

PD-AKZ-969

U. S. AID MISSION TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AMERICAN EMBASSY, P. O. Box 867
SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FOR U. S. CORRESPONDENTS:
U. S. AID MISSION
APO MIAMI 34041

APR 0 2 1983

Rev. Juan José Félix, Executive Director
Servicio Social de Iglesias Dominicanas
Calle Emiliano Tejera #102
Santo Domingo, D.N.

Dear Rev. Félix:

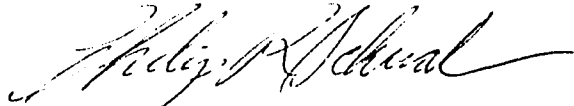
Pursuant to the authority of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Agency for International Development (hereinafter referred to as AID or "Grantor") hereby grants to Servicio Social de Iglesias Dominicanas (hereinafter referred to as SSID or "Grantee") the sum of Seventy-Six Thousand United States Dollars (US\$76,000) to provide support for the expansion of activities of the Inland Fisheries II OPG, as described in the Schedule of this grant and in Attachment 2 entitled "Program Description."

This grant is effective and obligation is made as of the date of this letter, and shall apply to commitments made by the Grantee in furtherance of the program objectives during the period beginning with the effective date and ending April 1, 1983.

This grant is made to the Grantee on the condition that the funds will be administered in accordance with the terms and conditions as set forth in Attachment 1, the Schedule; Attachment 2, entitled "Program Description;" and Attachment 3, entitled "Standard Provisions," which have been agreed to by your organization.

Please sign the original of this letter to
acknowledge your receipt of the grant.

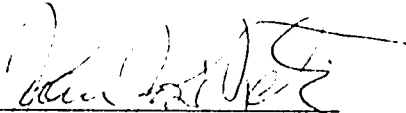
Sincerely yours,



Philip R. Schwab
Director

Attachments: 1. Schedule
 2. Program Description
 3. Standard Provisions

ACCEPTED:



BY: Rev. Juan José Félix
TITLE: Executive Director
DATE: Feb 6 1992
PROJECT NUMBER: 517-0162

ATTACHMENT 1

SCHEDULE

A. Purpose of Grant

The purpose of the grant is to provide support for expansion of fishery development activities under the direction of SSID as more specifically described in Attachment 2 to this grant, entitled "Program Description."

B. Period of the Grant

1. The effective date of this grant is April 2, 1982. The Project Assistance Completion Date (PACD) of this grant is September 30, 1985.

2. Funds obligated hereunder are available for program expenditures for the estimated period April 2, 1982 to April 1, 1983, as shown in the Financial Plan below.

C. Amount of Grant and Payment

1. The total estimated amount of this grant for the period shown in B.1. above is Two Hundred Forty-Eight Thousand United States Dollars (US\$248,000).

2. AID hereby obligates the amount of Seventy-Six Thousand United States Dollars (US\$76,000) for the program expenditures during the period set forth in B.2. above, and as shown in the Financial Plan below.

3. Payment shall be made to the Grantee in accordance with procedures set forth in Attachment 3, Standard Provision 11 entitled "Payment-Periodic Advance."

4. Additional funds up to the total amount of the grant shown in C.1. above, may be obligated by AID subject to the availability of funds, and to the requirements of the Standard Provision of the grant entitled "Revision of Financial Plans." Adjustments among line items up to 15% (except for salaries) can be made by mutual agreement between AID and SSID without formal amendment.

D. Financial Plan

The following is the financial plan for this grant, including local cost financing items. Revisions to this plan shall be made in accordance with the Standard Provision of this grant entitled "Revision of Financial Plans."

E. Reporting and Evaluation

At quarterly intervals after signature of the grant, or more frequent intervals if requested by AID, the Grantee will submit reports summarizing program activities, objectives and implementation plan, problems encountered, steps toward their solution, and plans for the next quarter. In addition to financial reporting required under Standard Provisions of this Agreement, no later than 30 days after the end of each quarterly reporting period, the Grantee will submit a Financial Status Report in an original and two copies, to report the status of in-kind contributions. Evaluation reports will be submitted in accordance with the Evaluation Plan, as described in Attachment 2 entitled "Program Description."

F. Special Provision

1. Prior to execution of any contracts to finance the professional services contemplated, a copy of the contract will be furnished to AID for review and approval.

2. Special Provisions Numbers 9 and 10, entitled "Negotiated Overhead Rates", do not apply to this grant and are hereby deleted.

FINANCIAL PLAN

	<u>Obligated Amount</u> <u>From 4/82 thru 3/83</u>		<u>Estimated Additional</u> <u>From 4/83 thru 3/84</u>		<u>Estimated Additional</u> <u>From 4/84 thru 3/85</u>		<u>Total Estimated</u> <u>From 4/82 thru 3/85</u>	
	US\$	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency
Administrative & Personnel Costs		34,500.00		39,000.00		42,750.00		116,250.00
Transportation & Promotion Costs		8,250.00		8,750.00		9,400.00		26,400.00
Training Costs *	2,000.00	5,150.00	2,000.00	5,150.00	2,500.00	4,650.00	6,500.00	14,950.00
Construction Costs		20,000.00		20,000.00		13,000.00		53,000.00
Contingencies & Evaluation **		6,100.00		7,100.00	10,000.00	7,700.00	10,000.00	20,900.00
TOTAL	2,000.00	74,000.00	2,000.00	80,000.00	12,500.00	77,500.00	16,500.00	231,500.00

* Foreign exchange is for foreign travel for training.

** Foreign exchange is for an off-shore evaluation team.

BUDGET SUMMARY

	FIRST YEAR			SECOND YEAR			THIRD YEAR		
	OPG	PVO	Other*	OPG	PVO	Other*	OPG	PVO	Other*
A. Salaries	23,100.00	19,000.00	47,440.00	25,500.00	19,000.00	48,640.00	28,750.00	19,000.00	54,440.00
B. Administrative Support & Expenses	6,900.00		2,000.00	7,500.00		2,000.00	8,000.00		2,400.00
C. Per Diem	4,500.00		6,525.00	6,000.00		6,525.00	6,000.00		10,875.00
D. Training	7,150.00	5,500.00	30,500.00	7,150.00	5,500.00	30,500.00	7,150.00	5,500.00	43,500.00
E. Commodities	20,000.00		9,500.00	20,000.00		10,000.00	13,000.00		10,500.00
F. Promotion Costs	1,500.00			1,500.00			1,500.00		7,400.00
G. Transportation & Maintenance	6,750.00	6,000.00	5,600.00	7,250.00	6,000.00	5,600.00	7,900.00	6,000.00	
H. Utilities & Rent		8,500.00	14,200.00		8,500.00	15,200.00		10,500.00	16,200.00
I. Contingencies	6,100.00			7,100.00			7,700.00		
J. Evaluation							10,000.00		
TOTAL	76,000.00	39,000.00	115,765.00	82,000.00	39,000.00	118,465.00	90,000.00	41,000.00	145,315.00

TOTAL BY AGENCY PER YEAR

	1st. Year	2nd. Year	3rd. Year	Total
AID	76,000.00	82,000.00	90,000.00	248,000.00
SSID	39,000.00	39,000.00	41,000.00	119,000.00
Peace Corps	48,025.00	48,025.00	71,175.00	167,225.00
INDOTEC	39,740.00	40,740.00	41,740.00	122,220.00
FUDECO	28,000.00	29,700.00	32,400.00	90,100.00
TOTAL	230,765.00	239,465.00	276,315.00	746,545.00

*Peace Corps, FUDECO, and INDOTEC.

FIRST YEAR BUDGET - 1982
(In \$)

	AID	SSID	Peace Corps	INDOTEC	FUDECO	Total
A. SALARIES						
1. Project Director*	9,750.00					
2. South Promotor*	4,550.00					
3. Frontier Promotor*	4,550.00					
4. Dismissal Salary for 1, 2, & 3	1,450.00					
5. Research Director				16,200.00		
6. Insurance	700.00					
7. Administrative Personnel		2,000.00			3,600.00	
8. Secretarial Staff		4,000.00				
9. Accounting Staff		6,000.00				
10. Volunteer Services		7,000.00	14,400.00			
11. Pond Manager				4,320.00		
12. Assistant Pond Manager				3,720.00		
13. Production Center Staff					3,600.00	
14. Laborers					1,600.00	
15. Occasional Workers	2,100.00					
Sub-Total	<u>23,100.00</u>	<u>19,000.00</u>	<u>14,400.00</u>	<u>24,240.00</u>	<u>8,800.00</u>	<u>89,540.00</u>
B. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND EXPENSES						
1. Telephone, Expenses & Supplies	6,900.00					
2. P.C. Administrative Support			2,000.00			
Sub-Total	<u>6,900.00</u>		<u>2,000.00</u>			<u>8,900.00</u>
C. PER DIEM						
	<u>4,500.00</u>		<u>6,525.00</u>			
Sub-Total	<u>4,500.00</u>		<u>6,525.00</u>			<u>11,025.00</u>

* 13 months.

8.

FIRST YEAR BUDGET - 1982
(In \$)

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	AID	SSID	Peace Corps	INDOTEC	FUDECO	Total
D. TRAINING						
1. Education and Training	2,000.00					
2. Foreign Travel	2,000.00					
3. General Instructions	1,000.00					
4. Regional Field Staff		5,500.00				
5. U.S. Technical Training			12,000.00			
7. In-Country Training			3,000.00			
7. International Travel			4,500.00			
8. Project Training Personnel				4,000.00		
9. Meetings and Assemblies	2,000.00			2,000.00	2,500.00	
10. Food and Lodging					2,500.00	
11. Professional Journal Subscription	150.00					
Sub-Total	<u>7,150.00</u>	<u>5,500.00</u>	<u>19,500.00</u>	<u>6,000.00</u>	<u>5,000.00</u>	<u>43,150.00</u>
E. COMMODITIES						
1. Equipment Rental, Purchase, and Shipping	20,000.00					
2. Land				1,500.00		
3. Well				1,000.00		
4. Pump				1,000.00		
5. Construction Equipment & Storage					6,000.00	
Sub-Total	<u>20,000.00</u>			<u>3,500.00</u>	<u>6,000.00</u>	<u>29,500.00</u>
F. PROMOTION COSTS						
1. Promotional and Information Dissemination	1,500.00					
Sub-Total	<u>1,500.00</u>					<u>1,500.00</u>

FIRST YEAR BUDGET - 1982
(In \$)

	AID	SSID	Peace Corps	INDOTEC	FUDECO	Total
G. <u>TRANSPORTATION COSTS</u>						
1. Car Insurance	750.00					
2. Maintenance and Fuel	6,000.00	6,000.00	800.00			
3. Motorcycle Purchase			4,800.00			
Sub-Total	<u>6,750.00</u>	<u>6,000.00</u>	<u>5,600.00</u>			<u>18,350.00</u>
H. <u>UTILITIES AND RENTS</u>						
1. Office Rent		3,000.00				
2. Utilities		1,500.00				
3. Warehouse		2,000.00		1,500.00		
4. Garage		2,000.00				
5. Laboratory				1,500.00		
6. Library				1,500.00		
7. Facilities				1,500.00		
8. Other						
Sub-Total		<u>8,500.00</u>		<u>6,000.00</u>	<u>8,200.00</u>	<u>22,700.00</u>
I. <u>CONTINGENCIES</u>						
Sub-Total	<u>6,100.00</u>					<u>6,100.00</u>
TOTAL	<u>76,000.00</u>	<u>39,000.00</u>	<u>48,025.00</u>	<u>39,740.00</u>	<u>28,000.00</u>	<u>230,765.00</u>

SECOND YEAR BUDGET - 1983
(In \$)

	AID	SSID	Peace Corps	INDOTEC	FUDECO	Total
A. SALARIES						
1. Project Director*	10,400.00					
2. South Promotor*	5,200.00					
3. Frontier Promotor*	5,200.00					
4. Dismissal Salary for 1, 2, & 3	1,600.00					
5. Research Director				16,200.00		
6. Insurance	700.00					
7. Administrative Personnel		2,000.00			3,600.00	
8. Secretarial Staff		4,000.00				
9. Accounting Staff		6,000.00				
10. Volunteer Services		7,000.00	14,400.00			
11. Pond Manager				4,320.00		
12. Assistant Pond Manager				3,720.00		
13. Production Center Staff					4,800.00	
14. Laborers					1,600.00	
15. Occasional Workers	2,400.00					
Sub-Total	25,500.00	19,000.00	14,400.00	24,240.00	10,000.00	93,140.00
B. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND EXPENSES						
1. Telephone, Expenses & Supplies	7,500.00					
2. P.C. Administrative Support			2,000.00			
Sub-Total	7,500.00		2,000.00			9,500.00
C. PER DIEM						
Sub-Total	6,000.00		6,525.00			12,525.00

* 13 months.

SECOND YEAR BUDGET - 1983
(In \$)

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	AID	SSID	Peace Corps	INDOTEC	FUDECO	Total
D. TRAINING						
1. Education and Training	2,000.00					
2. Foreign Travel for Training	2,000.00					
3. General Instructions	1,000.00					
4. Regional Field Staff		5,500.00				
5. U.S. Technical Training			12,000.00			
6. In-Country Training			3,000.00			
7. International Travel			4,500.00			
8. Project Training Personnel				4,000.00		
9. Meetings and Assemblies	2,000.00			2,000.00	2,500.00	
10. Food and Lodging					2,500.00	
11. Professional Journal Subscription	150.00					
Sub-Total	<u>7,150.00</u>	<u>5,500.00</u>	<u>19,500.00</u>	<u>6,000.00</u>	<u>5,000.00</u>	<u>43,150.00</u>
E. COMMODITIES						
1. Equipment Rental, Purchase, and Shipping	20,000.00					
2. Land				2,000.00		
3. Well				1,000.00		
4. Pump				1,000.00		
5. Construction Equipment & Storage					6,000.00	
Sub-Total	<u>20,000.00</u>			<u>4,000.00</u>	<u>6,000.00</u>	<u>30,000.00</u>
F. PROMOTION COSTS						
1. Promotional and Information Dissemination	1,500.00					
Sub-Total	<u>1,500.00</u>					<u>1,500.00</u>

SECOND YEAR BUDGET - 1983
(In \$)

	AID	SSID	Peace Corps	INDOTEC	FUDECO	Total
G. <u>TRANSPORTATION COSTS</u>						
1. Car Insurance	750.00					
2. Maintenance and Fuel	5,500.00	6,000.00	800.00			
3. Motorcycle Purchase			4,300.00			
Sub-Total	<u>7,250.00</u>	<u>6,000.00</u>	<u>5,600.00</u>			<u>18,850.00</u>
H. <u>UTILITIES AND RENTS</u>						
1. Office Rent		3,000.00				
2. Utilities		1,500.00		2,000.00		
3. Warehouse		2,000.00				
4. Garage		2,000.00				
5. Laboratory				1,500.00		
6. Library				1,500.00		
7. Facilities				1,500.00		
8. Other						
Sub-Total		<u>8,500.00</u>		<u>6,500.00</u>	<u>8,700.00</u>	<u>23,700.00</u>
I. <u>CONTINGENCIES</u>						
Sub-Total	<u>7,100.00</u>					<u>7,100.00</u>
TOTAL	<u>82,000.00</u>	<u>39,000.00</u>	<u>48,025.00</u>	<u>40,740.00</u>	<u>29,700.00</u>	<u>239,465.00</u>

THIRD YEAR BUDGET - 1984
(In \$)

	AID	SSID	Peace Corps	INDOTEC	FUDECO	Total
A. SALARIES						
1. Project Director*	11,700.00					
2. South Promotor*	5,850.00					
3. Frontier Promotor*	5,850.00					
4. Dismissal Salary for 1, 2, & 3	1,800.00					
5. Research Director						
6. Insurance	850.00			16,200.00		
7. Administrative Personnel		2,000.00				
8. Secretarial Staff		4,000.00			5,000.00	
9. Accounting Staff		6,000.00				
10. Volunteer Services		7,000.00				
11. Pond Manager			18,000.00			
12. Assistant Pond Manager				4,320.00		
11. Production Center Staff				3,720.00		
12. Laborers					4,800.00	
13. Occasional Workers	2,700.00				2,400.00	
Sub-Total	<u>28,750.00</u>	<u>19,000.00</u>	<u>18,000.00</u>	<u>24,240.00</u>	<u>12,200.00</u>	<u>102,190.00</u>
B. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND EXPENSES						
1. Telephone, Expenses & Supplies	8,000.00					
2. P.C. Administrative Support			2,400.00			
Sub-Total	<u>8,000.00</u>		<u>2,400.00</u>			<u>10,400.00</u>
C. PER DIEM						
Sub-Total	<u>6,000.00</u>		<u>10,875.00</u>			<u>16,875.00</u>

* 13 months.

THIRD YEAR BUDGET - 1984
(In \$)

	AID	SSID	Peace Corps	INDOTEC	FUDECO	Total
D. TRAINING						
1. Education and Training	1,500.00					
2. Foreign Travel for Training	2,500.00					
3. General Instructions	1,000.00					
4. Regional Field Staff		5,500.00				
5. U.S. Technical Training			20,000.00			
6. In-Country Training			5,000.00			
7. International Travel			7,500.00			
8. Project Training Personnel				4,000.00		
9. Meetings and Assemblies	2,000.00			2,000.00	2,500.00	
10. Food and Lodging					2,500.00	
11. Professional Journal Subscription	150.00					
Sub-Total	<u>7,150.00</u>	<u>5,500.00</u>	<u>32,500.00</u>	<u>6,000.00</u>	<u>5,000.00</u>	<u>56,150.00</u>
E. COMMODITIES						
1. Equipment Rental, Purchase, and Shipping	13,000.00					
2. Land				2,000.00		
3. Well				1,000.00		
4. Pump				1,500.00		
5. Construction Equipment & Storage					6,000.00	
Sub-Total	<u>13,000.00</u>			<u>4,500.00</u>	<u>6,000.00</u>	<u>23,500.00</u>
F. PROMOTION COSTS						
1. Promotional and Information Dissemination	1,500.00					
Sub-Total	<u>1,500.00</u>					<u>1,500.00</u>

15.

THIRD YEAR BUDGET - 1984
(In \$)

	AID	SSID	Peace Corps	INDOTEC	FUDECO	Total
G. <u>TRANSPORTATION COSTS</u>						
1. Car Insurance	900.00					
2. Maintenance and Fuel	7,000.00	6,000.00	1,000.00			
3. Motorcycle Purchase			6,400.00			
Sub-Total	<u>7,900.00</u>	<u>6,000.00</u>	<u>7,400.00</u>			<u>21,300.00</u>
H. <u>UTILITIES AND RENTS</u>						
1. Office Rent		4,000.00				
2. Utilities		2,000.00		2,500.00		
3. Warehouse		2,500.00				
4. Garage		2,000.00				
5. Laboratory				1,500.00		
6. Library				1,500.00		
7. Facilities				1,500.00		
8. Other						
Sub-Total		<u>10,500.00</u>		<u>7,000.00</u>	<u>9,200.00</u>	<u>26,700.00</u>
I. <u>CONTINGENCIES</u>						
Sub-Total	<u>7,700.00</u>					<u>7,700.00</u>
J. <u>EVALUATIONS*</u>						
Sub-Total	<u>10,000.00</u>					<u>10,000.00</u>
TOTAL	<u>90,000.00</u>	<u>41,000.00</u>	<u>71,175.00</u>	<u>41,740.00</u>	<u>32,400.00</u>	<u>276,315.00</u>

* Final evaluation conducted by an outside team.

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ATTACHMENT 2

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Purpose of the Grant

The purpose of this grant is to expand existing hatchery facilities to increase current fresh water fish production, to establish a system of information gathering and analysis to be used as baseline data for a future nationwide fish production program, and to promote improved communication and coordination among participating agencies (Peace Corps, INDOTEC, and FUDECO) in the development of aquaculture.

B. Specific Objectives

SSID will be responsible for coordinating the various activities proposed under this project, with the above-mentioned participating entities. All project activities are aimed at increasing the production of fresh water fish. The specific objectives are as follows:

1. To develop and expand fish hatchery facilities in order to increase the number of fingerlings available, and to serve as appropriate technology centers to be used for training farmers.

2. To establish a framework for cooperation among the various agencies involved in fish production, and to improve the system of information gathering, exchange, and dissemination.

3. To research the types of fish available for fresh water fish production, as well as the feeding practices involved.

4. To improve technical extension capabilities through the training of extension agents. They, in turn, will be capable of conducting workshops, field study days, and on-farm visits to the small farmers.

5. To increase fish production at existing fish ponds at the small farmer level, and to assist in stocking and maintaining them.

6. To study the production costs and capabilities of small farmers in fresh water fish production in order to determine the economic feasibility of further extended activities, and, thereby, provide a baseline for a possible future nation-wide program.

C. Implementation Plan

This OPG is to serve as the second stage of the Inland Fisheries project. The first stage, which lasted three years, explored the feasibility of fish farming in the Dominican Republic and the acceptability of fresh water fish. Based on the favorable conclusions and recommendations of the first OPC, this second OPG will serve to expand fresh water fish production. The services and funds of five agencies (AID, SSID, Peace Corps, INDOPEC, and FUDECO) will be mobilized to implement this second (three year) stage, which will consist of five major components: (1) Expansion of existing fish hatchery research and production facilities; (2) enhancement of inter-institutional coordination and communications; (3) strengthening of technical extension system; (4) increasing fish production; and (5) baseline data survey.

1. Expansion of Existing Facilities

FUDECO will build appropriate technology centers, consisting of fish ponds which will be used for fingerling production and training. SSID will pay part of the construction costs, and will be responsible for stocking the ponds and training FUDECO personnel.

Peace Corps and SSID will use these appropriate technology centers to conduct 3-day training sessions for some 4,000 participants over the 3-year period.

2. Inter-Institutional Coordination

This program will increase existing capabilities of participating organizations by providing them with joint technical training in fisheries research and production. Through the joint training and efforts under this project, the degree of inter-institutional communications and coordination should increase.

3. Strengthening the Technical Extension System

Under the current project, there are currently three full-time Dominican fisheries experts and two Peace Corps Volunteers working as fisheries extension agents. In the second stage, the Peace Corps Volunteers and two additional Dominican fisheries experts will be added. They will conduct on-site visits, will conduct meetings, workshops, and field study days for participating small farmers; will help plan, construct, stock, and manage fish ponds; and will disseminate new information as it becomes available.

4. Increase Fish Production

Through a large increase in the population of fingerlings from the expanded hatcheries, improved feeding and management techniques, and an expanded extension system, a marked increase in the production of fresh water fish from existing fish ponds is expected. In addition, it is expected that the number of fish ponds will increase by twelve a year.

5. Baseline Survey

In the early stages of the project, a baseline data survey will be conducted with the objective of identifying, collecting, and reporting primary statistics and economic information on aquaculture costs, production, and marketing. This study, aimed at proving the economic feasibility of fish farming and acceptability in rural areas, may be used as a basis for future assistance to a national fish production program. INDOTEC will make available to the project its existing fishery facilities, its library, and its research capabilities.

U. S. AID MISSION TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AMERICAN EMBASSY, P. O. Box 867
SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

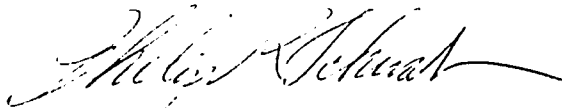
FOR U. S. CORRESPONDENTS:
U. S. AID MISSION
APO MIAMI 34041

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Pursuant to Part I, Chapter 1, Section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize a grant to Servicio Social de Iglesias Dominicanas (SSID), of not to exceed Seventy-Six Thousand United States Dollars (US\$76,000), to help in financing certain foreign exchange and local currency costs of goods and services required for the project as described in the following paragraph.

The project (hereinafter referred to as the "Project") is to expand existing facilities and develop new facilities to increase fingerling production; to conduct research and experimentation at various centers in order to improve the quality as well as the quantity of fish being produced; to provide training to project staff and to project participants encompassing a wide range of fishery activities; to establish a system of information gathering, analysis, and dissemination, to be used as baseline data for a proposed national fish production program; and to promote improved communication and coordination among the various agencies participating in the project (Peace Corps, INDOPEC, FUDECO, as well as AID and SSID).

APPROVAL:



Philip R. Schwab
Director, USAID/DR

DATE: APR 02 1982

ASSURANCE OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT REGULATION
UNDER TITLE VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

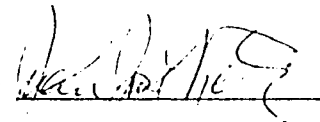
Servicio Social de Iglesias Dominicanas, Inc. (SSID) (Hereinafter called the "Grantee") HEREBY AGREES THAT it will comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) and all requirements imposed by or pursuant to the Regulation of the Agency for International Development (22 CFR Part 209, 30 FR 317) issued pursuant to that title, to the end that, in accordance with Title VI of that Act and the Regulation, no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, religion, sex or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under and program or activity for which the Grantee receives Federal financial assistance from the Agency; and HEREBY GIVES ASSURANCE THAT it will immediately take any measures necessary to effectuate this agreement.

If any real property or structure thereon is provided or improved with the aid of Federal financial assistance extended to the Grantee by the Agency, this assurance shall obligate the Grantee, or in the case of any transfer of such property, any transferee, for the period during which the real property or structure is used for a purpose for which the Federal financial assistance is extended or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits. If any personal property is so provided, this assurance shall obligate the Grantee for the period during which it retains ownership or possession of the property. In all other cases, this assurance shall obligate the Grantee for the period during which the Federal financial assistance is extended to it by the Agency.

THIS ASSURANCE is given in consideration of and for the purpose of obtaining any and all Federal grants, loans, contracts, property, discounts or other Federal financial assistance extended after the date hereof to the Grantee by the Agency, including installment payments after such date on account of applications for Federal financial assistance which were approved before such date. The Grantee recognizes and agrees that such Federal financial assistance will be extended in reliance on the representations and agreements made in this assurance, and that the United States shall have the right to seek judicial enforcement of this assurance. This assurance is binding on the Grantee, its successors, transferees, and assignees, and the person or persons whose signatures appear below are authorized to sign this assurance on behalf of the Grantee.

GRANTEE: Servicio Social de Iglesias Dominicanas, Inc. (SSID)

BY (Signature):


Rev. Juan José Félix

TITLE: Executive Director

DATE:

APR 02 1962

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memorandum

DATE: March 26, 1982
REPLY TO
ATTN OF: Benito ~~Arri~~ Arriquéz, CRD
SUBJECT: Inland Fisheries OPG 517-0162

TO: E. Ellis, ARDO

Through some of my visits of P.L. 480 projects, I have visited SEA Inland Fisheries projects being my last visit yesterday to Nigua where a large public demonstration of the places was taking place headed by Hipólito Mejía to private and public financing institutions. The financing institutions present stated that financing was available immediately for these type of project for private entrepreneurs.

In views of the above and that SEA is the legal entity of the GODR that controls and promotes fishery in the country you may consider that some exchange of information under the subject OPG should be undertaking so that no duplication takes place.

cc: C. S. Blankstein, CRDO
R. F. Venezia, AD

PROJECT TITLE: INLAND FISHERIES PROGRAM TOTAL OPG REQUEST \$245,000.-
PROJECT LOCATION: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
PVO NAME AND LOCATION: SERVICIO SOCIAL DE IGLESIAS DOMINICANAS, INC.
EMILIANO TEJERA NO. 102
APDO. 659
SANTO DOMINGO, ZP-1
CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS: SERVICIO SOCIAL DE IGLESIAS DOMINICANAS, INC.
CONTACT PERSON: JUAN DE JESUS SANTANA
DATE OF SUBMISSION TO AID

A. PROJECT PURPOSE AND DESCRIPTION

Since its birth as an institution, Servicio Social de Iglesias Dominicanas (SSID) has had an understanding that what is needed in the field of development is to assist people in building their own capacities - self relying capacities to enable them to understand that their own actions can play a major role in determining how much food they have and how healthy they are. A lot of basic human needs programs can wind up being welfare oriented. The objective is to provide food to people. However, it is very important that we do not provide people with food, but assist people in their learning how to improve the ways and amounts of producing nutritional foods.

Having sensed the potential, SSID, as a way of implementing this understanding, decided to enter into the field of aquaculture. Aquaculture, (the raising of aquatic food stuffs) accounts for 10% of world fish consumption. It is known that ocean fish production will not increase in the future; rivers are producing less fish each year and demand for fish by consumers is on the rise. It is only logical to conclude that raising food fish in ponds is one simple way to satisfy world demand for fish in the long run. Among the heaviest consumers are the emerging nations who can make extensive use of the farmed fish to combat malnutrition.

Fish farming is ideal for the Dominican Republic as it yields large amounts of high quality food from a small area. Fish have simple food requirements and under controlled conditions they grow very quickly. To say the least, fish farming is not a get-rich-quick opportunity. The advantages are that it is labor intensive and technically feasible. Fish farming is best suited for those who own or have the legal rights of his own land, and who probably is already engaged in other farming ventures such as rice, sugar cane, etc. Therefore supplementing his other farm income with fish production. The target group of beneficiaries are the rural inland poor living in those communities that have no traditional fish supplies or access to the sea. The ponds are operated mainly on a family basis though some are managed by groups or communities. In the future, project emphasis will be placed on working with individual families and small groups as experience has shown that the larger the group involved, the less management the pond receives and consequently lower production leading to a decreased benefit per person.

The prime purposes of funding for the next three years of the Inland Fisheries Program would be:

1. A study to identify the costs and production capabilities of Fish Farming in the Dominican Republic. The object of this study will be to ascertain that the inland poor of this country can or cannot produce and buy fish at affordable costs. Said study will stress the socio-economic data of producing fish including pond construction costs, types, availability and costs of locally produced fish feed, fingerling production costs and the average expense of raising table fish.

2. Establishing a framework for cooperation between participating institutions and encouraging joint programs among those agencies in areas of mutual assistance to help achieve the objectives stated in # 1 above, and to ensure project longevity.

3. Expansion and future growth of existing facilities

4. Increased production.

Although the past three years' work clearly demonstrated the feasibility of Fishculture in the Dominican Republic and its acceptance by the Dominican people, a considerable amount of work remains before the technology becomes efficient, reliable and economical. Most important are the needs to compile the socio-economic data, increase the numbers and acreage of ponds and to increase the production per acre. One objective of the next phase is to develop and improve production and management systems which are cost effective, energy conserving and compatible with environmental concerns. With increased production and enlargement of existing facilities, there should be no reason why some small rural communities could not be self-sufficient in the production of fish for domestic use. Each acre of present and increased aquaculture facilities (ponds) has a realizable production of 2,000 lbs/acre of fish per year. Most farmers are now achieving a reliable production of 500 lbs/year, but some have obtained yields of up to 2,400 lbs/acre/year. I am convinced that we shall see a slow improvement in production with the constant reinforcement of trained promoters, increased multi-agency involvement and with the use of new fish species.

The era of aquaculture has arrived. With thousands of hungry people there is an obligation to develop more rapidly the culture techniques that have been shown capable of increasing food supplies. Perhaps the best picture we can get of the future is through a view of the past. There is a definite trend of fish farming development. The reasons for successful establishment of aquaculture are obvious because it is technically feasible using locally available resources. The prime requisite for success in fish farming is productivity. The operator has to have the knowledge that will allow him/her to overcome the physical and biological limitations of his operation and to achieve the degree of productivity necessary for financial success.

B. PROJECT BACKGROUND

USAID supported the need for aquaculture research on the grass roots level and authorized the funding for the needed program. The implementing PVO was Church World Service (CWS) with its local counterpart agency (SSID). The pilot

project (funded by an OPG of \$160,000) was used to explore the feasibility of fish farming in the Dominican Republic and to disprove the theory that the campesinos of the inland rural areas would not eat fish. The results have been encouraging. The first three years of project implementation can be labeled as a success that went beyond expectations. Twice the number of ponds originally planned were constructed and experience has shown that tilapia are highly marketable fish and that at present, demand far exceeds production capacity. An important question answered was "will people buy/eat it". Current supply and demand factors have created a favorable price situation that is providing incentive for marketing and those who have eaten them have no doubts; they are light, firm, sweet tasting fish whose flavor and overall palatability are in every way competitive with the best fresh water and marine species.

There is every reason to believe that the fish farmers are in an opportune position to strengthen the image of their activity and make a major gain in terms of production growth. Present production has been low mainly due to brood stock theft and mortality making it impossible to maintain a steady fingerling population for restocking. Some other factors causing low returns are predators, the lack of efficient daily management and in some cases, the fish farmers are cropping their ponds without noting the catch data and in some areas before the fish have reached their optimum size. The potential exists for increasing fish production by encouraging private farming of fish and by expanding hatchery facilities. To accomplish this will require joint planning and coordination of various agencies to achieve common objectives.

Because of the economic feasibility and importance of this project, the progress has sparked interest throughout the country. Other national and international agencies are now joining forces with the enthusiastic assistance of the local populace to help meet the need for year-round availability of seed stocks and fish. It was only three years ago that SSID was the only national institution actively involved in fish culture. Possibly as a result of the success achieved, the Dominican government under the auspices of the Secretary of Agriculture is now spending millions of dollars on the rehabilitation and construction of new hatchery facilities. In addition, as host of other national organizations are becoming involved.

The role of fish farmers in the Dominican Republic has been developed through expertise and experience and it is hoped that it will become a major force in the nation's food production. The general feeling of those involved in the project is one of guarded optimism. Many problems still confront the project, but steps are being taken towards their solutions.

The predictions for success or failure vary with the individual. The key is good management. Management practices that increase the likelihood of crop success must be implemented. Most of the problems are being resolved as the local technology provides the farmers with new tools and as their combination of experience with those tools begins to give them the upperhand to improve production levels. Now the challenges are in project expansion and in more effective scheduling of production and harvests, better technological developments - i.e. improved diets, improved intensive culture systems, control of captive reproduction, better species and improved extension techniques have had a positive effect on the projects development.

Another factor favoring the project's development is the escalating cost of meat and dried and canned fish products. The most important part of the project is the realization that a long-term commitment to the development of a Dominican aquaculture project is essential. Aquaculture, like agriculture will take many years to develop the local appropriate technology, breeding strains, and infrastructure necessary for stable, reliable development. According to the present program directors, most of the technology is now available for success, but some refinements and additional production experience will be necessary to bring the program to the point where yield can be predictable. A decade from now, when the aquaculture industry looks back on these initial activities, it will be remembered as a watershed period in that, after a number of years of effort, all forces began to approach consensus on the role of aquaculture in the Dominican Republic.

C. PROJECT ANALYSIS

Battling a multitude of problems, the program has achieved substantial growth and is about to emerge from its infant stages. Critical decisions, i.e. program support must be made to get from this stage to a major development status. It is the intention of SSID to continue, and, in fact, to strengthen its research and development effort in fish culture considering the potential for continued advancement and the high level of interest shown by the projects beneficiaries. The reasons for the interest are not difficult to pinpoint. The best selling points--ease of culture, reasonable to non-existent food costs, fast growth, high natural production, and an urgent demand for high protein food have captured the imagination of potential growers in their quest for economically sound food production schemes.

Fish farming has a great attraction and many people are impressed by its potential. Aquaculture is rapidly becoming a significant component of food production, land and water conservation, rural development and other agricultural programs. This all sounds good enough. But the problem is timing... timing so that there is continuity and no funding gaps. It has been said that the fish farming industry here is where the poultry industry was in the late 60's. The opinion has been stated that fish farming has the same potential for growth that poultry farming had in its early day. If this is true, then more attention must be paid to the farming of carp, tilapia and other fish species. Fish offers an important economic opportunity to the rural poor. They offer a food product that is highly nutritious, plus opportunities for limited resource farmers to make more money than they might otherwise on row crops. To bring the discipline of aquaculture down to a grass-roots level, we are trying to create the aquatic analog of the small family vegetable garden or chicken coop. People are discovering that raising fish is relatively easy and is an excellent cash crop. This emerging new farm endeavor has a tremendous potential economic and nutritional impact. People are looking for an alternate income source through the farming and rearing of fish under controlled conditions.

As with nearly all aspects of aquaculture, there are stumbling blocks which must be overcome. The greatest advantage for fish culture lies in the existence of proven farm technology which can and should be adapted to the Dominican Republic. In many countries, fish farming is done on very marginal agricultural land where there are few other opportunities for revenue. Fortunately, fish are adaptable. Methods of culture are varied and uniquely suited to each particular region where they are grown. Fish lend themselves to profitable culture in a variety of terrain conditions, soil types, water availability and climate conditions.

Worldwide, tilapia and carp are quickly emerging as one of the most important cultured food fish. An important reason they are increasing in popularity as a cultured fish is their feeding characteristics; they feed low on the food chain and graze efficiently on natural aquatic foods (plankton, filamentous algae, detritus) eat vigorously, grow fast, and they can utilize a variety of supplemental foods whether it be commercial feed on systems driven with animal manures and food processing wastes. Tilapia and carp culture has been practiced and promoted for many years in developing countries. Other reasons include the fact that they are extremely handy fish. They thrive in conditions that would be fatal to other species and have low incidence of disease.

Project directors are highly encouraged with their first three years successes particularly considering the interim facilities that were available to them. Based on research, development and progress that has evolved from the past three years and the determination to move aggressively ahead in a spirit of cooperation, SSID has decided to take steps to develop the appropriate means to coordinate activities among those agencies interested in aquaculture; to develop a sense of unity and common direction amongst the organizations by working together. The reasons being:

1 - Duplication and competition within a project is counter productive and inhibits growth. A great deal of improved communication and coordination must be achieved amongst interested agencies if they are going to contribute to rather than detract from the development of aquaculture in this country. Every effort will be made not to duplicate programs.

2 - To ensure and perpetuate a continuing exchange of information and coordination and be the needed catalyst to progress toward the development and implementation of services which will be of mutual benefit to all involved. Coordination is absolutely essential to overall success.

3 - Help establish and maintain an information services (baseline data survey) for the collection, analysis and dissemination of scientific, technical and economic data, and to prepare and report this information to AID.

SSID's project directors shall assume the responsibility of seeing that these goals are carried out by active participation, assistance and administration in all areas of the above mentioned plans, and will enter into formalized legal contracts with various Dominican agencies who are also interested in establishing aquaculture statistics here in the Dominican Republic. Coordinated group research and experimentation in controlled conditions will be the methodology used to obtain this information. In short, it is to be a cooperative effort; it makes good sense because you can have more control over your program. You can have continuity of effort and focus in on all the things that are needed, and in addition it legitimizes aquaculture in the minds of those at all levels of fish culture and makes them feel that this is something they can really and truly get themselves involved in. By involving these agencies, not only will quality research continue, but also the transfer of knowledge to the people will be assured and timely. Its purpose is to assimilate large amounts of fisheries information and formulate positive plans for the utilization of the inland fish resource. The provision of quality food to the hungry people of this nation through the utilization of fishes is a primary goal of the organizations involved. Within the next three years the program is expected to develop and increase existing capabilities for inter-institutional cooperation and to provide technical training in fisheries to

at least 4,000 people. The program is also designed to improve sources of advice and assistance within the country and to build a base upon which more profitable joint research and production might be carried out in the future, all leading to a maximization of fish production. For aquaculture to develop its full potential, each agency involved should have a role in this effort, and coordinated action will be required in the future. We can look forward to a vigorous and conscientious effort to integrate the potential assistance of all agencies involved to bring aquaculture to the realization of its potential. Fish farming will benefit greatly by this coordination. The results obtained by these various groups will serve as building blocks for continued expansion.

Training will encompass both project personnel and participants. Currently, the project counts on a full time staff of three Dominicans and one volunteer (staff of SSID) with the possibility of hiring one or two others. All were trained "on the job" by a North American biologist, and in one case, the project sub-director attended a three month course on Aquaculture in Brazil. Future plans include the possibility of further travel to foreign countries for all current and future fisheries staff. Regarding project participants, all training will be given here in the Dominican Republic, mainly at the training centers now being constructed. It is anticipated that within the next three years, 4000 people will receive training in pond construction, pond management, feeding, water quality, production, stocking, growth and production, harvesting and marketing. These short term training courses will emphasize the use of locally available resources (feed, fertilizers) and will be geared to the campesino mentality. Both project promoters and the Peace Corp volunteers will conduct such training.

The overall future for tilapia and carp culture is one of great optimism. The principal factors remain: The fish are easy to grow, inexpensive to feed and in all cases to date have received ready consumer acceptance.

D. PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

As the Dominican Republic aquaculture program continues to grow, we continue to explore new and better ways to culture fish. The motivation is straight forward: Fish farmers want to produce products with greater market potential and better profit margins. Thus the programs involvement in tilapia hybrid production. Results to-date indicate that these strains of hybrid tilapia grow at almost two-times the rate of traditional species. In favorable conditions, tilapia can be expected to grow at a rate that range from 7-15 grams per week. In an experiment conducted by the project director, hybrid tilapia exhibited superior growth characteristics by growing to 400 grams each in 5 months' time. This is approximately 20 grams per week. Therefore, all male tilapia are recommended as the principal culture fish because of their excellent survival, fast growth at high stocking densities required for optimum production and their market potentials as a food fish.

The absence of hatcheries and fish stock has been a limiting factor in production figures in the past. The purpose of expanding existing facilities is to increase the existing potential of fingerling production. Producers need a year-round supply of fish to maintain production. Besides

SSID's breeding ponds both here in the capital and in the field, two agreements have been signed with outside agencies to overcome this and any future problem. An agreement has been written and signed between SSID and the Fundación para el Desarrollo Comunitario, Inc. (FUDECO) whose objectives are:

- 1 - The creation of six 300 M² ponds for the purposes of fingerlings production and training of local participants. SSID will assume 25% of the installation costs, which entails excavation, nets, water testing equipment and construction materials. The balance is to be paid by FUDECO.
- 2 --SSID will be incharge of stocking said ponds and will be responsible for training FUDECO personnel (2 full time employees) who are involved in the daily operation of these ponds.

Built at a cost of \$200,000, these appropriate technology centers where the ponds are located were designed and set up to impart short term technical training (3 day duration) to 4,000 people over the next three years. Both SSID and Peace Corp will be in charge of fishery training. Through Aquaculture work shops, the proper technology for fish farming in the Dominican Republic will be dispensed, and as aquaculture becomes more widespread it will provide a better opportunity for all fish culturists to get together and discuss mutual problems and solutions. Those centers were designed to provide aid and technical support to communities for training farmers and, more generalle, will be ready to furnish assistance to any agricultural related project to the extent that the planned objective is economic equilibrium. The focus would center on the question of basic human needs and addressing those needs most significant to people for them to be able to lead lives of relative health, productivity and satisfaction.

It is apparent that our efforts can be more productive if they are coordinated with those of other agencies interested in aquaculture. As a joint effort, we will have worked out most of the difficulties that plagued us earlier. At the moment, SSID is in the midst of signing a 3 year agreement with INDOTEC (Instituto Dominicano de Tecnología Industrial) to work on a coordinated effort to greatly enhance fingerling production capacities to supply the final input needed to guarantee a continued year-round supply and satisfy the demand for current and future project expansion. Also, this station (as with the others) will provide insurance against a lack of quality pure strain brood stock. It is contemplated the construction of up to 8 fish ponds for the raising of fingerlings and establishing a baseline data survey with the objective of identifying, collecting and reporting primary statistics and economic information on aquaculture costs and production. These studies, aimed at proving the economic feasibility of farming fish at rural levels will supply us with the all important cost-benefit ratio of fish farming. INDOTEC will facilitate its existing fishery facilities along with its laboratory and library.

Domestic fish production has the potential for significant growth. The primary responsibility for attaining this potential rests with continued project support. Deliberate thought and planning has brought the program to its present level as SSID continues to explore all avenues to enable it to continue its work and to make the project a truly viable operation.

As a mean to this end, Peace Corp involvement was solicited and received. The program currently has the help of 2 volunteers working as extensionists and a request was recently made for 3 more to be trained. Those 3 new volunteers will be used as replacements for those 2 whose contracts will soon be terminating and 1 more to meet current project expansion. The PCV today is a skilled professional offering his or her education and experience to a developing country. The fishery extension volunteers will help plan, construct, and manage fish ponds, produce, transport and distribute fingerlings for stocking into managed ponds, and train co-workers and local fishpond owners in all aspects of fishculture and pond management. The real strength of PCVs comes from an ability to function on the community level, living with people, sharing their lives and cultures, speaking their language for two years. It is enough time to develop the kind of trust that it takes to get somebody who has been raising food for the same way for many years to change the way they are doing that. The important focus is on the grass roots community level. Now, through more involvement and assistance, the program can adopt a more deliberate plan of action; this plan being a more active role of the project beneficiaries. It is envisioned that the volunteers will visit each pond in his/her area at least once a month. During the time spent at the pond, the volunteer along with the local farmers will enter the ponds to seine samples of the fish. In this way the volunteers will be able to assist the project participants to keep feeding records, feed conversion rates and growth charts. The idea is to encourage farmers to take a more active and responsible role in daily management, an accurate means of determining when to seine and harvest resulting in an increased production and a satisfactory net profit. This will greatly benefit the many farmers of this country who will be encouraged to grow fresh water fish in their ponds. It is also planned that the volunteers will conduct various cost/production studies using the hatchery facilities of SSTD, FUDECO & INDOTEC.

Working as extensionists hand in hand with the local promoters, these specialists will be together to gather and disseminate relevant information via meetings, educational seminars (weekly participation of 120 farmers) printed materials and direct producer contact. Successful innovative practices would be monitored for interpretation and transfer to other aquaculturists. High quality regional collaborative programs will be encouraged (on a tri-monthly basis), delivering information on extensive and intensive aquaculture techniques to help the fish farmers update their skills and learn the most efficient and profitable methods for culturing a particular variety of fish. It will be the responsibility of the project director to ensure that these activities are carried out effectively and efficiently and to compile, report and evaluate this information. Progress will be reported on a trimester basis to USAID with project evaluations completed at the end of every year. See attached annex.

Consideration must be given to the fact that, occasionally, when fish farming is introduced to an area and not managed properly, it can do a lot to dissolve others' interest. This occurs in seriously over populated conditions but can be avoided by a thorough knowledge of tilapia. Therefore, as the project grows and enlarges, there is an increased demand for technically trained fishery personnel. There are few trained fishery extensionists available. The project currently has 3 full time Dominican extensionists (all with pickup trucks or motorcycles) and future growth will be met by hiring more people (possibly 2). Fortunately, these people know the needs of the farmers. What

does a fishery extension specialist do? How are extension services provided to our clientele? The visitation method works extremely well. We travel to farms and meet with fish culturists at the pond. Farmers are very often interested in trying new methods and as design would have it, in this country fish farming is concentrated in certain geographical areas. Therefore, if you contact one farmer in each of the production areas and get him to use new techniques, his neighbors will soon be using the same technique. The advantages of having local promoters is that they have a lot of time to practice visitation on a regular basis. For this reason an extension structure that has agents that can regularly work in the field and make regular visits to individual farmers is a necessity. Field demonstrations have been a successful extension method. Get some farmers together at a station (production center) or inviting them to visit harvests of other farmers often supplies the needed stimulus to make one successful. We have conducted workshops and field study days as part of our extension program. One technique that resulted in an increase of fish farming acreages was presenting workshops featuring knowledgeable speakers and informative films. Training of other extension people will be an important segment of our future plans. Recently, the local university-UASB - has offered us its services and facilities to help locate and train such people. We hope to be able to tie into these services when they become available.

As previously mentioned, the project is aimed at helping hungry people achieve self-sufficiency. Aside from the traditional fish farming, it is hoped to combine animal husbandry (ducks, pigs, etc.) with fish rearing. The ponds are stocked with fish; ducks, pigs, chickens are fed with farm by-products and their manure will be used as sources of nutrients as an input into the fish ponds.

In conclusion, aquaculture has a high potential for increasing the Dominican Republic's production of fish through the development of new systems using additional species, improved management techniques, and the development of sound economical and ecological approaches to fish culture. As with any animal husbandry project, the farmer must have adequate control over the aquatic cultured animal. Species must be selected that allow a farmer to apply knowledge and skills in such ways that he can produce profitable crops of it. We are discovering that carp and tilapia can be successfully farmed in a rural situation because they have a proper combination of characteristics that allow them to be profitably farmed. Included here would be their ability to adapt to adverse climatological conditions, the fact that they feed low on the food chain and can consume a number of kitchen and farm waste materials.

Isolation of the most important management aspect of fish farming is much like trying to determine which link in a chain is the most necessary. Success depends on all links of management. Improved management results in increased yields, farm income and ultimately profits. Current supply and demand factors create a fortunate price situation that is providing incentive for more economical farming practices. With better management techniques the farmer can manipulate the environment of the cultured species, maintaining near optimum conditions for maximum growth rates. Teaching farmers how to operate more economically will provide them with additional income while producing a needed protein rich supplement. The rapidly changing situation in the Dominican Republic with respect to cost, availability and acceptability of aquatic foods

appears to justify the parallel development of aquaculture related projects. We have just scratched the surface of the food production potential of aquaculture. The program is on the threshold of a period of growth. It holds promise of being a vital force in a wide range of internal economic and social developments. Expansion of the inland fisheries project is evidenced by an influx of new producers and the enlargement of facilities by experienced farmers.

Entering into fish culture should be approached deliberately with decisions based on sound facts gathered from responsible sources. Of a most importance are the people with patience, skill and energy to put the entire concept into practice. The individual growers are still trying to establish some economic integrity and need help. SSID's objectives with regard to the program are to provide training and technical assistance, to increase the availability of fingerlings, the availability of capital in start-up or expansion phases, project promotion and to maximize efforts to overcome barriers to individual growth. Fish farming is one of the answers to decreasing unemployment rates. Some people might try to make it their living, others are at the stage where it is a supplement; and others are at the stage where it isn't even an income, but as a food source. As an income supplement it is very important to the rural farmer who derives his/her income from natural resources as he/she can also handle on a small scale the growing of an aquaculture product.

Fish farming should advance. We will see a substantial growth in the next ten years. The stage is set; technology has been worked out. There are a lot of people in the project; there's a market awareness that is developing. We'll see the Dominican populace consuming a lot of farm fish as a good, low cost source of protein. We are not where we want to be, but we feel we are moving in that direction and are pleased with our progress. Initial activity has included the development of approximately 50 ponds with an active involvement of over 500 people. SSID saw the need to enter into contracts with educational institutions and other qualified organizations designed to promote cooperation between participating institutions and their counterparts and to create a method for sharing technology and responsibilities through education and training. The planned training centers will be stations in which established fish culture techniques are tested under local conditions, modified and subsequently extended to production areas adjacent to the very same centers. As extension capabilities are increased and production methodology improves, the aquaculture program should expand by its own merit. As time goes on, our efforts will become more productive. We and the others are working as a team so that our trust in aquaculture will be unified and cohesive, not overlapping or contradictory. The need for continuity is apparent. The project is seen as something that will have an important effect on the future. USAID should actively encourage development of the inland fisheries program to lessen reliance upon imported foodstuffs and other traditional low value foods.

ANNEX TO SSID INLAND FISHERIES OPG PROPOSAL

An all too common problem of the world today is malnutrition and inadequate food supplies. Its reach is extensive, affecting millions of people in both the poorest and most prosperous nations. The introduction of intensive fish culture may be a viable solution to those problems. To meet the acute shortage of animal protein in this country, it is essential that substantial effort be directed toward development of aquaculture to achieve a significant increase in fish production. At present in this country, demand for fish exceeds supply. It is evident that aquaculture can play a valuable role in minimizing the wide gap between requirement and production of fish.

During the past three years of project implementation, steps have been taken towards increasing the available fish supplies. The results speak for themselves. Up to date, there are 51 constructed fish ponds with a total area of approximately 25,000 M². Within this network are included an active participation of about 500 members, the majority of which have received training through planned seminars. With an average of 7 people per family, this brings the number of direct beneficiaries to 3,500. It should also be taken into account that in some cases fish are sold to the populace of the local communities thus elevating the numbers of people consuming fish.

Production figures to date leave much to be desired. In the past, a lot of time was spent in project design and implementation resulting in a lack of a steady fingerling supply to be used for restocking purposes. This kept a number of ponds harvested. This figure is low due to the fact that the start up process was lengthy and up to a short time ago only a few ponds were in steady production. More emphasis was being put on pond construction as opposed to better management techniques. A reversal of this past trend is now being contemplated, over three years time. Emphasis shall be placed on increasing fish production from 500 lbs/acre to 2,000 lbs/acre and for the moment, a moratorium is being put on further construction to concentrate efforts on the efficient full time production of the existing 51 ponds. Project expansion (#s of ponds) shall continue on a planned periodic basis (12 per year).

Helping us to overcome these problems (lack of fingerlings, low yields) will be the use of the appropriate technology centers now constructed. The ponds built here will serve to increase fingerling production and to disseminate better fishery management techniques through short term training courses. As previously mentioned, through these centers, it is hoped that within the next 3 years about 4000 people shall receive an introduction to fishculture and receive instruction on how to effectively manage a fishpond. Traditional training methods (short term training here in the capital, participation in regional conferences and pond bank instruction) shall continue in the future. The training component encompasses the development of a wide range of skills, knowledge and attitudes. With an arm towards self-sufficiency an exemplary effort is undertaken to create the capability of program management, direction and maintenance among the many participants and to stimulate further interest on the part of other individuals.

Regarding SSID project personnel, the Dominican project director has received adequate technical training by closely working with a North American

biologist for 3 years and by attending a 3 month aquaculture training program in Brazil. The 2 project regional promoters all have received in country training through short term seminars and on the job experience. It is contemplated that at least one of those promoters will attend a structured technical training program at the University of Auburn beginning in March of 1982, and the possibility exists of short term international travel for all present and future project staff to compare and study new techniques in aquaculture. All training of project beneficiaries will be achieved through in country instruction.

The Fresh Water Fish Program in the Dominican Republic is accomplishing its objectives due to excellent programming and supervision and intensive efforts on the part of the administrators and participants alike. The accomplishments are impressive and given the present progress it is highly likely that the results of this program will encourage a long term commitment to fish farming in the Dominican Republic as an economic source of protein for the rural population. It is considered by the project directors that these accomplishments will continue for the next 3 years and as a means of studying and reporting this information periodic evaluations will be made. In addition to the trimester reports that shall be given to USAID, yearly program evaluations shall be presented for renewal. An outline with an approximate time table of events follows:

- I - Established objectives of this program;
 - A - Improved production

6000 lbs 1st year
9000 lbs 2nd year
12000 lbs 3rd year
 - B - Project expansion

12 ponds per year/2,600M ² stocked/ number of new beneficiaries

 - C - Inter-agency coordination

Progress with INDOTEC and FUDECO including the number of people involved with the training program (120/month)
--
 - D - Socio-economic study

At the date becomes available

- II - Review of activities during the evaluated period.
- III - Identify the changes or benefits achieved by project participants through project activities.
 - A. Increased income
 - B. Fish consumption
- IV - Comments:
 - A. If the established objectives were not met, why?
 - B. Identify the problem areas both within and outside of the institution

Besides these yearly evaluations made by SSTD, the possibility exists to bring in outside consulting to help elaborate joint evaluations. Provision for this is included in the present AFD budget.

<u>I - PERSONNEL COSTS</u>		1982	1983	1984
Project Director	1 x 12	750.00	800.00	900.00
South Promotor	1 x 12	350.00	400.00	450.00
Frontier Promotor	1 x 12	350.00	400.00	450.00
13th Month Salary Project Director		750.00	800.00	900.00
South Promotor		350.00	400.00	450.00
Frontier Promotor		350.00	400.00	450.00
Accident Insurance		700.00	770.00	870.00
Sundry Salaries		1000.00	1250.00	1500.00
Volunteer Services		600.00	600.00	600.00
Per Diem	300 days/\$15.00	4500.00		
" "	400 days/\$15.00		6000.00	
" "	400 days/\$15.00			6000.00
Sundry Expense Account		500.00	500.00	500.00
Dismissal Salary		1450.00	1500.00	1500.00
		<u>\$27600.00</u>	<u>\$31520.00</u>	<u>\$34,670.00</u>

II - TRAINING COSTS

Education and Training				
Foreign Travel		2000.00	2000.00	1500.00
Regional Instructions		2000.00	2000.00	2500.00
General Instructions		1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
Foreign Advisories		1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
Meeting and Assambles		1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
		<u>\$7000.00</u>	<u>\$7000.00</u>	<u>\$7000.00</u>

Cont.-

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	1982	1983	1984
<u>III - CONSTRUCTION COSTS</u>			
Equipment Rentals			
" Transportations			
Pick, Shovel, Nets, Wood,			
Plastic Pipe, Chemicals,			
Water Pumps, Cement, Gas-			
Oil, etc.	<u>16500.00</u>	<u>18000.00</u>	<u>18500.00</u>
<u>IV - OTHER COSTS</u>			
Advertising	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00
Car Insurance	750.00	750.00	900.00
Maintenance Combustible for car and motorcycle			
Mechanic Services	6000.00	6500.00	7000.00
Subscriptions	150.00	150.00	150.00
Contingency	6500.00	7092.00	7522.00
Administrative Expenses	9900.00	10876.80	11588.30
	<u>24800.00</u>	<u>26868.80</u>	<u>28558.30</u>

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SERVICIO SOCIAL DE IGLESIAS DOMINICANAS, INC.

	1982	1983	1984
<u>I - PERSONNEL *</u>			
Administrative Personnel	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Secretarial Services	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Accounting Dept.	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
	<u>\$12,000.00</u>	<u>\$12,000.00</u>	<u>\$12,000.00</u>
<u>II - TRAINING COSTS</u>			
Regional Field Staff and Local Promotors	\$ 5,500.00	\$ 5,500.00	\$ 5,500.00
<u>III - COMMODITY COSTS</u>			
Use of Vehicles Maintenance	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00
<u>IV - OTHER COSTS</u>			
Rental Of Office	\$ 3,000.00	3,000.00	4,000.00
Utilities	1,500.00	1,500.00	2,000.00
Warehouse use	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,500.00
Garage Use	\$ 2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
	<u>\$ 8,500.00</u>	<u>8,500.00</u>	<u>10,500.00</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$32,000.00</u>	<u>\$32,000.00</u>	<u>\$34,000.00</u>

* Pro-rated for Project demands

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U.S. PEACE CORPS

	1982	1983	1984
<u>I - PERSONNEL COSTS</u>			
4, Volunteers @ 300/mo	14,400.-	14,400.-	18,000.-*
Administrative Personnel (including Director, Sub- Director and Program Manager)	2,000.-	2,000.-	2,400.-
Secretarial Staff, Mechanics, Chofers			
	<hr/> \$16,400.-	<hr/> \$16,400.-	<hr/> \$20,400.-
<u>II - TRAINING COSTS</u>			
U.S. Technical training 3 volunteers @ \$400	12,000.-	12,000.-	20,000.- *
Incountry training 8 weeks @ 125/week	3,000.-	3,000.-	5,000.- *
Transportation from country of origen to host country 3 x 1,500.-	4,500.-	4,500.-	7,500.-
	<hr/> \$19,500.-	<hr/> \$19,500.-	<hr/> \$32,500.-
<u>III - COMMODITY COSTS</u>			
Motorcycles 3 @ \$1,600	4,800.-	4,800.-	6,400.- **
Maintenance @/ \$265	800.-	800.-	1,000.-
	<hr/> 5,600.-	<hr/> 5,600.-	<hr/> 7,500.-
* 5 volunteers ** 4 bikes			
<u>V - OTHER COSTS</u>			
Per Diem In country travel Hospitalization Setting in Allowance 3 volunteers @ \$2,175.-	\$6,525.-	\$6,525.-	\$10,875.- *

I N D O T E C

<u>I PERSONNEL COSTS</u>	1982	1983	1984
Project Director @ 1,350/mo	16,200.-	16,200.-	16,200.-
Pond Manager @ \$360/mo.	4,320.-	4,320.-	4,320.-
Assistant @ \$310/mo.	3,720.-	3,720.-	3,720.-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$24,240.-	\$24,240.-	\$24,240.-
 <u>II TRAINING COSTS</u>			
3 Project Personnel	4,000.-	4,000.-	4,000.-
Meetings and assemblies	2,000.-	2,000.-	2,000.-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 6,000.-	\$ 6,000.-	\$ 6,000.-
 <u>III COMMODITY COSTS</u>			
Land	1,500.-	2,000.-	2,000.-
Well	1,000.-	1,000.-	1,000.-
Pump	1,000.-	1,000.-	1,500.-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 3,500.-	\$ 4,000.-	\$ 4,500.-
 <u>IV OTHER COSTS</u>			
Utilities	1,500.-	2,000.-	2,500.-
Lab. Use	1,500.-	1,500.-	1,500.-
Library Use	1,500.-	1,500.-	1,500.-
Facilities	1,500.-	1,500.-	1,500.-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 6,000.-	\$ 6,500.-	\$ 7,000.-

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F U D E C O

	1982	1983	1984
<u>I - PERSONNEL COSTS</u>			
2 staff members at Production Centers @ \$150./mo.	3,600.-	4,800.*	4,800.-
Administrative Personnel	3,600.-	3,600.-	5,000.-
Laborers	1,600.-	1,600.-	2,400.-
	<u>\$8,800.-</u>	<u>\$10,000.-</u>	<u>\$12,200.-</u>
<u>II - TRAINING COSTS</u>			
Meetings & Assemblies	2,500.-	2,500.-	2,500.-
Food & Lodging	2,500.-	2,500.-	2,500.-
	<u>\$5,000.-</u>	<u>\$ 5,000.-</u>	<u>\$ 5,000.-</u>
<u>III - COMMODITY COSTS</u>			
Construction of fishponds	\$ 6,000.-	\$ 6,000.-	\$ 6,000.-
Equipment			
Storage Facilities			
<u>IV - OTHER COSTS</u>	\$8,200.-	\$ 8,700.-	\$ 9,200.-

* At \$150/mo.

3 YEAR TOTALS

	<u>USAID</u>	<u>SSID</u>	<u>U.S. PEACE CORPS</u>	<u>INDOTEC</u>	<u>FUDECO</u>
I - PERSONNEL COSTS	93,960.-	36,000.-	53,200.-	72,720.-	31,000.-
II - TRAINING COSTS	21,000.-	16,500.-	71,500.-	18,000.-	15,000.-
III - COMMODITY COSTS	52,500.-	18,000.-	18,700.-	12,000.-	18,000.-
IV - OTHER COSTS	77,388.-	27,500.-	23,925.-	19,500.-	26,100.-
T O T A L	<u>\$244,848.-</u>	<u>\$98,000.-</u>	<u>\$167,325.-</u>	<u>\$122,220.-</u>	<u>\$90,100.-</u>

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JUN 11 1984

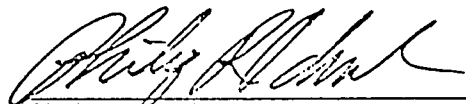
PROJECT AUTHORIZATION AMENDMENT

NAME OF ENTITY : Servicio Social de Iglesias Dominicanas (SSID)
NAME OF PROJECT: Inland Fisheries II OPG
PROJECT NUMBER : 517-0162

1. Pursuant to Part I, Chapter 1, Section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Inland Fisheries II OPG for Servicio Social de Iglesias Dominicanas (SSID) was authorized on April 2, 1982, for an amount of Seventy Six Thousand United States Dollars (US\$76,000), and subsequently amended on March 7, 1983, for an additional One Hundred Fifty Thousand United States Dollars (US\$150,000). That authorization is hereby amended to authorize a further grant of Fifty Thousand United States Dollars (US\$50,000) for a new total of Two Hundred Seventy Six Thousand United States Dollars (US\$276,000) in grant funds over a 2-year period from date of authorization, subject to the availability of funds in accordance with the AID OYB/allotment process, to help in financing foreign exchange and local currency costs for the project. The planned life of project is three years and six months from the date of initial obligation.

2. The authorization cited above remains in force except as hereby amended.

APPROVAL:



Philip R. Schwab
Director USAID/DR

DATE: 12/29/83

U. S. AID MISSION TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AMERICAN EMBASSY, P. O. Box 867
SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FOR U. S. CORRESPONDENTS:
U. S. AID MISSION
APO MIAMI 34041

March 25, 1983

Rev. Juan José Félix, Executive Director
Servicio Social de Iglesias Dominicanas
Calle Emiliano Tejera #102
Santo Domingo, D.N.

SUBJECT: AID Project No. 517-0162
Inland Fisheries II OPG
Amendment No. 2

Dear Rev. Félix:

This letter, when signed by you to indicate your acceptance, will constitute an amendment to the subject grant, obligating an additional One Hundred Fifty Thousand United States Dollars (US\$150,000) for a new total of Two Hundred Twenty Six Thousand United States Dollars (US\$226,000). These funds are to be used for continuation of activities as described in Attachment 2, "Project Description", and the "Financial Plan" amended herein in Attachment A.

This letter also amends Attachment A, Section D, of the Grant Agreement entitled "Financial Plan" and other budgets provided therein, by replacing them with the revised "Financial Plan" and detailed budgets provided in Attachment 1 to this amendment.

This letter also amends the original Grant Agreement as follows:

1. Attachment 1, Section B.2. is amended to read:

"Funds obligated hereunder are available for program expenditures for the estimated period February 2, 1982, to September 30, 1985, the PACD.

2. Attachment 1, Section C.2. is amended to read:

"AID hereby obligates the amount of Two Hundred Twenty Six Thousand United States Dollars (US\$226,000) for program expenditures during the period set forth in Section B.2. above, as amended, and as shown in the "Financial Plan" as amended in Attachment A below."

3. Attachment 1, Section F, entitled "Special Provisions", is amended to add the following provisions:

"3. Prior to procurement of any motorcycles, with source and origin outside countries listed under Geographic Code 935 stipulated in the Standard Provisions (Section 149c), a waiver for such procurement is required by USAID."

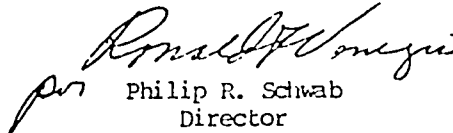
"4. A quarterly report, indicating the status of "in-kind" counterpart contributions, as shown in Attachment A of this amendment, is hereby required. It is understood that such reports are required for the entire life of the project."

4. Within thirty days (30) after the signature of this agreement, SSID will provide to AID letters from Peace Corps, FUDECO, and INDOPEC indicating their commitment to provide the counterpart for the activities and funding levels indicated in Attachment A.

All other terms and conditions in the original Grant Agreement remain unchanged.

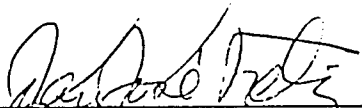
Please sign the original of this letter to acknowledge your acceptance of the conditions under which these funds have been granted.

Sincerely yours,


per Philip R. Schwab
Director

Attachments: Revised Financial Plan
Life of Project Budgets

ACCEPTED:


BY: Rev. Juan José Félix
TITLE: Executive Director SSID
DATE: March 25, 1983

U. S. AID MISSION TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AMERICAN EMBASSY, P. O. Box 867
SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

JAN 11 1984

FOR U. S. CORRESPONDENTS:
U. S. AID MISSION
APO MIAMI 34041

Rev. Juan Jose Feliz, Executive Director
Servicio Social de Iglesias Dominicanas
Calle Emiliano Tejera #102
Santo Domingo, D.N

SUBJECT: AID Project No. 517-0162
Inland Fisheries II
Amendment No. 3

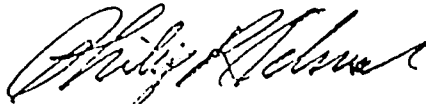
Dear Rev. Feliz:

This letter, when signed by you to indicate your acceptance, will constitute Amendment No. 3 to the subject grant, obligating an additional Fifty Thousand United States Dollars (US\$50,000) for a new total of Two Hundred Seventy Six Thousand United States Dollars (US\$276,000). These funds are to be used for continuation of activities, as described in Attachment 2 of the original Grant Agreement dated April 2, 1982, entitled "Project Description", and according to the amended "Financial Plan" attached hereto as Annex 1.

Except as expressly modified herein, all other terms and conditions of the original Grant Agreement, dated June 23, 1983, remain unchanged.

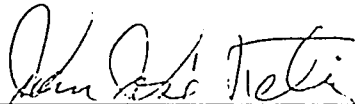
Please sign and return to USAID the original of this letter to acknowledge your acceptance of the conditions under which these funds have been granted.

Sincerely yours,



Philip K. Schwab
Director

ACCEPTED:



BY: Rev. Juan Jose Feliz
TITLE: Executive Director SSID
DATE: JAN 11 1984

JAN 11 1984

ANNEX I

FINANCIAL PLAN
FY-1984

	u.s.	L/C
1. Salaries	\$ -	\$ 78,300
2. Administrative Support	-	22,500
3. Per Diem	-	18,400
4. Training	11,100	20,300
5. Commodities	5,200	42,600
6. Promotion	-	7,050
7. Transportation/Maintenance	-	46,950
8. Contingencies	-	10,600
9. Evaluation & Technical Assistance	13,000	-
	<hr/>	
SUB-TOTAL	\$29,300	\$246,700
TOTAL		<u>\$276,000</u>

ATTACHMENT A

INLAND FISHERIES II OPG
AMENDMENT (517-0162)

REVISED FINANCIAL PLAN
AND LIFE OF PROJECT BUDGETS

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION AMENDMENT

NAME OF ENTITY : Servicio Social de Iglesias Dominicanas

NAME OF PROJECT : Inland Fisheries II OPG

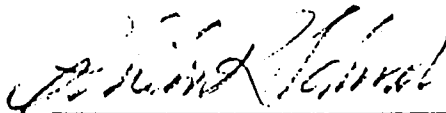
NUMBER OF PROJECT: 517-0162

Pursuant to Part I, Chapter 1, Section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Inland Fisheries II OPG for Servicio Social de Iglesias Dominicanas (SSID) was authorized on April 2, 1982. That authorization is hereby amended to authorize an additional grant of One Hundred Fifty Thousand United States Dollars (US\$150,000) for a new total of Two Hundred Twenty Six Thousand United States Dollars (US\$226,000). These funds will be used to cover certain foreign exchange and local currency costs of goods and services required for the project. The authorization is hereby amended to read as follows:

a. Paragraph 1 is amended to read: "... I hereby authorize a grant to Servicio Social de Iglesias Dominicanas (SSID) of not to exceed Two Hundred Twenty Six Thousand United States Dollars (US\$226,000), ... "

The authorization cited above remains in force except as hereby amended.

APPROVAL:



BY: Philip R. Schwab

TITLE: Director USAID/DR

DATE: 8/9/83

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ATTACHMENT A

INLAND FISHERIES II OPG NO. 517-0162
LIFE OF PROJECT BUDGET

FIRST PERIOD (Feb. 82 - Jan. 83) 1/

Project Component	A I D		S S I D		O T H E R 2/		TOTAL
	US\$	RD\$	Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind	
I. <u>SALARIES</u> ^{3/}							
A. Project Director (at RD\$750/mo. x 13 mos.)		9,750					9,750
B. Promotor—South (at RD\$350/mo. x 13 mos.)		4,550					4,550
C. Promotor—Frontier (at RD\$350/mo. x 13 mos.)		4,550					4,550
D. Severance pay & benefits (at 12.7% of salaries)		2,400					2,400
E. Insurance (at 5.3% of salaries)		1,000					1,000
F. Administrative personnel (at RD\$467/mo. x 12 mos., contributed service)(P)				2,000		3,600	5,600
G. Secretarial staff (at RD\$333/mo. x 12 mos., contributed service)				4,000			4,000
H. Accounting staff (at RD\$500/mo. x 12 mos., contributed service)				6,000			6,000
I. Volunteer services (at RD\$1,783/mo. x 12 mos., contributed service)(PC)				7,000		14,400	21,400
J. Research Director (at RD\$1,350/mo. x 12 mos., contributed services)(I)						16,200	16,200
K. Pond Manager (at RD\$360/mo. x 12 mos., contributed services)(I)						4,320	4,320

1/ Reflects actual expenditures.

2/ Peace Corps (PC), FUDECO (F), and INDOTEC (I).

3/ Includes one month Christmas bonus.

Project Component	A I D		S S I D		O T H E R 2/		TOTAL
	US\$	RDS	Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind	
L. Assistant Pond Manager (at RDS\$10/mo. x 12 mos., contributed services)(I)						3,720	3,720
M. Production Center staff (at RD\$300/mo. x 12 mos.)(F)						3,600	3,600
N. Laborers (at RD\$133/mo. x 12 mos., contributed services)(F)						1,600	1,600
O. Occasional workers (at RD\$3/day x 833 days)						2,500	2,500
SUBTOTAL SALARIES		24,750		19,000		47,440	91,190
II. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT							
A. Telephone & Office Expenses (at \$583/mo. x 12 mos.)			7,000				7,000
B. Administrative Support —Peace Corps (at \$167/ mo. x 12 mos.)(PC)						2,000	2,000
SUBTOTAL ADMIN. SUPPORT			7,000			2,000	9,000
III. PER DIEM							
At \$10/day x 1,102.5 days (PC)			4,500			6,525	11,025
SUBTOTAL PER DIEM			4,500			6,525	11,025
IV. TRAINING							
A. Training & Education by off-shore technical assistance		2,000					2,000
B. International Travel technical assistance			900				900
C. Regional Field Staff Training (at \$458/mo. x 12 mos.— contributed services)					5,500		5,500
D. U.S. Technical Training Peace Corps					12,000		12,000