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SEMIANNUAL PROJECT REVIEW FALL 1992

December 17, 1992

USAID/HAITI

**SEMI-ANNUAL PORTFOLIO REVIEW REPORT
FIRST AND SECOND SEMESTERS, FISCAL YEAR 1992**

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OVERVIEW

BACKGROUND

In accordance with U.S. law and policy, the A.I.D. program in Haiti was suspended in the wake of the September 30, 1991 military *coup d'état*. Under the "notwithstanding" provisions of Section 123(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act, ongoing programs implemented through PVOs are permitted to continue. Policy established early in the crisis limited activities to humanitarian assistance necessary immediately to save lives, which was defined as health and feeding programs.

In the days immediately following the coup, there was hope of quick reversal, brought about by either the OAS negotiations or through the kind of mob action that followed the failed coup of January 1991. As the days became weeks, there was still hope that the OAS foreign ministers could put together a plan for political resolution. When that failed and an embargo was imposed, there was hope that the anticipated cutoff of fuel and most commerce would force the *de facto* authorities to negotiate with the democratically elected executive. When it became clear, sometime in January 1992, that the effects of the embargo would not be immediate, there was a growing impression that the crisis might last much longer.

In February 1992, there were additional grounds for optimism, when what came to be known as the Washington Protocol was signed by exiled President Aristide and a delegation from the Haitian Parliament. It was not until April that it became clear that those running the country would not act on the Protocol.

The original purpose of the aid cutoff and the OAS embargo was to induce the *de facto* Haitian authorities, meaning that group of decision-makers which includes the Army and the business elites, to permit a government which also reflects the views and interests of the poor majority, as expressed in the December 1990 elections. As a practical matter, that means a government endorsed by President Aristide. USG policy toward Haiti, also, puts primary emphasis on the restoration of democracy. Haiti's long-term problems cannot be addressed in a sustainable way without a political system that is responsive to the needs and demands of the majority and that can provide the essential environment for development and investment. There is little doubt that there can be no hope for change in the conditions that give rise to the poverty until Haiti is run by a stable, accountable, democratic government that respects both the rule of law and basic human rights. U.S. policy remains that the GOH must reflect the legitimate results of the December 1990 elections, which demonstrated unequivocally that the vast majority of Haitians want fundamental changes in the way they are governed.

Under current policy guidelines, USAID programs in Haiti are restricted to relief. Development programs aimed at longer-term problems are on hold, pending the restoration of constitutional democracy.

CURRENT CONDITIONS

Specific Humanitarian Needs

Since the September 30, 1991 coup, A.I.D. has maintained a humanitarian status surveillance system that regularly collects data on such socio-economic indicators such as malnutrition, infant morbidity and mortality, food production and retail prices.

Malnutrition

Haiti has long been the poorest and most food insecure country in the Western Hemisphere. The National Nutrition Survey of 1978 revealed that almost three-quarters of children under five years of age were undernourished, with approximately 30 percent suffering from moderate or severe malnutrition. Malnutrition, while common throughout the country, has not worsened appreciably since the coup, with the recently-ended drought period being a significant exception. Reduced purchasing power brought about by the overall economic decline is now a major element in the hunger equation. Annual food donations (from all donors) to Haiti since about 1987 have averaged 100,000 to 120,000 MT, or anywhere from 30 to 100 percent of the food deficit, depending on the figures used. Local food production will not be able to offset the deficit, so donations will need to continue. Given the extreme poverty of much of the population and the depressed economic outlook even if a political resolution does occur, demand for increased levels of commercially imported food is not likely to become significant. Concessional food aid is thus likely to be needed for the foreseeable future to ensure the health and welfare of the nutritionally-vulnerable population.

As of October 30, 1992, staple food prices were up about 30 percent compared to September 1991. This increase is virtually equivalent to the inflation rate for the same time period. Although the main food producing areas of Haiti began to receive badly needed rain in April and May, a good omen for the upcoming harvest, the country's chronic food gap remains a major concern.

Health

Although there have been no major disease outbreaks after fourteen months of crisis, the health situation in Haiti, the worst in the hemisphere to begin with, continues to be precarious. The infant and child mortality rates of 101 and 150 per thousand live births, respectively, are close to the average for Sub-Saharan Africa; the maternal mortality ratio is 350 per 100,000 births, compared to only 100 per 100,000 births in the Dominican Republic. Life expectancy, at 54 years, is two-thirds of that attained in many other Caribbean countries. The major cause of this deplorable situation is the country's absolute poverty. There is a severe lack of available, effective health services throughout the country. Most Haitian families do not have the wherewithal to meet their basic needs. Severe undernutrition, in the face of decreasing food production, influences the morbidity and mortality rates of both sexes and all age groups, but especially children less than five years

old and women of reproductive age. Nearly 50 percent of households consume less than 75 percent of the recommended caloric intake, and nearly 36 percent consume less than 75 percent of the recommended amount of protein. Diarrhea, acute respiratory infections, neonatal tetanus, and measles are major causes of infant and childhood morbidity and mortality. Only 60 percent of the urban population and 25 percent of the rural population have access to potable water, while 40 percent of the urban and 15 percent of the rural population have safe excreta disposal through latrines and septic tanks. Safe disposal of other refuse is almost unknown. Vaccination coverage rates for preventable childhood diseases have doubled in the past three years, but are still among the lowest in the hemisphere, so measles and neonatal tetanus account for a large number of needless infant deaths. The precarious health status of Haitians has been worsened by the adverse political conditions of the past decade, especially since the coup.

Unlike elsewhere in Latin America, human fertility in Haiti has not declined. To the contrary, the total fertility rate has gone up from 5.5 to 6.4 children per woman over the past decade. Despite an encouraging recent increase to 10.2 percent, the contraceptive prevalence rate remains one fourth that of other countries in the region. The present population growth rate is 1.8 percent per year, and recent projections indicate that Haiti's total population (now about 6.5 million) could reach 15.5 million by 2025. Haiti would thus become the most populated country in the Caribbean during the first half of the next century, ahead of Cuba and the Dominican Republic, whose projected growth rates are much lower than Haiti's.

Economic Decline

Central government mismanagement has seriously eroded Haiti's financial position. After the slight Treasury surplus of FY 1991, which was the first since FY 1986 and was due to the surprisingly excellent revenue collection performance of the last six months of that fiscal year (i.e. the Aristide presidency) the Treasury deficit exploded to approximately 450 million gourdes in FY 1992, about 35 percent of total Treasury expenditures. Unable to collect revenues as the economy has shrunk, and unwilling to alienate major political supporters of the *de facto* government by focusing on tax collection (whether internal taxes, customs duties or restriction of contraband), the GOH collected in FY 1992 barely 60 percent of FY 1991's revenues. Even the slight reduction in Treasury expenditures, which was achieved by reducing GOH "operations" to not much more than a payroll function, barely restrained the deficit; salaries for FY 1992 equalled 78 percent of GOH expenditures. With public enterprises all operating in the red and requiring further subsidies from the Central Bank, the consolidated public sector deficit for FY 1992 totalled over 710 million gourdes, or approximately four percent of GDP. As a result, money supply has grown by 27 to 30 percent in FY 1992, and shows no signs of slowing down. USAID estimates FY 1992 inflation at 25 to 30 percent, and in FY 1992, the gourde lost forty percent of its value versus the US dollar. In the two months since the GOH fiscal year 1992 ended on September 30, the gourde's decline has accelerated. Preliminary estimates are that GDP dropped 10 to 12 percent in FY 1992. Loss in purchasing power, resulting primarily from inflation, has had perhaps the most harmful impact on the quality of life in Haiti.

Unemployment has worsened. USAID estimates that some 150,000 jobs have been lost since the coup. The formal sector manufacturing, commercial and service industries producing for the domestic market continue to decline, as do the thousands of micro and small enterprises in the informal sector. Employment in the assembly industries that produce for the export market rebounded slightly in the three months immediately following the February 6, 1992 U.S. Executive Order relaxing the embargo to permit assembly operations, but has since leveled off at 7,000 to 9,000 jobs, well below the 35,000 to 40,000 employed by the sector prior to the coup. With the loss of jobs and the recent drought that severely cut into agricultural production, more Haitians have turned to charcoal production as a desperate means of earning a meager income. This, has meant more rapid cutting of the country's few remaining trees, with the resulting damage to future agricultural production capacity.

Education

Over 70 percent of primary school-age Haitians attend private institutions. Because of the *coup d'état*, most schools were unable to function for a large part of the first quarter and the private education sector suffered a major setback. Many students stayed away from school as a form of political protest; others still have not returned to school because their families can no longer afford the fees. Most donor assistance for primary education and other training programs has been eliminated, jeopardizing the viability of Haiti's unique private sector-based education system.

PROGRAM STATUS

Direct feeding and health programs to alleviate suffering and help prevent death, reactivated in November 1991, are fully operational and serving large numbers of beneficiaries. In addition, in the summer of 1992, USAID reactivated a limited number of previously-suspended projects designed to improve quality of life for Haiti's poor and to support the restoration of democracy. These activities include support for local food and seed production, protection of Haiti's last remaining viable watershed, community self-help projects, democracy-promotion and micro-enterprise activities and assistance to primary education.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Prior to the September 30, 1991, *coup d'état*, USAID's strategy was to promote the establishment of the necessary conditions for the majority of the Haitian people to improve the quality of their lives. This overall goal was composed of three critical, interdependent elements: 1) the evolution of public and private democratic institutions that respond to the needs of the Haitian people, 2) sustainable, private sector-led, equitable economic growth and development, and 3) as a special concern, protection and development of human resources to create a sound basis for enduring democracy and sustained economic growth. This program

was halted immediately after the coup as required by Section 513 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Act of 1991.

Operating since the coup under the authority of Section 123(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act, the current A.I.D. program in Haiti places primary emphasis on alleviating suffering and promotion of the restoration of constitutional democracy. Assistance is provided only to non-governmental organizations (NGOs.) USG policy toward Haiti puts special emphasis on the restoration of constitutional democracy because Haiti's long-term, essential problems cannot be addressed effectively without adequate protection of human rights or a political system responsive to the needs and demands of the majority, or without a stable policy and infrastructure environment necessary for development and investment.

Objective: Alleviate suffering by protecting and developing human resources (FY 1992: \$48.9 million) USAID supports direct feeding and health programs to alleviate persistent conditions of hunger and sickness worsened by the *coup d'état*, the 1991-1992 drought and the resultant decline in the economy.

USAID gradually has expanded its direct feeding program in the period since the coup, and is currently providing one meal per day to approximately 600,000 at-risk Haitians. This program is expected to reach 640,000 beneficiaries and is implemented by CARE International, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), International Lifeline (IL) and Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA). Due to the severe drought in the already arid Northwest in late 1991 and early 1992, the largest amount of food aid is targeted for this region. The North and Northeast have also been identified as areas of the country requiring humanitarian food assistance. The World Food Program (WFP) plans to reinstitute a school feeding program to about 45,000 beneficiaries in the North and Northeast in October, but additional donor assistance is necessary in that region.

In order to reduce death and suffering in populations most at-risk due to diseases potentially exacerbated by the crisis, USAID has worked with U.S. and Haitian PVOs to develop an emergency health assistance program. The program provides critical medical, child survival, epidemiological surveillance, family planning and AIDS prevention services to approximately 2 million people. These services are being expanded to provide access to family planning service delivery programs to an additional 400,000 beneficiaries and to increase the child survival program by approximately 430,000 beneficiaries.

Despite the expansion of USAID/Haiti's emergency health program, the fragile situation requires additional donor assistance. Additional assistance would be especially useful in strengthening water and sanitation services, e.g., in the face of a potential cholera outbreak, and support for family planning activities. While USAID-supported health programs are located throughout the country, pockets of inadequate health coverage still exist. To address these areas, which by their very nature are more difficult to reach, cost per beneficiary served will be higher than existing program costs. Approximately \$2 million would be

required in additional FY 1993 resources to increase the coverage of the USAID health assistance program by 700,000 beneficiaries.

As noted above, the USAID-assisted health program, operating through PVOs, is providing preventive and curative health care, family planning services and AIDS prevention services to more than two million Haitians. Both feeding and health programs have the capacity to expand further as conditions warrant. This expansion could provide direct feeding to 750,000 recipients and health services to 2.8 million beneficiaries if adequate funding became available.

Objective: Alleviate suffering by mitigating economic deterioration (FY 1992: \$8.3 million)

Eight economically-directed USAID projects are being activated in the second half of 1992. They will improve the production and distribution of seed, help preserve the Pic Macaya watershed, which is vital to one of Haiti's most productive agricultural regions, introduce environmentally sustainable agricultural land uses, reduce the damage caused by the coffee rust disease, and support small-scale businesses and community development, primarily in the provinces.

Training of 34 Haitians in the priority fields of public health, child survival, family planning, agricultural production, and journalism is under way. USAID also will assist private schools which serve over 70 percent of Haiti's primary school children, 60,000 of whom live in rural and disadvantaged urban areas.

Objective: Promote the restoration of constitutional democracy (FY 1992: \$1.9 million)

USAID is working with non-governmental organizations that promote democratic values and decision-making essential to a functioning democracy. Such groups promote human rights protection, provide paralegal training and access to justice, and support promotion of free independent media, civic education, democratic debate, and labor union development. USAID education projects also contribute toward popular understanding of democratic and human rights concepts.

In collaboration with Haitian NGOs having potential roles in the democracy field, the USAID Democracy Enhancement Project is investigating the extent to which work is possible under current conditions. AIFLD is providing support for democratic labor unions. Small grants have been provided for publication of a human rights calendar and a pamphlet on local government administration; para-legal training and a pilot decentralized legal services program; for assessing civic education networks and developing a strategy for continued work with these networks. Additional support is planned for promotion of human rights and other democratic practices.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS

The SAR reports comprise USAID/Haiti's reactivated Development Assistance activities of the current program to alleviate suffering implemented through PVOs, and suspended activities. There were 20 active projects and programs at the end of the period, compared with a total of 23 twelve months ago. The change is due to the authorization of Enhancing Food Security (0241) developed to provide increased support to the voluntary agencies implementing the Title II PL 480 Food Program, and to the completion of four private sector projects: Haitian Development Foundation (0181), Management and Productivity Center (0183), Crafts Export Center (0179), and the Development Finance Corporation (0154).

As of the end of the reporting period, of the 20 projects, programs and non-project activities in USAID/Haiti's portfolio, a total of 16 projects and programs have been fully or partially reactivated. Four project and non-project activities are still in suspension: Policy and Administrative Reform (0222), Promotion of Business and Export (0186), ESF Economic Recovery Assistance (0244), and the Government-to-Government PL 480 Title III.

The total budget allowance provided to the Mission in FY 1992 was \$28,856,064, of which 100 percent was obligated. Almost 100 percent represents net obligations made during the second semester. The amount obligated in FY 1992 was significantly lower than the \$50,215,013 obligated in FY 1991. The Mission's program liquidation rate was slowed by the suspension of several projects during most of FY 1992. The pipeline was \$47,921,000 at the end of the reporting period, compared with \$43,932,000 at the end of the second semester of FY 1991. No significant pipeline is more than three years old except for PTIIC (0640), 95 percent of whose pipeline is six years old. PTIIC's pipeline represents an advance to USA Inc., a former project contractor now bankrupt. Efforts are still underway to recover some of the project funds.

Twelve projects have been given an "A" rating, with performance on schedule and no major implementation problems, in spite of everything that has happened since the coup. The health sector activities have made impressive progress in continuing critical health services to their targeted beneficiaries. The VACS (0206) project became the Mission's principal health program for providing child survival services. An estimated 1.3 million people have been served by the PVO health service delivery programs and another 200,000 people will be reached. VACS and PSFP (0189) life-of-project funding levels were increased to expand their services and increase their number of beneficiaries from 1.2 million to 1.9 million.

Expanded Urban Health Services (0218), which was favorably evaluated during the reporting period, has also steadily increased its number of targeted beneficiaries in urban slums. The Centers for Development and Health (CDS), a Haitian PVO, has been very successful in providing affordable and effective primary health care to urban slum dwellers. Another health activity, Private Sector Family Planning (0189), was also very successful in increasing

its distribution level of contraceptives after a sharp drop in demand and in the availability of supplies after the coup. Demand for and delivery of family planning services have steadily risen over the past twelve months to pre-coup levels.

In agriculture, Agroforestry II (0217) was renamed Productive Land Use Systems, and redesigned to provide the project grantees and contractors with improved mechanisms to promote environmentally sustainable agricultural activities using income generation as an incentive for responsible behavior. Targeted Watershed Management (0191) was amended to narrow its focus and increase support to Haiti's only watershed, Parc Macaya. Coffee Revitalization (0216) is currently being redesigned.

In the private sector, four projects were completed. The Haitian Development Foundation (0181) activities will continue under Provincial Enterprise Development, PED (0223). Institutions supported under Development Finance Corporation (0154), Management and Productivity (0183), Crafts Export Center (0179) have been operating on a solid basis without project support for almost a year. The Haitian Development Foundation, now supported under PED, opened its second office outside of Port-au-Prince. PED has been partially reactivated to offer technical assistance and small loans to small businesses and microenterprises in the provinces. PROBE (0186) will remain in suspension until there is a change in the Executive Policy towards Haiti and in the local political and economic environments.

Six projects and a program were given "B" ratings. During the rating period, many of the projects in the portfolio had to have adjustments made in their implementation to function under 123(e) authority and to reflect changes in the local environment.

Two projects were given "C" ratings. The recent audit of the Fondation Haitienne de l'Enseignement Privé (FONHEP) in the Incentives to Improving Basic Education (IIBE) project (0190) identified weaknesses in the Haitian NGO's financial management system that need to be strengthened before project activities can be reactivated. Reactivation of the Coffee Revitalization (0216) project is pending the results of an assessment of the viability of the project following a dramatic decline in world coffee prices and the review and negotiation of a revised proposal from the implementing agency, IICA, to reduce project management costs and to adjust the implementation strategy to increase support to targeted beneficiaries and to maximize project impact.

In the food aid component of the Mission's Humanitarian Assistance Program, approximately 600,000 at-risk Haitians are being provided one meal per day through the Title II PL 480 Food Program. This Humanitarian Assistance Activity is also supported by the new Enhancing Food Security (0241) project. In addition, an estimated 19 million Gourdes (equivalent to approximately \$1.8 million) from frozen local currency managed by the GOH's PL 480 Management Office responsible for the Title III Program were released recently to support logistics and operating costs of the Cooperating Sponsors implementing the Title II Food Program.

Three projects and a program, PROBE (0186), Policy and Administrative Reform (0222), Economic Recovery Assistance (521-0226) and the PL 480 Title III Program, were not rated because they were in suspension throughout the reporting period.

The USAID Country Training Plan is currently being prepared in close consultation with LAC/DR/EHR and R&D's Office of International Training. The Plan will be submitted to AID/W during the next six month reporting period.

MISSION ISSUES

Staffing: The current on board staffing level of 12 and ceiling of 15 USDH is inadequate to continue effectively managing the current portfolio, to reduce management vulnerability, or to maintain adequate levels of accountability. The USAID portfolio includes projects and programs valued at \$27 million in Development Assistance resources, \$5 million in ESF, and an estimated \$16 to \$26 million in PL 480 Title II commodities. Vacancies in key positions in the Mission (such as are the Senior Project Development Officer) serious constraints to the preparation of strategies and the carrying out of analyses required to implement the program.

FY 93 Design Schedule: The Mission is planning three major designs during FY 1993. First, the Expanded Urban Health Project must be amended to expand services to more beneficiaries. USAID also proposes to design a health sector project to replace three ongoing health projects, all scheduled to end in the third quarter of FY 1994, and a follow-on education project to IIBE (0190), which will end the fourth quarter of FY 1994. There are several other projects that were approved in the FY 1991 Action Plan but were not designed and are still on the shelf. This past summer, the Mission designed two new projects, Enhancing Food Security (0241) and Seed Production (0245), redesigned extensively two agricultural projects, and amended one education and two health projects. Additional staff, especially another PDO, is needed to successfully carry out the Mission's FY 1993 design schedule, while maintaining responsible administration and oversight of the ongoing portfolio. In this regard, the lack of a second USDH Controller position increasingly represents a significant vulnerability to the Mission's ability to maintain adequate accountability for program resources.

USAID/HAITI ACTIVE AND NEW PROJECTS

(As of September 30, 1992)

PROJECTING AND DEVELOPING HUMAN RESOURCES

PACD

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Private Sector Family Planning (0189) | Sep. 30, 1994 |
| 2. Incentives to Improve Basic Education (0190) | Aug. 31, 1994 |
| 3. Voluntary Agencies for Child Survival (0206) | Sep. 30, 1994 |
| 4. Expanded Urban Health Services (0218) | Sep. 30, 1994 |
| 5. Awareness and Prevention of Drug Abuse (0221) | Dec. 31, 1994 |
| 6. AIDS Control (0224) | Mar. 30, 1996 |
| 7. CLASP (0227) | Aug. 30, 1995 |
| 8. Enhancing Food Security (0241) | Aug. 31, 1995 |
| 9. Presidential Training Initiatives for the
Islands Caribbean (PTIIC) (0640) | Sep. 30, 1994 |

MITIGATING ECONOMIC DETERIORATION

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 10. Special Development Activities (0062) | Cont'd |
| 11. Technical Consultants & Training (0167) | Mar. 31, 1993 |
| 12. Targeted Watershed Management (0191) | Sep. 30, 1994 |
| 13. Coffee Revitalization (0216) | Feb. 28, 1995 |
| 14. Productive Land Use Systems (PLUS) (0217) | Dec. 31, 1994 |
| 15. Provincial Enterprise Development (0223) | Jun. 30, 1996 |

PROMOTING RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 16. Democracy Enhancement (0236) | Jun. 30, 1995 |
|----------------------------------|---------------|

OTHER

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 17. Policy and Administrative Reform (0222) | Sep. 30, 1996 |
| 18. Development Finance Corporation (0154) | Mar. 31, 1992 |
| 19. Crafts Export Resource Center (0179) | Jan. 31, 1992 |
| 20. Haitian Development Foundation (0181/6) | Mar. 31, 1992 |
| 21. Management and Productivity Center (0183) | Feb. 28, 1992 |
| 22. Promotion of Business & Exports (0186) | Sep. 30, 1995 |

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF USAID/HAITI PORTFOLIO
(OCTOBER 1ST, 1991 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1992)
(\$000)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
PROJECT NO.	PROGRAM/PROJECT TITLE	CATE-GORY	DATE OF INIT. OBLIG.	LAST REVISED PACD	% OF LOP ELAPSED	% OBLIG. EXPEND.	AUTH. LOP AMOUNT	CURRENT FY OBLIG. TO DATE	CUMUL. AMOUNT OBLIG.	MORTGAGE	BEGINNING FY PIPELINE	PLANNED SEMESTER EXPEND.	ACCRUED SEMESTER EXPEND.	ACCRUED AS % OF PLANNED	CUMULATIVE ACCRUED EXPEND.	ENDING PIPELINE	PLANNED EXPEND. (NEXT SEM.)
ACTIVE PROJECTS						(16/10)				(8-10)				(14/13)		(10-18)	
OBJECTIVE 1: PROTECTING & DEVELOPING HUMAN RESOURCES																	
521-0189	Private Sector FP(G)		29-Aug-88	30-Sep-84	87%	77%	26,931	3,405	18,664	10,268	3,988	4,827	4,927	100%	12,838	3,828	2,800
521-0190	Basic Education (G)		29-Aug-88	31-Aug-84	77%	78%	20,000	2,500	15,948	4,054	2,822	3,180	2,715	88%	12,489	3,458	1,480
521-0208	Vol.Agency for CS(G)		17-Aug-87	30-Sep-84	72%	69%	29,932	2,714	22,764	7,168	6,779	3,300	6,641	190%	13,702	7,082	3,500
521-0218	Exp. Urb. Health (G)		30-Jun-89	30-Sep-84	62%	77%	10,800	1,459	9,239	1,561	3,322	2,000	2,885	143%	7,123	2,115	450
521-0221	A.&Prev. Drug Ab.(G)		29-Sep-88	31-Dec-84	65%	65%	1,150	0	850	300	289	100	150	150%	861	289	51
521-0224	AIDS Control (G)		30-Jun-91	30-Mar-88	28%	43%	8,700	2,000	3,489	3,211	1,374	1,489	1,489	100%	1,489	2,000	1,500
521-0227	CLASP II (G)		23-Aug-90	30-Aug-85	42%	38%	2,404	235	1,864	540	1,282	783	470	58%	783	1,164	875
521-0241	Enh. Food Security (G)		31-Jul-82	31-Aug-85	30%	1%	20,000	5,892	5,892	14,008	0	88	53	81%	53	8,838	2,229
521-0640	FTIC (G)		25-Aug-87	30-Sep-84	71%	82%	4,200	0	3,418	784	589	80	49	61%	3,142	274	11
OBJECTIVE 2: MITIGATING ECONOMIC DETERIORATION																	
521-0082	Spec.Dev. Actlv. (G)		30-Sep-88	On-going	N/A	100%	N/A	0	2,911	N/A	41	41	31	78%	2,804	7	7
521-0187	Tech.Cons. & Trg.(G)		31-Mar-83	31-Mar-83	95%	90%	8,100	0	7,877	223	1,985	500	437	87%	7,119	758	50
521-0191	Targ. Wat. Mgmt.(G)		29-Aug-88	30-Sep-84	75%	92%	15,700	157	14,624	1,076	1,788	5,008	2,110	42%	13,438	1,188	175
521-0216	Coffee Revital. (G)		01-Mar-90	28-Feb-85	51%	64%	5,140	0	2,058	2,484	1,411	400	438	108%	1,711	845	820
521-0217	Prod.Land Use Syst. (PLUS) (G)		29-Dec-89	31-Dec-84	55%	59%	30,000	7,450	17,533	12,487	2,378	1,800	7,805	411%	10,288	7,285	2,208
521-0223	Prov. Ent. Devel.(G)		28-Jun-91	30-Jun-88	25%	10%	12,000	0	3,272	8,728	3,272	328	328	100%	828	2,843	600
OBJECTIVE 3: PROMOTING RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY																	
521-0238	Democracy Enhanc. (G)		28-Jun-91	30-Jun-85	33%	35%	11,000	1,965	4,722	6,278	2,283	200	1,848	824%	1,897	3,085	1,500
OTHER **																	
521-0000	PD&S		N/A	N/A	N/A	89%	N/A	980	13,540	N/A	1,251	1,188	1,188	100%	12,838	1,204	1,000
521-0222	Policy & Adm. Reform(G)		09-Aug-91	30-Sep-88	23%	0%	9,000	0	2,700	6,300	2,700	0	0	N/A	0	2,700	0
521-0154	Dev.Finance Corp.(G)		29-Mar-83	31-Mar-82	100%	100%	10,000	0	9,685	315	1,110	850	798	94%	9,885	0	0
521-0179	Crafts Exp.Pes.C.(G)		31-Jul-85	31-Jan-82	100%	98%	3,400	0	2,103	1,297	313	200	24	12%	2,070	32	0
521-0181/8	NGO Support II / HDF (G)		31-Aug-84	31-Mar-82	100%	98%	5,153	0	5,153	0	541	400	312	78%	4,824	229	0
521-0183	Mgmt.& Prod. Ctr.(G)		15-Aug-85	28-Feb-82	100%	99%	4,100	0	3,652	448	527	222	131	58%	3,869	43	0
521-0188	Prom. of Bus. & Exp. (G)		20-Aug-88	30-Sep-85	67%	80%	12,700	0	5,658	7,042	1,882	350	321	82%	4,548	1,110	0
SUBTOTAL ACTIVE PROJECTS						73%	248,410	28,858 *	178,310	88,532	43,832	27,703	34,828	81	128,387	47,821	18,553

* This figure does not include deobligation of \$17,859 incurred in FY 82.

** These Projects are either in suspension mode, or to be completed before 09/30/82.

Nota Bene: Since this SAPR covers a one-year period, figures in columns 13 and 14 represent respectively planned and accrued expenditures for the entire year (Oct. 1991 - Sept. 1992).

PPS/USAID/HAITI S. Gélgois

Clearance: CONT/USAID/HAITI R. Burkhat



FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF USAID/HAITI PORTFOLIO
(OCTOBER 1ST, 1991 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1992)
(\$000)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
PROJECT NO.	PROGRAM/PROJECT TITLE	CATE-GORY	DATE OF INIT. OBLIG.	LAST REVISED PACD	% OF LOP ELAPSED	% OBLIG. EXPEND.	AUTH. LOP AMOUNT	CURRENT FY OBLIG. TO DATE	CUMUL. AMOUNT OBLIG.	MORTGAGE	BEGINNING FY PIPELINE	PLANNED SEMESTER EXPEND.	ACCRUED SEMESTER EXPEND.	ACCRUED AS % OF PLANNED	CUMULATIVE ACCRUED EXPEND.	ENDING PIPELINE	PLANNED EXPEND. (NEXT SEM.)
TERMINATED PROJECTS						(16/10)			(8-10)				(14/13)			(10-18)	
521-0091	Rural Hlth Delivery Sys. (G)		29-Jun-79	30-Sep-82	100%	100%	15,942	0	15,942	0	1	0	0	N/A	15,941	1	0
521-0143	Management of Malaria (G)		30-Sep-82	31-Mar-88	100%	100%	9,637	0	9,637	0	19	0	0	N/A	9,618	19	0
521-0181	NGO Support I (G)		30-Jun-84	31-Mar-92	100%	100%	1,304	0	1,304	0	755	0	0	N/A	1,304	2	0
521-0182	NGO Support III (G)		23-Aug-84	30-Jun-90	100%	100%	2,725	0	2,725	0	28	0	0	N/A	2,723	2	0
521-0188	NGO Support V (G)		11-Jul-84	30-Jun-90	100%	98%	2,030	0	2,030	0	29	0	0	N/A	1,983	48	0
521-0193	STR. COFFEE COOP. II (G)		29-Aug-85	31-Dec-89	100%	99%	1,718	0	1,718	0	50	0	0	N/A	1,707	10	0
521-0194	Mobl. Mothers Child Surv (G)		31-Jul-85	31-Dec-89	100%	100%	5,354	0	5,354	0	302	0	0	N/A	5,252	3	0
521-0209	STR. Civic Participation (G)		25-Mar-87	31-Dec-87	100%	92%	915	0	915	0	75	0	0	N/A	841	74	0
521-0228	Econ. Recovery Assist (G)		31-May-91	02-Feb-92	100%	60%	10,000	0	10,000	0	12,000	0	0	N/A	6,000	4,000	0
521-0232	Elections Mgmt. Asst. (G)		30-Jul-90	01-Jul-90	100%	96%	4,750	0	4,750	0	423	0	0	N/A	4,537	213	0
SUBTOTAL TERMINATED PROJECTS						84%	27,492	0	27,492	0	12,908	0	0	N/A	25,144	4,348	0

Clearance:CONT/USAID/HAITI:R.Burkhart 

PIPELINE ANALYSIS
USAID/HAITI
SEPTEMBER 30, 1992
(\$000)

Project No.	Project Title	Cumulative Obligation	FY Obligations										Cumulative Pipeline	FY Pipeline															
			1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990		1991	1992	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992		
Active Projects																													
521-																													
0000	PD&S	13540	2504	472	1108	1108	801	1288	1247	375	791	903	1885	980	1504	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	23	30	84	778	564		
0082	Special Devel. Activities	2911	1208	89	88	187	188	295	185	185	145	188	132	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0		
0154	Dev. Finance Corp.	8885	0	0	4885	0	0	1789	2100	0	255	548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0187	Tech Consultants Training	7877	0	0	888	0	881	907	1768	488	482	1807	758	0	758	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	218	510	0		
0179	Crafts Exp. Promotion Ctr.	2103	0	0	0	0	850	34	493	363	229	34	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	0	20	0	0		
0181	NGO Support IVHDF	6457	0	0	0	4242	0	0	0	974	734	507	0	0	229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	0	115	0		
0183	Mgmt. Produc. Center	3852	0	0	0	0	450	800	749	968	402	267	16	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	14	0		
0188	Export Invest Promotion	5658	0	0	0	0	0	1200	1657	880	618	0	1303	0	1110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1110	0		
0189	Priv Sect. Family Planning	18864	0	0	0	0	0	0	3016	0	1844	1882	3200	3307	3405	3828	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	35	382	3391	
0190	Basic Education	15948	0	0	0	0	0	0	772	1788	4033	3691	1514	1840	2500	3456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	204	802	2500	
0191	Targeted Watershed Mgmt	14824	0	0	0	0	0	1100	2125	3211	3437	2200	2394	157	1188	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	154	4	238	802	157		
0208	Voluntary Ag. Child Surv.	22784	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3000	4038	2844	5411	4757	2714	7062	0	0	0	0	0	18	154	4	438	1805	2357	2158	
0218	Coffee Revitalization Dev.	2858	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	989	1857	0	845	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	845	0
0217	Productive Land Use Sys.	17533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4887	5388	7450	7265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	347	8810	
0218	Expanded Urban Hlth Serv	8238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4887	5388	7450	7265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	347	8810
0221	Aw. & Prev. Drug Abuse	850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2385	2700	2715	1458	2115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	210	401	1458	
0222	Policy & Admin. Reform	2700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	200	0	299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	53	200	0	
0223	Provincial Enterprise Dev.	3272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3272	0	2943	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2700	0	
0224	AIDS Control	3488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1489	2000	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2943	0	
0227	Clasp II	1884	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	723	908	235	1184	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2000	
0238	Democratic Enhancement	4722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2757	1885	3065	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	441	483	230	
0241	Enhancing Food Security	5882	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5992	5838	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1717	1348	
0840	P.T.I.I.C.	3418	0	0	0	0	0	0	832	251	1787	450	98	0	5992	5838	0	0	0	0	0	281	0	12	0	0	1	8838	
	TOTAL	177814	3713	571	7188	5335	3270	11181	15862	18074	18882	28100	37480	28857	47821	0	0	0	0	0	84	334	821	788	8452	18071	88880		

PPS/USAID/HAITI:SGrégoin

Clearance: CONT/USAID/HAITI:R Burkha

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Private Sector Family Planning (PSFP)
 Project Number: 521-0189
 Date of Authorization: original 08/20/86 amendment 08/27/92
 Date of Obligation: original 08/29/86 amendment 09/22/92
 PACD: original 09/30/89 amendment 09/30/94
 Implementing Agencies: Int'l Planned Parenthood Federation/
 Western Hemisphere Region (IPPF/WHR)
 PanAmerican Health Organization (PAHO)
 Major Contractors: Family Health International (FHI)
 Futures Group,
 AID Project Manager: JBurdick/SO'Rourke/GBalmir
 Status of CPs/Convenants: Not applicable.
 Date of Last Evaluation: 12/01/89 Next Evaluation: 05/93
 Date of Last Audit: 06/92 Next Audit: 06/93

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: DA/ESF Grant: original	\$ 3,250,000	amended to \$ 26,931,394
Amount Obligated: DA/ESF Grant: original	\$ 2,700,000	amended to \$ 16,663,873
Amount Committed:	Period: \$ 3,403,341	
	Cumulative: \$ 16,663,873	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected: \$ 4,926,571	
	Period - Actual: \$ 4,926,571	
	Cumulative: \$ 12,837,651	
	Period - Next: \$ 2,900,000	
Counterpart		
Contribution:	Planned: \$ 5,457,000	
	Actual: \$	
% LOP Elapsed:	78%	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	62%	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	77%	
% of Total Auth. Exp	48%	

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION REACTIVATION OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Reactivation Objectives: The PSFP Project is an important contributor to the R.O. which strives "to alleviate suffering by protecting and developing human resources". Family planning is one of the most important health interventions supported by USAID in Haiti. Proper child spacing alone could reduce the child mortality rate by at least 20 percent. PVO population initiatives, by promoting public awareness and dialogue and by assuring availability of quality FP services and supplies, will also contribute to efforts to curb the population problem in Haiti (present rate of natural increase: 2.9 percent), thus improving the quality of life and alleviating suffering.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Reactivation Objectives: Alleviate suffering by protection and development of human resources: 100%

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

To increase the availability and effectiveness of Family Planning (FP) services.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The PSFP increases access to voluntary FP services by strengthening the capacity of PVO health service providers and assisting Haitian PVOs to deliver these services. PSFP is implemented by the IPPF/WHR under a Cooperative Agreement and by PAHO under an International Organization Grant. The project collaborates with FHI for NORPLANT activities and the Futures Group for contraceptive social marketing (CSM). In FY 1993, new buy-ins are also anticipated with the Institute for Reproductive Health (IRH) to support on-going natural family planning activities and with Population Communication Services (PCS) to support information, education and communication programs.

IV. PROJECT STATUS¹

A.	<u>Planned EOPS</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
1.	35 FVOs providing basic or improved family planning (FP) services.	33 FVOs are presently supplying services. Two more large FVOs will be incorporated to allow greater population coverage and economy of scale.
2.	23 FVO facilities offering voluntary surgical contraception (VSC) services.	9 FVOs have permanent VSC facilities and 7 institutions receive periodic visits from the joint PROFAMIL/Association of Private Health Workers (ADPS) mobile team.
3.	10,000 cycles of oral contraceptives being marketed monthly at 300 commercial sales points.	Average monthly sales of 4,000 cycles through approximately 300 outlets have continued despite the suspension of this program. The Mission will reactivate this successful CSM effort early in FY 1993.
4.	Haitians better informed about FP issues and services.	National diffusion of FP logo; special waterproof bags and ID badges distributed to 163 community health workers; FP messages broadcast on several radio stations; and IEC training manuals developed and field tested for October distribution.
5.	16% of women of reproductive age in union will be using contraception.	750,000 Haitians of reproductive age have access to FP services.

B. Major Outputs^{2,3}

		<u>Planned</u>				<u>Accomplished</u>									
		LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP							
1.	200,000 new contraceptors	200	10	56	20	84	160	80%							
2.	Perform 7500 VSC by PACD	7500	700	4148	1000	1090	5367	72%							
3.	Carry out 15 OR research/survey activities	15	2	11	2	2	15	100%							
4.	3 new FP methods introduced.	3	0	1	1	1	2	67%							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
5.	Training	300	300	85	125	212	366	144	266	129	213	273	479	91%	160%
5a.	Long Term	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	100%	50%
5b.	Short Term	5	5	7	7	18	18	13	5	2	5	13	16	260%	320%

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The Mission recently approved a project paper supplement which extends the PACD from September 30, 1992 to September 30, 1994 and increases the authorization by \$10,543,394 from a previous total of \$16,388,000 to a new LOP total of \$26,931,394. Most end-of-project status (EOPS) quantitative measures were increased at that time due to PSFP's achievements since the last amendment.

¹ Some EOPS and outputs were revised in the PP supplement.
² Some EOPS and outputs were revised in the PP supplement.
³ Outputs were revised based on INHSAC report by Gender.
⁴ Hundred thousand.

After a sharp decrease during the first three months following the coup, the number of new acceptors quickly returned to pre-coup levels. Other notable achievements of this period: 1) Visiting some of the most isolated areas in the country, the new joint PROFAMIL/AOPS mobile team performed over 600 VSC procedures in just four months. 2) Despite suspension of funding, CSM continued to record high sales. This sustained high level of sales is attributed to the vigorous efforts of the local CSM affiliate.

Due to suspension of aid to the COH, PMHO was required to eliminate all activities programmed under its international grant with the public sector and intensify its support of PVOs. The PVOs receiving increased assistance are PROFAMIL, Child Health Institute (CHI), Pignon, CARE, and the Centers for Community Health (CDS) programs at Fort Liberte, Cap-Haitien and Ouanaminthe.

In July and August, PROFAMIL organized three important seminars: The first concerned quality of care issues and the development of norms for VSC; the second seminar highlighted the importance of family planning for women's associations; and the third, held on World Population Day, was a workshop for journalists on population issues.

In May, a new contraceptive procurement was issued to replace the one cancelled during suspension of services. With the exception of NORPLANT, most supplies are already in-country. The Family Planning Coordinating Committee, which is composed of all major donors, has been highly effective in monitoring contraceptive supplies and in minimizing stock shortages.

D. Problems and Delays

Many activities were postponed because of the coup: analysis of data generated by PAHO's national family planning assessment, design of the new project, and finalization of the NORPLANT strategy. Support to the highly successful CSM project was also suspended and NORPLANT activities were put on hold awaiting reactivation of the FHI buy-in. All stocks of the implant have been depleted, yet demand for NORPLANT continues to be very high due to word-of-mouth promotion by satisfied users.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

In January, FHI will develop a PVO NORPLANT strategy which will include development of norms, training of additional PVOs, program evaluation, and a cost-recovery initiatives. PCS will send a team in early January to assist in IEC activities. In December, IRH will visit to assist in the expansion of natural family planning services.

The second contraceptive prevalence survey will be conducted in February. In March, CHI will undertake, consultants will be identified to begin PHASE I of the final project evaluation. IPPF/WHR, CDC, and John Snow will send a team in November to prepare the contraceptive projections table for FY 1993.

In November, two teams of Haitian health workers will visit Nicaragua and Columbia for an exchange of experiences and to observe the new no-scalpel vasectomy technique.

F. Audit Information

An audit is scheduled for June, 1993. It will cover October 1991 through December 1992.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Incentives to Improve Basic Education (IIBE)
Project Number: 521-0190
Date of Authorization: original 07/02/86 amendment 09/10/92
Date of Obligation: original 08/29/86 amendment 09/30/92
PACD: original 08/30/92 amendment 08/31/94
Implementing Agencies: Fondation Haitienne de l'Enseignement Privé (FONHEP)
Major Contractors: Florida State University (FSU)
AID Project Managers: Yves J. Joseph and Ginette Merentie
Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A
Date of Last Evaluation: 06/89 **Next Evaluation:** 08/93
Date of Last Audit: N/A **Next Audit:** in process

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$15,000,000	amended to \$ 20,000,000
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 1,116,000	amended to \$ 15,945,753
Amount Committed:	Period:		\$ 2,500,000	
	Cumulative:		\$15,945,753	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		\$ 3,160,413	
	Period - Actual:		\$ 2,715,473	
	Cumulative:		\$12,489,273	
	Period - Next:		\$ 1,479,535	
Counterpart				
Contribution:	Planned:		\$ -0-	
	Actual:		\$ -0-	
% LOP Elapsed:			77%	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.			80%	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.			78%	
% of Total Auth. Exp.			62%	

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION REACTIVATION OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Reactivation Objectives: The IIBE project develops human resources by assisting 259 private schools which serve over 60,000 primary school children in rural and depressed urban areas. Developing the human resource base is one of the most important pre-requisites for the institutionalization of democracy over the long term in Haiti, the country with the lowest literacy rate in the Western Hemisphere.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Reactivation Objectives:

- a. Alleviate suffering by protecting and developing human resources: 80 %
- b. Promote restoration and institutionalization of democracy: 20 %

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

The IIBE project has two purposes:

- 1) To improve quality of instruction, administrative efficiency and equity of access in private primary schools serving rural and depressed urban areas.
- 2) To provide the necessary catalyst and support for the Haitian private primary education sector to organize itself into a sustainable institution which will take responsibility for improvements in the quality of primary education.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The IIBE project works with the private education sector in Haiti to stimulate and support improvement in educational quality and efficiency in private primary schools serving rural and disadvantaged urban areas. Approximately 70 % of primary school students attend private schools.

The project is implemented by Florida State University (FSU) through a Mission buy-in to the centrally funded Improving the Efficiency of Basic Education Systems project. FSU provides Technical Assistance to the Haitian PVO, the Haitian Private Education Foundation (FONHEP), responsible for project implementation. FONHEP was created in April 1989 with two founding members: the Episcopal Commission for Catholic Education (CEEC) and the Haitian Federation of Protestant Schools (FEPH).

The project consists of three major components:

- 1) provision of material and pedagogical resources to private primary schools;
- 2) research and development to improve effectiveness of instructional and financial resources;
- 3) provision of resources and assistance to private sector Haitian organizations to develop institutional infrastructure for private education.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

	<u>Planned EOPS</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
1.	Reformed or improved curricula are being applied in 259 participating schools.	Now being applied in 259 schools: 111 Protestant schools, 100 Catholic schools and 48 lay or independent schools with a total of 60,000 students.
2.	Representative bodies created in the Catholic, Protestant, and lay sub-sectors are coordinating and regulating educational improvement efforts.	Haitian Private Education Foundation (FONHEP) consisting of the CEEC (Commission Episcopal for Catholic Education) and the FEPH (Haitian Federation of Protestant Schools) serves as USAID grantee to implement project activities. Organization of the lay sub-sector is underway.
3.	Three alternate models of pre-primary education devised, implemented, and evaluated. Most cost effective methods ready for dissemination.	Three models were tested in 72 experimental schools. A preliminary report ⁵ presenting research findings of the experiment was issued in December 1990.

B. Major Outputs

	<u>Planned</u>				<u>Accomplished</u>		
	LOP ⁶	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1. Up to 259 private primary schools in rural and depressed urban areas with about 60,000 students participating.	259	0	259	0	0	259	100%
2. All school directors trained in improved school administration practices: three (3) courses a year.	24	3	16	2	0	16	67%

⁵ The preliminary report provides a description of the three models. The "didactic materials" model appeared to be the most efficient compared to the "community participation" model, found to be the most expensive; and the "curriculum and training only" model, considered to be the least costly.

⁶ These LOPs have been revised due to the two-year extension of the project. In major output #2, 24 represents the number of courses. In major output #4b, 9600 corresponds to the same 1200 teachers trained each year over a period of 8 years. In major output #12, 455 represents the number of instruments (evaluation tests for teachers and schoolchildren, class observation forms, school data collection forms, etc.).

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
October 1, 1991 - September 30, 1992

A B C X

3.	Full set of instructional materials furnished to participating schools as requested each year/8 years.	8	1	6	1	1	6	75%
4.	Training:	8	1	6	0	0	6	75%
	a. One ST course/year.							
	b. Teacher Training: 1200 teachers yearly in improved instructional and management methods.	9600	1200	6274	0	0	6274	65%
5.	Performance incentive grants to school directors and teachers, up to 3000/yr.	6,000	1500	7899	1500	0	7899	49%
6.	School equipment provided to project schools as requested each year	8	1	6	1	0	6	75%
7.	Renovation and/or school construction as requested by schools.	132	18	100	18 ⁷	0	100	76%
8.	Pre-primary education program in 72 schools	72	0	72	0	0	72	100%
9.	School feeding programs in all project schools.	259	26	136	52	0	136	52%
10.	Innovations disseminated to project schools once a year	8	1	6	1	0	6	75%
11.	Sectoral Service Center or Regional offices established to supervise private school improvement effort.	11	1	10	1	0	10	91%
12.	Instruments for testing knowledge and skill gains in basic education designed and tested.	445	10	409	10	0	409	93%
13.	Evaluation of instructional and organizational innovations in project schools completed each year.	8	1	6	0	0	6	75%

⁷ This number concerns school renovation only (school construction is not included).

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Shortly after the September 29, 1991 coup, both FSU and FONHEP received written instructions to suspend project implementation, but under authority of FAA Section 617, FONHEP distributed the books that were ordered before the coup to 21 Catholic, 22 independent (lay), and 42 Protestant schools.

On March 4, 1992, under FAA Section 123(e) authority, funding of reduced suspension costs for the IIBE project was approved to keep in place essential project elements for rapid reactivation. FSU contract carrying costs were reduced to zero by May 31, 1992. The carrying costs of the FONHEP cooperative agreement were reduced to \$65,000 per month by the same date and incorporated ten essential technical assistance team members from the FSU contract in school administration, evaluation and research, and pre-primary education. FONHEP personnel were reduced by 40 percent.

IIBE project reactivation under the authority of FAA Section 123(e) was approved on September 4, 1992 per STATE 288279. USAID/Haiti amended the project to increase the LOP from \$15 to \$20 million and extended the PACD from March 31, 1993 to August 31, 1994 to permit completion of the originally-envisioned program activities plus those programmed in the PP supplement. The IIBE PP supplement was reviewed and approved on September 3, 1992. The review focused, among other issues, on the necessity to complete the development of a primary school civic education curriculum separate from the general history, geography and civics curriculum originally envisioned, to complete support to the remaining two cohorts of schools, to complete the six research studies, and to strengthen FONHEP's financial management systems and practices. Prior to disbursing resources for project implementation, FONHEP must strengthen its financial administration. All project implementation activities remain in suspension.

FONHEP is presently developing a plan to strengthen its financial administration, which will be submitted to USAID for approval.

D. Problems and Delays

All project implementation activities have been suspended since October 1991. Although the project has been approved for reactivation under the authority of FAA Section 123(e), weaknesses in FONHEP's financial management systems prevent reactivation. The pre-award financial survey completed in July 1991 identified material weaknesses relating to financial management and school attendance reporting. Due to the suspension, the project could not address the recommendations provided. The recent amendment to the project emphasized the need to strengthen FONHEP's financial management capacity in response to the pre-award survey recommendations and the concerns raised by the current audit. Therefore, supplies for the FY 1992-93 school year cannot be purchased or distributed, and the research and curriculum development activities cannot start until the audit is complete and adequate measures have been taken to strengthen FONHEP's financial management systems. Apart from the resources needed to strengthen FONHEP's finances and to continue such project suspension costs, the project cannot incur any costs. The continued delay in project implementation may prevent attainment of planned EOPS by the new PACD.

Due to project suspension for over a year, the evaluation scheduled for 10/92 has been postponed until 8/93. This evaluation will assess implementation, progress, and achievements of the project.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1. Institutional Development: Until the steps to strengthen FONHEP's financial administration are in place (1a.1-3), no other activities can begin.
 - a. Finance and Administration: (pre-condition for all other proposed activities in the next six months).
 1. Address pre-award findings and current audit recommendations.
 2. Approve candidate identified by FONHEP as Director of Finance and Administration.
 3. Develop and implement technical assistance plan to accomplish 1.a.1.
 - b. Personnel
 1. Recruit and integrate personnel for school support, monitoring, research and civic education curriculum development into FONHEP for full activation of project implementation.
 2. School Personnel Development
 - a. Grant performance incentives to school directors and teachers.
 - b. Conduct six training sessions (one every month) for school monitors.

c. Conduct two training sessions for school directors.

2. School Support

- a. Gather data for school support budget and sign performance contracts with schools.
- b. Order and distribute books and equipment requested by the schools.
- c. Monitoring: Monitors visit participating schools.
- d. Renovate 18 schools.
- e. Add 52 more schools to the feeding program.

3. Research and Development

- a. Develop plan to complete Research and Development Program activities.
- b. Put in place data processing, planning, research, and pre-primary units for project implementation purposes.
- c. Complete processing of research data already collected.
- d. Continue data collection for pre-primary research.
- e. Complete civic education curriculum.

F. Audit Information: The pre-award survey completed in July 1991, identified material weaknesses relating to financial management and school attendance reporting. Due to the suspension, both FSU and FONHEP could not address the recommendations provided. On July 30, 1992, Price Waterhouse began the audit of FONHEP for the period of July 27, 1989, through July 31, 1992. The audit firm has not issued a first draft of the audit currently being undertaken due to some delays in reporting transactions and closing books at FONHEP. The forthcoming audit recommendations will determine the steps that must be taken to strengthen FONHEP's financial management capacity.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title : Voluntary Agencies for Child Survival
 Project Number : 521-0206
 Date of Authorization : original 07/30/87 amendment 08/05/92
 Date of Obligation : original 08/17/87 amendment 09/30/92
 PACD : original 07/30/92 amendment 09/30/94

Implementing Agencies

A. CHILD SURVIVAL SERVICE DELIVERY

1. Haitian Health Foundation (HHF)
2. Association des Oeuvres Privées de Santé (AOPS)
3. Service and Development Agency (SADA)
4. United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)
5. Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)
6. CARE/RICHES
7. International Child Care (ICC)
8. Save the Children (SCF)
9. EYE CARE MARCH
10. Fondation Haitienne de la Santé et de l'Education (FHASE)
11. Comité de Bienfaisance de Pignon (CBP)
12. EYE CARE PROVAX
13. Haitian Association of Voluntary Agencies (HAVA)
14. Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
15. EYE CARE CITYMED

B. CHILD SURVIVAL PROGRAM SUPPORT

1. John Hopkins University Child Survival Fellow
2. John Snow Inc./REACH
3. Child Health Institute (CHI)

C. RESEARCH/STUDIES

1. John Hopkins University (JHU)
2. Family Health International (FHI)
3. National Academy of Sciences (NAS)
4. Centers for Disease Control (CDC)
5. Institut Haitien de Santé Communautaire (INHSAC)

Major Contractor : University Research Corporation
 AID Project Managers : David E. Eckerson/Frantz M. Louis
 Status of CPs/Convenants : N/A
 Date of Last Evaluation : None Next Evaluation: January 1993
 Date of Last Audit : See attachment Next Audit: See attachment

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$12,000,000	amended to \$29,932,000
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 3,000,000	amended to \$22,763,876
Amount Committed:	Period:		\$ 2,653,818	
	Cumulative:		\$22,763,876	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		\$ 3,500,000	
	Period - Actual:		\$ 6,641,104	
	Cumulative:		\$15,702,291	
	Period - Next:		\$ 3,500,000	
Counterpart				
Contribution:	Planned:	N/A	\$ N/A	
	Actual :	N/A	\$ N/A	
% LOP Elapsed:			72%	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.			76%	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.			69%	
% of Total Auth. Exp.			52%	

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION REACTIVATION OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Reactivation Objectives: The Voluntary Agencies for Child Survival project (VACS) is an essential contributor to the R.O. which strives "to alleviate suffering". The VACS project is the foundation of the USAID/Haiti Humanitarian Assistance Health program and supports a network of grantees which are delivering child survival services and drugs; monitoring evolving health conditions through epidemiological surveillance activities, and providing other humanitarian assistance to improve the

quality of life. VACS grantees vaccinate more than 5,000 children every month against measles and polio, and immunize over 2,500 women per month against neonatal tetanus.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Reactivation Objectives: Alleviate suffering by protecting and developing human resources: 100%

II.B. PROJECT PURPOSE

- 1) To develop the institutional capability of Private Voluntary and Non-Governmental Organizations to provide child survival outreach services in Haiti.
- 2) To increase access of the rural population to child survival health services.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Voluntary Agencies for Child Survival project is an umbrella project that awards grants to PVOs to provide child survival services to the rural population. This project also includes a research and training component as well as a series of buy-ins, contracts, and grants to support and to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of child survival services.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

Progress To Date

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least 30 Haitian PVOs/NGOs have the management and technical expertise to provide child survival services in rural areas. 2. 1.3 million people participate and benefit from the VACS project through NGOs/PVOs. 3. By 1993, 50 percent of children than two years of age vaccinated against measles in populations served by the VACS project. 4. At least, 50 percent of Haitian mothers with children under five participating in the VACS project will use ORS. | <p>27 PVOs currently participate in the project.</p> <p>Project serves 1,210,000 people.</p> <p>An August 1992 analysis of PVOs funded under the project indicates that 31 percent of children from 12-23 months of age have been fully vaccinated, and that 79 percent of children from 0-11 months were vaccinated against measles.</p> <p>An August 1992 survey of all VACS PVOs that 62 percent of mothers used ORS to treat episodes of diarrhea affecting their under-five children.</p> |
|--|--|

B. Major Outputs⁸

LOP	Planned				Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of
1. 30 PVOs provide CS services	30	27	30	6	27	27	90%
2. 100% of VACS institutions provide routine vaccination	30	27	27	6	27	27	90%

⁸ Figures were not provided for the period of April to September 1991;

3. An effective training and research program established at CHI and INHSAC; measured by the following:

(a) CHI research activities in support of PVO programs

EMMUS survey	1	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Baseline surveys	15	3	13	0	3	13	86%
Research projects	10	3	13	2	3	13	130%
Special survey	5	2	2	2	2	2	40%

(b) INHSAC Training

	LOP		PER		CUM		NP		PER		CUM		LOP %	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Long Term*	45	105	12	38	22	53	10	40	6	55	16	70	36	85
Short Term*	290	285	100	200	123	253	85	165	197	238	282	291	97	103

* No. of expected trainees.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Due to the September 30, 1991 coup d'état, which triggered the immediate suspension of assistance under Section 513 of the FAA, none of the corrective actions planned for September 1991 to March 1992 were implemented. Following authorization of the USAID Humanitarian Program in January 1992, the following activities were accomplished during the reporting period:

- i) Resolution of pending audit issues of CBP, AOPS, INHSAC, HHF, PHASE.
- ii) Collection and compilation of data on national nutrition surveillance activities, with special emphasis on the effect of the coup in areas served by US-funded PVOs.
- iii) Completion and approval of personnel management manuals for the VACS grantees prepared through TA supplied by URC. Improvements were made in regulations and procedures regarding performance evaluation, recruitment and placement, personnel and salary, and wage rates as suggested in the original project paper.
- iv) Preparation and approval of VACS project Amendment #2, which raised the project authorization from \$22,000,000 to \$29,932,000 and extended the project PACD from September 30, 1993 to September 30, 1994.
- vi) Provision of incremental funding to six different grantees.

D. Problems and Delays

After the coup most USDH personnel were evacuated to Washington DC, and remained there during the period October 1991 - March 1992.

Under Section 123(e) of the FAA, USAID was authorized in January 1992, to provide support for humanitarian programs implemented by private and voluntary organizations (PVOs). From November 1991 to March 1992, grantees were allowed to undertake limited activities with a reduced humanitarian health assistance budget. Since June, they have been authorized to resume most non-government activities.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

The following activities are planned for the next six months:

- i) Implementation of the mid-term evaluation of the VACS project;
- ii) Implementation of a pilot nutrition surveillance program in primary schools in the Northwest;

- iii) Completion of standardized job classifications for all VACS grantees in accordance with the 1992 salary and wage survey scale;
- iv) Provide TA to AOPS, and increase AOPS staffing to assure compliance with recent audit recommendations regarding financial management of AOPS subgrantees;
- v) Organize the annual VACS grantees workshop to discuss evaluation findings and develop an action plan to implement evaluation recommendations;
- vi) Implement annual audits for: SHF, EYE CARE, PHASE, SCF, CRS, and ICC;
- vii) Begin REACH ARI activity at HHF and resolve HHF audit issues;
- viii) Amend the PAHO grant to increase funds available to purchase essential drugs.

AUDIT INFORMATION

Name of Grantee	CA NO.	Last Audit	Next Audit
1) HHF	521-0206-A-00-7097-00	N/A	In process
2) AOPS	521-0206-A-00-9045-00	10/01/89-12/31/91	01/01/92-12/31/92
3) SADA	521-0206-A-00-7096-00	08/27/87-08/31/90	01/01/92-12/31/92
4) UNICEF	521-0206-G-00-7105-00	N/A	N/A
5) PAHO	521-0206-G-00-9038-00	N/A	N/A
6) CARE	521-0206-G-00-8032-00	07/01/88-06/30/89	07/01/90-06/30/91
7) ICC	521-0206-A-00-9033-00	07/01/89-06/30/91	07/01/92-06/30/93
8) SCF	521-0206-A-00-9057-00	07/01/88-09/30/90	10/01/92-09/30/94
9) EYECARE MARCH	521-0206-A-00-9040-00	06/01/89-05/31/91	06/01/91-05/31/92
10) PHASE	521-0206-A-00-9055-00	N/A	04/01/92-03/31/93
11) CBP	521-0206-A-00-9046-00	08/24/89-08/23/90	01/01/92-12/31/92
12) EYECARE PROVAX	521-0206-A-00-9050-00	06/01/89-05/31/91	06/01/91-05/31/92
13) CRS	521-0206-A-00-0020-00	01/01/89-12/31/89	01/01/90-12/31/91
14) EYECARE CITYMED	521-0206-A-00-0027-00	N/A	01/01/92-12/31/92
15) CHI	521-0206-A-00-8033-00	10/01/89-12/31/90	01/01/92-12/31/92
16) INHSAC	521-0206-A-00-0014-00	N/A	01/01/92-12/31/92
17) URC	521-0206-C-00-8023-00	No audit made	Unknown, IG being contacted
18) JHU	521-0206-A-00-9034-00	N/A	N/A

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Expanded Urban Health Services
 Project Number: 521-0218
 Date of Authorization: original 06/28/89 amendment none
 Date of Obligation: original 06/30/89 amendment 6/30/92
 PACD: original 09/30/94 amendment N/A
 Implementing Agencies: Centers for Development & Health (CDS)
 Major Contractors: Family Health International (Buy-in)
 AID Project Manager: David Eckerson, Marlene Charlotin
 Status of CPs/Convenants: N/A
 Date of Last Evaluation: 8/92 Next Evaluation: 5/94
 Date of Last Audit: 9/92 Next Audit: 9/93

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$10,800,000	N/A
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 1,400,000	amended to \$ 9,238,561
Amount Committed:	Period:		\$ 1,458,561	
	Cumulative:		\$ 9,238,561	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		\$ 2,000,000	
	Period - Actual:		\$ 2,865,266	
	Cumulative:		\$ 7,123,209	
	Period - Next:		\$ 450,000	
Counterpart				
Contribution:	Planned:		\$ 500,000	
	Actual:		\$ 270,000	
% LOP Elapsed:			62%	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.			86%	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.			77%	
% of Total Auth. Exp.			66%	

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION REACTIVATION OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Reactivation Objectives:

The Expanded Urban Health Project supports the USAID R.O. "to alleviate suffering". Through the EUHS project over 500,000 residents of urban slums in Haiti have access to basic health care, child survival, family planning, and AIDS prevention and control services.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Reactivation Objectives: Alleviate suffering by protecting and developing human resources: 100%

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

To provide slum dwellers in seven urban areas with access to an effective primary health care system.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Expanded Urban Health Services project is implemented through a Cooperative Agreement between USAID and the Centers for Development and Health (CDS), a Haitian PVO that strives to improve the health, socioeconomic status, and standards of living of economically depressed slum dwellers. With USAID support, CDS provides over 500,000 residents of urban slums with access to vaccination services, family planning and child spacing opportunities, and AIDS prevention and control. The project also provides institutional strengthening support to CDS.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A.

Planned OPS

Progress To Date

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| <p>1. CDS urban health model is operational, functioning well and reaching target population estimated at 150,000 in Cité Soleil; 50,000 in Gonaives; 46,000 in Ouanaminthe; 34,000 in Port Liberté; 87,000 in Cap-Haitien; 60,000 in La Saline; and 23,000 estimated to be added to these sites by the end of the project.</p> <p>2. Proportion of service delivery operating costs generated by user fees increased to 17% of operating costs.</p> <p>3. Non-AIDS infant mortality decreases to 85/1000, (0-1), and 120/1000 (0-5).</p> <p>4. Decrease in low birth weight to 14%, decrease in malnutrition to 45%, and increase in contraceptive prevalence to 10 percent.</p> <p>5. Widespread AIDS awareness (50% of urban population).</p> | <p>Seven model centers are now functioning. Population registration is completed in all seven centers. CDS has exceeded its target population of 450,000 and is serving a population of 501,245 distributed as follows: 178,636 in Cité Soleil; 72,505 in Gonaives; 63,239 in Ouanaminthe; 37,305 in Ft. Liberté; 61,047 in La Saline; and 88,515 in Cap-Haitien.</p> <p>User fee revenues generated during this period were Gdes 2,843,259. This sum represents more than 100% of CDS drug expenditures, and supported over 60% of CDS non-salary operating costs. During the tumultuous reporting period, user fees still managed to cover 13% of CDS operating costs for health activities.</p> <p>A John Hopkins study in Cité Soleil estimated the overall infant mortality rate to be 101/1000. However, it was not possible to separate AIDS-related mortality from other causes.</p> <p>In the last reporting period, malnutrition decreased to 50% in Cité Soleil; contraceptive prevalence was 18% in Cité Soleil and 9.8% for all centers combined, and low birth weight was at 12.5%. CDS, which monitors the impact of the embargo on health status, reports that despite severe economic conditions, most health indicators remained at levels similar to those prior to September 29, 1991.</p> <p>AIDS education activities were originally not included in the Mission's Emergency Humanitarian Assistance program. Resumption of this program is scheduled for October 1992.</p> |
|--|--|

B. Major Outputs

	<u>Planned</u>				<u>Accomplished</u>		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1. <u>Registration of participants</u> in CDS primary health care programs	450,000	0	501245	0	0	501245	111% ⁹
- Immunization 0-5 (children under 1 year completely vaccinated represent 15.5% of target).	69750	6000	66017	4000	32564	92581	132% ⁹

⁹ These figures will be updated to reflect the reality since the target population was underestimated during the design process.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
October 1, 1991 - September 30, 1992

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-	ORT use (0-5) (12% of target population).	51750	8000	53172	1000	8250	53422	103%
-	TT coverage-pregnant women (4% of target population).	18000	2700	16524	2000	1823	15647	86%
-	TB cases identified.	7200	800	5252	1000	888	5140	71%
2.	<u>FP Service Delivery</u> (11,000 acceptors).	11000	2100	7273	2000	1184	7257	65%
3.	<u>AIDS Education</u> (50% of urban population).	90000	9000	13673	10000	2230	8303	9.2%
4.	<u>Vocational Trng. and Basic Educ.</u> (Completed. Funded only for 2 years).	2600	N/A	810	N/A	N/A	919	35%
5.	<u>Training</u>							
a.	Long Term	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
b.	Short Term	50	30	30	20	25	25	50%
6.	<u>Institutional Strengthening</u>	¹⁰						

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

A mid-term evaluation was conducted in July 1992, which concluded that CDS "made extensive progress to meet its objectives and appears to be headed toward surpassing project service delivery targets". The evaluation made several recommendations to strengthen the financial and administrative management capacity of CDS, to improve the quality of CDS health services, and to develop an improved health information system. CDS assumed leadership of the PVO health sector during the political crisis, and was a driving force to assure that health services were provided during a critical period when many donors (including USAID) suspended support to their development programs. The CDS institutional network was instrumental in providing critically needed medical supplies and essential drugs to 26 hospitals and medical clinics from November 1991 to May 1992.

D. Problems and Delays

Political events and deteriorating economic conditions made it difficult for CDS to attain planned service delivery targets. As the recent evaluation pointed out, due to reduction in MOH contributions to the CDS program, and unrealistic human and financial resource projections made during the project design, additional funds may have to be made available to the project in early FY 1994 to support the CDS program until the PACD.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

Finalize evaluation.

Complete audit in process.

Prepare PP supplement to increase LOP funding level.

Implement midterm evaluation recommendations, including:

- Provide TA to improve CDS financial management system.

- Develop a five year Strategic Plan with CDS staff and offshore TA.

- Assess CDS personnel, staffing needs, and resource requirements to reach PACD.

¹⁰ A long-term consultant was hired to provide technical assistance to implement financial and administrative manuals. CDS Central Bureau was reorganized and new technical staff hired.

- Strengthen CDS Evaluation & Reporting Division.
- Provide TA to assess quality of services.

F. Evaluation Summary

A mid-term evaluation to assess CDS' financial and administrative capacities was conducted in July 1992. This evaluation also addressed operational issues such as achievement of immunization coverage, DPT, quality of care, management information systems, etc. An evaluation summary will be prepared and submitted to AID/W shortly.

An end-of-project evaluation will be included in the design of the follow-on project.

G. Audit

An audit for this project is scheduled for September 1993, which will cover the period January 1992 to December 1992. CDS is presently undergoing an audit covering the first three years of project activities. The project called for an annual audit, but the political situation in Haiti and Mission staffing constraints impeded following our planned schedule. A closeout audit of a former USAID project with CDS was expanded to include a pre-award assessment of CDS financial management and internal controls, and assured USAID that systems were in place to undertake the Expanded Urban Health Project.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Awareness and Prevention of Drug Abuse
 Project Number: 521-0221
 Date of Authorization: original 9/29/88 amendment 09/23/91
 Date of Obligation: original 9/29/88 amendment 09/25/91
 PACD: original 2/21/91 amendment 12/31/94
 Implementing Agencies: Association for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Other Chemical Dependencies (APAAC)
 Major Contractors: None
 AID Project Managers: David Eckerson, Marlène Charlotin
 Status of CPs/Convenants: N/A
 Date of Last Evaluation: 5/91 Next Evaluation: N/A
 Date of Last Audit: 8/92 Next Audit: 8/93

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 486,288	amended to \$ 1,150,000
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 486,288	amended to \$ 850,000
Amount Committed:	Period:		\$ -0-	
	Cumulative:		\$ 850,000	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		\$ 100,000	
	Period - Actual:		\$ 150,053	
	Cumulative:		\$ 550,646	
	Period - Next:		\$ 50,600	
Counterpart				
Contribution:	Planned:		\$ -0-	
	Actual:		\$ 5,000	
% LOP Elapsed:			65%	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.			74%	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.			65%	
% of Total Auth. Exp.			48%	

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION REACTIVATION OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Reactivation Objectives: The Awareness and Prevention of Drug Abuse Project is linked to the R.O. "to alleviate suffering by protecting and developing human resources." Haiti is presently faced with high levels of political and economic uncertainties which often have negative impacts on the daily lives of the people. The resulting anxiety and desire for psychological escape provide a fertile ground for the growth of alcohol and drug abuse.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Reactivation Objectives: Alleviate suffering by protecting and developing human resources: 100 %

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

To develop and disseminate information on drug abuse and its prevention through the media and personal contacts; assess public awareness of drug abuse in Haiti; and strengthen APAAC as a sustainable national drug awareness and prevention resource through training and technical assistance.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Awareness and Prevention of Drug Abuse Project will seek to build and expand on the activities which have been started by APAAC, a Haitian PVO. Specifically the project will carry out a systematic study of drug abuse prevalence in Haiti, and, through nationwide campaigns, publication, educational and treatment programs, APAAC will provide critical information to prevent drug abuse in Haiti.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A.	<u>Planned EOPS</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
1.	Conduct needs assessment to establish drug prevalence.	Needs assessment survey completed. The report concluded that overall drug prevalence is around 9.2 percent for marijuana, 5.4 percent for crack/cocaine.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
October 1, 1991 - September 30, 1992

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 2. | Strengthen APAAC's capacity to provide drug information & treatment and assist other organizations fighting alcohol and drug addiction. | APAAC has reinforced its capacity by the appointment of 4 new staff members: 1 administrator, 1 researcher, 1 counselor, 1 seminar animator. These new staff will enable them to provide more quality services to the public. |
| 3. | Develop audiovisual and written materials. | Contract signed with communication firm for development of 20-minute video clip and billboards to disseminate drug awareness information throughout the country. |
| 4. | Give radio/TV interviews, conferences, school presentations, etc. | One radio interview, two training sessions involving 30 professionals and one seminar for 16 youth group members implemented during reporting period. |
| 5. | Develop library to provide materials for training, public awareness and prevention. | Thirteen new booklets developed for rehabilitation. Five modules on drug education produced. |
| 6. | Develop project proposals to be presented to funding agencies. | Activity delayed due to the lack of donors willing to commit to Haiti. A scope of work has been prepared, however, for technical assistance in proposal writing. |

B. Major Outputs

	Planned				Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1. Pamphlets distributed	10000	1500	9100	500	200	7800	78%
2. Posters distributed to schools etc.	1500	0	1500	0	0	1500	100%
3. Interviews radio/TV	12	0	35	4	3	35	292% ¹¹
4. Publications	2	0	5	2	0	5	250% ¹¹
5. Training							
5a. Long Term (Staff)	2	0	0	1	0	0	0%
5b. Short Term (Staff & Other)	N/A	N/A	1036 F 716 M	60	30 F/ 20 M	1031 F 711 M	N/A ¹²
6. Establish Library in APAAC (# of books)	3500	20	2230	10	13	2213	63%
7. Establish network institutions	20	5	7	5	3	5	25%

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

APAAC has moved to a new building which is more accessible to the public, and has adequate space for all APAAC personnel. APAAC is completely staffed for the first time, and a new generator being installed at the office will significantly increase productivity. The General Assembly that governs the APAAC program met and elected a new President for a two-year term. APAAC also enlarged its membership, and, to address sustainability issues, has instituted a membership fee. A membership recruitment drive is also being planned for Haitians living abroad.

APAAC has re-established contacts with most of its network of youth groups. Communications with these groups throughout the country had been interrupted by the coup and aftermath.

¹¹ These output targets will be adjusted by the next reporting period.

¹² Training under this grant is not quantifiable, because it is provided at the request of different groups or institutions, and cannot be accurately predicted.

APAAC has requested the services of two experts to evaluate the quality and effectiveness of its public education materials and presentation techniques.

D. Problems and Delays

This reporting period was particularly difficult for the project. During the first trimester, it was impossible to execute planned activities. At one point, the APAAC director was under constant harassment from the military over his political ties and APAAC activities. The production of a video clip, coloring book, posters, and billboards was delayed. Other planned activities such as seminars, purchase of a vehicle, field trips, and training which were to have been funded with PL 480 funds had to be cancelled due to unavailability of funds. Without PL 480 support, the APAAC program is constrained, and alternate funding will be necessary if PL 480 funds are not available by the next reporting period.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

- Reactivate contacts with remaining youth groups and provide them with necessary training in drug awareness and prevention.
- Completion of video clip, posters and billboards. Printing of coloring book.
- Provide technical assistance for APAAC organizational development plan and fundraising techniques.
- Issue no-cost amendment to C.A. to: (a) amend project outputs to increase deliverables to reflect high performance to date; (b) redistribute budget line items to provide funds to execute some of the activities that were to have been financed by PL 480 local currency.
- Secure alternative funding to implement remainder of activities originally planned under PL 480.

F. Audit Information

An audit for this project is scheduled for August 1993. It will cover the period October 1991 to September 1992.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title:	AIDS Control (Aba SIDA)		
Project Numbers:	521-0224		
Date of Authorization:	original 04/16/91	amendment	none
Date of Obligations:	original 05/30/91	amendment	05/92
PACD:	original 03/30/96	amendment	none
Implementing Agencies:	Groupe de Lutte Anti-SIDA (GLAS) Cornell/GHESKIO Centers for Development and Health (CDS) Impact/Interaide Population Services International (PSI) Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population (MSPP)¹³		
Major Contractors:	Family Health International (FHI/AIDSCAP)		
AID Project Manager:	John R. Burdick, Dr. Michaele A. Gadeon		
Status of CPs/Convenants:	Not applicable		
Date of Last Evaluation:	N/A	Next Evaluation:	09/94
Date of Last Audit:	N/A	Next Audit:	03/96

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 6,700,000	amended to \$ none
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 1,489,000	amended to \$3,489,000
Amount Committed:	Period:		\$ 2,000,000	
	Cumulative:		\$ 3,489,000	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		\$ 1,489,000	
	Period - Actual:		\$ 1,489,000	
	Cumulative:		\$ 1,489,000	
	Period - Next:		\$ 1,500,000	
Counterpart				
Contribution:	Planned:		\$ 1,000,000	
	Actual:		\$ -0-	
% LOP Elapsed:			28%	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.			52%	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.			43%	
% of Total Auth. Exp.			22%	

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION REACTIVATION OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Reactivation Objectives: The AIDS Control Project is specifically linked to the R.O. which aspires "to alleviate suffering by protecting and developing human resources." The AIDS Control Project under the USAID Humanitarian Program is the major program supporting AIDS prevention and educational activities in Haiti.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Reactivation Objectives: To alleviate suffering by protecting and developing human resources: 100 %

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

To introduce and reinforce HIV preventive behaviour in at-risk populations.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project is designed to bring about changes in current societal norms related to sexual behaviour in order to reduce sexual transmission of the AIDS virus. The project has five components: 1) Provide support to the public sector, specifically the office in charge of the National AIDS Program at the MSPP, to implement their Medium Term Plan. 2) Support non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that work in AIDS prevention by providing small grants to them. 3) Condom Social Marketing (CSM): project condoms will be procured by PSI and distributed, at a low price, through commercial channels. 4) Technical assistance by AIDSTECH/AIDSCAP to major institutions involved in AIDS prevention, in areas such as grant planning and implementation, financial management, education and information dissemination. 5) Research in specific areas that relate to HIV prevention activities. The project is funded under a cooperative agreement signed between AID and FHI/AIDSTECH and, subsequently, AIDSCAP. Due to the coup d'état and the consequent program suspension under Section 513 of the FAA, Activity No. 1 has not operated since October 1991.

¹³ Due to the coup d'état of September 29, 1991, all assistance to the GOH was terminated as stipulated under Section 513 of the Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act of 1991.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A.	<u>PLANNED EOPS</u>	<u>PROGRESS TO DATE</u>
1.	Increased condom use. Decreased STD incidence and prevalence.	Strategic plan revision developed under AIDSCAP includes the integration of behavior change communication elements and a major expansion of STD prevention and control component.
2.	Increased public knowledge and discourse about AIDS and effective preventive practices.	School-based effort teaches over 15,000 students about AIDS in 140 secondary schools. Health workers training manual drafted. Two educational videos produced.
3.	Increased perception of personal risk.	Same as No. 2
4.	Increased community and individual support for HIV-infected persons	Same as No. 2
5.	Increased coordination of AIDS prevention and control activities.	AIDSCAP, as a member of the AIDS Coordinating Committee, meets every month with PAHO and other donors. PAHO played a key role in recent revision of strategic plan during AIDSCAP start-up.
6.	Improved capacity of NGOs to provide AIDS and STD and control prevention services.	During lifetime of AIDSTECH, 11 projects were developed by NGOs which reached over 1 million people.
7.	A functional distribution system for low-priced condoms.	As a result of intensive mass media campaign, CSM registered in sales of over 1 million condoms during period. TV/radio advertising and billboards successful in building Pantà brand image.

B. Major Outputs

	<u>Planned</u>				<u>Accomplished</u>		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1. <u>People directly educated on AIDS (in thousands):</u>							
- Adolescents	240	24	24	15	16	16	7%
- Sexually active males	200	20	20	10	10	10	5%
- Commercial sex workers	50	5	5	5	6	6	12%
- Other sexually active females	300	30	30	20	15	15	5%
- Symptomatic individuals	9	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.3	1.3	15%
- Health workers, teachers and community leaders teachers	1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.7	70%
2. <u>Condoms promoted distributed or sold (in thousands)</u>							
- People exposed to mass media promotion	3000	500	500	500	1500	2000	75%
- Condoms distributed and/or sold	15000	500	799	299	1655	1954	13%
3. <u>Operations Research studies conducted</u>	5	0	1	0	3	4	80%

4. <u>Geographical areas involved in HIV surveillance</u>	5	0	0	1	2	2	406
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C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Despite the political turmoil of the past year and its consequences, including termination of all A.I.D. supported activities with the GOH, the project made considerable progress. One noteworthy success was the startup of CSM activities. After its resident advisor arrived, PSI developed a highly visible multi-media campaign, which included a testimonial by a local sports celebrity, TV and radio spots, billboards, and other promotional activities. Condom sales for the period topped one million units, with the bulk of sales, over 500,000, achieved in the last two months. Another indicator of the campaign's success: Vendors are seen on the capital's street corners selling Panté, the CSM brand condom.

Another noteworthy success was Alerte Sida, a pilot educational intervention program for secondary school students in Port-au-Prince, which attracted considerable media attention. With a budget of less than \$12,000 and involving ten institutions in addition to AIDTECH, this effort offered over 15,000 students in 140 schools a menu of AIDS/STD educational activities. Adolescents are the project's number one priority target group and, given its success, Alerte Sida will serve as the model for future secondary school interventions.

The two operations research projects, "Psychosocial Factors in Haitian Women's Perceived Ability to Participate in the Prevention of HIV/AIDS" and "Health, Culture, and Sexuality in Cite Soleil", designed to provide critically needed data for project information, education, and communication (IEC) efforts, had been reactivated by the end of this period. "Psychosocial Factors" has completed data collection and has proceeded to the analytical phase; "Health, Culture, and Sexuality" has entered Phase II of data collection. Results from the latter study were presented in July at the international AIDS meeting in Amsterdam.

D. Problems and Delays

The current political situation necessitated revision of the original strategy, which included project implementation by both public and private agencies and dependence on other donor programs. The new strategic plan was written in August, 1992, as a preliminary to the AIDS Control and Prevention (AIDSCAP) start-up, and includes a redistribution of the components that were to have been implemented by the public sector, and a revised information, education, and communication (IEC) plan. Originally, IEC was primarily the responsibility of Canadian donors and public sector institutions. Other changes in the strategic plan included an expanded sexually transmitted disease (STD) component, and the inclusion of health care providers at all levels as a "secondary" or "enabling" target population.

As originally planned, organizations which target their services on factory workers, including those working in offshore assembly factories, were to have played a major role in delivering AIDS education and condoms to sexually active urban men and women. Before the coup d'etat, for example, offshore factories employed more than 30,000 workers; after the near shutdown of Haiti's assembly sector in early December 1991 - (President Bush's Executive Order of October 28 went into general effect on November 5, but carried a 30-day grace period just for the sector,) this figure fell to under 1,000 and has only recently risen slightly to an estimated 9,000 workers. Although it is not presently known how many jobs still exist in non-offshore operations, it is obvious the project must utilize alternative strategies to reach these target groups.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

- Identify IEC Coordinator for AIDSCAP office in Haiti and begin to integrate behavior change communication elements into overall IEC strategy.
- Begin implementation of the new STD strategy which includes creating greater STD awareness and knowledge among the general population; improved STD case management for patients and their sexual contacts: diagnosis and treatment, appropriate counseling, condom distribution; development of a STD surveillance system; and implementation of widespread syphilis screening and treatment system for pregnant women and their sexual partners.
- Based on experience of Alerte SIDA, begin development of standard AIDS/STD curriculum for use in secondary schools.
- Develop new strategies to reach sexually active urban women and men.
- Work to standardize AIDS/STD messages among groups supported by USAID and other donors.

F. Audit Information

This project is expected to be evaluated in June 1993 and audited on March 1996. The audit will cover the life of the project.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Caribbean and Latin American Scholarship Program II (CLASP II)
 Project Number: 521-0227
 Date of Authorization: original: 06/22/90 amendment: none
 Date of Obligation: original: 08/23/90 amendment: 09/25/92
 PACD: original: 08/30/95 amendment: None
 Implementing Agencies: None
 Major Contractors: Partners for International Education and Training (PIET) and Aguirre International
 AID Project Manager: Hervé L. Jean-Charles
 Status of CPs/Convenants: None
 Date of Last Evaluation: None Next Evaluation: 10/93
 Date of Last Audit: None Next Audit: 08/31/95

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 2,404,000	
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 719,041.33	amended to \$ 1,864,178
Amount Committed:	Period:		\$ 234,399	
	Cumulative:		\$ 1,864,178	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		\$ 793,000	
	Period - Actual:		\$ 470,482	
	Cumulative:		\$ 700,391	
	Period - Next:		\$ 675,000	
Counterpart				
Contribution:	Planned:		\$ N/A	
	Actual:		\$ N/A	
% LOP Elapsed:			42%	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.			77%	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.			38%	
% of Total Auth. Exp.			29%	

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION REACTIVATION OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Reactivation Objectives:

The CLASP II Project protects and develops Haiti's human resources by providing training opportunities to socially and economically disadvantaged groups of society in the priority fields of education, agriculture, health, the private sector, and democratic initiatives. The fellowship recipients are leaders and potential leaders in the above mentioned fields and come mostly from the rural areas of Haiti. Education and training are considered to be among the most important prerequisites for change and development in Haiti. In the long run it is this skilled and educated population which will become the agents for democratic change.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Reactivation Objectives: 100% alleviate suffering by protecting and developing human resources and mitigating economic decline.

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

To provide a broad base of community and occupational leaders with technical skills, training, and academic education and an appreciation and understanding of the workings of a free enterprise economy in a democratic society. Priority fields for training include: agriculture, education, health, private sector development and democratic initiatives.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Major Components:

1. U.S. Short-Term Technical Training (average 6 weeks) will consist of short-term technical programs for an estimated 120 people in the identified priority fields.
2. U.S. Long-Term Technical Training (9 to 15 months) will consist of specialized courses addressed to 19 individuals in the identified priority fields.
3. U.S. Long-Term Academic Training (18 to 24 months) will consist of Masters' degree level work in health, education and agriculture for 14 trainees.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

- | A. | <u>Planned EOPS</u> | <u>Progress To Date</u> |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Returned trainees are employed in their areas of expertise and applying the skills learned in the U.S. | The first groups of 10 auxiliary nurses, 18 educators, and 12 journalists trained in the U.S. returned to their jobs. |
| 2. | Returned trainees are active and influential in community or professional affairs. | The questionnaire that the Project Manager had planned to administer to returned trainees could not be implemented because of the political unrest in the country since September 1991. |
| 3. | Returned trainees have benefited from the program in terms of either finding a job or having increased responsibility or salary in an existing one. | The implementation of the Follow-on Program and its corollary, the Alumni Association, has been delayed by the political crisis. The Alumni Association would serve as a forum for returnees to organize seminars, workshops, publish a journal, and pursue job opportunities. |
| 4. | Returned trainees have maintained some linkage with the U.S. after return home. | The Follow-on Program would enable returnees to build personal and professional relationships with American citizens and institutions, and consequently strengthen their ties with the U.S. |
- Under FAA authority, the Mission is attempting to set up a follow-on program to expand the existing CASS Alumni Association which will incorporate CLASP I and CLASP II returnees.

B. Major Outputs

		<u>Planned</u>						<u>Accomplished</u>							
		<u>LOP</u>		<u>Period</u>		<u>Cum.</u>		<u>Next Period</u>		<u>Period</u>		<u>Cum.</u>		<u>% of LOP</u>	
		<u>M</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>E</u>		
1.	Short-Term Tech. Trainees	68	52	18	2	31	29	16	13	18	2	31	29	46	56
2.	Long-Term Tech. Trainees	12	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Long-Term Academic Trainees	8	6	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	50	67
4.	HBCUs (Part/month)	60/mo		18/mo		19/mo		18/mo	18/mo	30					

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. Short-Term Technical Trainees:

During this reporting period, a group of 18 educators and 12 journalists were sent to training for six weeks in the U.S. Another group of 20 journalists is scheduled to leave in October 1992. The pre-program preparation for the 20 journalists (in-country ELT, passport and visa issuance, pre-departure orientation) is underway. The agricultural technicians and small businessmen and women whose departure was delayed by the September 91 coup d'état, will leave for the U.S. in March 1993.

In spite of the difficult political situation resulting from the coup, the educators and the journalists returned to Haiti, with the exception of two educators who stayed in the States. This high rate of returnees under adverse political circumstances can be explained by the fact that their training was job-related, trainees had jobs they were returning to, and the selection criteria were rigorously applied.

2. Long-Term Academic Trainees:

The eight Thomas Jefferson Fellows (TJFs) completing their MPH degree at Tulane University will finish their program in December 1992.

3. Follow-on Program:

The Follow-on Program remains one of the top priorities of the CLASP II project. The RLA via Fax memorandum dated July 17, 1992, stated that A.I.D. may continue the support of PVO programs which implement the project. GDO is exploring possible PVO vehicles to support an alumni association for all returned USG-funded trainees.

The National Council for International Visitors (NCIV) is developing a mentor program for Haiti Fellows as part of a Follow-on Program. GDO is coordinating with OIT and NCIV on this program.

4. Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU):

During the reporting period, 7.4 percent of the participants sent to the U.S. went to HBCUs compared to the 10 percent target. Nine agricultural technicians and ten private sector small business entrepreneurs scheduled to start their training at HBCUs could not leave Haiti on time because of the military coup. When these groups leave in March 1993, the percentage of participants/month in HBCUs will represent 17 percent of the total participants/month for CLASP II.

D. Problems and Delays

The Project was suspended due to the September 1991 coup d'état. The eight Long Term Fellows in training were continued under the wind up authority of FAA Section 617 until graduation in 12/92. The project was reactivated in June 1992 under the authority of FAA Section 123(e).

- The first evaluation of the CLASP II Project was scheduled for October 1992. Given that the project had one full year of inactivity, the evaluation will be rescheduled for October 1993.
- The ten small businessmen and women and the nine agricultural technicians, scheduled to start training in the U.S. in October 1991, have been rescheduled for training in March 1993.
- The Questionnaire for returned trainees has not been used due to insecurity in the countryside since September 1991.
- Obtaining visas for participants is difficult given the reduced staff at the US Consulate working on J-1 visas and the increased scrutiny to assure their return to Haiti.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1. Training:

- Prepare the agriculture and private sector groups for departure in March 1993.
- Identify trainees in priority fields supportive of on-going Humanitarian Assistance Program.
- Prepare an Interim Country Training Plan.

2. Follow-on:

- Visit provinces to collect data on returnees using return trainee questionnaire.
- Coordinate with OIT and NCIV on Haitian Fellows Mentors Program.
- Prepare documentation to select Follow-on Program Implementor.

3. LT Selection Criteria:

- Closer attention should be given to the selection criteria for long-term participants, because 44 percent of the PTIIC LT trainees who did not have a job waiting for them in Haiti upon completion of their training did not return. Most belong to socially and economically disadvantaged backgrounds, and of those who did not return after the coup were granted J-1 visas extensions for one year. To prevent the recurrence of high non-returnee rates, in future long-term training program extensions will be closely examined, the "socially and economically disadvantaged" criterion will be revised, and long-term trainees will have jobs waiting for them related to their training.

4. Lessons Learned:

- Whereas 44 percent of PTIIC Long-Term Fellows did not return to Haiti after the coup, all eight CLASP II Fellows currently completing their MPH Degree at Tulane University have indicated through our contractor (PIET) that they will return to Haiti at the end of December 1992 to go back to their jobs. This demonstrates that long-term training should be job-related and caution should be taken in the selection of future long-term trainees.

F. Audit Information:

An audit is scheduled for August, 1995, which will cover the period from September 1990 to August 1995.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title:	Enhancing Food Security (EFS)		
Project Number:	521-0241		
Date of Authorization:	Original: 08/14/92	Amendment:	None
Date of Obligation:	Original: 07/31/92	Amendment:	9/30/92
PACD:	Original: 08/31/95	Amendment:	None
Implementing Agencies:	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)		
	CARE		
	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)		
	International Lifeline (IL)		
Major Contractors:	None		
AID Project Manager:	Jane Nandy		
	Peter Goossens		
Status of CPs/Covenants:	N/A		
Date of Last Evaluation:	N/A	Next Evaluation:	6/93
Date of Last Audit:	N/A	Next Audit:	10/93

IB. FINANCIAL DATA FY 92

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original:	\$ 20,000,000
Amount Obligated:		\$ 5,991,564
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$ 5,991,564
	Cumulative:	\$ 5,991,564
Accrued Expenditures:	Period-Projected:	\$ 65,582
	Period-Actual:	\$ 53,430
	Cumulative:	\$ 53,430
	Period next:	\$ 2,229,254
Pipeline as of 09/30/92:		\$ 5,938,134
Counterpart		
	Contribution: Planned:	N/A
	Actual:	N/A
% LOP Elapsed:		4%
% of Total Authorized Obligated:		30%
% of Total Obligated Expended:		0.9%
% of Total Authorized Expended:		0.3%

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION REACTIVATION OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Reactivation Objectives: The project alleviates suffering by protecting and developing human resources by directly feeding vulnerable population groups put at risk by persistent conditions of hunger and sickness which were worsened by the coup d'etat and the resultant decline in the economy. The direct feeding program was expanded from 380,000 beneficiaries in FY 1991 to provide daily meals to some 600,000 recipients through the summer of 1992. The program will begin to expand to approximately 640,000 with the start of Haitian school year in October.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Reactivation Objectives: Alleviate suffering by protecting and developing human resources: 100%

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

The purpose of the Enhancing Food Security (EFS) project is to 1) increase access to food for nutritionally-vulnerable population groups, and 2) strengthen PVO and Haitian citizens' ability to effectively manage food-assisted programs over time.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Enhancing Food Security (EFS) Project, which began implementation on October 1, 1992, is a three-year effort to help establish long-term availability of and access to food resources in a chronically food-deficit country. It will provide management and ancillary support costs for a three-year P.L. 480 Title II feeding program to be carried out by four PVOs in Haiti. The basic PVO program is designed to provide one meal per day or its equivalent rations to approximately 645,000 at-risk Haitians per year. Over the life of the project, the PVOs will also work to establish emergency food reserves and plans to assure food access by vulnerable groups in times of emergency, and improved and more cost-effective management systems which will decrease the cost-per-beneficiary of the program. Finally, the project provides funds for an enhanced nutritional and food security information system which will provide early warning signs of nutritional risk. The project consists of five components:

1. Title II Base Feeding Program for FY 1993:

The PL 480 Title II estimated requirements for FY 1993 are as follows:

<u>PVO</u>	<u>Recipients</u> <u>('000)</u>	<u>Tonnage</u> <u>(MT)</u>	<u>Commodity Value</u> <u>('000 \$)</u>
ADRA	115	6,905	1,845
CARE	139	7,323	2,242
CRS	148	8,724	2,581
IL	243	13,734	3,659
TOTAL¹⁴	645	36,686	10,328

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LEVEL</u>	<u>PERCENT OF PROGRAM</u>
School Feeding	Hot lunch in pre-school and primary school canteens	485,449 benef.	75%
		20,657 MT	56%
		\$5,757,275	56%
Maternal-Child Health	Supply of food supplements and medicine to pregnant and lactating women and malnourished children aged 0 to 5 years. Growth monitoring.	47,738 benef.	7%
		3,055 MT	8%
		\$1,080,852	10%
Other Child Feeding	Distribution of commodities to children in orphanages and in hospitals.	15,900 benef.	2%
		1,157 MT	3%
		\$355,635	3%
Food For Work	Food assistance distributed to workers engaged in community development activities such as the drilling of wells, construction of dry walls for erosion control, construction of cisterns, small bridges, ditches etc...	37,500 benef.	6%
		3,946 MT	11%
		\$879,869	9%
General Relief	Food assistance given to institutions caring for elderly and destitute people.	57,813 benef.	9%
		5,784 MT	16%
		\$1,648,022	16%

2. Title II Emergency Reserve and Response: A national level food forum consisting of participating PVO Title II cooperating sponsors, affiliate organizations, and collaborating international and bilateral organizations will develop emergency reserves and a food security strategy to improve food access at all times, especially in times of emergency.

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LEVEL</u>	<u>PERCENT OF PROGRAM</u>
Emergency Reserve	Food reserve to combat severe malnutrition at specific locations in drought or other disaster situations.	2,087 MT	6%
		\$606,227	6%

3. Improved PVO Cost-Effectiveness: The four PVO cooperating sponsors will decrease the cost-per-beneficiary of their regular programs by the end of a three year effort, with incremental management improvements detailed in their Multi-Year Operational Plans (MYOPs). Management improvements will include centralized warehousing and transportation operations and Title II Monetization to provide a secure funding base for local operating costs of the feeding program.

¹⁴ The above table summarizes program levels of both components 1 and 2 of the project.

4. **Productive Infrastructure:** Productive infrastructure construction projects will increase incomes of poor Haitians by providing short-term employment (about 60 days) on medium-scale civil works so that purchasing power is strengthened to help meet basic nutritional requirements. The productive infrastructure will improve the quality of life over the longer term. Given the political context and overall funding constraints, this component will only be pursued if the Mission determines that the political environment so warrants and that adequate local currency will be available to justify the investment in an implementing agency contract.

5. **Information System:** A multi-dimensional information system that provides early warning of nutritional risk is being developed. The existing Humanitarian Monitoring System which has provided, *inter alia*, real-time "snapshots" of health and nutritional status and agricultural production and prices will be improved to incorporate the experience of A.I.D. and other donors and NGOs worldwide in obtaining early warning signs of emerging famine conditions.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A.	<u>Planned EOPS</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
1.	80 percent of at-risk population in Haiti's most vulnerable areas receiving minimum energy requirements (KCal/day) year round.	The Emergency Humanitarian Feeding Program, which is reaching approximately 581,000 beneficiaries 0-12, pregnant & lactating mothers, elderly and destitute, will phase into Regular Title II feeding to the extent the continuing crisis permits. Discussions with PVOs to improve targeting have begun. Some general relief centers established under the Emergency program will continue.
2.	PVOs supported by A.I.D. and their affiliate organizations are measuring and meeting stated annual program objectives beyond simple number of persons fed.	Progress not applicable since implementation started October 1, 1992.
3.	Concerned international organizations and the PVO/NGO community collaborating on an improved information system which measures food security on sub-national and real-time basis.	USAID has initiated a series of internal planning meetings to 1) define the parameters of an early warning system and 2) agree on a functional statement for the early warning unit. USAID has also contracted with a consultant who will prepare the groundwork in late October for establishing an early warning system. Work begun on Food Security Strategy.

B. Major Outputs

		<u>Planned</u>			<u>Accomplished</u>		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1.	4 participating PVOs provide at least one meal/day or equivalent to approximately 645,000 at risk persons.	645K	0	0	645K	0	0
2.	Emergency Reserve and Response:						
	a. Food Reserve created	100%	0	0	100%	0	0
	b. Emergency Response Plan developed	100%	0	0	50%	0	0
	c. Food Security Strategy and National Food Forum in place	100%	0	0	50%	0	0
	d. Emergency Food Plan developed	100%	0	0	100%	0	0

3. More cost-effective distribution of U.S. PL 480 Title II food:							
a. Cost per beneficiary decreased	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. All Title II PVOs implement management efficiencies: improved planning capacity, program implementation, logistics, monitoring and evaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Monetization provides funding for local costs	100%	0	0	33%	0	0	0

(Quantitative targets for 3.a. and 3.b. will be developed)

B. Major Outputs: This new project begins October 1, 1992, so no activities were planned in the reporting period covered by this SAR. See the Title II Emergency Feeding Program SAR for the report on the emergency feeding program.

4. Productive infrastructure activities (To be designed):							
a. Projects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. ST jobs created	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Early Warning Information System:							
a. Pilot System designed	100%	0	0	100%	0	0	0
b. Pilot operational	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. System refined and fully operational	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The recent resignation of the Title II Coordinator (effective December 12) will hamper program implementation until a replacement can be found. Two of four food monitors have resigned and must be replaced. The Productive Infrastructure component is on hold until the political environment improves to enable implementation. The scope of work to undertake a preliminary needs assessment of the Early Warning System was developed and initial discussions with the PVO sponsors have begun. The scope of work for the Food Security Strategy has been developed; discussions with FHA and LAC are proceeding. In addition, IL began implementation of a pilot Title II Monetization program. Problems with the sales contracts and GOH approvals threaten continuation of the program.

D. Problems and Delays

This new project begins October 1, 1992. No activities have taken place, therefore no problems nor delays were encountered during the reporting period covered by this SAR.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

As noted under C., a major activity facing the food program is a need to quickly replace departing food staff, particularly the Title II Coordinator. In order to maintain the accountability system that has been put in place over the last three years as well as manage an expanding food program, there is also a need to look at the composition of the food staff against the changing workload. Until these staff changes are in place, the workload--particularly new initiatives such as the early warning system and the food security strategy--will need to be carefully timed and managed, possibly with the help of AID/W TDY support.

1. Targeting the Title II Base Feeding Program:

a. Evaluation of the emergency humanitarian food program: There is anecdotal information that suggests the "cantine populaire" (general relief) concept used during the emergency food program successfully took advantage of community participation and targeted the 0-5 group in a less costly, less complex way than regular MCH food programs. While the

elements of the emergency general relief program continue, it is important to evaluate this experience to understand whether this concept should be considered in re-targeting the food program.

b. Re-targeting: The most Title II resources are used for school feeding (FY 1993: 74 percent), with some MCH (FY 1993: 7 percent), FFW (FY 1993: 6 percent) and General Relief (FY 1993: 8 percent). School feeding targets children in the age group 5-13 years, while in Haiti, the most vulnerable age group is 0-5 years of age. USAID plans to work with the four cooperating sponsors to a) re-evaluate the Title II profile as described above, b) explore the possibility of an assessment in order to identify the most nutritionally-at-risk populations and, with this agreement, c) develop a plan of action for the FY 1993 food program for re-targeting the program to the most nutritionally-at-risk population groups.

2. Emergency Reserve and Response:

a. Emergency Reserve: This will be created, consisting of 10% of the Annual Estimate of Requirements (AERs), and a plan for its use will be developed.

b. Food Security Strategy: FHA has approved a USAID/Haiti scope of work for a technical services contractor(s) to develop a food security strategy. The food security strategy will be consistent with USAID/Haiti's humanitarian program, and will be sufficiently flexible to remain relevant in a changing political environment and the possible resumption of a regular program. The next steps will be to work with FHA to identify a contractor and agree on a timetable.

3. Improve PVO Cost Effectiveness:

Logistics -- warehousing and transport: By the end of FY 1991, USAID and the Cooperating Sponsors had agreed to move toward privatization and centralization of the logistics of the Title II program. The military coup of September 30 postponed implementation of this agreement.

The Cooperating Sponsors have reconsidered this agreement and now have misgivings about privatization. Within the framework of USAID's position on privatization stated under 4.C., USAID will 1) continue to work with the cooperating sponsors to seek agreement on intermediate steps toward privatization, 2) request a privatization plan of action for USAID review and approval by June, 1993 and 3) conduct an evaluation of the Cooperating Sponsors' current warehousing and trucking costs to be used as a basis for analyzing the cost-effectiveness of privatization.

4. Productive Infrastructure: No activity unless the political environment improves.

5. Early Warning System: OFDA will fund a consultant in late October to undertake a preliminary needs assessment of an early warning system for the USAID/Haiti food program. In preparation for that consultant, USAID has initiated a series of PVO meetings to 1) inform them of these plans and 2) seek their ideas on the system--what information they need and how they would use it. Our objective is to design a system that carefully defines user needs and links information to those specific needs of program managers. This may require hiring a local PSC with expertise in early warning systems in order to give adequate attention to this important but complex area.

F. Audit Information: An audit is planned for October 1993.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Presidential Training Initiatives for the Islands Caribbean (PTIIC)
 Project Number: 521-0640
 Date of Authorization: original 3/30/87 amendment none
 Date of Obligation: original 8/25/87 amendment 3/27/90
 PACD: original 9/30/94 amendment none
 Implementing Agencies: none
 Major Contractors: United Schools of America, Inc.¹⁵
 October 1987 - January 13, 1989
 Partners for International Education and Training. (PIET),
 Starting January 14, 1989
 Human Resources Development Center (HRDC)¹⁶
 AID Project Manager: Chantal Woolley, Karen Poe
 Status of Cps/Convenants: none
 Date of Last Evaluation: 04/22/91 Next Evaluation: none
 Date of Last Audit: 07/30/88 Next Audit: none

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$4,200,000 ¹⁷
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$1,100,000 amended to \$3,415,915
Amount Committed:	Period:		\$ (300,958) decb
	Cumulative:		\$3,415,915
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		\$ 80,000
	Period - Actual:		\$ 48,707
	Cumulative:		\$3,142,301
	Period - Next:		\$ 11,000
Counterpart			
Contribution:	Planned:		\$ N/A
	Actual:		\$ N/A
% LOP Elapsed:		71%	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		81%	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		91%	
% of Total Auth. Exp.		75%	

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION REACTIVATION OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Reactivation Objectives:

The PTIIC project promotes the development of human resources to lay a sound basis for enduring democracy, by providing scholarships to individuals in leadership positions and to socially and economically disadvantaged youths in the fields of primary health, agriculture, community development, political and media leadership.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Reactivation Objectives: 100% Alleviate suffering by protecting and developing human resources.

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

The project provides long and short-term training to individuals in leadership positions and the economically and socially disadvantaged, including a large percentage of women, to enhance their participation in the development process.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Major Components:

1. U.S. Long-Term Training

The PTIIC project funds two-year undergraduate level training, especially in fields not available in-country, directed at economically and socially disadvantaged youth, with an emphasis on women.

¹⁵ The U.S.A. Inc. contract was terminated for convenience of January 13, 1989. PIET has since assumed implementation responsibilities.

¹⁶ HRDC is a Haitian non-governmental institution which, through USAID funding, provides support and related services to PTIIC participants.

¹⁷ In addition to this figure, AID/W obligated to this project \$855,000 from a centrally-funded account. Aggregate obligation amounts to \$4,270,915.

2. U.S. Short-term Training

Short-term training of an average of four weeks for socially and economically disadvantaged youth, including women, community development and political leaders, media and opinion leaders, such as community leaders.

Detailed training activities planned over a five-year period, including program requirements and follow-on activities, are covered in the Mission's Country Training Plan.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A.

Planned EOPS

Progress To Date

1. 258 PTIIC scholars employing newly acquired skills in private & public sector programs, 208 short-term and 50 long-term trainees.

During the life of the project, 217 (105%) short-term (ST) trainees were selected, 6 (2%) did not return, 3 of whom received training. Approximately 156 were working, the majority of them in the private sector. As of this review period, we do not know how many PTIIC participants lost their jobs due to the coup of September 29, 1991 and its aftermath. The remaining youth leaders are young high-school graduates currently enrolled in university programs.

Of the 50 long-term (LT) trainees pursuing undergraduate degrees in the U.S., 4 completed their programs and returned to Haiti during this review period. There are 22 (44%) LT non-returnees. Of the 28 returned LT trainees, 10 females and 6 males are currently working in the private and public sector, 2 males are doing voluntary private sector work, 6 are enrolled in local universities, 4 cannot be reached because they live outside of Port-au-Prince.

2. Closer economic and friendship ties between Haiti and the U.S. because of relationships formed during training.

The Mission is seeking to reinforce the friendship ties formed during the training of LT and ST participants through appropriate follow-on activities which will continue under the CLASP II Project. Results thus far have been very positive. To encourage returned participants to maintain linkages with U.S. universities/colleges, beginning in FY 1990, funds were made available to pay for professional membership dues and for subscriptions to professional journals for every returned LT participant for two years. To date, such funds have been provided to 21 PTIIC and non-PTIIC long-term participants.

Many of the LT participants who have returned to Haiti still maintain relationships with the student association where they were trained. Two returned trainees were invited to make presentations at their respective schools through their affiliations with these associations. Limited financial support was provided to pay for airfare. A third student who is a community leader participated in a leadership seminar conducted in the U.S. upon recommendation made by his training institution.

A better appraisal of this component of the PTIIC project will be made following the implementation of several follow-on activities to be funded under the CLASP II project.

3. A system which insures that quality training is provided at the lowest reasonable cost.

Various training cost containment measures were rigorously applied to assure quality training at the most reasonable price. The measures included the following: placing undergraduates in dormitories located on campus as opposed to off-campus housing; negotiating special group rates with universities where groups of undergraduates are enrolled in two-year training programs.

Significant cost savings have already been realized. The issue of cost containment has also been incorporated into the CLASP II project.

B. Major Outputs

	Planned								Accomplished					
	LOP		Period		Cum.		Next Period		Period		Cum.		% of LOP	
	M	E	M	E	M	E	M	E	M	E	M	E	M	E
1. LT trained	28	22	3	2	28	22	0		2	1	27	21	96	95
2. ST trained	111	97	2	0	109	110	0		0		106	110	95	113
3. Returned LT trainees in jobs	0		0		0		3	2	2	3	6	10	121	141

Job placement was not planned under PTIIC. The Follow-on Program was included in the CLASP II project.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
October 1, 1991 - September 30, 1992

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4.	Returned ST trainees using skills in jobs or school	111	97	0	0	0	0	92	97	83	100		
5.	LT Returnees	28	22	3	2	28	22	0	2	15	13	54	55
	ST Returnees*	111	97	2	0	109	110	0	0	105	108	95	111

* Four (4) males and two (2) females did not return.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. For follow-on purposes, only 18 of the 28 returned LT trainees could be contacted by AID staff.
2. Long-Term Non-returnee Status Report was prepared for the 22 non-returning trainees. Cables were sent to OIT to continue the process. Copies of notification to the INS were sent to the US Consulate in Haiti.
3. Negotiations to implement the Follow-on Program are in process. The Follow-on Program will enable the returned trainees to establish a network through an alumni association. This mechanism will assist them in seeking employment related to their field of study. Seminars and workshops will also be conducted.

D. Problems and Delays

Most of the LT trainees who did not return were given program extensions in early 1990 to complete their undergraduate work. They were scheduled to return in 12/90, during a period of political turmoil surrounding the elections; and 9-10/1991, another period of political turmoil leading up to and following the 9/91 coup. Forty-four percent (44%) of the LT participants have not returned, and consequently, the end of project targets will not be met.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1. Mission will continue its endeavors to implement the Follow-on Program through the CLASP II project.
2. CLASP Information System (CIS) will be updated to ensure that all PTIIC trainee data entered are accurate.
3. Final income tax payments will be made for returning trainees, and funds remaining will be deobligated at the end of FY 93.
4. Closer attention should be given to the selection criteria for long-term participants, i.e., the CASS LT trainees who did not have a job waiting for them in Haiti upon completion of their training. In addition, they have socially and economically disadvantaged backgrounds. Many of them who did not return after the coup were granted J-1 visa extensions for one year. To prevent the recurrence of high non-returnee rates, in future long-term training programs, the "socially and economically disadvantaged" criterion be revised.
5. A report on utilization of Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) will be prepared.

F. Audit Information: N/A

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title:	Special Development Activities		
Project Number:	521-0062		
Date of Authorization:	original 09/30/68	amendment	None
Date of Obligation:	original 09/30/68	amendment	08/30/91
PACD:	original on-going	amendment	None
Implementing Agencies:	Numerous Community Groups		
Major Contractors:	None		
AID Project Manager:	GMarentis, JCLucas, Karen Poe		
Status of Cps/Convenants:	N/A		
Date of Last Evaluation:	04/91	Next Evaluation:	06/94
Date of Last Audit:	N/A	Next Audit:	N/A

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

		DA	U.S. Owned LC
Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$50,000/yr, amended to \$200,000/yr	
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant: original	\$50,000/yr, amended to \$200,000/yr	150,000
Amount Committed:	Period:	(\$ 29,062)	123,249
	Cumulative:	\$2,911,211	123,249
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$ 40,715	150,000
	Period - Actual:	\$ 30,700	-0-
	Cumulative:	\$2,903,946	-0-
	Period - Next:	\$ 7,265	176,751
Counterpart			
Contribution:	Planned:	N/A	
	Actual:	N/A	
% LOP Elapsed:		N/A	0%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		N/A	0%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		99%	0%
% of Total Auth. Exp.		N/A	0%

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION REACTIVATION OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Reactivation Objectives: The project mitigates economic deterioration and promotes the restoration of democracy by empowering rural and grass-roots democratically organized community groups to undertake self-managed income generation and economic infrastructure activities.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Reactivation Objectives: 100% alleviate suffering by mitigating economic deterioration.

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

To promote and support small-scale, self-help development activities conceived and undertaken in a democratic fashion by community groups. The project are designed to benefit communities by addressing common needs and helping to solve socio-economic problems.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The SDA program provides technical assistance, supplies, and construction materials for self-help, primarily economic and social development infrastructure activities. SDA projects cover a wide range of activities from the construction of dispensaries and irrigation systems to programs designed to generate income or improve animal husbandry. SDA projects are carried out in every region of Haiti and are usually proposed and managed by community development groups or community councils practicing democratic decision-making.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A.	<u>Planned EOPS</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
1.	Commit and disburse funds for each activity by completion date.	<p>FY 1991: 13 projects were approved and DA funds obligated, 7 projects are completed.</p> <p>FY 1992: 11 projects were approved for funding with US owned local currency (LC). No disbursements have been made.</p>
2.	Monitor closely all projects to ensure their completion within six months of authorization.	<p>Monitoring of FY 1991 projects is on-going. Delays in completing 6 projects are due to procurement and other problems resulting from the current crisis.</p> <p>FY 1992 monitoring has not begun since disbursements were delayed due to project suspension subsequent to the September 1991 coup d'état.</p>
3.	Complete FY 1991 projects in different phases of implementation at the time of projects' suspension.	<p>91/SDA/6, Food Processing/Morne Rouge, fully funded. Because of the prevailing political situation, some of the groupment members had left the locality. The project is now expected to be completed in February 1993.</p> <p>91/SDA/7, Grinding Mill/Dubedou is completed.</p> <p>91/SDA/8, Grinding Mill/Normand. As a consequence of the political situation, previous cost estimates have increased and the project agreement has been amended accordingly. This project should be completed by the end of November 1992.</p> <p>91/SDA/9, Grinding Mill/Joanisse is completed.</p> <p>91/SDA/10, Latrine Construction/St. Michel de l'Attalaye is completed.</p> <p>91/SDA/11, Grinding Mill/Ka Gaudette is completed.</p> <p>91/SDA/12, Fishery/Carrenage. Because of the political situation, some of the groupment members had left the locality. The project is now scheduled to be completed in January 1993.</p> <p>91/SDA/13, Mint Candy Factory/Goureau Balancé. The project has not yet started. The delay is due to the absence of some important groupment members who had left the community for insecurity reasons. They have now returned and should resume construction work soon.</p> <p>91/SDA/14, Irrigation/Bousquette. This project is only 40 percent completed. Additional materials are required to repair the system that is in poorer condition than anticipated.</p>

B. Major Outputs

		Planned				Accomplished		
		LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1.	SDA activities with FY 91 DA funds.	13 projects	13	13	6	7	7	54
2.	FY 92 with LC funds	15 projects	11	11	4	0	0	0
3.	Job creation Skilled and Unskilled	Men 615	Women 486	Total 1,101	Men 217	Women 194	Total 411	37
4.	Training	N/A						

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The FY 92 SDA program was funded with U.S. owned Local Currency under Project No. 521-0480.00 instead of DA funds. These funds are used in accordance with Sec. 306 of PL-480 and the terms of the Title III Agreement.

1. FY 87 - one project was completed. The remaining one is being terminated due to problems with the sponsor.
2. FY 88 - all projects were completed.
3. FY 89 - all projects were completed.
4. FY 90 - 15 projects were obligated, 11 are completed, 3 are expected to be completed between now and February 1993. One project has not started. The sponsor was formally promised other funding that has not materialized. She is now in the process of collecting additional funds to pay the workers' salaries.
5. FY 91 - 13 projects were obligated, 7 completed, the remaining 6 will be completed in the next 3 months.
6. FY 92 - 24 proposed projects were visited, 19 were reviewed by the Selection Committee, 15 were recommended for approval, 11 were approved, 4 are pending, waiting for additional information. The revised SDA Guidelines and forms have been implemented and tested. The SDA brochures is ready for distribution.

D. Problems and Delays

Due to the suspension of programs following the September 29, 1991 coup, the SDA project was suspended in October 1991 and not reactivated until June 1992. This suspension delayed completion of FY 1991 and identification of FY 1992 projects. DA resources are no longer available to this project due to the application of Section 513 of the Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act of 1991. The program cannot operate under the authority of Section 123(e) of the FAA because the community groups receiving assistance are not registered FVOs. The SDA program continues to operate in accordance with Sec. 306 of PL 480 and the terms of the Title III Agreement, utilizing U.S. owned local currency.

The evaluation was delayed because more time is needed to develop and test improved guidelines for income-generating projects and for selecting democratically organized community groups.

1. One FY 1991 project is under-funded due to increased costs resulting from the current political situation.
2. Better guidelines are needed for SDA field personnel for (a) selecting income-generating activities and distinguishing SDA activities from those more appropriately funded by small loans, and (b) assessing the democratic and participatory nature of community groups. Given office workload constraints, development of these guidelines will be considered during the next SAR review.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1. Terminate one FY 1987 project.
2. Visit and assure completion of 4 FY 1990 projects.
3. Visit and assure completion of 6 FY 1991 projects.
4. Provide additional funds to 1 FY 1991 project.
5. Disburse funds for 11 FY 1992 approved projects.
6. Identify 15 FY 1993 projects.
7. Examine ways to link SDA activities to other project funded activities.
8. Analyze impact of revised Section 123(e) of FAA on use of DA funds for this program.

F. Audit Information N/A

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title:	Technical Consultants & Training (TCT)
Project Number:	521-0167
Date of Authorization:	original 03/31/83 amendment 03/16/92
Date of Obligation:	original 03/31/83 amendment 09/30/90
PACD:	original 03/31/85 amendment 03/31/93
Implementing Agencies:	N/A (discrete contracts and grants)
Major Contractors:	International Executive Service Corps (IESC) Haitian Development Foundation (HDF) Organization for Rehabilitation of the Environment (ORE) Various Personal Service Contractors SOFIHDES Technical Assistance Agricultural Producers Association (APA) Louis Berger (TA to APA) AID Project Manager: Gail Spence
Status of CPs/Convenants:	N/A
Date of Next Evaluation:	There are no overall project evaluations planned during implementation. Individual grants and contracts are evaluated separately.
Planned Number of Non-Federal Audits during Fiscal Year:	3
The Number of Audits Contracted for/Completed:	1
Date of Last Audit:	IESC: 12/31/88, HDF: 6/30/90, APA: N/A
Date of Next Audit:	IESC: 3/93, HDF: 9/92, APA: 9/92

1B. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant: original	\$ 1,000,000	amended to \$ 8,100,000
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant: original	\$ 1,000,000	amended to \$ 7,877,273
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$ 101,966	
	Cumulative:	\$ 7,877,000	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$ 500,000	
	Period - Actual:	\$ 437,000	
	Cumulative:	\$ 7,120,000	
	Period - Next:	\$ 50,000	
Counterpart			
Contribution:	Planned:	\$ 700,000	
	Actual:	\$ 700,000	
% LOP Elapsed:		<u>95%</u>	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		<u>95%</u>	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		<u>90%</u>	
% of Total Auth. Exp.		<u>88%</u>	

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION REACTIVATION OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Reactivation Objectives: TCT contributes to the Mission's strategic objective of alleviating suffering by mitigating economic deterioration by funding Mission Economist who provides updated reports on Haiti's economic conditions which may affect the Humanitarian Assistance Program, and assists in identifying interventions toward the above objective.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Reactivation Objectives: 100% alleviate suffering by mitigating economic deterioration.

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

To improve the capability of the Haitian public and private sectors to achieve a positive and sustained level of growth.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project provides technical assistance and training to the private sector through discrete grants and contracts to promote job creation and export growth.

Prior to September 30, 1991, private sector project sub-components included activities in the following areas: continuation of exportable mango production (ORE); coordination of agribusiness demand and small farmer supply (APA); development of low income housing credit (MEDA), macroeconomic analysis for banking sector (APB); technical assistance to SOFIHDES for agribusiness credit analysis; and targeted technical assistance to IESC and to HDF.

Between 1983 and 1987, TA was provided to the Ministry of Finance and other GOH institutions to improve economic policy-making and management of public sector institutions.

After the coup, TCT has been used on a limited basis to provide economic analysis and limited TA to support the Humanitarian Assistance Program.

IV. PROJECT STATUS (Prior to September 30, 1991)

<u>A.</u>	<u>Planned EOPS</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
2.	Increase in private sector investments.	Program has succeeded in forming a basis for renewed growth in micro-enterprise, agribusiness and provincial investment. This program is now in suspension and will not be reactivated.
3.	Increase in investment outside of Port-au-Prince.	Successful pilot provincial lending in Cap-Haitian has been followed by plans to proceed with similar annex in Les Cayes, guided by TCT, TA. This activity is now being continued under the PED project (521-0223).
4.	Increase in % of GOH projects achieving their targets.	Not applicable due to termination of public sector component.
 <u>B. Major Outputs</u>		<u>Accomplishments</u>
1.	Upgrades private Sector associations	Professional Bankers Association (APB), and Agricultural Producers Association (APA) strengthened by project. APA has developed capacity to execute nationwide surveys to enable small farmers to respond to new market demands; APA has become a major actor in economic analysis and in policy dialogue with the GOH. Prior to the coup discussions were ongoing with the Insurance Association for similar assistance.
2.	Strengthened private sector institutions to better serve client base.	Assistance to APA enabled it to maintain a nationwide network of small producer member associations which may be commercially tapped by their agribusiness members. APA successfully completed the first test contract between a food processor and small farmer association. Even with TA at an end, APA is now able to continue serving the banking sector with analysis and recommendations. There are six project-supported institutions which now have outreach mechanisms in place: HDF, SOFIHDES, BCI, APA Zin D'Art, and CMP.
3.	Recommendations to alleviate key infra-structural constraints inhibiting expansion, investment, and exports.	Addressed through project-funded studies and analyses. TA addressed vital policy issues affecting the banking sector. TA to the Hotel and Tourism Association helped formulate National Tourism policy.
4.	Strengthened financial markets and institutions.	Assistance to SOFIHDES strengthened its agribusiness portfolio. TA was provided to the mortgage banking sector for low-income mortgages.
5.	Increased production of apparel and other textiles benefiting from 807 (a) tariff agreements.	(Unattainable during this time period due to unsettled economic and political climate).

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
October 1, 1991 - September 30, 1992

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	Planned				Accomplished						
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP				
6. Private Sector institutions with facilitate agribusiness and rural enterprise development.	6	1	6	0	1	6	100%				
7. Trained members of the private sector	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
*Long-term	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
*Short-term	0	0	0	0	40	40	0	0	34	4	N/A

* Training figures have not previously been reported as an output. Planned LOP figure was not disaggregated by sex.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Since September 1991, most of TCT's activities have been terminated or suspended at no cost. Although originally scheduled to terminate under the Haiti Wind Up Plan, AID/W approved extending the project to March 31, 1992 to continue supporting the Mission Economist, provides economic analysis in support of the Humanitarian Assistance Program.

In addition, IESC, a PVO funded under TCT, recently sponsored a consultant to assess the logistic arrangements of the PL 480 Title II Emergency feeding program. The assessment showed that the use of the private sector to store Title II commodities would be more efficient and cost effective and less time consuming for the food PVOs than the cooperating sponsors maintaining individual warehouses.

The IESC grant agreement has been extended to March 1993 at no cost as a flexible mechanism for providing technical assistance support to the private sector in the area of job creation and to other Mission Humanitarian Assistance activities.

Prior to the last coup, TCT provided key expertise in the area of financial analysis, policy analysis, and agri-business and rural private enterprise. The project also provided a ready tool for the Mission to examine economic policy issues and initial economic policy support to the Government following the 1990 democratic elections.

D. Problems and Delays

None, other than the delays discussed above.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1. No new activities are planned for the next six months other than the continued funding of the Mission Economist and financial TA to ORE to implement the seed production activity under the new Seed project.
2. Prepare for project close-out.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Targeted Watershed Management
 Project Number: 521-D191
 Date of Authorizations: original 09/30/86 amendment 08/31/92
 Date of Obligation: original 08/29/86 amendment 09/23/92
 PACD: original 09/30/92 amendment 09/30/94
 Implementing Agency: Union des Coopératives de la Région Sud (UNICORS);
 Former Implementing Agencies: Integrated Rural Development (IRD);
 Développement Communautaire Chrétien Haïtien (DCCH);
 Organisation pour la Réhabilitation de l'Environnement (ORE);
 University of Florida (UF).
 Major Contractor: Associates in Rural Development (ARD), Agricornp
 AID Project Manager: Michalet Fontaine, Charles-Emile Philoctete
 Status of CPe/Covenant: Fulfilled
 Date of Last Evaluation: September 25, 1990 Next Evaluation: June 30, 1994
 Date of Last Audit: 08/90 (ARD, UNICOR, DCCH), 6/91 (UF)
 Next Audit: 10/93 UNICORS
 Planned Number of Non-Federal Audits during Fiscal Year: 5; No. of Audite Contracted: 5

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$15,000,000	amended to	\$15,700,000
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 1,500,000	amended to	\$14,623,906
Amount Committed:	Period:		\$ (263,349)		
	Cumulative:		\$14,623,906		
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		\$ 5,009,000		
	Period - Actual:		\$ 2,110,308		
	Cumulative:		\$13,437,777		
	Period - Next:		\$ 175,000		
Counterpart					
Contribution:	Planned:		\$ N/A		
	Actual:		\$ N/A		
% LOP Elapsed:			75%		
% of Total Auth. Oblig.			93%		
% of Total Oblig. Exp.			92%		
% of Total Auth. Exp.			86%		

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION REACTIVATION OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Reactivation Objectives:

Mitigate the degradation of the natural resources base, especially soil and water in order to sustain agricultural production and food availability.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Reactivation Objectives: 100% alleviate suffering by mitigating economic deterioration.

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

Extend soil conserving and fertility augmenting land management practices in the Pic Macaya watersheds in order to increase farmer income, and apply lessons learned to national-level management planning.

Under the amendment, the revised purpose of the project is now to provide continued support to the only remaining element of the project, the protection of Parc Macaya's critical areas through technical assistance to the farmers living in the buffer zone in order to decrease ecological pressure on the Park.

The Targeted Watershed Management project was extended and amended to provide continued support for the protection and rehabilitation of the natural ecosystems, biological diversity and natural resources of Parc Macaya and the surroundings areas. It includes support activities in the buffer zone in order to decrease pressure on the park by assuring the sustainable development of the watershed area through the promotion of productive agriculture.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project had two components, "Projè Sové Tè (PST)" and the Macaya Biosphere Reserve (MBR). PST was implemented by four primary grantees: Développement Communautaire Chrétien d'Haïti (DCCH), Integrated Rural Development (IRD), Organization for the Rehabilitation of the Environment (ORE) and Union des Cooperatives de la Region du Sud

(UNICORS). Until September 30, 1991, a technical assistance "umbrella" contractor was assisting the four local PVOs in conducting farming systems research and extending soil and water conserving technologies to farmers in the Pic Macaya watershed system. Such technology transfer aims at providing a sustainable livelihood to hillside farmers, as well as protecting valuable plains infrastructure in the lower watersheds. The University of Florida (UF) is helping to protect the watersheds by establishing a biosphere reserve at their summit.

The amendment is a mechanism for bridge funding to a prospective \$40 million project by the World Bank for the protection of natural resources in Haiti, including Parc Macaya. The CA with UNICORS is amended to provide for the implementation of these activities. Among the five (5) TWM grantees, UNICORS was deemed to be the only suitable and eligible organization available to undertake these activities. University of Florida (UF), the former implementor of the Macaya Biosphere Reserve, is not eligible under Section 123(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act to continue project implementation.

IV. PROJECT STATUS¹⁸

A.	<u>Planned ROPS</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
1.	Increase food crop production.	Farmers' access to improved plant materials for crops such as corn, bean, sorghum, sweet potato, yam has increased resulting in higher yields and improved crop production.
2.	Increase in farmer revenue.	The adoption of appropriate land use and agricultural practices as well as the use of improved crop varieties and grafted food trees has significantly contributed to increased farmer income.
3.	Increase yields.	Yields of the improved corn and beans varieties produced, multiplied and promoted by the project and grown in association with caviar legumes increased approximately fourfold. Many farmers have adopted the Tapato which yields 50% more than other sweet potato varieties.
4.	Increase potential export crop production.	Crop varieties introduced by the project are reaching the markets. Farmers' export of hot pepper (over 18,000 lbs. per month) initiated last period has stopped due to the OAS imposed embargo. Export contracts developed for crops like late bearing avocados (61,000 trees grafted) and smooth skinned chayote were cancelled due to the embargo.
5.	Decrease erosion rates.	Many farmers have adopted the use of velvet beans as cover crops. It produces more biomass than leuceana and provides better soil protection against raindrops and runoff.

¹⁸ Project status has not changed significantly from last reporting period. The main differences are activities implemented over a three month-period under FAA sec. 617 wind-up procedures.

6. Increase vegetative cover on hillsides. Improved agroforestry practices have gradually become an integral part of the farming system through the adoption of the fast growing trees, promoted by the project, such as calliandra and gliricidia.
- The use of grass hedgerows as forage sources for animal feeding contributes to the increase of permanent vegetation in the hillsides.
7. Increase livestock holdings per family. Livestock population dynamics field research was completed. The results were used as a basis for the promotion of improved veterinary care through training.
- Mapping of park and boundary marking was initiated while the stabilization of critical landslide sites continued.

B. Major Outputs

	Planned ¹⁹				Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1. a) Site Specific Interventions (SSI) developed	20	0	10	0	0	10	50
b) Farmer managed on-farm trials (Ha.)	700	0	2158	2	0	2158	308
c) Grafted fruit trees on-site (thousands)	250	50	417	20	40	427	171
d) Demo. Plots	80	0	320	5	0	320	400
4. a) Farmer groups organized	256	0	899	10	0	899	351
b) Extension of SSI* to farmers (Number of farmers)	20,000	0	15,214	0	0	15,214	76
c) Group demonstrations	98	0	1,393	15	0	1,393	1,421
3. a) Cooperative Agreements signed with NGOs	4	0	4	0	0	4	100
b) New fruit tree nurseries	2	0	66	0	0	66	3,333
d) Monitoring of market feedback and spread effects (annual reports)	Specif. Reports			0	0	2	N/A
e) Seed and plant multiplication sites	N/A	0	69	0	0	69	N/A

¹⁹ Only activities for the Protection of Parc Macaya are planned for next period. All PST activities are completed.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
October 1, 1991 - September 30, 1992

A X B C

4. <u>Training</u>								
a) In-country	M		0	821	30	25	846	
	F		<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>	114
		750	0	830	38	27	857	
b) Short-term	M		0	74	2	0	74	
Overseas	F		<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	217
		35	0	76	2	0	76	
c) Long-term	M		0	4	0	0	4	50
Overseas	F		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	N/A
		8	0	4	0	0	4	
d) No. of farmer participants in training								
	M	N/A	0	2,883	200	0	2,883	
	F	N/A	0	<u>587</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>587</u>	
				3,470	250	0	3,740	N/A

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

As a result of the military coup of September 29, 1991, all project activities were suspended. In February and April 1992, three of the CAs (IRD, UNICORS and UF) were extended at no additional cost through September 30, 1992 as part of the orderly wind-up of the assistance program. The ORE grant was approved for reactivation as part of the Mission Interim Program Plan under Section 123(e) of the FAA.

Besides ORE's program, all field activities during the reporting period aimed to efficiently and effectively utilizing materials already produced by the project. ORE produced 24,000 Kg of improved corn and beans seed and 512,000 cuttings of a new sweet potato variety, the Tapato. The Tapato represents now more than 50% of sweet potatoes sold in local markets. ORE submitted to the Mission an unsolicited proposal for improved seed production and multiplication. After review by the Mission Project Committee, the proposal was approved for funding as a stand-alone project.

D. Problems and Delays

The project was suspended following the September 29, 1991 military coup.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

Develop new set of indicators and target outputs for proper monitoring of the project as amended.

F. Audit

All TWM grantees except the University of Florida (UF) are being audited. The audit reports will be reviewed by the Mission within the next two months. A UF organization-wide audit is regularly submitted to IG. The next audit, UNICOR's, is scheduled for September 1993.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Coffee Revitalization
 Project Number: 521-0216
 Date of Authorization: original 03/01/90 amendment none
 Date of Obligation: Original 03/01/90 amendment 09/28/90
 PACD: original 02/28/95 amendment none
 Implementing Agencies: Inter American Institute for Cooperation on
 Agriculture (IICA)
 Major Contractors: N/A
 AID Project Manager: Marc-Eddy Martin, Morgan Gilbert
 Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A
 Date of Last Evaluation: N/A Next Evaluation: N/A
 Date of Last Audit: N/A Next Audit: 09/30/94
 Number of such Non-Federal Audits during Fiscal Year: 0

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$5,140,000	amended to \$ none
Amount Obligated: DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 881,440	amended to \$2,656,352
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$ -0-	
	Cumulative:	\$2,656,352	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$ 400,000	
	Period - Actual:	\$ 435,820	
	Cumulative:	\$1,711,265	
	Period - Next:	\$ 220,000	
Counterpart			
Contribution:	Planned:	\$ 300,000	
	Actual:	\$ -0-	
% LOP Elapsed:		51%	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		51%	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		64%	
% of Total Auth. Exp.		33%	

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION REACTIVATION OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Reactivation Objectives: This project improves production and productivity of coffee, an environmentally sound hillside crop, thereby reducing erosion while increasing the income of many rural families in the targeted areas and contributing to the alleviation of suffering by mitigating economic deterioration. This is one of few means USAID has identified to retard ecological deterioration in a sustainable way.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives: 100% alleviate suffering by mitigating economic deterioration.

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

The purpose of this project is to upgrade the quality of small farmer coffee cultivation in Haiti by improving production technology and farming practices. The combination of improved technology, technical assistance, and training provided under the project will also help to combat the coffee rust disease and maintain coffee as an ecologically sound production system for fragile mountain soils.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project operates at two levels in the field: (i) within the two pilot zones of Jacmel and Beaumont; and (ii) at the national level by assisting local organizations and coffee growers throughout the country with coffee seeds and training. Activities in the pilot zones include: (a) training and technology transfer in improved coffee production; (b) field testing of improved technology, propagation of improved coffee varieties, provision of production inputs; and c) institutional support to local organizations.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A.	<u>Planned EOPS</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
1.	9000 farmers trained in improved coffee technology	2248 (1883M, 365 F) farmers trained in seed bed preparation transplanted, coffee fertilization and disease control.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
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- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 2. | 183 better-trained field technicians in coffee technology | 31 field staff trained in coffee technology in Haiti. 11 project staff participated in seminar and training in coffee technology overseas. (1) |
| 3. | Participating farmers increase coffee yield by 100% | Baseline information has been gathered for future use. |
| 4. | Increase hectarage (1,343 Ha) planted with rust tolerant varieties in pilot zones | 423 Ha planted with rust tolerant varieties (Catura) in pilot zones. |

1) These figures were underestimated in the last SAR.

B. Major Outputs

	Planned				Accomplished									
	LOP	This Period	Cum.	Next ²⁰ Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP							
1. Propagation of high yield and rust tolerant varieties (000)	5,550	0	497	0	0	497	9							
2. Development of technical packages for coffee based farming system	4	0	2	0	0	2	50							
3. Coffee technology introduced to small farmers in two pilot zones (# of farmers)	8,985	0	3,367	0	0	3,367	37							
4. Coffee technology disseminated through a national outreach program involving:														
- Weekly radio broadcast (15 minute segments)	2,088	0	1,044	0	0	1,044	50							
- Training sessions (# of farmers)	2,100	0	1,395	0	0	1,395	66							
5. Local organization capacity strengthened to support improved coffee cultivation	30	0	7	0	0	2	7							
6. Training/persons														
a. Long Term	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	none		planned											
b. Short Term	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Technicians (overseas person/months)	28	2	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	21	0
Field workers (person/months)	149	35	19	0	45	6	0	0	0	0	48	6	32	17
Field days (person/days in (000))	3.2	.8	.5	0	.5	.12	0	0	0	0	.4	1	12	12

²⁰ Output figures for the next period will be developed after the completion and approval of the project redesign.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. As per Mission request, IICA submitted its termination/suspension cost proposals. All project activities were stopped and all expatriate staff were evacuated in October 1991.
2. A decision was made by AID/W to reactivate the project under the Humanitarian Assistance Program. Consequently, termination letters were not sent to the Grantee.

The grantee was instructed to maintain a minimum carrying cost mode. Only some key expatriate and local staff were kept on project payroll to provide a reasonable capability for reactivation.

3. The project has transferred to farmers groups all responsibilities for continued maintenance of coffee nurseries. Participating farmers were able to plant 900,000 coffee seedlings without project support

Following the Authorization by AID/W to reactivate the project, IICA submitted a reactivation proposal which includes some modifications of the project's extension approach. A three-person team from LAC/TECH was recruited to assist with the review of IICA's proposal and conduct an assessment of the financial viability of the project.

D. Problems and Delays

Project reactivation awaits the results of an assessment of the viability of the Project following a dramatic decline in world coffee prices. Farmgate prices have decreased by one-half from 1991 levels, but there is evidence that world coffee prices are recovering. Other issues affecting project viability being reviewed now by the Mission project committee include:

- a) **Cost Effectiveness.**- A high percentage of the budget goes for IICA's administrative costs as opposed to activities that benefit farmers directly. Also, the committee is concerned that the projected outputs may not be commensurate with the level of investment planned under the project and is working with IICA to reduce administrative expenditures, and sharpen the focus of the project.
- b) **Relevance of Project Strategy.**- Given the changes in the project environment, project implementation strategy is being revised to allow for greater economic impacts and promise for sustainability.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

- * Completion of the Mission and IICA review of the LAC/TECH report and project redesign.
- * Based on the results of the review, resume project implementation with a new focus and orientation.
- * Obligate additional funds to the project.
- * Resume project activities in pilot areas.
- * Develop jointly with the implementor critical benchmark indicators against which to measure attainment of project outputs.
- * Approval of IICA's annual workplan.

F. Audit Information

IICA undergoes annual organization-wide audits. Reports are regularly sent to IG.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: PRODUCTIVE LAND USE SYSTEMS (PLUS)²¹
Project Number: 521-0217
Date of Authorization: original 12/12/89 amendment B/14/92
Date of Obligation: original 12/29/89 amendment 09/29/92
PACD: original 12/31/94 amendment None
Implementing Agencies: Pan American Development Foundation (PADF), and
Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)
Major Contractors: South East Consortium for International Development
(SECID)
AID Project Manager: Michelet Fontaine, Charles Emile Philoctète
Status of CPs/Convenants: Fulfilled
Date of Last Evaluation: 09/90 Next Evaluation: 06/94
Date of Last Audit: 6/90 and 9/90 Next Audit: 1st quarter of FY 9
Planned Number of Non-Federal Audits during the Fiscal Year: 0; No. of Audits Contracted:

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$30,000,000	amended to \$ None
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 4,654,000	amended to \$17,533,112
Amount Committed:	Period:		\$ 7,437,219	
	Cumulative:		\$17,533,112	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		\$ 1,900,000	
	Period - Actual:		\$ 7,804,626	
	Cumulative:		\$10,268,143	
	Period - Next:		\$ 2,205,500	
Counterpart				
Contribution:	Planned:		\$ -0-	
	Actual:		\$ -0-	
% LOP Elapsed:			55%	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.			58%	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.			59%	
% of Total Auth. Exp.			34%	

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION REACTIVATION OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Reactivation Objectives:

This project promotes the adoption of environmentally sound land use and agricultural practices in order to increase long term agricultural production and food availability.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Reactivation Objectives: Alleviate suffering by mitigating economic deterioration: 100%

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

The project seeks to encourage ecologically and economically sound agri-silvo-pastoral systems, including land use and soil conservation measures, through sustainable increases in on-farm productivity and income generation.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project aims at staunching the degradation of the natural resource base through sustainable land use interventions and environmentally sound agricultural practices. Implementation is carried out by two grantees (CARE and PADF) and one institutional contractor (SECID/Auburn). The two grantees maintain outreach programs to assist farmers with conservation through development practices. Their programs aim at conserving the soil and water resources through increasing the productive potential of Haitian hillside agriculture and enhancing present and future farm income. CARE operates through partnership arrangements with the farmers while PADF implements its activities through a network of Haitian NGOs. SECID is responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the socio-economic impact of the project, research and germplasm improvement.

²¹ This project was redesigned and the name changed from Agroforestry II (AF II) to PRODUCTIVE LAND USE SYSTEMS (PLUS) as of September 1992.

IV. PROJECT STATUS²²

A.	<u>Planned WOPS</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
1.	Increase seedling survival after one year to 50 percent.	Stabilized at 50 percent
2.	200,000 participating hillside farmers planting fast-growing trees	65,554 farmers
3.	100,000 farmers effectively practicing agroforestry techniques including planting of multipurpose trees, hedgerows and forage species	23,583 farmers
4.	25,000 participating farmers practicing on-farm plant propagation	4,117 farmers

B. Major Outputs

		<u>Planned</u>				<u>Accomplished</u>		
		LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1.	Seedling Production (000) 10% from local nurseries	35,000	0	11,546	100	0	11,446	33
2.	Central seed processing and storage facility established by CARE/PADF	2	0	1	0	0	1	50
3.	Reports of research on nursery, agroforestry, agronomy, sociological and economic factors	25	0	13	3	0	10	40
4.	Hillside farmers participating in plantings, technology use, and reached by project extension efforts (000)	200	0	104	15	0	89	44.5
5.	Linear km of hedgerows planted (000)	4	0	2.5	0.57	0	1.93	48.2
6.	Training	80	0			0		
	-NGOs	M 207	0	75	13.6	0	61.4	29.7
	-Farmers (000)	F 23	0	18	9.3	0	8.7	37.8
1. ²³	Fruit tree production		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A
	-CARE	225,000			10,000			
	-PADF	600,000			20,000			
2.	Grafted fruit tree product.		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A
	-CARE	100,000			0			
	-PADF	120,000			0			

²² Status is not different from that of September 30, 1991 due to project suspension after the September 30, 1991 coup d'état.

²³ Based on Project redesign, this is a new set of major outputs for the next reporting periods.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
October 1, 1991 - September 30, 1992

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3.	Hedgerow planted		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	-CARE (km)	1,200			100		
	-PADF (km)	2,700			175		
4.	Gully protected		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	-CARE (km)	83			15		
	-PADF (km)	80			12		
5.	Rock walls		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	-CARE (km)	38			20		
	-PADF (km)	36			10		
6.	Cover cropped (hectares)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	-CARE	48			5		
	-PADF	150			10		
7.	Erosion control dead barriers		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	-CARE (km)	575			50		
	-PADF (km)	800			30		
8.	Direct tree seeded		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	-CARE	350,000			70,000		
	-PADF	999,999			125,000		
9.	Individual tree nurseries		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	-CARE	760			100		
	-PADF	700			75		
10.	Group tree nurseries		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	-CARE	250			45		
	-PADF	320			70		
11.	Multipurpose tree planted		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	-CARE (000)	600			0		
	-PADF (000)	2,800			0		
12.	Farmers trained		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	-CARE (M)	13,000			2,000		
	(F)	5,000			500		
	-PADF (M)	25,000			1,200		
	(F)	10,000			500		
13.	Field agent (training days)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	-CARE	5,500			200		
	-PADF	7,500			350		
14.	Beneficiaries (farm families)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	-CARE	30,000			12,000		
	-PADF	98,000			17,000		
15.	Bio-Intensive Gardens		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	-CARE	3,100			300		
	-PADF	4,400			150		

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The Project was redesigned and renamed Productive Land Use Systems (PLUS) in August 1992 in order to provide the project grantees and contractor with improved mechanisms to promote environmentally sustainable agricultural activities using income generation as an incentive. The implementation strategy now includes effective monitoring and evaluation, improved land use, and sustainable increased production.

The redesign was initiated the second quarter of FY 1991 but was suspended because of the September 1991 military coup.

D. Problems and Delays

The project was suspended following the September 29, 1991 military coup. No field activities have been implemented since then.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

Project implementors will work with the Mission to develop Strategic Performance Indicators (SPIs). They will also develop an efficient monitoring and evaluation system as well as new levels of target outputs and a new set of indicators, benchmarks and targets to monitor and evaluate project achievements.

The next SAR will start reporting on the Productive Land Use Systems (PLUS) activities with the revised project outputs. Activities of each project implementor will be reported separately.

F. Audit

The project implementors, CARE, PADF and SECID, will undergo annual organization-wide audits which are regularly submitted to IG. The last accepted audits filed with IG are:

09/30/90 for PADF
06/30/90 for CARE.

For SECID, the Mission Controller's Office will contact the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) Auditors and DATEX for the report.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Provincial Enterprise Development
Project Number: 521-0223
Date of Authorization: original 06/26/91
Date of Obligation: original 06/26/91
FACD: original 06/30/96
Implementing Agencies: Haitian Development Foundation
Major Contractors: None
AID Project Manager: M. Gilbert, Abdul Wahab
Status of CPs/Covenants: None
Date of Last Evaluation: None Next Evaluation: 11/93
Date of Last Audit: None Next Audit: 11/92
Planned Number of Non-Federal Audits during the Fiscal Year: 0

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$12,000,000
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 3,271,537
Amount Committed:	Period:		\$ -0-
	Cumulative:		\$ 3,271,537
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		\$ N/A
	Period - Actual:		\$ 328,457
	Cumulative:		\$ 328,457
	Period - Next:		\$ 600,000
Counterpart			
Contribution:	Planned:		\$ Undetermined
	Actual:		\$ 172,000 Membership Donations
% LOP Elapsed:		25%	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		27%	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		10%	
% of Total Auth. Exp.		3%	

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION REACTIVATION OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Reactivation Objectives: The project directly assists small businesses and microenterprises, especially in provincial towns, and serves the humanitarian objective of stemming economic deterioration by stimulating business activity and creating and preserving jobs.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Reactivation Objectives: Alleviate suffering by mitigating economic deterioration: 100%

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

To extend access to credit, especially in provincial towns.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project builds on the achievements of the former credit project (521-0181), assistance to the Haitian Development Foundation (HDF), completed in 1992, which succeeded in establishing the HDF as the nation's primary lending institution to small and microenterprises in Port-au-Prince and Cap Haitien. The new project seeks to extend credit and related technical assistance activities into major provincial centers throughout the country.

1) Loans to small businesses and micro-entrepreneurs in selected provincial towns and Port-au-Prince for production, commercial and service operations. Lending will be both by HDF directly to its clients and through loans to intermediate financial institutions for relending to their own clients.

2) A comprehensive technical assistance and financing program (called Provincial Private Enterprise Development, or PPED), aimed at providing provincial entrepreneurs with better information with which to make informed business decisions, including baseline surveys, feasibility studies and assistance with proposal preparation in connection with loan applications either to PPED's own capital financing arm, or externally, e.g. to SOFIHDES or, in rare cases, to a commercial bank.

3) Institutional support to small-scale NGO lenders, such as MEDA and FNAF in the form of assistance in loan administration and computer technology; and potentially, support to the commercial banking sector in the form of training and studies, aimed at upgrading policy formulation, financial analysis and operational practices.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A.	<u>Planned EOPS</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
1.	10,000 jobs created thru loans under project.	No lending capital yet disbursed for PED Project.
2.	HDF achieves self-sustainability and can continue operations without grant capital or institutional support.	Since project reactivation in July 1992, institution support continues as planned. Self-sufficiency will be achieved gradually when project is in full swing.
3.	HDF has active lending operations in 4-6 provincial towns.	So far, active lending program only in Cap Haitien from previous HDF project (521-0181). Les Cayes branch opened on October 14, 1992.
4.	HDF firmly established as primary microlending institution in Haiti and has loaned to 500 microenterprises.	HDF has excellent institutional reputation. Lending under this project will begin in next 6-month period.

B. Major Outputs

	<u>Planned</u>				<u>Accomplished</u>		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1. Extend Credit to small businesses in the Provinces (300 loans)	300	0	0	15	0	0	0
2. Institutional Strengthening of HDF (30 interventions)	30	0	2	3	2	2	7
3. PPED Activities in Full Operations (40 interventions)	40	0	1	4	1	1	3
4. Institutional Support to 4 local credit instits.	4	0	0	1	0	0	0

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The PED project went into suspension at the beginning of the reporting period, immediately following the September 30, 1991 coup, just ninety days after the Cooperative Agreement for the project had been signed with the Haitian Development Foundation. Project activities prior to the coup centered around initial planning and staff recruitment, as reported in the last SAR. No project initiatives were undertaken after suspension until the project was authorized for reactivation by AID/W on July 11, 1992, along with several other projects, as an expansion of the USAID humanitarian assistance program.

Since that time, HDF has prepared a six-month workplan outlining its plans to open a new branch in Les Cayes in the fall of 1992 and to begin a provincial service bureau to assist provincial entrepreneurs through the project's new "PPED" activity (Provincial Private Enterprise Development).

All elements of the PED project have now been reactivated, except for the Fund Management Group (FMG), a prospective new institutional unit within HDF which would work with the private financial community on analytical studies, coordination of banking policy and various technical matters and which would have its own capital funds to lend to commercial banks for on-lending. This component of the project, not considered an appropriate activity under current circumstances, may be reconsidered later.

D. Problems and Delays - Aside from the delay in project implementation caused by the nine-month suspension, the depressed state of the Haitian economy also imposes a serious constraint. The trade embargo, irregular electric power generation, and the conservative lending policies of financial institutions all combine to curb business expansion severely. Despite negative real interest rates (estimates of inflation vary, but all exceed the current 22% interest rate cap), commercial banks remain highly liquid. HDF clients in any case would not be considered eligible borrowers by commercial banks. HDF expects to recommence lending in the next six-month period, but the volume of lending is hard to predict because of these factors.

E. Major Activities and Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1. HDF will begin to implement the six-month operational work plan which it has recently developed, emphasizing the new microenterprise lending, expansion of activities into the provinces and the establishment of the PPED operation.
2. HDF's new branch in Les Cayes, which opened officially in early October 1992, will begin actual operations and will identify and negotiate its first group of loans.
3. HDF will begin analysis of where next to undertake provincial operations (a third provincial branch after Cap Haitien and Les Cayes). The project schedule calls for the opening of one new branch each year.
4. HDF will offer at least one formal training session for each group of staff, organized regionally and by function. Training of loan officers will center around a comprehensive and original credit manual prepared by HDF's project-financed microenterprise lending advisor and just released to the staff.
5. HDF plans to introduce a Service Bureau, offering administrative support and computer technology to other small lending institutions such as MEDA (Mennonites) and PHAF (Women's credit organization). This will not only be of invaluable assistance to such smaller credit agencies, but will enable HDF to cover, if indirectly, the smallest end of the lending market (down to \$100 loans), without diluting efforts in HDF's main market (\$1,000-\$5,000 loans).

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Democracy Enhancement Project
 Project Number: 521-0236
 Date of Authorization: original 05/31/91 amendment None
 Date of Obligation: original 06/28/91 amendment 09/25/92
 PACD: original 06/30/95 amendment None
 Implementing Agencies: America's Development Foundation (ADF)
 American Institute for Free Labor
 Development (AIFLD)
 National Democratic Institute (NDI)
 National Republican Institute (NRI)
 Consortium for Legislative
 Development (CLD)
 Permanent Electoral Council (CEP)
 Major Contractors: Datex, Inc. and the World Learning (WL)
 formerly the Experiment in
 International Living (EIL) under
 the ADF Cooperative Agreement
 Florida International University, the
 Center for Democracy, and
 SUNY/Albany under the CLD
 regional buy-in
 AID Project Manager: Karen M. Poe, Jane P. Nandy, Patricia M. Smith
 Status of CPs/Convenants: None
 Date of Last Evaluation: N/A Next Evaluation: 11/01/94
 Date of Last Audit: ADF : 12/31/91 Next Audit: 12/31/92
 AIFLD: 12/31/90 " " : To be determined by
 CONT
 NDI : 09/30/90 " " : " " " " "
 NRI : 09/30/90 " " : " " " " "

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$ 11,000,000
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant: original	\$ 300,366 amended to \$ 4,722,423
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$ 1,911,034
	Cumulative:	\$ 4,722,423
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$ 200,000
	Period - Actual:	\$ 1,647,949
	Cumulative:	\$ 1,657,089
	Period - Next:	\$ 1,500,000
Counterpart		
Contribution:	Planned:	\$ 13,450,000
	Actual:	\$ -0-
% LOP Elapsed:		33%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		43%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		35%
% of Total Auth. Exp.		15%

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION REACTIVATION OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Reactivation Objectives: The project promotes the restoration of constitutional democracy by supporting non-governmental organizations in civil society that promote democratic values and decision-making essential to a functioning democracy. Groups include those which promote human rights protection, provide para-legal training and access to justice, and support promotion of free independent media, civic education, labor union development, and democratic debate.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Reactivation Objectives: 100% promote the restoration of constitutional democracy.

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

To expand and strengthen constitutional and autonomous private institutions which facilitate broad-based participation in democratic decision-making and respect for the Constitution.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project was designed to support the following five broad groups to enhance the effectiveness of new constitutional political structures and private participatory democratic organizations: (a) the two houses of the National Assembly; (b) political parties, which are non-governmental by mandate but whose members actively participate in government; (c) the Permanent Electoral Council, which will guarantee political participation through the planning and conduct of all future elections in the country; (d) the diverse Haitian independent sector, which represents and serves numerous citizen interest groups around the country, including but not limited to labor, the media, women, and membership-based associations; and (e) local government, including departmental, communal (municipal), and communal section bodies in selected locations.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A.	<u>Planned EOPS</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
1.	Constitutional structures at the national and selected departmental, communal, and communal section levels will be functioning according to the Constitution.	Project component in suspension due to political situation.
2.	Democratic political parties will have improved skills at functioning within legislative structures and as partisan non-governmental interest groups.	Project component in suspension due to political situation.
3.	An increased number and type of independent sector institutions will be promoting citizen rights and responsibilities both for the general population and for selected groups for which AID has special concern.	ADF has started work with 3 NGOs for human rights, free media, and civic education efforts. AIFLD is promoting the labor union movement with the four largest Haitian unions.

B. Major Outputs: The first four components of this project are suspended due to the current political crisis in Haiti. It is not possible to predict when these components will be reactivated. New outputs for these components will be set when reactivation occurs.

1. Increased efficiency of administrative systems in both chambers of National Assembly.
2. A number of political parties will maintain offices nationally, regionally, and at the grassroots level, and will have increased institutional identity.
3. A permanent Electoral Council will be established, functioning, and using a valid electoral registry as a basis for elections.
4. At least 350 local government bodies will have improved organizational and individual skills in planning, resource generation and allocation, and constituent participation.
5. The capabilities of 10 to 15 independent sector organizations and four or five union confederations will be strengthened to support effective and sustainable programs which enhance democratic values and pluralism through promoting free and independent media, access to justice, debate on democratic issues, and civic education.

	<u>Planned</u>				<u>Accomplished</u>		
	LOP	Period	Cum. Next Period		Period	Cum.	% of LOP
- At least 5 independent sector organizations will have plans which demonstrate sustainable programs in the absence of AID funding.	5	0	0	0	0	0	0

	LOP	Period	Cum. Period	Next Period	Period	Cum. Period	% of LOP
- At least 3 union confederations will have plans which demonstrate programs that promote democratic values.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
- At least five independent sector organizations will have operational & sustainable civic education programs with clearly defined client groups.	5	0	0	1	0	0	0
- At least three independent sector organizations will undertake clearly defined & sustainable access to justice programs.	3	1	1	0	1	1	33
- At least one professional association will be actively promoting independent media standards & practices on sustainable bases that promote democratic values.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Only the civil society component of the project has been reactivated. Implementation of this component is proceeding cautiously, attempting to identify catalysts within the country which the project can stimulate to restore democracy.

1) With Haitian NGOs active in democracy, ADF is investigating the extent to which work is possible under the current political situation. It has given small subgrants for publication of a human rights calendar, a local government administration pamphlet, paralegal training and a pilot decentralized legal services program for assessing civic education networks and developing a strategy for continued work with these networks. Additional support is planned for promotion of human rights and press freedom. The budget for the CA with ADF has been revised. Subgrant criteria have been developed, and three subgrants have been made. ADF is in the process of revising strategy to reflect short-term goals and revised project goals during these uncertain political times. ADF assisted in identifying journalists to receive training under the CLASP II Project (521-0227).

2) AIFLD is providing assistance for democratic labor union development. Focusing its efforts on the four largest labor unions, AIFLD is attempting to build a network of contacts, encouraging dialogue among the unions, and planning seminars for union leaders. Work by AIFLD is being carried out in a low-key manner in view of current political constraints. The management of AIFLD's Haiti program has been revised with the naming of

a new regional director (based in Washington), a country director who covers the Dominican Republic in addition to Haiti (resident in Santo Domingo), and a Deputy Country Director who remains in Port-au-Prince to provide daily direction.

3) The interagency Democracy Project Committee (comprised of representatives from AID, State and USIS) is operational, having met formally on two occasions to consider subgrant proposals. Decision-making processes within the Committee need to be clarified in the post-coup environment.

4) Suspended project components include: a) improvement of electoral systems through assistance to a Permanent Electoral Council; b) political party development, civil and military relations, and a political party resource library through CAs with the NDI and NRI; c) strengthening of the Legislative Branch through the buy-in to the regional project with the CLD; and d) the local government strengthening portion of the ADF CA.

D. Problems and Delays

As a result of the military coup of September 30, 1992, the A.I.D. program in Haiti was suspended. Operating under the authority of Section 123(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act, the current A.I.D. program in Haiti places primary emphasis on alleviating suffering and promoting the restoration of constitutional democracy, albeit without taking any actions which might demonstrate support for the de facto Haitian government. Only the civil society component of the project is operational at this time, with activities by the UMU (ADF, Datex, & WL) and by AIFLD. Project elements suspended at no cost include: a) Cooperative Agreements with the National Democratic Institute and the National Republican Institute for political party development; b) a buy-in to the regional project with the Consortium for Legislative Development for needs analyses and seminars for members of the National Assembly; c) assistance to the Permanent Electoral Council (Computer and radio equipment purchased under the Elections Management Assistance Project, #521-0232, remains warehoused); and d) the local government portion of the ADF CA which would help to improve planning, resource generation and allocation, and constituent participation. As a result of the current political situation, the original LOP targets will be revised.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

Project targets will be revised to reflect realistic opportunities. The UMU will develop a fact sheet and a short-term operational strategy. A portfolio of subgrants will be developed and activities started. AIFLD will continue its efforts to seek appropriate mergers of some smaller unions into larger unions; and it will improve the timeliness and quality of reports as well as the reporting format.

F. Audit Information: The audit for the U.S. PVOs is scheduled by RIG.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title:	Policy and Administrative Reform		
Project Number:	S21-0222		
Date of Authorization:	original 07/23/91	amendment	N/A
Date of Obligation:	original 08/09/91	amendment	N/A
PACD:	original 09/30/96	amendment	N/A
Implementing Agencies:	Office of the Prime Minister/Ministry of Economy and Finance		
Major Contractors:	Not yet selected		
AID Project Manager:	Lance Downing/Gabriel Verret		
Status of CPs/Convenants:	CPs for initial disbursement not yet fully met - i.e. notification by GOH of plans and procedures for project implementation.		
Date of Last Evaluation:	N/A	Next Evaluation:	08/94
Date of Last Audit:	N/A	Next Audit:	N/A

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 9,000,000	amended to \$ N/A
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 2,700,000	amended to \$ N/A
Amount Committed:	Period:		\$ -0-	
	Cumulative:		\$ -0-	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		\$ -0-	
	Period - Actual:		\$ -0-	
	Cumulative:		\$ -0-	
	Period - Next:		\$ -0-	
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:		\$ 4,000,000	
	Actual:		\$ -0-	
% LOP Elapsed:			<u>23%</u>	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.			<u>30%</u>	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.			<u>0%</u>	
% of Total Auth. Exp.			<u>0%</u>	

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION REACTIVATION OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Reactivation Objectives: None: Project in suspension.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Reactivation Objectives: 0%

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

To assist the GOH to: a) formulate and implement appropriate economic policies and b) reform structures, procedures and processes to facilitate balanced, sustained economic growth.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project is intended to assist Haiti to achieve economic growth which is equitable, sustainable and realized within a stable, democratic framework by working toward the improvement of economic policies and of the administration of the public sector. It provides a framework for assistance (technical, material, training, minor construction) which can be drawn upon by the GOH for a collaborative effort of both expatriate and Haitian specialists in the areas of economic policy analysis and formulation, and of the reform of the government apparatus. This project was the first and only Development Assistance project signed with the Haitian Government that resulted from the December 1990 elections.

Both long-term and short-term technical assistance contractors - likely to include a buy-in to AID/W's "Implementing Policy Change" project - will provide targeted expertise in the fields of economic policy reform (e.g., foreign trade regime, tax policy, monetary policy) institutional and financial management accountability, civil service reform, decentralization of government functions, and revenue management.

GOH contribution to the Project has been estimated to be the Gourde equivalent of U.S. \$4 million, funded from the local currency generations of ESF funds.

* Project not rated due to suspension.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A.	<u>Planned EOPS</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
1.	Priority policies addressed and implemented	None
2.	Policy dialogue, including private sector, routinely used	None
3.	Revenues and expenditures programmed through use of strategic management systems	None
4.	Ministries improve efficiency through procedural reforms	None

B. Major Outputs

		<u>Planned</u>				<u>Accomplished</u>		
		LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1.	Priority economy policy reform studies	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Fora for public private sector dialogue on policy issues	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Institutional and financial management studies	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Policy and administrative reform implementation plans	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Training (p.m)	400	0	0	0	0	0	0
5a.	Long Term (p.m)	160	0	0	0	0	0	0
5b.	Short Term (p.m)	240	0	0	0	0	0	0

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Only the GOH Project Manager had been named as of 09/30/91, with positive discussions ongoing between the GOH implementing agencies (the Prime Minister and the Minister of Economy and Finance) and USAID on project implementation and procedures.

D. Problems and Delays

As required by Section 513 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Act of 1991, the project was interrupted by the military overthrow of the democratically-elected civilian GOH on September 30, 1991. It remains in USAID's suspended portfolio.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

Re-launching of project activities awaits the return of constitutional order in Haiti. In the event that there should be sufficient progress in that direction over the next few months, the major management steps to be taken in order to re-activate PAR include:

- a. Setting up of the USAID Project Implementation Committee (PIC), chaired by the Deputy Director and comprised of representatives of all the technical offices, the Planning Office, PDI and Controller's. It is this PIC that will provide oversight of the PAR, and will screen all proposed activities for consistency with the Project's and with USAID's overall objectives.
- b. Selection of and contracting with the USPSC Policy Specialist.
- c. Selection of and contracting with the FSNPSC assistant to the Policy Specialist.

- d. Re-confirmation or replacement of the GOH Project Manager by applicable GOH authorities.
- e. Selection of a GOH Operations Officer, to be contracted by GOH with the Project's local currency contribution by GOH.
- f. Review of IPC buy-in; selection of IPC's COP.
- g. Discussions with GOH principals (both implementing agency(ies) and concerned technical ministries) on development of Inter-ministerial Working Group for the identification of priority areas of initial studies.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title:	Development Finance Corporation		
Project Number:	521-0154		
Date of Authorization:	original 10/18/82	amendment	3/26/86
Date of Obligation:	original 03/29/83	amendment	9/30/90
PACD:	original 12/03/85	amendment	3/31/92
Implementing Agencies:	SOFIHDES (Société Financière Haitienne de Développement, S.A.)		
Major Contractors:	None		
AID Project Manager:	M. Gilbert, Abdul Wahab		
Status of CPs/Covenants:	SOFIHDES has satisfied all CPs and is in compliance with all covenants		
Date of Last Evaluation:	8/88	Next Evaluation:	None
Date of Last Audit:	11/90	Next Audit:	10/92

1B. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 5,000,000	amended to \$ 10,000,000
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 2,100,000	amended to \$ 9,685,447
Amount Committed:	Period:		\$ (314,553)	
	Cumulative:		\$ 9,685,447	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		\$ 850,000	
	Period - Actual:		\$ 795,598	
	Cumulative:		\$ 9,685,447	
	Period - Next:		\$ -0-	
Counterpart				
Contribution:	Planned:		\$ 1,500,000 equity capital	
	Actual:		\$ 1,000,000 equity capital and 756,630 retained earnings	
% LOP Elapsed:			<u>100%</u>	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.			<u>97%</u>	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.			<u>100%</u>	
% of Total Auth. Exp.			<u>97%</u>	

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION REACTIVATION OBJECTIVES

Specific linkage to Reactivation Objectives: N/A; project terminated on 3/31/92

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Reactivation Objectives: N/A

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

To establish a Development Finance Corporation (DFC) to provide medium and long-term credit and support services to investors for industrial and agro-industrial projects.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

SOFIHDES (Société Financière Haitienne de Développement, S.A.) is a privately owned Development Finance Corporation which contributes to the generation of employment and of foreign exchange, the development of new/small entrepreneurs and the geographic decentralization of industry.

Major Components:	Loan Funds	\$ 8,300,000
	Technical Assistance	<u>1,700,000</u>
	Total	\$10,000,000

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

Progress to Date

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. A self-sustaining financing institution which meets the credit needs for new or expanded industrial projects.</p> <p>2. \$7.6 million loan portfolio consisting of 66 medium and long-term industrial loans and agro-industrial loans.</p> | <p>SOFIHDES has been profitable for six years and offers comprehensive project financing.</p> <p>\$8,545,000 net loan portfolio to 62 clients. (\$1,318,000 or 8 clients are outside of Port-au-Prince)</p> |
|--|---|

- | A. | Planned EOPS(cont'd) | Progress To Date |
|-----------|---|---|
| 3. | Creation of new employment opportunities in PAP & provincial areas for skilled and unskilled workers. | 9,590 jobs created to date with increasing numbers being placed in the provinces (15%). |
| 4. | Increase in the number of farmers selling produce to agribusiness. | At least 12 agribusinesses have financed long-term produce purchases through SOFIDEDES. |
| 5. | Increase in foreign exchange earnings due to financing new or expanded export business. | Foreign exchange generated to date by SOFIDEDES's clients totals US \$28.0 million. |

B. Major Outputs

		Planned				Accomplished		
		LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1.	More risk oriented portfolio diversification							
	a. Outstanding loan portfolio	\$7,012	0	\$8,800	\$(534)	\$8,011	\$8,545	122%
	b. Category 1 ²⁴	29%	0	\$1,496	(59)	\$ 1,786	\$1,845	128%
	Category 2 ²⁴	34%	0	\$3,256	(154)	\$ 2,332	\$2,486	76%
	Category 3 ²⁴	37%	0	\$2,112	(99)	\$ 2,565	\$2,664	126%
	Category 6 ²⁵	0% ²⁴	0	\$1,936	(220)	\$ 1,328	\$1,548	80%
	c. Creation of new jobs	4,920	100	4800	-	30	9,590	195%
2.	Strengthen operational and managerial systems							
	a. Haitian Mgr. and agribusiness staff in place	100%	-	100%	-	-	100%	100%
	b. Effective credit and project monitoring systems established	100%	-	100%	-	-	100%	100%
3.	New Loans (\$000)	\$12,434	\$ 900	\$17,415	\$ 0	\$150	17,760	143%
4.	Loan Reflows (\$000)	\$ 4,226	\$ 800	\$ 7,373	\$ 0	\$700	\$ 8,569	203%
5.	Design and implementation of the institutional reinforcement program	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	

²⁴ Category 1: High Risk/Small Entrepreneur 2: Medium Risk entrepreneur 3: Relatively Low risk/Medium-Large Companies 6: Special Risk/Price Customers.

²⁵ Category 6 added in 1987 with \$1.5 million target.

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6.	Establishment of a Strategic Plan and Budget (5 Year Plan)	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%
7.	Training (Person/days) ²⁶							
	Long-Term	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Short-Term	0	0	0	0	0	76	-
	Male						55	
	Female						21	

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

This project went into suspension at the beginning of the reporting period, immediately following the September 30, 1991 coup. No project activities or lending took place after that date. The project reached its PACD on March 31, 1992. Despite the six-month hiatus at the end of the project, with the exception of utilization of approximately \$300,000 in remaining lending capital, all project objectives were achieved. Project expenses during the reporting period were limited to the salary of the expatriate technical advisor through the end of his contract (12/31/91), and payments for activities and services already completed at the time of suspension. A block of lending capital provided as an advance in 1990 was recorded as an expenditure during this period.

D. Problems and Delays

None, except as noted above.

E. Major Activities and Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

None; the project has been completed, and the small undisbursed amount of lending capital has been deobligated. SOFIHDES continues its lending operations as an independent institution.

F. Audit

A closeout audit was satisfactorily completed in September 1992.

²⁶ Short-term training of staff has only recently being reported as an output. Therefore, Planned LOP and historical training information is still incomplete. Actual training is reported by gender.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title:	Crafts Export Resource Center		
Project Number:	521-0179		
Date of Authorization:	original 07/31/85	amendment	10/02/87
Date of Obligation:	original 07/31/85	amendment	08/31/90
PACD:	original 07/31/87	amendment	01/31/92
Implementing Agencies:	Zin d'Art S.A.		
Major Contractors:	N/A		
AID Project Manager:	M. Gilbert, Abdul Wahab		
Status of CPs/Covenants:	All CPs/Covenants met as of September 1990		
Date of Last Evaluation:	10/15/90	Next Evaluation:	None
Date of Last Audit:	09/30/92	Next Audit:	None

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 1,000,000	amended to \$ 3,400,000
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 950,000	amended to \$ 2,102,518
Amount Committed:	Period:		\$ 274,340	
	Cumulative:		\$ 2,102,518	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		\$ 200,000	
	Period - Actual:		\$ 24,242	
	Cumulative:		\$ 2,070,395	
	Period - Next:		\$ -0-	
Counterpart				
Contribution:	Planned:		\$ N/A	
	Actual:		\$ N/A	
% LOP Elapsed:			100%	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.			70%	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.			98%	
% of Total Auth. Exp.			61%	

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION REACTIVATION OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Reactivation Objectives: N/A; project terminated on 1/31/92.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Reactivation Objectives: N/A

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

To establish an independent crafts export resource center under the auspices of Zin d'Art to provide export-oriented services and technical assistance to Haitian crafts producers to initiate or expand export operations on an economically viable basis.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project aims to develop links between small crafts producers throughout Haiti and world markets, especially those in North America and the Caribbean. It identifies marketable designs which can be adapted for Haitian production and trains small crafts producers in developing products at a price and quality which are competitive on world markets. Orders are then sought and shipping arranged through Zin d'Art, a Haitian crafts foundation, to distributors abroad. The project was initially implemented under a grant with CARE and thereafter was implemented under a grant with the Zin d'Art Foundation. Zin d'Art SA, a private business, operates separately from the foundation as a retail outlet for handicrafts.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A.	<u>Planned EOPS</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
1.	Establishment of an independent foundation (Foundation Zin d'Art).	Completed
2.	The creation of 4,500 half-time jobs, 80 percent rural, half employing women	Progress in job creation was on target until the 1991 coup, when sales dropped off sharply.

B. Major Outputs

	<u>Planned</u>				<u>Accomplished</u>		
	<u>LOP</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Cum.</u>	<u>Next Period</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Cum.</u>	<u>% of IOP</u>
1. Establishment of a database of Haitian producers	100%	0	100%	0	0	95%	95%
2. Design and setup a Caribbean buyers network for Haitian crafts	100%	0	100%	0	0	40%	40%
3. Training (Seminar participants) ²⁷							
Male	0	0	317	0	82	399	%
Female					54	157	
					28	160	

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

With a PACD of January 31, 1992, this project had almost reached its planned conclusion when it went into suspension at the beginning of the reporting period, immediately following the September 30, 1991 coup. No project activities took place after that date. The project, which stressed TA and training to small handicraft manufacturers, achieved some success in identifying and training hundreds of artisans, but fell short of its full potential because of Haiti's long economic decline, the coup and the embargo. Even without these negative factors, all project achievements would have still been limited by the Foundation's inability to mobilize the Haitian handicraft industry in a businesslike manner to respond to potential trade opportunities. Unexpended project funds have been deobligated.

D. Problems and Delays

None, except as note above.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

None. Project has been completed. Zin d'Art is still active, however, and plans to continue with its seminars and completion of a crafts directory in cooperation with HDF under the PPED initiative in the Provincial Enterprise Development Project (521-0223).

F. Audit

Closeout audit of the project was satisfactorily completed in September 1992.

²⁷ Not an originally planned output.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Haitian Development Foundation
 Project Number: 521-0181
 Date of Authorizations: original 08/23/84 amendment 08/17/88
 Date of Obligation: original 08/31/84 amendment 09/26/88
 PACD: original 12/31/86 amendment 03/31/92
 Implementing Agencies: Haitian Development Foundation
 Major Contractors: None
 AID Project Manager: M. Gilbert, Abdul Wahab
 Status of CPs/Covenants: The last C.P., related to release of the last tranche of lending capital, has been met. HDF is presently in conformance with all covenants.
 Date of Last Evaluation: 4/91 Next Evaluation: None
 Date of Last Audit: 9/92 Next Audit: None

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: DA/ESF Grant: original \$ 2,200,000 amended to \$ 5,153,000
 Amount Obligated: DA/ESF Grant: original \$ 2,200,000 amended to \$ 5,153,000
 Amount Committed: Period: \$ -0-
 Cumulative: \$ 5,153,000
 Accrued Expenditures: Period - Projected: \$ 400,000
 Period - Actual: \$ 312,043
 Cumulative: \$ 4,924,062
 Period - Next: \$ -0-
 Counterpart
 Contribution: Planned: \$
 Actual: \$ 172,100 (Membership donations)
 % LOP Elapsed: 100%
 % of Total Auth. Oblig. 100%
 % of Total Oblig. Exp. 96%
 % of Total Auth. Exp. 96%

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION REACTIVATION OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Reactivation Objectives: N/A; project was terminated 3/31/92.
 Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Reactivation Objectives Objectives: N/A

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

To reorganize and strengthen the Haitian Development Foundation's institutional and financial capability to meet the credit and managerial needs of the micro and small enterprise sector, which is unable to obtain financing from other banking sources.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Haitian Development Foundation (HDF) is a non-profit, private lending institution, established in 1979 by an act of the Legislature. It makes credit available on reasonable terms to micro and small-scale enterprises whose only previous access to credit required paying usurious rates of interest to money lenders. HDF is directed by a nine-member voluntary board and managed by an Executive Director. Three senior staff members supervise credit, finance and administration.

Major Components:	Loan Funds	\$3,840,000
	Tech. Assistance	745,000 ²⁸
	Admin. Oper.	768,000
		\$5,353,000 ²⁸

²⁸ Includes an additional \$200,000 from Technical Consultants and Training project (521-0167).

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS Progress To Date

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | An operational self-sufficient institution providing loans to micro and small-scale enterprises | 100% operating efficiency achieved last two years of project. HDF has portfolio of approx. 1,000 loans. |
|----|---|---|

B. Major Outputs

		<u>Planned</u>				<u>Accomplished</u>		
		<u>LOP</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Cum.</u>	<u>Next Period</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Cum.</u>	<u>% of LOP</u>
1.	Computerization of Management Information Systems	100%	-0-	100%	-0-	-0-	100%	100%
2.	Computerization of loan management	100%	-0-	100%	-0-	-0-	100%	100%
3.	Credit Admin. Division established	100%	-0-	100%	-0-	-0-	100%	100%
4.	Credit analysis procedures computerized	100%	-0-	100%	-0-	-0-	100%	100%
5.	Paper drafted for outreach lending Pilot Project	100%	-0-	100%	-0-	-0-	100%	100%
6.	Lending Funds disbursed (\$000)	100%	-0-	100%	-0-	-0-	82% ²⁹	82% ²⁹
7.	Employment Generated (total)	2300	422	2872	-0-	871	3321	144%

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

This project went into suspension at the beginning of the reporting period, immediately following the September 30, 1991 coup. No project activities or lending took place after that date. The project reached its PACD on March 31, 1992. Despite the six month suspension of activity at the end of the project, with the exception of full utilization of approximately \$800,000 in remaining lending capital, all project objectives were achieved and, indeed, exceeded. HDF is firmly established as the premier small-scale lending institution in Haiti and remains solid despite having to operate in a negative economic environment.

Project expenses during the reporting period were limited to the salary of the expatriate technical advisor and payments for activities and services already completed at the time of suspension. The TA advisor was in evacuation status from October 1991 through February 1992, but was authorized to return under the provisions of Section 617 of the FAA to work with the management of the HDF to help protect the institution's loan portfolio during this period of extreme economic difficulty. The only other activity during the reporting period was an audit of the project for the period July 1990 to September 1991.

USAID will continue to work closely with HDF in the Provincial Enterprise Development (PED) project (521-0223), just underway after a nine month period of suspension.

D. Problems and Delays

None, except as noted above.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

Project has been completed. Unliquidated funds from unused lending capital will be deobligated after the audit is completed, funded from the balance.

F. Audit

The next audit for HDF for the period of September 1991 to September 1992 will be conducted under the PED Project.

²⁹ Remaining loan funds could not be disbursed in final months of project because all activities were suspended.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: **Management & Productivity Center**
 Project Number: **521-0183**
 Date of Authorizations: **original 05/07/85 amendment 06/23/88**
 Date of Obligations: **original 08/15/85 amendment 07/31/91**
 PACD: **original 09/30/90 amendment 02/28/92**
 Implementing Agencies: **Centre de Management et de Productivite D.S. (MPC)**
 Major Contractors: **Westinghouse, Institute for Resource Development, (IRD) until 5/31/89**
 AID Project Manager: **J. Currelly, Abdul Wahab**
 Status of CPs/Covenants:

A. Conditions Precedent

1. All CPs required for project operations in original Project Paper have been satisfied.
2. All other CPs from Project Amendment No. 1 have been satisfied except Sec. E.1: AID approval for disbursement for procurement or modification of an MPC facility.

B. Special Covenants

The MPC is in compliance with covenants of the original grant and with the new ones specified in the Grant Amendment. Of particular note is the continued decrease in the ratio of MPC expenses to total revenues, as mandated in the covenants.

Date of Last Evaluation: **08/20/87** Next Evaluation: **N/A**
 Date of Last Audit: **9/92** Next Audit: **N/A**

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant: original	\$ 2,300,000	amended to \$ 4,100,000
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant: original	\$ 420,000	amended to \$ 3,651,769
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$ -0-	
	Cumulative:	\$ 3,651,769	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$ 222,000	
	Period - Actual:	\$ 131,209	
	Cumulative:	\$ 3,608,658	
	Period - Next:	\$ -0-	
Counterpart			
Contribution:	Planned:	\$ -0-	
	Actual:	\$ -0-	
% LOP Elapsed:		<u>100%</u>	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		<u>89%</u>	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		<u>92%</u>	
% of Total Auth. Exp.		<u>88%</u>	

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION REACTIVATION OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Reactivation Objectives: **N/A, project is completed.**

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Reactivation Objectives: **N/A, project is complete.**

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

To improve management and business skills and practices in Haiti by providing training and other management services to private sector enterprises.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Management and Productivity Center (MPC) helps to provide management training and related services responsive to private sector needs.

The project has provided a support grant to MPC. TA was provided by a two-person team from Westinghouse's Institute for Resource Development (IRD) in institutional management and program development which performed well on program development, but failed to leave behind an integrated management system. In the period since the TA ended, however, MPC has been able to function effectively and to achieve its objectives. Much of the credit is due to its Haitian Director, who has run MPC since 1990 and made the organization flourish despite the ending of the AID grant and the loss of many of its private clients after the 1991 coup. MPC made a remarkable recovery in 1992 and its training services are much sought after by business clients in the private sector.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A.	<u>Planned FOPS</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
1.	Sustained availability of and demand for basic business skills training for smaller companies and micro-businesses.	Before suspension, one training cycle was offered to a better-educated target group; the course was well received. Consequently, the course has been renamed "Éléments de Gestion pour Commerce en Chambre et Petits Business" and the price was increased.
2.	Sustained availability of and demand for management skills training for managers and supervisors in medium to large firms.	Meeting current demand for managerial and supervisory training still remains a significant part of MPC activity. In-company training is still requested, in spite of the depressed economic climate.
3.	Financial viability of MPC demonstrated.	Not achieved at the end of the project, owing to the widespread suspension of training activities after the coup, coupled with trade sanctions. Prospects (and fee earnings) have improved markedly since mid-1992, and financial self-sufficiency remains a realistic goal in the mid-term.

B. Major Outputs

	<u>Planned</u>				<u>Accomplished</u>			
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP	
1. Pilot-test training center over a three-year period by establishing a temporary delivery facility.	100%	0	100	0	0	100	100	
2. A permanent staff in place to operate the facility.	100%	0	100	0	0	100	100	
3. Establish an integrated facility with management offices, training rooms, production quarters.	100%	10	20	20	0	20	100	
4. An effective and continuous marketing plan.	100%	5	95	5	0	95	95	
5. Training	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
5a. Long Term	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
5b. Short Term	14807	N/A	N/A					
Male								
Female								
675 hours of top manager training, corresponding to 15,750 participant hours	16425	7276	35064	682	249	28037	412	

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
October 1, 1991 - September 30, 1992

	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
3,480 hours of modular training for mid-managers, representing 35,400 participant hours	37068	3749	22273	14306	6766	25290	117
9,639 hours of modular training for micro entrepreneurs. Equal to 33,588 participant hours.	43227	430	10588	11296	8482	18650	64
3,970 hours of shop-floor supervisor training representing 58,500 participant hours.	62470	3900	39815	546	416	33812	103

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

USAID suspended this project at the beginning of the reporting period, immediately following the September 30, 1991 coup. No project activities took place after that date. The project reached its PACD on February 28, 1992. Success in continuing operations and in attracting new clients since has been achieved by MPC without the benefit of AID funding, but drawing on the strength and reputation of the institution developed under the project.

D. Problems and Delays

None, except as noted above.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

The project has been terminated. Remaining funds will be deobligated. As noted above, MPC has continued operating on its own and reports a number of new private clients who contracted for training activities in the summer and fall of 1992.

F. Audit

The only activity during the reporting period was the satisfactory closeout audit, which took place in August-September 1992.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Promotion of Business and Export
 Formerly Export and Investment Promotion
Project Number: 521-0186
Date of Authorization: original 08/15/86 amendment 06/29/91
Date of Obligation: original 08/20/86 amendment 07/31/91
PACD: original 08/31/90 amended to 09/30/95
Implementing Agencies: PROMINEX; for PROBE: SOFIHDES, MCP
Major Contractors: Robert R. Nathan Associates (RRNA)/Capital Consult;
 SOFIHDES, CMP
AID Project Manager: John Currelly, Abdul Wahab
Status of CPs/Covenants: None

A. Conditions Precedent: None

B. Special Covenants: None

Date of Last Evaluation: 02/28/89 **Next Evaluation:** 06/93
Date of Last Audit: 01/12/92 **Next Audit:** **Unscheduled:**
 project in suspension

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant: original	\$ 7,700,000	amended to \$12,700,000
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant: original	\$ 1,200,000	amended to \$ 5,658,181
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$ (553,881)	
	Cumulative:	\$ 5,658,181	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$ 350,000	
	Period - Actual:	\$ 321,425	
	Cumulative:	\$ 4,548,336	
	Period - Next:	\$ -0-	
Counterpart			
Contribution:	Planned:	\$ -0-	
	Actual:	\$ -0-	
% LOP Elapsed:		67%	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		45%	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		80%	
% of Total Auth. Exp.		36%	

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION REACTIVATION OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Reactivation Objectives: N/A; project has not been reactivated under humanitarian assistance program and remains in unfunded suspension.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Reactivation Objectives: N/A

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE (as revised)

To improve, expand and professionalize trade and investment promotion services to a wide spectrum of businesses and entrepreneurs in manufacturing, agro-industry and tourism.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION (as revised)

The former Export and Investment Promotion Project (PROMINEX) created an export and investment promotion entity which sought to strengthen the growth and diversification of Haitian manufacturing, especially exports, by providing information and communication services, investor services, and export promotion services to on-going and potential businesses in manufacturing and agro-industry. PROMINEX operated from 1986 to 1991, but failed to achieve many of its basic objectives. Despite its high profile and liberal expenditures, PROMINEX was never able to upgrade Haiti's international business image appreciably or to contribute meaningfully to increased exports or investments.

In 1991, USAID undertook a comprehensive redesign of the project, taking a fresh approach to business promotion. AID financial support to PROMINEX ceased, and as a result the organization permanently closed its doors. A Project Authorization Amendment (No.1) on June 29, 1991, changed the project to "Promotion of Business and Exports," (PROBE), extending the life-of-project to September 1995 and increasing the funding by \$5 million to a total LOP of \$12.7 million. Under the amendment, the project scope was broadened to

* Project not rated due to suspension.

cover all areas of the private sector, "to generate new sources of employment in Haiti," and "to improve, expand and professionalize trade and investment promotion services to a wide spectrum of businesses and entrepreneurs in manufacturing, tourism and agro-industry." As a result of this change in project emphasis, PROMINEX terminated as an operating entity in the fall of 1991, and implementation of the redesigned project passed to CMP and SOFINDES, who were awarded a Cooperative Agreement based on their joint proposal.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

PROMINEX

Because the transition point between the old and new designs of this project occurred during the reporting period, for this one report only, both the old and new EOPS and outputs are listed to underscore how the project has changed. In future SARs, only the new indicators and benchmarks of the revised PROBE project will be presented and discussed.

PROMINEX

A.	<u>Planned EOPS</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
1.	Efficiently operated facility staffed by professionals.	Facility terminated its existence in September 1991. See Section IV(C)
2.	Effective policy formulating body linked to the facility.	Over the last year (1991), PROMINEX had begun to develop functional channels to GOH, and fill some aspects of the policy-formulation hole left by the inactivity of the CMCID (e.g., coordination of Ad-Hoc Committee of Private Sector Associations).
3.	Improved business image of Haiti.	Not achieved. Skills, experiences and mechanisms for business climate promotion now in place after four progressively tougher years for Haiti's investment image, but few results due to political situation and to PROMINEX inability to target image-building to specific sectors.
4.	8% average nominal annual increase in value-added exports and jobs.	Job target not achieved, with zero or negative growth since 1990; export goal had been on track until FY 1989, but exports are down 8 percent since FY 1990.
5.	250 export businesses expanded.	Not achieved: only about 22 contracts generated.

PROBE

1.	Mechanism established for gathering and disseminating market information.	None, as redesigned project had not begun when program went into suspension.
2.	Exports will increase to USAID and other markets.	None
3.	Four new sub-sector programs implemented to stimulate economic growth and create employment.	None
4.	Private business community engages in formal and informal policy dialogue with GOH in 10 substantive areas, aimed at achieving an improved policy environment.	None

B. Major Outputs

PROMINEX

		Planned			Accomplished			
		LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1.	Establishment of export/investment promotion facility.	100%	0	90	0	0	90	90%
2.	Establishment of Economics and Research Division.	100%	0	75	0	0	65	65%
3.	Establishment of Exporter/Investor Services Division.	100%	0	85	0	0	75	73%
4.	Establishment of Promotion/Communications Division	100%	0	70	0	0	60	60%
5.	Collaboration with CMCID (or successor) ³⁰	100%	0	20	0	0*	20	20%

PROBE ³¹

1.	Development Services provided to assist businesses to become more competitive in world markets.	100%	0	7	0	0	0	0
2.	Sector Strengthening studies, Fora and program grants to improve Haiti's position in world markets.	100%	0	28	0	0	0	0
3.	Representation support to key industries (not firms) representing Haiti abroad, e.g., at CLAA Miami conferences, to promote Haitian trade and investment.	100%	0	35	0	0	0	0

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The current project represents a major redesign of the former Prominex project. By coincidence, Prominex ended its institutional existence the very day of the coup (September 30, 1991), and the redesigned project went into suspension at the beginning of the reporting period, immediately following the coup, just sixty days after the Cooperative Agreement for the project was signed with SOFIHDES and CMP. No project activities other than initial planning and staff recruitment had taken place when the project was suspended, and no activities have occurred since that date. Some expenses, related to the closeout of Prominex and external audit, were incurred during the period. The PSC Project Manager was paid under the project until May 1992, then transferred to PD&S funding to reflect his new duties. The project remains in suspension with no funds disbursing, but with the project structure and Cooperative Agreement still intact to permit a rapid restart when conditions warrant.

D. Problems and Delays - None, except as noted above.

³⁰ The CMCID split up in February 1989, due to major policy disagreements between the private sector and GOH.

³¹ Assumes project will not be reactivated in its present form in the next six months.

E. Major Activities and Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

No further implementation can occur under PROBE as long as the project remains in suspension. The Mission will reexamine planned project activities in light of a changing setting, with a view to a redesign of the project at such time as reactivation appears feasible.

A new project issue, unrelated to the current suspension, is the recent policy decision in the Bureau to reassess all trade and investment projects in order to remove elements and activities which tend to promote or encourage the export of American jobs to Caribbean or Central American countries. Compliance with this directive will be part of the eventual redesign of the PROBE project.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
OCTOBER 1, 1991 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1992

A X B C

LOCAL CURRENCY STATUS
Existing levels by Source and Accounts as of 09/30/92
(In million of Gourdes) (1)

1 US \$ = 10 Gourdes

AID PROJECT MANAGERS: Martial N. Bailey, Jean-Philippe Vixamar

A.- FROZEN HOST-COUNTRY OWNED LOCAL CURRENCY			
	ACCOUNT #	AMOUNT (in Gdes.)	TOTAL
A.1- Managed by PL-480 Management Office			
PL-480 Title II	AC 305	36.0	
PL-480 Title III	AC 2193	10.2	
PRE-87 ESF	AC 413	1.0	
Sub-total A.1			47.2
A.2- Managed by Min. of Finance			
FY 90 ESF	AC 2173	16.5	
FY 91 ESF	AC 2196	36.4	
Sub-total A.2			52.9
TOTAL (A)			100.1
B.- US- OWNED LOCAL CURRENCY			
B.1- Managed by USAID/ Haiti			
FY 91 Title III		3.1	
TOTAL (B)			3.1
TOTAL (A + B)			103.2

(1)
Central Program Accounts at Banque de la Republique d'Haiti (BRH).

LOCAL CURRENCY FUNDED PROJECTS (2)
FINANCIAL STATUS BY SECTOR
10/01/91 - 09/30/92
(In Million of Gourdes)

	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
AMOUNT PROGRAMMED(JAN. 1991)			87.8
Less un-earmarked funds			10.7
AMOUNT EARMARKED BY 09/30/91	43.9	33.2	77.1
AMOUNT DISBURSED TO PROJECTS	33.3	24.9	58.2
AMOUNT EXPENDED & RECONCILED	16.3	20.3	36.6
AMOUNT EXPENDED & UNRECONCILED	9.1	3.7	12.8
BALANCES AVAILABLE IN PROJECT BANK ACCOUNT BY 09/30/92	7.9	0.9	8.8

(2)
PL-480, 85 TO 87 and 89 to 90 Programs, plus balance of pre-November 87 ESF generated resources.

I.- PROGRAM STATUS

Since the September 29, 1991 coup, in compliance with the DAS Resolutions of October 3 and 8 and as required by Section 513 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Act of 1991, U.S. Development Assistance Programs with Haiti were suspended. Conforming to USC policy determinations, the PL 480 Food for Development Program was stopped and funds remaining in Central Accounts were frozen. Actions were then taken to preserve the integrity of the PL 480 Program resources. As a result, the PL 480 Management Office structure remains operational.

Under the PL 480 FY 1991 Title III program, a first shipment of commodities was unloaded in Cap-Haitien on September 23 and 24, 1991. A total amount of G. 6,236,250 representing the proceeds from the sales of 39,914 bags (1,810 MT) of flour and 6,851 bags (311,40MT) of pinto beans was remitted to USAID/Haiti's Controller's Office for deposit into the U.S. Government Disbursing Officer's Account in accordance with Sections C-6.1 and C-6.2 of the FY 1991 PL 480 Title III Agreement. To date, about G. 4.6 million have been obligated to support the Nutrition component of the Humanitarian Assistance program (G. 3.3 million) and the reactivated selected Development Activities project (G. 1.3 million). G. 1.6 million remain available for programming.

Forty-five containers of pinto beans (18,034 bags), out of the 62 received under the FY 1991 Title III Agreement, were transferred to CARE to be used in the humanitarian food distribution program.

With the concurrence of the Executive Secretary of the PL 480 Food for Development Program, USAID will use a portion of the frozen funds to provide logistical support to the PVOs engaged in the feeding component of the Humanitarian Assistance Program.

II.- Problems and Delays

On February 11, 1992, an estimated balance of 8.7 million gourdes remaining in PL-480 funded project accounts from disbursements made by the PL-480 Management Office prior to September 29, 1991 was, without notice, put in a "transitory" account by the Haitian Central Bank acting on instruction from the Ministry of Finance. As a result, project activities have been measurably hindered. At the end of April 1992, an amount of 4.4 million gourdes was restored to those project accounts. The balance of 4.3 million gourdes still outstanding should be returned to project accounts by October 31, 1992 according to Ministry of Finance officials.

FY 1990 and 1991 ESF funds are under the control of the Ministry of Finance. Unlike the PL-480 generated local currency, they do not fall under the PL 480 Management Office. Although these funds have been threatened and remain vulnerable, as far they have not been objects of unilateral GOH expenditure. A more immediate problem is the precipitous loss of value of the funds due to the depreciation of the Gourde.

III.- Major Activities and Corrective Actions during the next Six Months

- Monitoring of the use of balances of funds disbursed to 15 projects prior to September 29, 1991.
- PL 480 Management Office Audit.
- Verify project obligations.
- Push for the justification and/or reimbursement of large amounts of unjustified advances
- Completion of the collection of G.201,500 outstanding from the sale of two containers of pinto beans in Cap-Haitien.
- Monitoring of funds advanced to PVOs engaged in the nutrition component of the humanitarian program.
- In case of Program resumption, reprogram remaining frozen funds, update the PL 480 Management Office administrative, financial and accounting structures in accordance with the conclusions and recommendations formulated by the March 91 assesment, the May 91 pre-award survey and the forthcoming audit.

IV.- Audit Information

The PL 480 Food for Development Program and a sample of about ten projects will be audited this year.

* Project not rated due to suspension.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Humanitarian Assistance Food Program
 PL 480 Title II Food Distribution Program

Implementing Agencies: Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
 CARE
 Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
 International Lifeline (IL)

AID Project Manager: Karen M. Poe
 Peter Goossens

Date of Last Evaluation: 04/89 **Next Evaluation:** N/A
Date of Last Audit: 04/83 **Next Audit:** N/A

IB. FINANCIAL DATA FY 92

A) Operational Costs ³² (Thousands)

<u>PVO</u>	<u>LC</u>	<u>US\$</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
ADRA	68	534	---	602
CARE	---	1,220	86	1,306
CRS	---	382	245	627
IL	115	500	44	659
WAREHOUSE	134	135	---	269
MONETIZATION	---	197	---	197
TOTAL	317	2,968	375	3,660

B) Program Costs (Thousands)

<u>PVO</u>	<u>Commodity costs</u>	<u>Transportation Costs (Shipping)</u>
ADRA	1,127	563
CARE	8,158	4,079
CRS	710	355
IL	<u>1,051</u>	<u>525</u>
TOTAL	11,046	5,522

C) Program Amount (Metric Tons)

<u>PVO</u>	<u>Program Levels</u> ³³	<u>Tonnage Received</u>
ADRA	3,761	3,580
CARE	26,472 ³⁴	7,330
CRS	2,369	1
IL	<u>3,508</u>	<u>3,643</u>
TOTAL	36,110	14,554

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION REACTIVATION OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Reactivation Objectives: The program alleviates suffering by protecting and developing human resources by directly feeding vulnerable population groups pit at risk due to persistent conditions of hunger and sickness which were worsened by the coup d'etat and the resultant decline in the economy. The direct feeding program was expanded from 380,000 beneficiaries in FY 1991 to provide daily meals to some 600,000 recipients through the summer of 1992. The program will begin to expand to approximately 640,000 with the start of Haitian school year in October.

³² Local Currency is drawn from U.S.-Owned Local Currency and is expressed in the equivalent rate of \$1.00 to 10 Gourdes. US\$ are provided under AID/W-managed Institutional Strengthening Grants, the Farm Bill, and central and local grants to the participating PVOs. "Other" represents GOH Contributions, empty container fees, home office support.

³³ After the September 30, 1991 coup, an emergency program was designed and implemented to address the crisis and humanitarian needs in Haiti. Approved Annual Estimate of requirements (AER) levels were no longer applicable and therefore not observed. "Tonnage received" represents actual volume accumulated during the first three quarters of FY 1992. Fourth quarter reporting from PVOs (third quarter in the case of IL) have not yet been received.

³⁴ CARE's level is higher because from April to September 1992, all Call Forwards were made through CARE in the name of all four PVOs.

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Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Reactivation Objectives: Alleviate suffering by protecting and developing human resources: 100%.

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

The U.S. humanitarian food program objective is to reduce deaths and suffering among vulnerable segments of the population, due to the crisis that resulted from the military coup of September 30, 1991. The originally-targeted locations were urban areas of Port-au-Prince, Gonaives and Les Cayes with 250,000 - 500,000 beneficiaries. In March 1992, the target area was enlarged to include rural areas of the Southern Peninsula, the Northwest and the island of La Gonave. As the USAID Monitoring System and other sources disclosed a drought crisis in the Northerst, the program was modified to concentrate more resources in that area. In April, the beneficiary level of the program was adjusted to 620,000 beneficiaries. The program is implemented by the Title II Cooperating Sponsors: ADRA, CARE, CRS and IL.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The table below describes the Humanitarian Assistance Food Program. Individual Cooperating Sponsors' summary description of plans is presented in section IV.

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LEVEL</u>	<u>PERCENT OF PROGRAM</u>
General Relief (GR)	Food Assistance given to institutions caring for children aged 0 to 12 pregnant and lactating women, handicapped, elderly and destitute people.	620,000 benef. 36,110 MT \$11,046,008	100%

The programmed beneficiary level evolved as follows:

<u>PVO</u>	<u>Program Level</u> <u>('000)</u>	<u>Actual Level</u> <u>('000)</u>
ADRA	95	57
CARE	305	297
CRS	100	125
IL	<u>120</u>	<u>102</u>
TOTAL	620	581

IV. PROJECT STATUS

<u>A.</u>	<u>Planned EOPS</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
ADRA	Provide food assistance to 95,000 beneficiaries in the Port-au-Prince area.	ADRA has provided food to approximately 57,000 people mostly in the vicinities of Port-au-Prince, using part of its regular program infrastructure and also initiating a special dry distribution program in slum areas of the city.
CARE	Feed 305,000 recipients in Port-au-Prince, the urban and rural areas of the Artibonite and Northwest departments.	CARE has served 297,362 hot meals to vulnerable people in the following areas: in Port-au-Prince, 27,784; in Gonaives, 22,660 and 126,689 recipients in rural Artibonite and Northwest, using pre-existing institutional distribution systems. In March 1992, CARE launched an emergency food program in the Northwest to respond to the famine in that area, and added 120,229 beneficiaries to its programs, by creating 250 new GR feeding centers.

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CRS	Provide food supplements to 100,000 people in urban Port-au-Prince and in the South Peninsula.	CRS exceeded its planned program level and reached approximately 125,400 beneficiaries through its regular program structures and the network of Catholic schools and churches affiliated with CARITAS. In addition, CRS continued its assistance to children by undertaking a summer vacation feeding program through schools which would have closed for the summer season.
IL	Supply food assistance to 120,000 people through a group of PVOs and community groups.	IL reached 101,636 recipients located in different parts of the country, including the island of La Gonave where approximately 25,000 people received food supplements.

B. Problems and Delays

The start of a "regular" FY 1992 program was interrupted by the military coup of September 30, 1992. The food program was suspended during the month of October. In November, a small general relief program (20,000 Beneficiaries) was started by CRS and CARE under section 617 authority. In January, the Emergency Humanitarian Food Program was approved. Its original goal was to feed between 350,000 and 750,000 beneficiaries, depending on the development of the crisis and program constraints such as fuel and security, the effects of which were not then predictable. In April 1992, the Mission and the Cooperating Sponsors adjusted the goal to 620,000 beneficiaries, given the developments of the emergency and a severe drought in the Northwest of Haiti. The program's maximum number of beneficiaries (approximately 600,000) was not reached until the end of June.

1. Suspension of the International Lifeline (IL) food program: Based on widespread rumors that IL was experiencing serious control problems in its food program, USAID/Haiti conducted an investigation and several reviews and assessments, which indicated the absence of adequate management systems and controls to maintain minimally-acceptable accountability for the IL food program. On October 23, the Mission advised IL by letter of a decision to suspend temporarily the IL food program until such time as IL implements oversight and accountability measures for program resources. USAID staff have taken immediate steps to protect program resources and are working with IL to remedy the causes for the suspension as quickly as possible. The suspension only concerns the Title II food program and does not affect implementation of the monetization program.

2. Supply of Title II commodities for Haiti: In May, June and July of 1992, USAID/Haiti expressed its concerns about adequate food availability for Haiti, given its projected program size. This resulted in the approval of a \$5 million emergency food program. By August, however, the possibility of an oversupply of Title commodities became apparent for the following reasons: (1) the FY92 program never completely met the planned number of beneficiaries; (2) a significant delay in the arrival of one large food shipment further cut feeding levels and therefore commodity consumption; and (3) a decision to slow the growth of the IL food program and then subsequently suspend the program temporarily. As a result, USAID decided to request a diversion or a delay in the ETA of the first Call Forwards for FY93. The reasons for the diversion or delay are not warehouse space, which is available locally, but (1) the lack of capacity, including equipment, to move enough containers from the port to warehouses and (2) the possibility of spoilage if food is stored for long periods, and the resulting negative image it could create for the highly visible and politically-sensitive Haiti food program.

3. Monetization: AID/Washington approved the \$10 million monetization program for Haiti in June which International Lifeline (IL), a USAID/Haiti Cooperating Sponsor, is implementing. The local proceeds generated by the sale of the monetized wheat flour will provide funding support to the four Cooperating Sponsors implementing the base feeding program. As of this writing, monetization is on hold because of the refusal of the de-facto authorities to grant the necessary permits.

4. The availability of recently-unfrozen local currency: The GOH has recently agreed to the use of \$1 million of host country-owned local currency to fund the logistical support of the four cooperating sponsors of the on-going humanitarian assistance food program.

C. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

See major activities planned under the Enhancing Food Security Project Status Report.

D. Audit Information: N/A

CENTRALLY FUNDED PROJECTS

Category A: Supports Strategic Objectives and Can Be Managed by Mission

1. OFDA Disaster Relief Program

Strategic Linkage with Mission Objectives: This program aims at alleviating human suffering in the population by providing emergency resources to victims of natural and/or man-induced disasters

Project Title: Haitian Red Cross -- Emergency Assistance to Victims of Civil Strife in Gervais.

Project Number: 907-1025

Funding Level: US\$25,000

PACD: N/A

Project Purpose: To purchase food, cooking utensils, medical supplies, and building materials, and pay administrative costs.

Nature and Extent of Mission Management: Mission's Management consisted of monitoring the use of the funds and assessing progress made in achieving project objectives.

Project Rating: B (field visits have not been made)

Project Title: Solidarite Paysan Boucan Carre (SOPABO) Orphanage

Project Number: 907-1052

Funding Level: US\$110,000

PACD: June 30, 1992

Project Purpose: To pay for the construction, furnishing and first year of operations of an orphanage in Boucan Carre.

Nature and Extent of Mission Management: Mission's Management consisted in monitoring the use of the funds and assessing progress made in achieving project objectives.

Project Rating: A

Project Title: Solidarite Paysan Boucan Carre (SOPABO) Orphanage. Project #968-2403

Funding Level: US\$50,000

PACD: July 13, 1993

Project Purpose: To pay for the expansion of the orphanage built in FY 1991. (Purchase of furniture, food and medical supplies).

Nature and Extent of Mission Management: Monitoring the use of the funds and assessing progress made in achieving project objectives.

Project Rating: None (project started in October 1992)

2. Education Program

Strategic Linkage with Mission Objectives:

The IIBE project develops the human resource base by assisting 259 private schools which serve over 60,000 primary school children in rural and depressed urban areas. Developing the human resource base is one of the most important prerequisites for the institutionalization of democracy over the long term in Haiti, the country with the lowest literacy rate in the Western Hemisphere.

Project Title: Improving Efficiency of Education Systems (IEES)

Project Number: (936-5823)

Funding Level: 11,273,048 (Buy-in)

PACD: 08/31/94

Project Purpose: Improve quality of instruction, administrative efficiency and equity of access in private primary schools serving rural and depressed urban areas. This activity supports the Mission's Incentive to Improve Basic Education (IIBE) project (521-0190)

Nature and Extent of Mission Management: The buy-in is monitored by the Education Unit of the General Development Office (GDO). The Haiti buy-in had been in suspension since September 1991. The centrally funded activity and Mission project were recently reactivated. The Technical Assistance component managed by Florida State University was closed out last May.

Project Rating: N/A (suspended during reporting period)

3. Democracy Project

Project Title: LAC Regional Legislative Development Project (598-0770),

Cooperative Agreement No. LAC-0770-A-00-0034-00

Funding Level: Buy-in, \$314,904 from Democracy Enhancement Project (521-0236)

PACD: 7/31/93

Project Purpose: To strengthen democratic institutions in Haiti through legislative development.

Nature and Extent of Mission Management: The buy-in is managed by the Democracy Unit of the General Development Office. The Haiti buy-in element of the regional project has been in suspension since October 1991 following the coup d'état. Until that time, the project received direct, daily management and oversight by a full-time Project Coordinator, who interacted with the Consortium for Legislative Development staff.

Project Rating: N/A (suspended during reporting period)

4. Health Program

Project Title: Contraceptive Social Marketing II (CSM II)

Project Number: 936-3051

Funding Level: \$400,000.00 (Mission buy-in to the Futures Group SOMARC)

PACD: September 1993

Project Purpose: Social Marketing of Oral Contraceptives

Mission Management: - Review scopes of work for consultants periodic visits.
- Discuss findings during debriefing sessions.
- Follow-up on trip reports.

Project Rating: A

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Project Title: Family Health International (FHI)
Project Number: 936-3041
Funding Level: \$434,000.00 (Mission buy-in to Family Health International)
PACD: 09/30/94

Project Purpose: Develop FVO Norplant strategy and norms; Operation Research on sustainability and cost recovering.

Mission Management: - Review scope of work for consultant visits.
- Discuss issues during debriefing sessions.
- Follow up on trip reports.

Project Rating: A

Project Title: Initiatives in Natural Family Planning (NFP) & Breastfeeding (BF)
Project Number: 936-3061
Funding Level: \$125,000 (To be obligated, Mission buy-in to Georgetown University)
PACD: 09/30/94

Project Purpose: Upgrade teaching of NFP and integrate BF strategy for nutrition purposes with lactational amenorrhea method of child spacing.

Mission Management: - Review scopes of work for consultant's periodic visits.
- Discuss findings during debriefing sessions.
- Follow-up on trip reports.

Project Rating: A

Project Title: International Population Fellows Program (IPFP)
Project Number: 936-3054
Funding Level: (Core funding)
PACD: 09/95

Project Purpose: Provide PROFAMIL, local IPPF/WHR affiliate, with professional expertise in population and FP-related areas.

Mission Management: Periodic meetings with Fellow and logistical support

Project Rating: None (began October '92)

Project Title: Population Communication Services (PCS)
Project Number: 936-3052
Funding Level: \$200,000 (To be obligated, Mission buy-in to Johns Hopkins Univ.)
PACD: 09/30/94

Project Purpose: To develop effective information and communication programs in support of population and family planning activities.

Mission Management: - Review scopes of work for consultant's periodic visits.
- Discuss findings during debriefing sessions.
- Follow-up on trip reports.

Project Rating: None, (project to begin during 2nd quarter FY 93)

Project Title: AIDSCAP (Aba SIDA)
Project Number: 936-5972 (521-0224)
Funding Level: \$8,000,000 (Mission buy-in Family Health International)
PACD: 03/96
Project Purpose: Implementation and Management of Mission's AIDS Control Project

Mission Management: - Approve new staff assignments for
AIDSCAP Port-au-Prince Office.
- Review and approve sub-grants.
- Meet regularly with AIDSCAP/Haiti
Representative to review progress.
- Follow-up on trip and progress
reports.

Project Rating: A

Project Title: Water and Sanitation for Health (WASH)
Project Number: 936-5973
Funding Level: \$110,750 (Mission buy-in to Camp Dresser, Mckee/WASH)
PACD: 09/30/94

Project Purpose: Provide assistance under the Voluntary Agencies for CS Project (VACS) to support the integration of water into PVO CS programs.

Mission Management:- Review scopes of work for consultant's periodic visits.
- Discuss findings during debriefing sessions.
- Follow-up on trip reports.

Project Rating: A

Project Title: Technical Advisors in AIDS & CS (TAACS)
Project Number: 936-5970
Funding Level: (Core funding)
PACD: 12/93

Project Purpose: Provide Mission with technical expertise and implementation assistance

Mission Management:- Supervision of TAACS advisor
- Logistical Support

Project Rating: A

Project Title: Health Financing and Sustainability (HFS)
Project Number: 936-5974
Funding Level: \$193,173 (Mission buy-in to ABT Associates, HFS)
PACD: 09/30/94

Project Purpose: To carry out health care financing activities with PVOs, and assist in promoting the sustainability of PVO programs.

Mission Management:- Review scopes of work for consultant's periodic visits.
- Discuss findings during debriefing sessions.
- Follow-up on trip reports.

Project Rating: A

Project Title: Technology and Resources for Child Health (REACH II)
Project Number: 036-5982
Funding Level: \$1,550,453 (Mission buy-in to John Snow, Inc.)
PACD: 09/30/94
Project Purpose: To provide TA and other support to PVOs for immunization services
Mission Management:- Provide oversight for local technical office
Project Rating: A

Project Title: Centers for Disease Control PASA
Project Number: 936-5972.08
Funding Level: \$685,000 (Direct PASA)
PACD: 09/30/94
Project Purpose: To provide support to PVOs to strengthen epidemiological surveillance, to improve statistical analysis capability, and to provide in-country training for research staff.
Mission Management:- Review scopes of work for consultants periodic visits.
- Discuss findings during debriefing sessions.
- Follow-up on trip reports.

Project Rating: A

Project Title: (VITAL)
Project Number: 936-5116
Funding Level: \$300,000 (Mission buy-in to International Science and Technology Institute, ISTI)
PACD: September 93

Project Purpose: To provide technical assistance and oversight to all Mission and centrally funded vitamin A projects, including TA for solar drying of mangoes and other vitamin A rich foods.

Mission Management: - Review scopes of work for consultant's periodic visits.
- Discuss findings during debriefing sessions.
- Follow-up on trip reports.

Project Rating: A

Project Title: American Hospitals and Schools Abroad (AHSA)/Holly Cross Hospital, two grants
Project Number: HSH-1314-G-00-0030/HSH1314-G-00-2027
Funding Level: \$225,000 / \$357,601 (Core Funding)
PACD 12/31/92 - 12/31/93

Project Purpose: Provide assistance to hospital centers for medical education and research.

Mission Management: - Periodic meeting with project managers as part of general CS oversight
- Periodic field visits as part of general CS oversight responsibilities.

Project Rating: A

Project Title: Save the Children Federation, Inc.
Project Number: 938-0158
Funding Level: \$717,000 (Haiti portion of Matching Grant)
PACD: 09/30/96

Project Purpose: Strengthen women's groups and CS interventions by focussing on non-formal education, small loan programs, and sustainable agricultural activities.

Mission Management: - Periodic meetings with project managers as part of general CS oversight
- Periodic field visits as part of general CS oversight responsibilities

Project Rating: A

Project Title: Adventist Development and Relief Agency International (ADRA)
Project Number: 938-0500
Funding Level: \$514,106 (Matching Grant)
PACD: 09/30/92

Project Purpose: To implement CS service delivery programs to mostly rural populations

Mission Management: - Periodic meetings with project managers as part of general CS oversight
- Periodic field visits as part of general CS oversight responsibilities

Project Rating: A

Project Title: World Vision
Project Number: 938-0500
Funding Level: \$626,071
PACD: 09/30/94

Project Purpose: To implement CS service delivery programs on island of La Gonave

Mission Management: - Periodic meetings with project managers as part of general CS oversight
- Periodic field visits as part of general CS oversight responsibilities

Project Rating: A

Project Title: World Vision
Project Number: 938-0500
Funding Level: \$251,291
PACD: 08/30/92

Project Purpose: To implement CS service delivery programs on island of La Gonave.

Mission Management: - Periodic meetings with project managers as part of general CS oversight.
- Periodic field visits as part of general CS oversight responsibilities.

Project Rating: A

Project Title: Accelerated Immunization II, (Pan American Health Organization - PAHO)
Project Number: 598-0786
Funding Level: \$625,000 (LAC)
PACD: 09/30/95
Project Purpose: To supplement Mission's direct support to PAHO under the VACS Project by supplying an epidemiologist to assess the impact of the immunization (EPI) program.
Mission Management: Assist AID/W in coordinating and reviewing project activities in Haiti.
Project Rating: A

Project Title: International Child Care/USA, Inc.
Project Number: 938-0500
Funding Level: \$561,204
PACD: 9/95
Project Purpose: To implement CS service delivery programs
Mission Management: - Part of regular CS oversight duties
Project Rating: A

Project Title: American Hospitals and Schools Abroad (ASHA)/ Hospital of Light
Project Number: HSH-1419-G-00-1021
Funding Level: \$300,000
PACD: 12/31/92
Project Purpose: Provide assistance to hospital centers for medical education and research.
Mission Management: - Periodic meetings with project managers as part of general CS oversight.
- Periodic field visits as part of general CS oversight responsibilities.
Project Rating: A

Project Title: Narcotics Awareness and Education Project
Project Number: 936-5834
Funding Level: \$ 2,427,000 (LAC)
PACD: May 1995
Project Purpose: Strengthen the capabilities of LDC institutions to design, implement and evaluate effective drug awareness and prevention programs.
Mission Management: - Review scopes of work for consultant's periodic visits.
- Discuss findings during debriefing sessions.
- Follow up on trip reports.
Project Rating: Mission has not yet used the services of this buy-in.

Project Title: Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF)
Project Number: OTR-0192-A-00-9145-00, Amendment #3
Funding Level: \$ 352,940 (Mission buy-in)
PACD: August 1992
Project Purpose: Solid waste collection and disposal.
Mission Management: - Review scope of work for consultant visits.
- Discuss issues during debriefing sessions.
- Follow up on trip reports.
Project Rating: On hold pending decision to reactivate.

Project Title: The Cholera Preparedness Program
Project Number: LAC-0657-X-HI-1027-00 (PASA)
Funding Level: \$ 100,000
PACD: Unknown
Project Purpose: Emergency epidemiologic network and supply in case of cholera epidemic.
Mission Management: Identification of needs and followup requests for IV solutions, supplies, drugs; monitor use.
Project Rating: A (Commodities for Haiti in process of being shipped)

Project Title: Plan International
Project Number: 938-0500
Funding Level: \$333,214
PACD: 07/31/93
Project Purpose: To implement CS service delivery programs to mostly rural populations.
Mission Management: - Periodic meetings with project managers as part of general CS oversight.
- Periodic field visits as part of general CS oversight responsibilities.
Project Rating: A

Project Title: Save the Children Federation, Inc.
Project Number: 938-0500
Funding Level: \$536,247
PACD: 09/30/92
Project Purpose: Vitamin A grant to implement service delivery programs for mostly rural populations. Preventive services are provided such as immunization, treatment of acute respiratory infections, diarrheal disease control, Vitamin A distribution and limited curative care.
Mission Management: - Periodic meetings with project managers as part of general CS oversight.
- Periodic field visits as part of general CS oversight responsibilities.
Project Rating: A

Project Title: Cooperative Association of States for Scholarships (CASS)

Project Number: 598-0661

Funding Level: \$5,256,000

PACD: 10/30/95

Project Purpose: To provide a broad base of community and occupation leaders with technical skills training and academic education, and an understanding of the working of a free enterprise economy. CLASP II is a Congressional set-aside under the CLASP II project, with a projected IOP funding of \$79,655,000. Project objectives are the same as those for CLASP I.

Mission Management: This project is managed by LAC/DR/EHR through Georgetown University. The Mission monitors the program, participates in the final selection of candidates, clears medical exams and facilitates visas.

Project Rating: A

Project Title: Cooperative Association of States for Scholarships II (CASS) II

Project Number: 598-0640

Funding Level: \$704,000

PACD: June 30, 1992

Project Purpose: CASS is a Congressional set-aside under CLASP I (funded under PTIIC), with a total level of \$6,992,000. Project objectives are the same as those for the the CLASP project. A major feature of CASS is that federal funds are matches by cash and in-kind cost-share arrangements. Training programs are 24 months in duration.

Mission Management: The Mission monitors the program by participating in the selection of candidates, clearing medical exams and facilitating visas. The Mission was also preparing to design a follow-up program that would have included the CASS alumni.

Project Rating: A

Category B

1. **Project Title:** MotherCare
Project Number: 936-5966
Funding Level: \$150,000 (Mission Buy-in to John Snow, Inc.)
PACD: 9/95
2. **Project Title:** Development Associates (DRUGCOM)
Project Number: 936-5834
3. **Project Title:** FINCA International
Project Number: 938-0158

**CENTRALLY-FUNDED GRANTS
PL 480 TITLE II FOOD PROGRAM**

<u>Project Title and Number, Grantee</u>	<u>Funding Level and Source</u>	<u>PACD</u>	<u>Project Purpose</u>	<u>Nature & Extent of Mission Management</u>	<u>Project Rating</u>
Title II Institutional Support Grant 938-0704 Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	\$445,853 OTR-0704-A-00-9175-00	09/30/92	Program costs	Monitoring	A
Title II Institutional Support Grant 938-0704 CARE	\$1,376,269 OTR-0704-A-00-9181-00	09/30/92	Program costs	Monitoring	A
Title II Institutional Support Grant 938-0704 Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	\$346,280 OTR-0704-A-00-9189-00	09/30/92	Program Costs	Monitoring	A
Title II Planning Assistance Grant 938-0801 International Lifeline (IL)	\$529,173 OTR-0801-A-00-1084-00	09/30/92	Program Costs	Monitoring	A
Title II 202(e) Farm Bill Grant 938-0802 ADRA	\$37,000 Farm Bill 099E10-8002		Program Costs	Monitoring	A
Title II 202(e) Farm Bill Grant 938-0802 CARE	\$230,230 Farm Bill 099E10-8004	12/31/92	Program Costs	Monitoring	A
Ocean Freight Reimbursement 938-0238 ADRA CARE CRS IL	Unknown	N/A	Shipping Title II commodities to Haiti	None	A

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives: The project alleviates suffering by protecting and developing human resources by directly feeding vulnerable population groups put at risk due to persistent conditions of hunger and sickness which were worsened by the coup d'etat and the resultant decline in the economy. The direct feeding program was expanded from 380,000 beneficiaries in FY 91 to provide daily meals to some 600,000 recipients through the summer of 1992. The program will begin to expand to approximately 640,000 with the start of Haitian school year in October.

EVALUATION PLAN

PROJECT NO. & TITLE	DATE OF LAST EVALUATION	DATE OF NEXT EVALUATION	PURPOSE AND ISSUES
521-0062 Special Development Activities	04/91	06/94	An evaluation is scheduled for June 94 to assess adequacy of newly developed guidelines for SDA projects selection and monitoring.
521-0167 Technical Consultants & Training	None	None	_____
521-0189 Private Sector Family Planning (PSFP)	12/01/89	05/93	Final evaluation of PSFP to assess project achievements to be used as guidelines in the design of a new follow-on project.
521-0206 Voluntary Agencies for Child Survival	None	01/93	A mid-term evaluation to assess VACS grantees' accomplishments in child Survival Activities, and to address grantees management and financial issues.
521-0218 Expanded Urban Health Services	08/92	05/94	An end of project eval. to assess EUHS financial and administrative capacities and the project's achievement of goals.
521-0227 CLASP II	None	10/93	The purpose of this eval. is to see to what extent the project has attained its goals and objectives and to eventually make recommendations for better performances in the future.
521-0640 Presidential Training Initiatives for Islands Caribbean (PITTC)	04/22/91	None	_____
--- Food - Local Currency	03/91	To be det. by CONT	Managerial and financial capability of the PL 480 M.O. in term of span of control to administer the program, considering staffing levels, past & current performance.
521-0190 Incentives to Improve Basic Education (IIBEE)	06/89	08/93	The evaluation will assess the overall project's implementation efforts and progress/achievements, and the planned added on civic education component.
521-0222 Policy and Administrative Reform	none	08/94	Suspended state of PAR will necessitate a re-programming of initially targeted date Eval. will address 1) the need for conceptual reformulation of any part(s) of the project; 2) impact to date of the project at the purpose level, 3) the effectiveness of project management; and the quality of contractor and grantee performance of their appropriateness.
521-0224 AIDS Control (Aba-Sida)	none	09/94	The upcoming mid-term eval. will measure success of implementing agencies under this project in attaining the goal, objectives and quantifiable outputs described in the ABA SIDA project paper.
521-0236 Democracy Enhancement	none	11/94	The evaluation will review implementation progress to date and recommend revisions to EDPS and outputs.

PROJECT NO. & TITLE	DATE OF LAST EVALUATION	DATE OF NEXT EVALUATION	PURPOSE AND ISSUES
— PL 480 Title II-Humanitarian Food Asst. Prog.	04/89	n/a	The purpose of the evaluation is to assess the program impact, benchmarks and objectives as defined in Multiyear Operational Plans & Cooperative Agreements.
521-0241 Enhancing Food Security	none	06/93	The purpose of the evaluation is to assess the program impact, benchmarks and objectives as defined in Multiyear Operational Plans & Cooperative Agreements.
521-0216 Coffee Revitalization	none	10/92	On going assessment by LAC/TECH to assess financial capability & feasibility of the coffee project in light of the decline of world coffee price.
521-0217 Productive Land Use System (PLUS)	09/90	06/94	Project evaluation is scheduled for first quarter FY 95 to assess project achievements.
521-0221 Awareness and Prevention of Drug Abuse	05/91	09/94	An end of project eval. to assess APAAC's financial and administrative capacities and the project's achievements of goals will be conducted.
521-0245 Seed Production	none	09/94	Evaluation to review implementation progress and more implementation recommendations.
521-0191 Targeted Watershed Management	09/25/90	6/30/94	Project evaluation is scheduled for fourth quarter FY 94 to assess project achievements toward attaining its objectives and target outputs.
521-0186 Promotion of Business	02/28/89	07/94	Mid-term evaluation will assess the project's performance against the end-of-project indicators.
521-0223 Provincial Enterprise Dvpt. (PED)	none	11/93	To focus on progress made by HDF in establishing credit in the provinces.

PROJECTS COMPLETED

Tree Improvement (SHEEPA)			Impact Evaluation for these 4 completed projects.
521-0156	Lord I		
521-0192	LordII	04/93	
521-0170	Pig Repopulation	12/90	