose of the Haitian Development Foundation (HDF) III is to provide technical assistance and credit to small-scale enterprises in order to improve productivity, employment opportunities income levels and living conditions of marginal urban dwellers.

Problems and Proposed Means of Dealing with Them

Haiti suffers from acute natural resource deficiencies, stagnating agricultural production, a weak manufacturing base and staggering unemployment. The HDF is helping to mobilize small-scale enterprises in Haiti's private sector.

The HDF is a non-profit development organization that was created in June 1979 by Haitian citizens from the private sector who were interested in providing both technical assistance and credit to small-scale enterprises.

With the support of USAID/Haiti and the Pan American Development Foundation, the HDF sponsored experts from the U.S.-based Partnership for Productivity to train young Haitians as loan extension agents for the HDF. The loan extension workers select HDF clients on the basis of socio-economic background, opportunities for expanded production and creation of new jobs, need for small loans, and willingness to accept supervision and guidance. Clients agree to work with the loan extension agents for two or three months. They are then able to submit a credit request to the revolving loan fund, along with a feasibility study of the project made by the Foundation's credit officer with the help of a loan extension worker.

Tailors, shoemakers, iron-workers, cabinet makers, and shop-keepers have benefited from HDF's assistance. The HDF currently has 50 members (businesses and individuals) and its staff manages a loan portfolio of \$350,000. Loans are provided at normal commercial interest rate (12%). Short-term loans average \$100, longer-term loans \$2,500.

In 1982 USAID made a second grant of \$495,000 to the Pan American Development Foundation to:

1. Finance part of HDF's operating costs;
2. Provide technical assistance for the proposed expansion of credit and services; and,

3. Increase the revolving loan fund.

Based upon the successful implementation of this program and the widespread interest of other international donors, it is recommended that a \$3.0 million loan be provided to HDF for additional institutional support in FY 1984. This new program will build upon the HDF's positive results to date and establish the basis for the Foundation's long-term growth. The \$3.0 million would provide an infusion of low cost capital for re-lending at commercial rates with an interest spread sufficient to cover promotional and operating costs. The HDF would be able to expand operations to secondary towns in the rural regions and to service loans from \$200 to \$25,000. We expect that this expanded program would inspire greater public agency confidence as well as lay the groundwork for additional financial support from other donor agencies and from the wealthier elements of the Haitian private sector.

Target Group

This project is aimed at small businesses and cooperative groups in Port-au-Prince and selected provincial towns who through technical assistance and credit are capable of increased productivity and employment generation.

Host Country Entities Involved

The HDF is an indigenous PVO which provides assistance primarily to private entrepreneurs and businesses. It operates with official GOH recognition as a public service organization.

Major Issues to be Addressed During Project Development

1. The HDF's capacity to manage an expanded loan portfolio and client loan.
2. The potential for expanded rural credit programs in both the traditional and agricultural sectors.
3. The development of the institutional capacity to raise funds for HDF's operations both locally and in the U.S.

Project Number and Title : 521- 0162
 Development Finance Corporation

Project Funding : FY 1983 -0-
 FY 1984 \$1,000,000
 IOP \$5,000,000
 (\$1,000,000 DA)
 (\$4,000,000 ESF generations)

Functional Account : SD

Project Purpose

The purpose of the project is to establish a Development Finance Corporation (DFC) to provide medium and long-term credit to local and expatriate investors for the creation or expansion of enterprises which offer potential for substantial employment and/or a market for raw materials produced by Haitian farmers.

Problems and Proposed Means of Dealing with Them

The growth of industry and agro-industry as well as the benefits realized from such growth have been limited in Haiti. In general, the scarcity of credit for investment and/or operating capital has been a major obstacle to private sector investment. Commercial banks frequently limit loans to three months, although they occasionally make longer-term loans to their best customers. In any case, a two-year period tends to be the outside limit, and Haitian banks are reluctant to turn loans over when due. In the near future, the World Bank's Industrial Development Fund may ease the situation somewhat by providing rediscount of commercial bank loans up to \$250,000. However, there will remain a significant institutional credit gap for medium-to-long term financing for industrial projects, and the DFC will provide loans, in the range of \$75,000 to \$150,000, to address this problem. Credit for operating capital is a constant problem for small-to-medium investors in Haiti, who have typically used their short-term credit line to the maximum expanding from a limited personal capital/equity base.

The DFC project addresses Haiti's need for additional financial resources that could be used to establish enterprises and expand or diversify existing industries that have potential for high employment impact. This effort will be critical to Haiti's long-term development given the high rate of unemployment (estimated at 50%) among the country's job-seeking population.

The DFC will provide investment promotion services, including prefeasibility and feasibility analyses, as well as medium and long-term credit to investors in Haitian enterprises. Financing will be provided at rates consistent with prevailing market terms based on the circumstances of individual loan projects. The DFC may also invest in the equity of suitable projects.

Because of their interest in Haiti and the success of DFCs in other countries, international organizations and corporations other than USAID have expressed an interest in participating in the DFC, either as contributors to equity capital, or as leaders. AID, the World Bank, and other private and international institutions are willing to collaborate under an appropriate institutional charter. Commercial private banks operating in Haiti have also expressed an interest in participating in this venture.

The DFC is projected to reach a satisfactory level of profitability between the third and fifth year of operation. Initially, DFC professional management will be assisted by one or more international experts financed by the international donors. In addition to making credit available to entrepreneurs, successful operation of the DFC will have the following developmental impacts:

- Provide the opportunity for cooperation between the investor community which is seeking to expand Haitian commercial development (domestic and international), the Haitian private sector, and international finance institutions.
- Produce significant direct stimulation to the Haitian economy, primarily to labor-intensive enterprises which generate employment opportunities.
- Trigger a chain reaction to expand private investment and entrepreneurial initiatives that could significantly increase Haiti's gross domestic product and ultimately the GOH revenues available for development investment.

Target Group

Beneficiaries of the DFC's activities will include medium and small entrepreneurs, and unemployed workers in rural and urban areas. Entrepreneurs who utilize DFC financing for new and/or expanded private industrial projects in the manufacturing or agribusiness sectors will: (1) create employment; (2) introduce new or improved technology; (3) increase income to workers and small farmers; (4) increase downstream industrial and commercial activities; (5) attract new entrepreneurs into the industrial sector.

Host Country Entities Involved

As a financial institution sanctioned under Haitian Law, the DFC will operate under the auspices of the GOH Central Bank.

Major Issues to be Addressed During Project Development

1. USAID guidelines for sub-lending.
2. GOH legislative action required to establish the DFC.
3. Existing and potential demand for DFC services.

4. Degree of start up support from AID's central Private Enterprise Bureau and its continuing role in promoting private investment in Haiti.
5. Relationship between the DFC and other lenders, including IDAI.
6. Capacity of the Central Bank and the National Credit Bank on the Haitian side and OPIC on the U.S. side to offer appropriate investment guarantees.
7. Support of other donors (IFC, IDA, IDB, the bilaterals).
8. Success of the President's CBI legislation and its relationship to project success.

Project Number and Title : 521-0163
National Housing Bank

Project Funding : FY 1983 -0-
FY 1984 \$1,000,000
LOP \$2,500,000
(\$1,000,000 DA)
(\$1,500,000 ESF generations)

Functional Account : SD

Project Purpose

To assist the GOH to establish a viable housing finance institution and to develop a low-income shelter project to be financed under the Housing Guaranty program.

Problems and Proposed Means of Dealing with Them

The housing sector in Haiti is severely constrained by the lack of financing for developers in the form of construction loans, and for purchases in the form of long-term mortgage financing. The situation is further aggravated by: (1) the lack of a definite GOH shelter policy; (2) the absence of a housing finance institution; (3) the difficulty of working in low-income neighborhoods due to the tremendous densities of population (up to 1,500 persons per hectare), the poor terrain (swampy or hilly), and the very low incomes of the residents; and, (4) the lack of an effective national mortgage system.

Houses are generally purchased only by those in the upper-income bracket whose relations with a commercial bank will produce a 1-3 year loan. Those without banking connections must amass capital and contract to build only as cash is available. Given this situation, there is a very large need to upgrade the existing housing stock, especially in the low-income areas.

The proposed National Housing Bank (NHB) will carry out its initial shelter activities in the Port-au-Prince area and later promote investment in regional growth centers where housing needs are great and new industrial investment is essential.

The proposed \$2.5 million contribution from AID will be used to leverage additional private savings and investment from individuals, local insurance companies, commercial banks and other lenders for middle class housing, in order to stimulate housing programs and employment generation in provincial capitals, and to support low-income self-help housing.

Major U.S. financial institutions, such as Merrill Lynch & Company, have expressed interest in the proposed housing program. Furthermore, if Florida banks and U.S. insurance companies operating in Haiti are also interested in participating in this program by investing resources on deposit with the NHB, they in turn would probably be willing to negotiate favorable long-term loans that would be backed by the Housing Guaranty.

This type of financial packaging would be likely to provide attractive rates of return to individual savers and investors in Haiti and thus establish the basis for a sound and flourishing shelter industry. It would also create the conditions necessary for a national housing finance system that would include long-term mortgages which are not now available at any socio-economic level. However, in order to facilitate the use of local monies, a savings and loan network must be created to tap savings at all income levels and to channel these funds into the housing industry. The establishment of such a network would be a secondary objective of AID support to a private sector housing finance program. Although shelter needs are, in and of themselves, a legitimate development concern, the job creation potential of a thriving housing sector must be emphasized at this critical time in the Haitian economy.

Target Group

The target group for the NHB project will be: (1) the middle-income populations of Port-au-Prince and provincial towns who have limited access to financing for shelter needs; (2) the low-income populations who have in many cases less than adequate shelter due to the absence of government and private institutions designed to meet this need.

Host Country Entities Involved

As a financial institution sanctioned under Haitian Law, the NHB will operate under the auspices of the Central Bank. The Haitian National Housing Office will handle the promotion and development of low income housing schemes.

Major Issues to be Addressed During Project Development

1. GOH legislative action required.
2. Possible USAID programs and guidelines for shelter financing assistance of the types discussed above.
3. Recruitment and training of staff to manage the NHB.
4. Adequate support from other financial institutions both public and private.

Project Number and Title : 521-0164
Local Private Sector Support

Project Funding : FY 1983 -0-
FY 1984 \$500,000
LOP \$500,000

Functional Account : SD

Project Purpose

To develop the capacity of local private business organizations in Haiti to identify, promote, and secure new investment opportunities for Haiti.

Problems and Proposed Means of Dealing with Them

The growth of industry and agro-industry, and the benefits gained from such growth, have been limited in Haiti by several constraints to private sector investment:

1. A lack of information regarding investment ideas, market knowledge, and feasibility assessment have made it difficult for local businessmen to identify high potential investment opportunities and/or find appropriate foreign partners.
2. Haiti's investment image abroad is poor. Just as many Haitian businessmen do not know how to effectively gain access to the U.S. market or find U.S. partners, middle-sized and small U.S. investors most appropriate to Haiti's needs also do not know how to evaluate business conditions or find reliable partners in Haiti. Compared to other countries in the region, Haiti's investment promotion activities are weak, and the GOH's National Office of Investment Promotion (ONAPI) does not now effectively promote investment in Haiti.

A number of local business associations in Haiti have over the past two years taken steps towards gaining a stronger voice in the economic development of the country, while at the same time successfully lobbying the GOH to promote private investment and industrial growth. These initiatives represent a growing awareness of the critical role the private sector can and must play in determining the direction of Haiti's development. As a means of coordinating the business community's efforts, the four different businessmen's associations in Haiti have formed a Joint Private Sector Committee for Development. This Committee represents the Haitian private sector, and its primary objective is to promote new investment in productive enterprises throughout the country. To this end the Committee is committed to raise \$1.0 million locally for the new DFC, and at the time of this writing (May 1982) is three-quarters of the way to achieving that goal. The Committee plans to be very active in the formulation of positive public investment and credit policies to support this initiative and subsequent ones.

USAID will encourage and support this organization in the extension of its activities to other important economic centers such as Gonaives, Les Cayes, Cap-Haitien, etc. At the same time, assistance will be provided to facilitate their linkage with similar organizations outside of Haiti, particularly in Florida, with which a joint investment program is being developed. Although ONAPI will continue to promote industrial development, there are constraints on its ability (as a GOH agency) to do so effectively. Consequently, because the professional packaging and effective promotion of Haiti's investment potential is so critical to the creation of new jobs, AID intends to provide technical assistance and promotional support to assist the Private Sector Committee in its activities to attract investment in Haiti. AID funds will facilitate the flow of information to potential local and foreign investors regarding priority investment areas, especially regarding agro-industrial and employment-generating industrial opportunities.

AID will also undertake to support GOH policy and institutional reforms which will assist private sector development.

Target Group

The target groups for this project are private and public sector groups or organizations in a position to assist in the identification, promotion or facilitation of private investment opportunities for industrial growth in Haiti with special emphasis on agro-industries and labor-intensive operations in provincial cities.

Host Country Entities Involved

AID will collaborate with ONAPI in order to develop the public sector's support to private sector development.

Major Issues to be Addressed During Project Development

1. Ability of private sector associations to support expanded promotional activities.
2. The potential for establishing direct linkages with U.S. business associations in order to meet the technical assistance requirements of the Haitian private sector and to serve as target markets for joint Haitian-U.S. industrial/trade programs.
3. The need for in-country training institutions to develop management and operation skills to meet the human resource needs of a rapidly expanding private sector.

TABLE V - FY 1984 PROPOSED PROJECT RANKING

RANK	PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)	
					INCR	CUM
	<u>New and Continuing Projects</u>					
1	PL 480 Title II - MCH				(1,242)	
2	PL 480 Title II - FFW				(2,427)	
3	PL 480 Title II - SF/Other				(5,931)	
4	PL 480 Title I				(11,000)	
5	PL 480 Title III				(9,000)	
6	ESF				(5,000)	
7	521-0124 Family Planning Outreach	0	G	PN	3,300	3,300
8	521-0122 Agroforestry Outreach (PVO)	0	G	ARDN	1,000	4,300
9	521-0078 Integrated Agricultural Dev.	0	G	ARDN	1,900	6,200
10	521-0121 Strengthening Rural Credit Svcs.	0	G	ARDN	250	6,450
11	521-0154 Strengthening Rural Cred. Svcs. II	N	G	ARDN	1,200	7,650
12	521-0091 Rural Health Delivery System	0	G	HE	3,500	11,150
13	521-0149 Secondary Roads Development	0	G	ARDN	4,750	15,900
14	521-0162 Development Finance Corporation	N	L	SD	1,000	16,900
15	521-0161 Haitian Dev. Foundation III	N	L	SD	1,000	17,900
16	521-0159 Urban Health & Comm.Dev. II (OPG)	N	G	HE	1,200	19,100
17	521-0143 Management of Malaria	0	G	HE	1,900	21,000
18	521-0083 Small Farmer Marketing	0	G	ARDN	1,000	22,000
19	521-0092 Agricultural Dev. Support II	0	G	ARDN	1,200	23,200
20	521-0155 Community Water System Dev.	N	G	ARDN	1,500	24,700
21	521-0145 Energy Development	N	G	SD	1,000	25,700
22	521-0156 Regional Development Authority	N	G	ARDN	1,500	27,200
23	521-0157 Small Farmer Livestock Production	N	G	ARDN	750	27,950
24	521-0104 Resource Training Center	0	G	EH	300	28,250
25	521-0160 CINEC II (OPG)	N	G	EH	1,200	29,450
26	521-0164 Local Private Sector Support	N	G	SD	500	29,950
27	521-0163 National Housing Bank	N	L	SD	1,000	30,950
28	521-0062 Special Development Activities	0	G	SD	200	31,150
29	521-0158 Tree Crop Production	N	G	ARDN	750	31,900
30	521-9999 Proposed OPGs	N	G	SD	300	32,200
31	521-0000 Program Development and Support	0	G	All	510	32,710
32	521-0129 Groupement Pilot Project (OPG)	0	G	ARDN	240	32,950
33	521-0142 Gros Morne Rural Dev. II (OPG)	0	G	ARDN	50	33,000

Table V-Narrative

The FY 1984 program ranking takes into account the top priority need to maintain basic humanitarian and emergency relief programs in Haiti, and to sustain the momentum of successful development projects. It recognizes the imperative to reinforce long-term efforts to address fundamental constraints to development in Haiti and to support major new initiatives in the private sector. In general, project ranking decisions place high priority on productive activities in both the private and public sectors which are most appropriate to the long-term comparative advantage of Haiti's natural and human resource base.

The highest ranked programs are the P.L. 480 Title II activities including Maternal/Child Health, Food-for-Work and School Feeding. These are our most important short-term responses to the program goal of increasing the access to food of the poor, and assure the Mission's continuing capability to directly channel -- through reliable non-governmental organizations -- the basic necessities of life in rural areas. This capability is critical to carrying out effective disaster relief programs in Haiti.

Titles I/III and ESF programs are also vital to the development of Haiti as a means of providing to the GOH concessionary financing to meet basic requirements for imported staples and foreign exchange needed for critical imported raw materials. Title I will help to assure a certain stability in local food prices and an adequate supply of food during a period of reorientation in Haiti's food production strategy. The ESF program supports the fundamental needs of the private sector without which production and employment levels would decline. The local currency generated to the GOH through both of these programs also assures a minimum capability of the "development ministries" to carry out a development investment program and to meet project counterpart requirements in spite of fiscal austerity.

As extreme population pressure on limited natural resources is perhaps the greatest constraint to development in Haiti and a cause of large-scale emigration, family planning is the Mission's first priority area for project assistance. Without some success in the area of population control, the impact of all other development projects is diminished and economic growth stifled. After family planning, the Mission has ranked its three most active, ongoing efforts in the agriculture sector as highest priority. As described in the CDSS, this sector will remain the area in which greatest emphasis is put as long as assistance can be effectively utilized. The Agroforestry Outreach project has moved very quickly since obligation to meet a vast demand for assistance to peasants in reforestation. The agricultural credit project has also moved rapidly and the GOH's capability to meet the credit needs of Haiti's small farmers is being significantly strengthened. The Integrated Agricultural Development Project has moved up in the list of priorities because of recent improvements in implementation, supported by a new more positive and active administration in the Ministry of Agriculture.

These existing initiatives in agriculture are followed in the ranking by our major ongoing efforts in the delivery of basic rural health and

nutrition services (RHDS) and the improvement and maintenance of the rural road system (Secondary Road Dev.). These efforts are both long-standing AID-financed commitments which have begun to show measurable development impacts.

Following these long-standing commitments in the ranking are the Mission's private sector initiatives, including the new Development Finance Corporation (DFC) and an expansion of existing Haitian Development Foundation (HDF) activities to assist small business in selected regional towns. Although we have other initiatives planned in the private sector as well (e.g., National Housing Bank) which we also consider important, they are ranked lower because the HDF is a successful ongoing activity which should be reinforced and the DFC is our top priority new initiative.

The project rankings below this level are difficult to assign and are subject to change, depending on future performance records of existing projects and future discussions with potential implementing agencies for proposed new initiatives. Of the latter type, the Mission considers the Small Farmer Livestock Production, Community Water System Development, Energy Development, Regional Development Authority and Tree Crop Production projects, all to be important initiatives in executing the Mission's strategy as described in the CDSS. Further, the Mission intends to carry out substantial project development work on a rural works/employment generation (Rural Development Support) project and on a Disease Control and Immunization project as shelf items for FY 1984.

The substantial increase in OYB planning levels for FY 1984 and the out years and the Mission's proposed new initiatives will impose a need for small increases in the USDH staff and the additional contracting by the Mission for long-term assistance (either through PSCs or other types of contracts). Current Mission estimates are that three additional USDH slots will be required over the next two years (see Table VIII), and that from four to six additional contractors may be hired by the Mission to assure the effective management and monitoring of an enlarged program. The new personnel will be assigned to functions in the CDSS priority areas of rural development, private enterprise development and program/financial management.

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE VIII

	FY 1982				FY 1983			
	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE*	1,433.5	-	1,269.3	25.60 <u>1/</u>	1,757.4	-	1,469.7	28.88 <u>1/</u>
F.N. DIRECT HIRE*	460.4	-	-0-	41.89 <u>2/</u>	492.4	-	-0-	38.61 <u>2/</u>
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	-0-	-	-0-	XXXXXX	65.0	-	-0-	XXXXXX
HOUSING EXPENSES	392.5	-	-0-	27.00 <u>3/</u>	486.8	-	-0-	28.40 <u>3/</u>
OFFICE OPERATIONS	844.9	-	52.0	XXXXXX	1,203.2	-	55.0	XXXXXX
TOTAL	3,131.3	-	1,321.3	XXXXXX	4,004.8	-	1,524.7	XXXXXX
RECONCILIATION	1,321.3	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	1,524.7	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX
MISSION ALLOWANCE	1,810.0	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	2,480.1	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX

FY 1982 Footnotes
1/ Consists of:
 Full time 23.00
 Part time 1.60
 Reg. Contracting Off. 1.00
 IDI -0-
 Total 25.60
2/ Consists of:
 Full time 40.92
 Part time .97
 Total 41.89

FY 1983 Footnotes
1/ Consists of:
 Full time 24.00
 Part time 1.13
 Reg. Contracting Off. 1.00
 IDI 2.75
 Total 28.88

2/ Consists of:
 Full time 37.64
 Part time .97
 Total 38.61

3/ Includes USAID transient apartment building

*Overall direct hire levels (USDH and FNDH) will be held constant at FY 82 levels.

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE VIII

	FY 1984 MINIMUM				FY 1984 CURRENT			
	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE *	1,847.6	-	1,600.7	32.13 1/	1,847.6	-	1,600.7	32.13 1/
F.N. DIRECT HIRE *	505.6	-	-0-	35.36 2/	505.6	-	-0-	35.36 2/
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	-0-	-	-0-	XXXXX	-0-	-	-0-	XXXXX
HOUSING EXPENSES	479.1	-	-0-	32.50 3/	547.5	-	-0-	32.50 3/
OFFICE OPERATIONS	1,226.6	-	60.0	XXXXX	1,425.8	-	60.0	XXXXX
TOTAL	4,058.9	-	1,660.7	XXXXX	4,326.5	-	1,660.7	XXXXX
RECONCILIATION	1,660.7	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	1,660.7	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
MISSION ALLOWANCE	2,398.2	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	2,665.8	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX

1/ Consists of: Full time 27.00, Part time 1.13, Regional Contractor Off. 1.00, IDI 3.00, Total 32.13

2/ Consists of: Full time 34.39, Part time .97, Total 35.36

3/ Includes USAID transient apartment building

*Overall direct hire levels (USDH and FNDH) will be held constant at FY 82 levels.

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE VIII

FY 1984 PROPOSED

	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE *	1,847.6	-	1,600.7	32.13 ^{1/}
F.N. DIRECT HIRE *	505.6	-	-0-	35.36 ^{2/}
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	-0-	-	-0-	XXXXX
HOUSING EXPENSES	547.5	-	-0-	32.50 ^{3/}
OFFICE OPERATIONS	1,425.8	-	60.0	XXXXX
TOTAL	4,326.5	-	1,660.7	XXXXX
RECONCILIATION	1,660.7	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
MISSION ALLOWANCE	2,665.8	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX

^{1/} Consists of:
 Full time 27.00
 Part time 1.13
 Reg. Contracting Off. 1.00
 IDI 3.00
 Total 32.13

^{2/} Consists of:
 Full time 34.39
 Part time .97
 Total 35.36

^{3/} Includes USAID transient apartment building

*Overall direct hire levels (USDH and FNDH) will be held constant at FY 82 levels.

DATA ON ACQUISITION, OPERATIONS AND USE
OF AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING (ADP)
AND WORD PROCESSING (WP)
EQUIPMENT, SERVICES AND SYSTEMS

1. Narrative Statement - ADP

The Mission's first steps into automation have been taken with the recent installation of word processors. In addition to the more routine uses, the WP is being used for limited data processing and statistical analysis and, through Mission plans, it will be used for financial and property accounting to automate our Joint Project Implementation Planning (JPIP) system and for Commodity Import/Arrival Accounting if we implement Commodity Import Program. While WP will have increasing applications in program/project development and evaluation activities, we believe that an Office Information System (OIS) such as the Wang OIS 140 would provide the data analysis capability required to obtain the optimum benefits of automation. For example, with the OIS 140, base-line survey data for all projects could be stored, processed and utilized both for economic and social soundness analyses incorporated in project papers and for subsequent evaluations of projects.

Recently, the Mission had an on-site assessment of its present WP capability by Mr. Leroy W. Donahue, Jr., a senior officer in the State Department Information Systems Office. Mr. Donahue observed in his letter dated March 5, 1981 to the Mission Director that USAID/Haiti "...could very easily absorb either a WP 25/30 or an OIS 130A or even up to the 140 range over the next couple of years...". By FY 1984, all USAID offices should be housed in a single office building and the Mission thus prepared to efficiently use and benefit from an OIS. In view of USAID's planned funding level increase over the next two years (from \$15 million in FY 1983 to \$33 million in FY 1984), the prospective workload will more than justify OIS capability.

2. Narrative Statement - WP

USAID has three Wang System 5 word processors. All three are the No. 5505-3, System 5-Model III with the 5541W Daisy Wheel Printer. These WP systems are located in one central office in the USAID Main Building. One of the three sets is set aside solely for redundancy purposes. A commercial Wang maintenance facility is scheduled to be established in Port-au-Prince during the summer of 1982. The Mission has proposed (telegram Port-au-Prince 1817), therefore, that the redundancy WP system be utilized on a full time basis in the USAID Annex which houses the Controller, Engineering, Contracting and Executive offices of USAID. The three existing WP sets coupled with the OIS (Wang OIS 140) proposed for FY 1984 (see para 1 above) should satisfy foreseeable requirements.

If it is determined that the WP equipment is not required by the Mission subsequent to installation of an OIS, arrangements will be made for transfer or trade-in of the former as appropriate.

TABLE VIII (a)
 OBLIGATIONS OF ADP SYSTEMS
 (\$000)

	FISCAL YEAR		
	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
A. Capital investments			
1. Purchase of ADP equipment ^{1/}			100
2. Purchase of software			22
B. Personnel			
1. Compensation, benefits and travel			7
2. Workyears			(.5) ^{2/}
C. Equipment rental and other operating costs			
1. ADP equipment rentals			-
2. Supplies and leased software			5
D. Commercial services			
1. ADP Services Bureau			-
2. Systems analysis and programming			-
3. ADP maintenance			5
E. Total obligations			139
F. Interagency services			-
G. Grand total	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>139</u>

^{1/} Includes training.

^{2/} Non-add item.

TABLE VIII (b)
 OBLIGATIONS FOR WP SYSTEMS
 (\$000)

	FISCAL YEAR		
	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
A. Capital Investments in WP equipment	43	-	-
B. WP equipment rental and supplies	1	1	1
C. Other WP costs	-	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	<u>44</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

P.L. 480 Narrative

USAID/Haiti's medium and long-term development strategy for the use of P.L. 480 program resources is provided in the FY 1984 CDSS (pages 88-94 for Titles I/III, pages 52-55 for Title II). The P.L. 480 program in Haiti is designed within the policy framework outlined in the March 30, 1982, Report to Congress on the Development Impact of Public Law 480.

The P.L. 480 assistance program in Haiti presently includes Title I and Title II. The Title I program has been at an annual level of \$9.0 million over the last few years, providing for the imports of wheat, rice and vegetable oil and generating counterpart funds that finance development projects in agriculture, rural health, nutrition and various other sectors. The Title II program which has been at an annual level of around \$9.0 million has provided blended food commodities to approximately 600,000 recipients on an annual basis in maternal/child health, school and other child feeding, and food for work programs.

Title I/III

The Title I/III program as described in the FY 1984 CDSS remains essentially the same although some recent developments should be noted. Among these is the inclusion of new self-help measures in the May 28, 1982, Title I Agreement in response to recent legislation requiring more clearly measurable self-help activities. The GOH committed itself to five new major activities in furtherance of the overall P.L. 480 Title I goal to assist the rural poor in actively participating in the development process through the provision of financial, technical and managerial resources. Specifically, the new measures commit the GOH to investigate the taxing and pricing policies of various agricultural products, most notably coffee; to assure that these policies do not serve as disincentives to production; to assure that the world market price is used as the reference price for coffee taxes; to complete the training and assigning of district agronomists; to engage an agricultural economist to monitor the food importation situation; and, to set forth a policy of support to PVO activities promoting soil conservation.

As in previous agreements, the FY 1982 agreement also contains measures designed to assist small farmers to increase production through the availability of training and agricultural extension, agricultural credit, and improved agricultural inputs; to support implementation of programs for the eradication of African Swine Fever and for natural resource conservation; and, to provide for the improvement of port handling facilities for efficient control and accurate accounting of imported commodities.

As stated in the CDSS, the planned Title I/III program for the next few years will continue to support significant changes in the agricultural sector through the provision of the commodities themselves as well as through the use of the proceeds of sales of these commodities. The new self-help measures are an initial step. In addition, the GOH, as stated in the CDSS, has made substantial progress towards achieving the fiscal and administrative reforms outlined under the original Title III proposal. Recent developments, GOH

initiated, which have occurred since the CDSS preparation reinforce the justification made on page 91 of the CDSS for a Title III program. President Jean-Claude Duvalier in his annual address to the Haitian Congress stressed the fact that fiscal reform and budgetary constraints must be imposed because Haiti could not continue to live beyond its means. Coinciding with this approach to improving the GOH fiscal administration, several Ministers were changed, most notably in the Ministries of Agriculture and Finance. In an effort to control expenditures and improve administrative efficiency, two Ministries were also consolidated. There appears to be a determined effort on the part of the GOH to improve the control of both revenue and expenditures. A team of experts has been assisting the Ministry of Finance in its customs and tax collection operations. Overall, the GOH is, more than ever before, working towards achieving the reforms of the original Title III proposal.

The CDSS presentation of the Title I/III program differs from this one in two ways: the first change is that, although stated in page 90 of the CDSS that the Title III program would be operational during FY 1983-1987 with a phase out of the Title I program by the end of FY 1985, it is now envisioned that the Title III program could be operational by FY 1984 with a phase out of the Title I program the following year. This would reduce the overlap of Title I and Title III from three years (FY 1983-1985, page 95c of CDSS) to two years (FY 1984-1985). These changes are due to revised estimates for a future Title III agreement and the needs for counterpart funds derived from the Title I program to support development assistance activities.

The second change is that, although a contingency of rice was included on page 95 of the CDSS against possible set backs in domestic production trends, it is now expected that Haiti will be a self sufficient producer of rice during CY 1982. There is a possibility that the FY 1982 Title I Agreement may be amended to delete rice so as to provide other eligible commodities that are needed.

Title II

Title II rationale is given in the CDSS, pages 52-55. It should be emphasized that the program constitutes not only a vital humanitarian effort in the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, but also an important development resource. USAID/Haiti will continue its policy to integrate Title II activities with other USAID programs to the maximum extent feasible. Presently, Title II is a part of the nutrition component of the Rural Health Delivery System project, the Special Development Activities project and the CINEC project. Title II is a vital support element to the rural primary school program supported by the IBRD/IDA. The school feeding program reaches 400,000 children and is a major incentive to school attendance. Moreover, it is used in community action/food for work projects to leverage self-help activities.

The program is implemented by four Private Voluntary Organizations (CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service and the Seventh-Day Adventist World Service). These agencies also rely on AID for a good part of their logistical costs as the GOH thus far has provided very little for

storage, handling and transportation. AID has provided almost \$2 million in grants in support of maintenance, personnel and equipment necessary to keep Title II food moving to the distribution points and to ensure that it is used for the purposes intended.

The Title II program in FY 1983 is projected to reach recipients with about 27,000 metric tons of commodities costing, at present prices, about \$8.6 million. During the period 1984-1987 it is presently expected that the programs will show an increase of about 5% a year. If resources permit and the agencies feel that they have the administrative and monitoring capability, there may be additional increases in programs if they can be integrated with other AID projects.

In disaster recovery operations, food plays a vital role. Title II traditionally has been a major source of food relief for persons affected by hurricanes, earthquakes, droughts, floods and other natural disasters. Haiti is the most disaster prone country of the Caribbean Basin, therefore, the necessity of keeping an adequate reserve supply of food on hand at all times is particularly important. The voluntary agencies who implement the Title II programs are the key agents in disaster relief, e.g., Hurricane Allen, and are especially fitted, because of their experience with food projects and logistics as well as their familiarity with the various regions of Haiti, to conduct food relief operations. Indeed, it has been the case usually in the past that the voluntary agencies are the first on the scene and are the first to supply items needed by those affected. After Hurricane Allen, for example, the food that was distributed by the Red Cross and the Government of Haiti was given by the voluntary agencies from their Title II reserve stocks, which at that time consisted of 25% of their current year's programmed quantities. During the past year, however, the Title II reserves have been limited to 5% which has considerably reduced the capabilities of the voluntary agencies to respond effectively to food needs following a disaster. We are, therefore, requesting 15% operating reserve for FY 1983, and for FY 1984 we request that the reserves be reestablished at 25% in order that response to disasters can be efficiently and quickly made.

We will be working with the World Food Program (WFP) and the GOH to establish a more effective management control system over U.S. food commodities provided through that relationship. Leakage and poor management in the WFP program have been an embarrassment in the past and require a more aggressive U.S. Mission intervention if it is to be corrected and positively oriented toward development objectives.

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XI

P.L. 480 TITLE I/III REQUIREMENTS
(Dollars in Millions, Tonnage in Thousands)

COMMODITIES	FY 1982			Estimated FY 1983			Projected FY 1984		
	Agreement \$ MT	Shipments \$ MT	Carry into FY 1983 \$ MT	Agreement \$ MT	Shipments \$ MT	Carry into FY 1984 \$ MT	Agreement \$ MT	Shipments \$ MT	Carry into FY 1985 \$ MT
<u>Title I</u>									
Wheat	7.0	41.0	-	11.0	55.6	-	11.0	55.6	-
Rice	2.0	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corn/feed grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	9.2	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.6	15.7	-
<u>Total</u>	9.0	48.0	-	11.0	55.6	-	20.0	80.5	-
<u>Of which</u>									
<u>Title III</u>									
Corn/feed grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	9.2	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.6	15.7	-
<u>Total</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.0	24.9	-

COMMENT:

TABLE XIII

-46-

PL 480 TITLE II - FY 1984

Country: HAITI

Sponsor: CARE, CRS, CWS, SAWS
(All figures in thousands)

A. <u>MCH</u>		<u>Total Recipients:</u> 72.5
<u>Commodities</u>	<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
SF Bulgur	742.8	212.4
Bulgur	378.0	99.0
Cornmeal	1,071.0	266.6
NFDM	2,002.0	220.3
Vegoil	424.2	350.0
CSM	280.8	94.3
Total	4,898.8	1,242.6
B. <u>SCHOOL FEEDING</u>		<u>Total Recipients:</u> 444.9
SF Bulgur	5,588.5	1,598.3
Bulgur	2,535.4	664.3
Cornmeal	6,444.4	1,604.4
Vegoil	1,069.6	882.6
Wheat Flour	543.0	157.1
NFDM	1,147.9	126.3
SFCM	1,011.8	284.3
Total	18,340.6	5,317.3
C. <u>OTHER CHILD FEEDING</u>		<u>Total Recipients:</u> 7.0
SF Bulgur	165.0	42.2
Cornmeal	211.5	52.7
Bulgur	45.0	11.8
NFDM	235.0	25.8
Vegoil	35.1	29.0
Total	691.6	161.5
D. <u>FOOD FOR WORK</u>		<u>Total Recipients:</u> 94.1
SF Bulgur	4,224.9	1,208.3
Cornmeal	1,188.6	295.7
Bulgur	1,627.2	427.1
NFDM	216.0	23.8
Vegoil	560.0	462.9
Wheat Flour	30.0	9.0
Total	7,846.7	2,426.8
E. <u>PRESCHOOL FEEDING</u>		<u>Total Recipients:</u> 39.9
SF Bulgur	59.4	16.9
Bulgur	540.0	142.0
Cornmeal	550.8	137.5
NFDM	597.6	66.1
Vegoil	107.4	89.3
Total	1,855.2	451.8
F. <u>ALL CATEGORIES</u>		<u>Total Recipients:</u> 658.4
SF Bulgur	10,780.6	3,078.1
Bulgur	5,125.6	1,344.2
cornmeal	9,466.3	2,356.9
NFDM	4,198.5	462.3
Vegoil	2,196.3	1,813.8
CSM	280.8	94.3
Wheat Flour	573.0	166.1
SFCM	1,011.8	284.3
Total	33,632.9	9,600.0

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII
PL 480 TITLE II

I. Country HAITI

II. Sponsor's Name CARE

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 38,500

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>38,500</u>	<u>SFB</u>	<u>462.0</u>	<u>132.1</u>
<u>38,500</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>693.0</u>	<u>172.5</u>
<u>38,500</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>1,386.0</u>	<u>152.5</u>
<u>38,500</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>207.9</u>	<u>171.5</u>
<u>Total MCH</u>		<u>2,748.9</u>	<u>628.6</u>

B. School FeedingTotal Recipients 238,400

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>238,400</u>	<u>SFB</u>	<u>4,576.7</u>	<u>1,308.9</u>
<u>238,400</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>4,576.7</u>	<u>1,139.6</u>
<u>238,400</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>610.2</u>	<u>503.4</u>
<u>Total School Feeding</u>		<u>9,763.6</u>	<u>2,951.9</u>

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients 5,500

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>5,500</u>	<u>SFB</u>	<u>165.0</u>	<u>42.2</u>
<u>5,500</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>181.5</u>	<u>45.2</u>
<u>5,500</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>198.0</u>	<u>21.8</u>
<u>5,500</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>29.7</u>	<u>24.5</u>
<u>Total Other Child Feeding</u>		<u>574.2</u>	<u>133.7</u>

D. Food for WorkTotal Recipients 56,650

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>56,650</u>	<u>SFB</u>	<u>3,738.9</u>	<u>1,069.3</u>
<u>56,650</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>285.5</u>	<u>235.5</u>
<u>Total Food for Work</u>		<u>4,024.4</u>	<u>1,304.8</u>

E. Other: Pre-School Feeding.....Total Recipients 9,900

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>9,900</u>	<u>SFB</u>	<u>59.4</u>	<u>16.9</u>
<u>9,900</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>118.8</u>	<u>29.5</u>
<u>9,900</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>237.6</u>	<u>26.1</u>
<u>9,900</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>17.4</u>	<u>14.3</u>
<u>Total Pre-School Feeding</u>		<u>433.2</u>	<u>86.8</u>

Total Recipients: 348,950 Total KGS. 17,544.3 Total 5,105.8

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII
PL 480 TITLE II

I. Country HAITI

II. Sponsor's Name CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
Total MCH		_____	_____

B. School FeedingTotal Recipients 100,600

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>100,600</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>1,451</u>	<u>380.2</u>
<u>100,600</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>1,178</u>	<u>293.1</u>
<u>100,600</u>	<u>Wheat Flour</u>	<u>543</u>	<u>157.1</u>
<u>100,600</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>905</u>	<u>99.6</u>
<u>100,600</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>186.7</u>
Total School Feeding		<u>4,303</u>	<u>1,116.7</u>

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

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
Total Other Child Feeding		_____	_____

D. Food for WorkTotal Recipients 15,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>15,000</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>810</u>	<u>213.0</u>
<u>15,000</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>780</u>	<u>194.0</u>
<u>15,000</u>	<u>Wheat Flour</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>9.0</u>
<u>15,000</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>90.0</u>
Total Food for Work		<u>1,728</u>	<u>506.0</u>

E. Other: Pre-School Feeding.....Total Recipients 30,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>30,000</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>540</u>	<u>142.0</u>
<u>30,000</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>432</u>	<u>108.0</u>
<u>30,000</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>40.0</u>
<u>30,000</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>75.0</u>
Total Pre-School Feeding		<u>1,422</u>	<u>365.0</u>

Total Recipients: 145,600 Total KGS. 7,453 Total 1,987.7

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 TITLE II

I. Country HAITI

II. Sponsor's Name CHURCH WORLD SERVICE

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 13,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>13,000</u>	<u>SF Bulgur</u>	<u>280.8</u>	<u>80.3</u>
<u>13,000</u>	<u>CSM</u>	<u>280.8</u>	<u>94.3</u>
<u>13,000</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>280.8</u>	<u>30.9</u>
<u>13,000</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>	<u>70.2</u>	<u>57.9</u>
<u>Total MCH</u>		<u>912.6</u>	<u>263.4</u>

B. School FeedingTotal Recipients 62,500

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>62,500</u>	<u>SF Bulgur</u>	<u>1,011.8</u>	<u>289.4</u>
<u>62,500</u>	<u>SF Cornmeal</u>	<u>1,011.8</u>	<u>284.3</u>
<u>62,500</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>	<u>129.3</u>	<u>106.7</u>
		<u>2,152.9</u>	<u>680.4</u>
<u>Total School Feeding</u>			

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

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

D. Food for WorkTotal Recipients 7,500

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>7,500</u>	<u>SF Bulgur</u>	<u>486.0</u>	<u>139.0</u>
<u>7,500</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>	<u>40.5</u>	<u>33.4</u>
<u>Total Food for Work</u>		<u>526.5</u>	<u>172.4</u>

E. Other: Pre-School Feeding.....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>Total Pre-School Feeding</u>			

Total Recipients: 83,000 Total Kgs. 3,592 Total 1,116.2

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 TITLE II

I. Country HAITI

II. Sponsor's Name S.A.W.S.

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 21,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>21,000</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>335.2</u>	<u>36.9</u>
<u>21,000</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>378.0</u>	<u>94.1</u>
<u>21,000</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>378.0</u>	<u>99.0</u>
<u>21,000</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>146.1</u>	<u>120.6</u>
Total MCH		1,237.3	350.6

B. School FeedingTotal Recipients 43,375

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>43,375</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>242.9</u>	<u>26.7</u>
<u>43,375</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>689.7</u>	<u>171.7</u>
<u>43,375</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>1,084.4</u>	<u>284.1</u>
<u>43,375</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>104.1</u>	<u>85.8</u>
Total School Feeding		2,121.1	568.3

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients 1,500

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>1,500</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>37.0</u>	<u>4.0</u>
<u>1,500</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>30.0</u>	<u>7.5</u>
<u>1,500</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>45.0</u>	<u>11.8</u>
<u>1,500</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>4.5</u>
Total Other Child Feeding		117.4	27.8

D. Food for WorkTotal Recipients 15,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>15,000</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>216.0</u>	<u>23.8</u>
<u>15,000</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>408.6</u>	<u>101.7</u>
<u>15,000</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>817.2</u>	<u>214.1</u>
<u>15,000</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>126.0</u>	<u>104.0</u>
Total Food for Work		1,567.8	443.6

E. Other: Pre-School Feeding.....Total Recipients 0

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
Total Pre-School Feeding		_____	_____

Total Recipients: 80,875 Total KGS. 5,043.6 Total 1,390.3