USAID/HAITI

SEMI-ANNUAL PROJECT REVIEW FALL 1993

For Period Ending September 30, 1993

USAID

USAID/HAITI
SEMI-ANNUAL PORTFOLIO REVIEW REPORT
SEPTEMBER 30, 1993

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OVERVIEW

BACKGROUND

The USAID/Haiti program was fully suspended in the wake of the September 30, 1991 military *coup d'état*. In accordance with an Organization of American States (OAS) resolution and under the "not withstanding" provisions of Section 123(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA), ongoing humanitarian programs implemented through private voluntary organizations (PVOs) were permitted to continue. Since the *coup d'état*, there have been several political initiatives brokered within the framework of the United Nations/OAS to return constitutional democracy to Haiti. The latest of these was the Governors Island Accord signed between President Aristide and Lt. General Raoul Cedras on July 3, 1993. Under the Accord, a series of legislative and administrative steps were agreed to be taken sequentially, to culminate with the return of President Aristide to Haiti by October 30, 1993.

As part of the Accord, a transitional government appointed by President Aristide and headed by Prime Minister Robert Malval was installed in August 1993. This restoration of constitutional government led to the suspension of UN-imposed economic sanctions against Haiti which had been in effect since June and a renewal of government-to-government assistance. In the days and weeks that followed, a number of additional political milestones called for in the Governors Island Accord were met. Unfortunately, conclusive steps were not taken on the issue of amnesty for those that took part in the *coup d'état* and legislative action to separate the police from the army. These delays provided the military authorities with a pretext to resist further steps to implement the Governors Island Accord including the "voluntary and early retirement" of Lt. General Cedras. The failure to fully implement the Governors Island Accord led to the re-imposition of UN economic sanctions enforced by an international naval blockade in October.

U.S. Government policy toward Haiti puts primary emphasis on the restoration of constitutional government. Haiti's long-term development cannot be successfully addressed in the absence of a stable political system that is responsive to the needs and demands of the majority and can provide the essential environment for development and investment. U.S. policy further holds that all parties to Haiti's political conflict must respect the results of the December 1990 elections and support constitutional government and respect for human rights.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The overall goal of the USAID/Haiti program is to advance the establishment of the necessary conditions for the majority of the Haitian people to improve the quality of their lives. To achieve this goal, the post-coup strategy consists of feeding and health programs to alleviate suffering, a modest agricultural and private sector program to mitigate economic deterioration and activities designed to reinforce efforts to foster democratic concepts leading to the restoration of democracy.

The program addresses three major development objectives:

- strengthen public and private democratic institutions which reinforce the rule of law, foster respect for human rights and respond to the needs of the Haitian people;

- promote sustainable, private sector-led, equitable economic growth; and

- protect and develop human resources to lay a sound basis for enduring democracy and sustained economic growth.

It is essential to recognize the interrelationship and interdependence of these longer-term objectives: democracy cannot survive without notable improvement in the economy, in living conditions, and in education; the economy cannot grow in the absence of an environment of political stability, fairly applied rule of law, respect and protection of human rights and a healthy and educated work force; and there can be little improvement in the quality of Haitians' lives without democracy and economic growth.

PORTFOLIO HIGHLIGHTS

USAID's portfolio includes direct feeding and health activities to reduce suffering and mortality; activities designed to improve the quality of life and to support the restoration of democracy and enhance judicial reform. These activities include assistance for local food and seed production, support for micro-enterprise development, protection of Haiti's last remaining viable watershed, community self-help projects and the promotion of effective legal and democratic systems and institutions.

Perhaps the most significant achievement during this reporting period was the development and execution of four new activities designed to support the recently restored constitutional government of Haiti: the Emergency Economic Recovery Program (0242); the Jobs Creation component of the Enhancing Food Security project (0241), the FY 1993 Title III wheat flour program and the Administration of Justice project (0238). Although implementation of these activities has been slowed recently due to delays in reaching full agreement under the Governors Island Accord and as a result of the assassination of Justice Minister Malery, the development of these activities confirmed not only U.S. desire to support the restoration of constitutional government to Haiti, but to restore democratic ideals and hope to the people. The Emergency Economic Recovery Program was designed to assist the Government of Haiti (GOH) clear its debt arrears to the international financial institutions (IFIs). The Jobs Creation component will provide employment opportunities to approximately 163,000 workers, while the Administration of Justice project will improve the justice sector's operations and capacity to ensure due process and access to legal representation for the Haitian people.

There were 20 projects and programs included in the USAID/Haiti's portfolio as of the end of the reporting period. Of that number, a total of 18 projects and programs have been fully or partially reactivated. Given the current political climate, two activities are in suspension: Policy and Administrative Reform (0222); and Promotion of Business and Export (0186).

For FY 1993, the Mission obligated a total of $84.36 million in Development Assistance, Economic Support Funds, and PL-480 Title II and Title III funding including $15.25 million in contingency funding. The Mission's pipeline increased by 2 percent over that for FY 1992, although given historical expenditure levels, the pipeline equates to roughly 18 months of expenditures. Total project expenditures increased 10 percent during FY 1993, to an amount exceeding $30,625,000. The current mortgage rate of $46.8 million equates to an estimated six months of OYB funding.

Health

In spite of everything that has happened since the coup, health sector activities continue to make impressive progress in providing critical health services to targeted beneficiaries. The Expanded Urban Health Services (0218) project was re-designed to strengthen delivery systems, expand coverage and improve quality services. A total of 648,000 persons will have access to a full range of preventative and curative services by the end of project. The Voluntary Agencies for Child Survival project

(0206) was also amended to include an emergency solid waste clean-up of certain areas of Port-au-Prince. The project now serves over 1.3 million beneficiaries through 29 PVOs. A recent evaluation of the Private Sector Family Planning project (0189) indicates that despite major disruptive events, the project is making reasonable and positive progress including a doubling in contraceptive utilization since the project began.

Agriculture and Private Sector Development

In agriculture, initial efforts under Productive Land Use Systems (0217) appear to support the premise that resource conservation and increased farm income are sustainable and compatible. A re-focussed Targeted Watershed Management project (0191) continues to develop conservation measures and sustainable land-use practices in Haiti's only watershed, Parc Macaya. After experiencing some start-up delays, basic corn and bean seeds are expected to be harvested this year under the Seed Production project (0245).

In the private sector, activities continue under Provincial Enterprise Development, PED (0223). The Haitian Development Foundation, now supported under PED, opened its third office outside of Port-au-Prince. Nearly 250 loans were provided to micro-entrepreneurs during FY 1993. PED has been partially reactivated to offer technical assistance and small loans to small businesses and micro-enterprises in the provinces. The Promotion of Business and Export project (0186) will remain in suspension until positive changes in the local political and economic environment warrant reactivation of the project. The project will require redesign to reflect changes in Haiti and the requirement of FAA Section 599.

Democracy and Justice

As noted earlier, USAID/Haiti executed its first Administration of Justice project agreement with the Government of Haiti during the reporting period. Some preliminary implementation steps had been taken prior to the collapse of the Governors Island Accord and the assassination of the Minister of Justice. What is important at this juncture is that a project framework to support judicial reform is in place, a GOH project implementation unit has been identified and pending positive political developments, the AOJ project can be implemented quickly.

Under the Democracy Enhancement Project (0236) four project components were re-activated: assistance to parliment, local government, political parties and electorial systems. Agreements with six PVOs were executed including America's

Development Foundation, American Institute for Free Labor Development, the National Democratic Insititute, the International Republican Institute, the Center for Democracy and the Congressional Human Rights Foundation. Project implementation proceeds cautiously given political developments.

Food Assistance

Approximately 725,000 at-risk Haitians are benefiting from the Title II PL-480 Food Program and the Enhancing Food Security (0241) project. In addition, an EFS project amendment supports an ambitious one-year jobs creation initiative for up to 163,000 workers, and provides additional resources to assist feeding program sponsors to improve targeting, increase beneficiaries and expand food distribution methods.

PORTFOLIO DEVELOPMENTS

With the restoration of constitutional government in Haiti, the focus of U.S. foreign assistance is shifting from a purely PVO-supported humanitarian assistance program to a broad-based development program. The program and its resources will be used in all ways feasible to support the constitutional government of Robert Malval and the Governors Island Accord process. Projects are being expanded to include sectoral policy reforms and other government-to-government activities that will have greater long-term impact. The emphasis of the FY 1994 program will be to encourage and ensure the success of the political resolution and develop sustainable institutions to foster broad-based economic growth.

To bring about this shift in emphasis, seven of the Mission's projects will need to be amended over the next year to better address the challenges of the new developmentally-oriented environment. Several of the health projects (AIDS Control, Private Sector Family Planning and Voluntary Agencies for Child Survival) require amendments to increase their life-of-project funding in order to provide resources to reactivate activities suspended since the coup. These project pipelines were quickly drawn down over the last two years as a result of increased demand for services. Other project amendments (PROBE and Democracy Enhancement) will provide the additional time necessary to complete project activities that were interrupted by the coup. Finally, the Incentives to Basic Education project will also be amended to reflect a re-focus on institutional strengthening of the implementing PVO as well as to begin identifying a policy reform agenda with the Government of Haiti.

Several new projects will be required in FYs 1994 and 1995 to support U.S. foreign policy objectives in Haiti. In FY 1994, a $20 million policy-based cash transfer

program (0250) will support Haiti's transition to a functioning democracy and assist in its economic restructuring. A $15 million Development Training and Technical Assistance project (0247) will assist in policy formulation in both the public and private sectors and, as a pilot trial activity, attract qualified Haitian expatriates to serve as advisors in technical, administrative and management fields. Providing skilled human resources and technical assistance is critical to Haiti's transition to a stable democracy and sustained economic growth. Other new projects focusing on the informal sector (0230), agricultural production and marketing (0231) and education (0249) will also contribute to Haiti's long-term development.

The health portfolio will be restructured in FY 1995 with the start of the Integrated Family Health project (0248). The project will build on the successful components of Private Sector Family Planning (PSFP) (0189), Voluntary Agencies for Child Survival (VACS) (0206), and Expanded Urban Health Services (EUHS) (0218) and implement them under one management unit. Under this comprehensive project, the number of beneficiaries will expand and the Mission's management burden should be reduced.

As USAID's assistance program begins to shift from a relief to a development orientation, the food program's linkage to maternal and child health care will also be explored. USAID plans to institute an expanded monitoring and evaluation system to assess impact under Targeted Watershed Management, Seeds, and Coffee Revitalization. This system may prove to be an appropriate model to introduce into other selected projects over the next two years. Current monitoring and evaluating systems will be examined to ensure that implementation progress is achieving project purpose. A review will be conducted of current performance indicators and verifiable data systems which provide information for monitoring program impact.

As our portfolio evolves, our development strategy is being closely coordinated with other international organizations and major donors to Haiti. The U.S. Treasury took the lead role in identifying a support group to raise the funds needed to cover Haiti's arrears owed to the IFIs. The World Bank and United Nations Development Programme have taken the lead in coordinating donor support for the Emergency Economic Recovery Program (0242) and the follow-on Consultative Group meeting.

MISSION ISSUES

Project Implementation: With the re-imposition of the UN-sponsored economic sanctions, it will be difficult to implement the humanitarian assistance program. Fuel shortages will make it difficult to deliver needed food, provide essential health care services and provide the necessary project accountability.

Staffing: With the addition of a supervisory project development officer and a deputy controller, Mission staffing has improved greatly since last year. To continue effectively managing the current portfolio and further reduce management vulnerability, the Mission needs a full-time contracts officer.

USAID/HAITI ACTIVE AND NEW PROJECTS
(As of September 30, 1993)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 1-A

STRENGTHEN GOVERNANCE AND RESPONSIVENESS IN KEY PUBLIC SECTOR INSTITUTIONS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 1-B

STRENGTHEN PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN AN EMERGING CIVIL SOCIETY	PACD
1. Democracy Enhancement (0236)	Jun. 30, 1995
2. Administration of Justice (0238)	Sep. 30, 1996
3. Policy and Administrative Reform (0222)	Sep. 30, 1996

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 2

SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE PRIVATE SECTOR LED ECONOMIC GROWTH

4. Special Development Activities (0062)	Cont'd
5. Targeted Watershed Management (0191)	Sep. 30, 1994
6. Coffee Revitalization (0216)	Fev. 28, 1995
7. Productive Land Use Systems (PLUS) (0217)	Dec. 31, 1994
8. Provincial Enterprise Development (0223)	Jun. 30, 1996
9. Emergency Economic Recovery (0242)	Sep. 30, 1998
10. Seed Production (0245)	Sep. 30, 1996
11. Promotion of Business and & Export (0186)	Sep. 30, 1995

STRAGEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3

PROTECT AND DEVELOP THE HUMAN RESOURCE BASE

11. Private Sector Family Planning (0189)	Sep. 30, 1995
12. Incentives to Improve Basic Education (0190)	Aug. 31, 1994
13. Voluntary Agencies for Child Survival (0206)	Sep. 30, 1995
14. Expanded Urban Health Services (0218)	Sep. 30, 1996
15. Awareness and Prevention of Drug Abuse (0221)	Dec. 31, 1994
16. AIDS Control (0224)	Mar. 30, 1996
17. CLASP II (0227)	Aug. 30, 1995
18. Enhancing Food Security (0241)	Aug. 31, 1995
19. Presidential Training Initiatives for the Islands Caribbean (PTIIC) (0640)	Sep. 30, 1994

ATTACHMENT A

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF USAID/HAITI PORTFOLIO
(APRIL 1ST, 1993 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1993)
($000)

(1) PROJECT NO	(2) PROGRAM/ PROJECT TITLE	(3) CATE-GORY	(4) DATE OF INIT. OBLIG.	(5) LAST REVISED PACD	(6) % OF LOP ELAPSED	(7) % OBLIG EXPEND	(8) AUTH LOP AMOUNT	(9) CURRENT FY OBLIG. TO DATE	(10) CUMUL. AMOUNT OBLIG.	(11) MORTGAGE	(12) BEGINNING FY PIPELINE	(13) PLANNED SEMESTER EXPEND	(14) ACCRUED SEMESTER EXPEND	(15) ACCRUED AS % OF PLANNED	(16) CUMULATIVE ACCRUED EXPEND	(17) ENDING PIPELINE	(18) PLANNED EXPEND. (NEXT SEM.)
ACTIVE PROJECTS						(16/10)				(8-10)				(14/13)		(10-16)	
OBJECTIVE 1: PROTECTING & DEVELOPING HUMAN RESOURCES																	
521-0189	Private Sector FP(G)		29-Aug-86	30-Sep-95	67%	83%	26,931	5,100	21,670	5,261	3,826	2,900	5,160	178%	17,994	3,676	2,900
521-0190	Basic Education (G)		29-Aug-86	31-Aug-94	88%	83%	20,000	249	16,194	3,806	3,456	490	479	98%	13,405	2,789	480
521-0206	Vol Agencies for CS(G)		02-Aug-87	30-Sep-95	75%	72%	29,932	6,000	28,494	1,438	7,062	1,500	4,421	295%	20,595	7,899	2,000
521-0218	Exp. Urb. Health (G)		30-Jun-89	30-Sep-96	59%	74%	18,500	3,958	13,196	5,304	2,115	650	2,086	321%	9,731	3,465	1,500
521-0221	A &Prev. Drug Ab (G)		29-Sep-88	31-Dec-94	80%	69%	1,150	300	1,150	0	299	80	198	248%	792	358	150
521-0224	AIDS Control (G)		30-Jun-91	30-Mar-96	50%	41%	6,700	2,200	5,689	1,011	2,000	700	1,099	157%	2,332	3,357	750
521-0227	CLASP II (G)		23-Aug-90	30-Aug-95	63%	62%	2,404	202	2,067	337	1,104	150	595	397%	1,274	792	346
521-0241	Enh. Food Security (G)		31-Jul-92	31-Aug-95	36%	36%	40,000	9,041	14,896	25,104	5,936	3,974	5,314	134%	5,652	9,244	3,974
521-0640	PTIIC (G)		25-Aug-87	30-Sep-94	86%	100%	4,200	2	3,405	795	274	1	2	161%	3,404	1	1
OBJECTIVE 2: MITIGATING ECONOMIC DETERIORATION																	
521-0191	Targ. Wat. Mgmt.(G)		29-Aug-86	30-Sep-94	87%	95%	15,700	55	14,496	1,204	1,186	120	563	469%	13,799	698	500
521-0216	Coffee Revital. (G)		01-Mar-90	28-Feb-95	71%	66%	5,140	861	3,518	1,622	945	120	751	625%	2,379	1,139	500
521-0217	Prod.Land Use Syst. (PLUS) (G)		29-Dec-89	31-Dec-94	75%	70%	30,000	2,793	20,298	9,702	7,265	525	3,821	728%	14,254	6,044	2,000
521-0223	Prov. Ent. Devel.(G)		28-Jun-91	30-Jun-96	45%	25%	12,000	336	3,607	8,393	2,943	0	397	N/A	918	2,690	600
521-0242	Emergency Econ. Recov. (G)		25-Sep-93	N/A	N/A	0%	8,000	8,000	8,000	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	8,000	8,000
521-0245	Seed Production (G)		12-Nov-92	30-Sep-96	25%	31%	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0	433	433	100%	433	967	400
OBJECTIVE 3: PROMOTING RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY																	
521-0238	Democracy Enhanc. (G)		28-Jun-91	30-Jun-95	57%	50%	11,000	2,647	7,337	3,663	3,065	200	1,744	872%	3,661	3,676	1,500
521-0238	Administ. of Just. (AOJ)(G)		22-Aug-93	30-Sep-96	2%	0%	4,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	0	0	0	N/A	0	3,000	0
OTHER																	
521-0222	Policy & Adm. Reform(G)		09-Aug-91	30-Sep-93	42%	0%	9,000	0	2,700	6,300	2,700	0	0	N/A	0	2,700	N/A
521-0186	Prom. of Bus. & Exp. (G)		20-Aug-86	30-Sep-95	78%	81%	12,700	0	5,589	7,111	1,110	0	0	N/A	4,537	1,052	N/A
TOTAL ACTIVE PROJECTS						65%	258,757	46,142	176,706	82,051	45,349	11,643	27,062	48	115,159	61,547	25,601

Note Bene: Since SDA (0062) and PD&S (0000) do not have an authorized LOP, they are not listed above, but their Cumulative Obligations total $2,696,000 and $13,526,000, whereas their Cumulative Expenditures total $2,695,000 and $13,004,000 respectively.

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PIPELINE ANALYSIS
USAID/HAITI
SEPTEMBER 30, 193
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Project No.	Project Title	Cumulative Obligation	FY Obligations Thru 1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	Cumulative Pipeline	FY Pipeline Thru 1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
521–																	
0000	PDLS	110050	6053.5	374.4	770.4	855.1	1361.9	568.5	1021.2	5239	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	523.9
0062	Special Devel. Activities	2897.8	2261.2	184.5	145.1	183.7	122.8	0.0	0.0	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
0167	Tech Consultants Training	7280.1	4551.6	466.5	490.9	1478.2	293.0	0.0	0.0	665	0.0	0.0	15.8	50.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
0181	NGO Support II/HCF	6323.5	4241.6	974.5	733.5	373.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0186	Promotion of Bus. & Exports	5589.4	2857.1	880.0	573.0	0.0	279.3	0.0	0.0	1052.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1052.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
0189	Priv Sect. Family Planning	21670.1	3016.0	1843.6	1849.8	3182.6	3307.0	3371.1	5100.0	3676.8	0.0	0.0	−6.4	7.3	11.2	468.4	3197.8
0190	Basic Education	16194.5	2567.8	4032.9	3690.7	1514.5	640.0	2500.0	248.7	2789.8	0.0	0.0	38.7	94.6	22.3	242.4	202.0
0191	Targeted Watershed Mgmt.	14496.5	3224.0	3211.4	3437.1	2199.7	2212.5	157.1	54.7	690.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	33.4	444.1	157.1	54.7
0192	Local Res. Development II	9470	481.7	250.0	215.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0206	Voluntary Ag. Child Surv.	28494.0	3000.0	4009.3	2840.7	5188.2	4752.3	2703.4	6000.0	7899.7	0.0	0.0	7.1	667.9	1131.5	561.3	5531.3
0216	Coffee Revitalization Dev.	3517.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	999.1	1657.3	0.0	861.2	1138.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	580.9	0.0	557.6
0217	Productive Land Use Sys.	20297.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4673.2	5381.6	7450.3	2792.6	6043.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	−63.7	349.6	2609.9
0218	Expanded Urban Hlth Serv.	13196.1	0.0	0.0	2365.0	2700.0	2715.0	1458.6	3957.5	3465.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	−16.1	3481.2
0221	Aw. & Prev. Drug Abuse	1150.0	0.0	486.3	0.0	163.7	200.0	0.0	300.0	358.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	34.7	1.0	297.4
0222	Policy & Admin. Reform	2700.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2700.0	0.0	0.0	2700.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2700.0	0.0	0.0
0223	Provincial Enterprise Dev.	3607.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3271.5	0.0	335.6	2689.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2504.6	0.0	184.9
0224	AIDS Control	5689.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1689.0	2000.0	2200.0	3357.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1157.0	2200.0
0227	Class II	2066.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	723.0	908.2	235.0	202.4	792.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	434.1	1.1	177.7	179.3
0236	Democratic Enhancement	7337.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2726.1	1964.6	2646.5	3676.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	768.2	57.2	2331.0
0238	Administration of Justice	3000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3000.0	3000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3000.0
0241	Enhancing Food Security	14895.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5855.0	9040.9	9244.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2791.3	6452.8
0242	Emergency Econ. Recovery	8000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8000.0	8000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8000.0
0245	Seec Production	1400.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1400.0	966.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	966.9
0640	PTIIC	3404.6	832.0	247.8	900.2	449.6	96.3	876.8	1.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	205159.5	33086	16961	18012	24684	35112	29140	47163	62133.5	0	0.0	57.0	2369.0	8134.9	118019	39770.7

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ATTACHMENT A

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF USAID/HAITI PORTFOLIO
(APRIL 1ST, 1993 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1993)
($000)

(1) PROJECT NO.	(2) PROGRAM/ PROJECT TITLE	(3) CATE-GORY	(4) DATE OF INIT. OBLIG.	(5) LAST REVISED PACD	(6) % OF LOP ELAPSED	(7) % OBLIG. EXPEND. (10/10)	(8) AUTH. LOP AMOUNT	(9) CURRENT W/ OBLIG. TO DATE	(10) CUMUL. AMOUNT OBLIG.	(11) MORTGAGE (9-10)	(12) BEGINNING FY PIPELINE	(13) PLANNED SEMESTER EXPEND.	(14) ACCRUED SEMESTER EXPEND.	(15) ACCRUED AS % OF PLANNED (14/13)	(16) CUMULATIVE ACCRUED EXPEND.	(17) ENDING PIPELINE (10-16)	(18) PLANNED EXPEND. (NEXT SEM.)
ACTIVE PROJECTS																	
OBJECTIVE 1: PROTECTING & DEVELOPING HUMAN RESOURCES																	
521-0188	Private Sector FP (G)	28-Aug-88	30-Sep-95	67%	89%	28,831	5,100	21,870	5,281	3,829	2,800	5,650	178%	17,904	3,878	2,800
521-0190	Basic Education (G)	29-Aug-88	31-Aug-94	88%	85%	20,000	246	18,194	3,806	3,456	490	170	98%	13,405	2,789	480
521-0208	Vol.Agencies for CS (G)	02-Aug-87	30-Sep-95	75%	71%	29,832	6,000	28,494	1,438	7,062	1,500	4,421	285%	20,565	7,889	2,000
521-0218	Exp. Urb. Health (G)	30-Jun-89	30-Sep-98	59%	74%	18,500	3,658	13,196	5,304	2,115	650	2,088	321%	9,731	3,465	1,500
521-0221	AA/Prev Drug Ab. (G)	20-Sep-88	31-Dec-94	60%	69%	1,150	300	1,150	0	289	80	188	240%	792	358	150
521-0224	AIDS Control (G)	30-Jun-91	30-Mar-98	50%	41%	6,700	2,200	5,689	1,011	2,000	700	1,099	157%	2,332	3,357	750
521-0227	CLASP I (G)	23-Aug-90	30-Aug-95	63%	67%	2,404	202	2,067	337	1,164	158	185	397%	1,274	792	346
521-0241	Enh. Food Security (G)	31-Jul-92	31-Aug-98	38%	38%	40,000	8,041	14,898	25,104	5,838	3,874	5,514	134%	5,852	8,264	3,874
521-0849	PTIC (G)	25-Aug-87	30-Sep-94	88%	100%	4,200	2	3,408	792	274	1	2	181%	3,406	1	1
OBJECTIVE 2: MITIGATING ECONOMIC DETERIORATION																	
521-0082	Spec.Dev. Activ. (G)	30-Sep-88	On-going	N/A	100%	N/A	0	2,998	N/A	7	0	(2)	N/A	2,995	3	100
521-0181	Targ. Wat. Mgmt. (G)	29-Aug-88	30-Sep-94	67%	85%	15,700	53	14,496	1,204	1,188	120	553	469%	13,799	698	500
521-0216	Coffee Revital. (G)	01-Mar-90	28-Feb-95	71%	66%	5,140	891	3,518	1,622	345	120	751	625%	2,379	1,139	500
521-0217	Product.and Use Syst. (PLUS) (G)	28-Dec-88	31-Dec-94	75%	70%	30,000	2,793	20,298	9,702	7,285	525	3,821	728%	14,254	6,044	2,000
521-0223	Prov. Est Devel.(G)	28-Jun-91	30-Jun-98	46%	25%	12,000	334	3,007	8,993	2,843	5	387	N/A	818	2,880	100
521-0242	Emergency Econ. Recov. (G)	30-Sep-93	P/A	N/A	0%	8,000	8,000	8,000	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	8,000	8,000
521-0246	Seed Production (G)	12-Nov-92	30-Sep-98	28%	31%	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0	433	433	100%	433	867	400
OBJECTIVE 3: PROMOTING RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY																	
521-3236	Democracy Enhanc. (G)	28-Jun-91	30-Jun-95	67%	50%	11,000	2,847	7,337	3,663	3,085	200	1,714	872%	3,881	3,456	1,500
521-3236	Administ.of Just. (ADJ) (G)	22-Aug-93	30-Sep-95	2%	0%	4,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	0	0	0	N/A	0	3,000	0
OTHER																	
521-4000	PDAS	N/A	N/A	N/A	88%	N/A	1,021	13,528	N/A	1,305	0	719	N/A	13,004	524	800
521-4222	Policy & Adm. Reform (G)	19-Aug-91	30-Sep-95	42%	0%	9,000	0	2,700	6,300	2,700	0	0	N/A	0	2,700	N/A
521-4188	Prem. of Eco. & Exp. (G)	19-Aug-88	30-Sep-95	78%	81%	12,780	0	5,689	7,111	[illegible]	0	0	N/A	4,837	1,052	N/A
SUBTOTAL ACTIVE PROJECTS					68%	256,757	47,163	183,132	82,051	48,881	11,843	27,719	48	131,008	47,821	23,801

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EVALUATION PLN

	PROJECT NO. & TITLE	DATE OF LAST EVALUATION	DATE O NEXT EVALUATION	PURPOSE AND ISSUES
521-0062	Special Development Activities	04/91	8/95	To assess the effectiveness of new program guidelines
521-0186	Promotion of Business and Export	02/28/89	Unscheduled	Date of the evaluation will be determined ater the project redesig
521-0189	Private Sector Family Planning (IPPF)	05/93	none	
521-0190	Incentives to Improve Basic Educ. (IIBE)	10/93	N/A	
521-0191	Targeted Watershed Management I	09/90	03/94	To assess progress o date to determine if he PACD should be extended
521-0206	Voluntary Agencies for Child Survival	2/93	none	
521-0216	Coffee Revitalization	N/A	02/94	To review project performance to determin if project should be continued
521-0217	Productive Land Use System (PLUS)	9/90	06/94	To assess project todetermined if revised IOPS are realistic
521-0218	Expanded Urban Health Services	04/92	05/95	Final evaluation to review project performance and project impact
521-0221	Awareness and Prevention of Drug Abuse (APAAC)	05/91	N/A	
521-0222	Policy and Administrative Reform	N/A	08/95	Interim evaluation toreview project performance
521-0223	Provincial Enterprise Development (HDF)	None	06/94	Mid-term evaluation to review project performance and validate IOPS
521-0224	AIDS Control (ABA-Sida)	N/A	01/94	Mid-term evaluation to determine if projec should be extended
521-0227	CLASP II	None	01/95	Final evaluation to review project performance and impact
521-0236	Democracy Enhancement	N/A	11/01/9	Mid-term evaluation to plan a project redesign
521-0238	Administration of Justice (AOJ)	N/A	09/94	To review phase I ofthe project in order to move phase II
521-0242	Emergency Economic Recovery	N/A	N/A	
521-0245	SeedProduction	None	01/95	Mid-term evaluationto review project performance
521-0250	Economic Recovery Assistance	N/A	N/A	
521-0640	Preidential Training Initiatives for Islands Caribbean/(PTIC)	04/91	None	
521-0241	Enhancing Food Security	N/A	01/94	To assess the effectiveness of one of CAREs food distribution model
521-0241	Enhancing Food Security - Jobs Creation	N/A	12/93	To assess CDS's Cite Soleil garbage clean-up program as a model activity

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APRIL – SEPT. 93
LOCAL CURRENCY STATUS
Existing levels by Source and Account as of 9/30/93
(In million of Gourdes) (1)

* 1 US $ = Gourdes 12.42
AID PROGRAM OFFICER : Carol Horning
AID PROGRAM MANAGERS: Martial N. Bailey, Jean–Philippe Vixamar

FROZEN HOST–COUNTRY OWNED LOCAL CURRENCY	ACCOUNT #	AMOUNT	TOTAL
A. Managed by PL 480 Management Office			
PL–480 Title II	AC 205	26.0	
PL–480 Title III	AC 2193	10.2	
PRE–87 ESF	AC 413	1.0	
		47.2	
Less Amount unfrozen & earmarked (2)		(19.25)	
Sub–total 1			27.7
B. Managed by Min. of Finance			
FY 90 ESF	AC 2172	16.4	
FY 91 ESF	AC 2196	38.0	
Prior Year's Balance	AS 341	0.2	
Sub–total 2			54.6
TOTAL (A + B)			82.3

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

* BRH rate as of September 30, 1993

LOCAL CURRENCY FUNDED ACTIVITIES (2)
04/01/93 – 09/30/93
(In Million of Gourdes)

	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
Earmarked			
CARE 91–23		2.3	
CRS 91–25 and Amendment 1		3.8	
ADRA 91–24		2.9	
Programmed for IL (3)		3.5	
PROGRAM BUDGET AND PROJECT AUDIT (PIL 91–02 Amend.2)	4.7	2.0	
UNPROGRAMMED		0.6	
TOTAL	4.7	14.8	19.5

(2) Mission authorized a waiver of the freeze on G.19.5 million of PL–480–generated Local Currency to finance the logistical support to the nutrition component of the Humanitarian Assistance Program and the administration costs of the GOH PL 480 Management Office.

(3) To be de–earmarked, as IL failed to submit the required project implementation document (FIOP) to the Management Office.

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MEMORANDUM November 19, 1993

TO: See Distribution

FROM: LAC/DR, Eric Zallman

SUBJECT: USAID/Haiti 2nd Semester FY 93 SAR

Attached to this memorandum is a copy of the 2nd Semester FY 93 Semi-Annual Review reports for the USAID/Haiti project portfolio.

The SAR reports will be reviewed on Tuesday, November 23, 1993, at 9:30 AM in the LAC Conference Room (2248).

Distribution:

AA/LAC:WSRhodes
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Consultant:MSchneider

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 02/03/93
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) International Republican Institute (IRI) Consortium for Legislative Development (CLD) Congressional Human Rights Foundation
Major Contractors:	Datex, Inc. World Learning (WL) (formerly EIL under the ADF Cooperative Agreement)
AID Project Manager:	Jane P. Nandy
Status of Cps/Covenants:	None
Date of Last Evaluation:	N/A Next Evaluation: 11/94

Planned Number of Non-Federal Audits during Fiscal Year:
The Number of such Audits Contracted for/completed:

Date of Last Audit:			
ADF	: 12/31/92	Next Audit: 12/93	
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 $ 7,337,267
Amount Committed:	Period:	$ 620,554	
	Cumulative:	$ 7,337,267	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	$ 200,000	
	Period - Actual:	$ 1,743,924	
	Cumulative:	$ 3,660,912	
	Period - Next:	$ 1,500,000	
Pipeline as of 09/30/93:		$ 3,676,355	
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	$ 13,450,000	
	Actual:	$ 0	

% LOP Elapsed:	49%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	67%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	50%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	33%

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Objectives: Of critical importance to the success of Haiti's nascent democracy is the development of democratic values and institutions at all levels of society. Within this context and as prospects for a transition to democracy improve, the strategy is to expand and strengthen autonomous public and private institutions, and local government structures, which facilitate broad-based participation in the democratic process.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives: 100 %

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 strategy continues to be guided by two principles: first, a flexible framework that can respond and adjust quickly to a very dynamic political environment and second, a number of entry points to the Haiti democratic scene so that the shape and level of assistance can be adjusted as the needs of Haiti shift. The project design supports 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. These groups provide an important rudder for the project.

IV. **PROJECT STATUS**

A.

	Planned EOPS	Progress To Date
1.	Constitutional structures at the national and selected departmental, communal, and communal section levels will be functioning according to the Constitution.	Project component suspension lifted 9/1/93. Local Government Inventory and Research completed 8/93. Revised ADF draft of Local Government Strategy to be presented and discussed 11/93.
2.	Democratic political parties will have improved skills at functioning within legislative structures and as partisan non-governmental interest groups.	Project component suspension lifted 9/1/93. Grantees for this component, IRI and NDI, conducted site visits and are to submit work plans and budgets NLT 11/93.
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 subgrants, technical assistance and training have been provided to strengthen the abilities of Haiti's independent, nongovernmental sector to design and implement activities that contribute to the democratization of Haitian society. Specifically, three Haitian NGOs have received subgrants in the areas of legal assistance, civic education and human rights and prison monitoring. AIFLD has made an important contribution to maintain the seriously-embattled labor unions on a life support system that has enabled them to keep the spark of democratic labor unions alive over this past year. With the return of democracy, the unions and their confederations will have to be rebuilt in order to fully participate in the nation-building process.

B. **Major Outputs**: Following the installation of the legitimate Malval government, the project demonstrated an ability for decisive program reactivation. Three implementing PVO's--NDI, IRI and CLD--under the political party and legislature project components responded quickly to a reactivation call. In the span of one month, all conducted site visits in-country where issues surfaced and debate followed with the Mission as a means of achieving consensus with the grantees on their democracy strategies. This got results. The grantees are preparing revised work plans in close consultation with and for the final approval of the Mission to complement the originals programs submitted to AID in 1991. The grantees have done their homework and collegial working relationships are being established. The momentum of full project reactivation was quickly and firmly established. While there is no democracy blueprint in this fast-paced, fast-changing environment, the Mission and its democracy grantees were acutely aware that the time for action was short and the need to correctly assess the pace of and opportunities for reform was great. In order to respond quickly, the Mission also recruited an additional resident-hire democracy coordinator for the project.

The following project outputs will be revised and updated for all components when workplans have been received and approved:

1. Increased efficiency of administrative systems in both chambers of National Assembly.

2. A number of political parties will maintain offices nationally, regionally, & at the grassroots level, and will have increased institutional identity.

3. 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 & individual skills in planning, resource generation & allocation, and constituent participation.

5. The capabilities of 10-15 independent sector organizations and 4-5 union confederations will be strengthened to support effective & sustainable programs which enhance democratic values and pluralism in Haiti, through promoting free & independent media, access to justice, debate on democratic issues, and civic education.

C. **Other Accomplishments and Overall Status**: While the civil society component of the project was the only active component during this reporting period, with the completion of the grantee site visits mentioned above new work plans either completed or underway, the project positioned itself for rapid, expanded implementation. This reactivation recognized that as part of fulfilling the steps of the Governor's Island Accord, a constitutionally-mandated Prime Minister and cabinet were restored. In addition, a new grant was awarded with the Washington-based Congressional Human Rights Foundation (see IV.C.3.b). The political situation, however,

remains unsolved to date and implementation continues to proceed cautiously (see IV.D., Problems and Delays).

1. ASSISTANCE TO CIVIL SOCIETY

a) Americas Development Foundation: Umbrella Management Unit (UMU)
During this 12-month period, the UMU:
1) established a fully functioning office consisting of 11 staff members (3 expatriates and 7 Haitians);
2) received approximately 100 requests from Haitian NGOS for assistance;
3) managed three new subgrants covering sectors of legal assistance, civic education, and human rights;
4) developed a revised strategy in the context of the evolving political situation, including an institutional development plan for Haitian NGOs and training of potential subgrantees in organizational development;
5) provided extensive technical assistance and training to the National Platform of Popular Organizations (PLANOP) with the intent of developing civic education training materials focused on the role of popular organizations in a democratic civil society; and
6) sponsored visits from the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Non-Violent Social Change to meet with a cross-section of Haitian society for fact-finding leading to possible training and workshop on non-violence.

Activities of two ADF-funded Haitian subgrantees have been temporarily suspended,however, due to the tense political situation. Through these programs, however, Haitian democrats have demonstrated their resourcefulness, their perseverance and the belief in the democratic process. Specific ADF subgrant activities are summarized below:
1) ***Amicale des Juristes***: This legal assistance pilot project has expanded into a long-term subgrant focussed on training through an outreach program to community leaders and paralegal training and professionalization of young lawyers. An assessment of the pilot project was conducted and the recommendations were incorporated into the long term project. Institutional Development, improved records management and technical assistance in financial management is ongoing.
2) ***Centre Oecuménique pour les Droits Humains***: This subgrant, temporarily in suspension due to the political situation, supports a core program of human rights monitoring and protection and will establish a voluntary prison monitoring program at the national level for 15 rural prisons. Training of the prison monitors has taken place and permission to visit prisons was received from the Military High Command.
3) ***Foundation Développement et Démocratie (FONDEM)***: This subgrant, also in temporary suspension, supports a mass media civic education campaign and volunteer outreach network promoting non-violence and reliance on institutionalized as opposed to popular justice. Radio spots have been produced and aired to critical acclaim.

b) American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD):
AIFLD provides assistance for democratic labor union development. Focusing its efforts on the four largest labor union confederations, AIFLD is building a network of contacts, encouraging dialogue among the unions, and planning seminars for union leaders. AIFLD continues to maintain a low profile in view of the current political situation. Since the coup in 1991, the labor movement has been the target of repression and many of the leaders have been forced into hiding or to self-imposed exile. Nevertheless, AIFLD's assistance is a lifeline to this beleaguered movement. The country director based in Dominican Republic, and the Deputy Country Director who remains in Port-au-Prince provide daily management direction.

2. ASSISTANCE TO POLITICAL PARTIES

National Democratic Institute and the International Republican Institute:
NDI's and IRIS's programs to strengthen Haitian political parties are in the process of reactivation; neither have in-country programs yet. As a result of site visits conducted in September, both party institutes are developing workplans and budgets for Mission review to get agreement on actual in-country activities and implementation arrangements.

3. ASSISTANCE TO PARLIAMENT

a) Consortium for Legislative Development (CLD):
The Center for Democracy, representing CLD, submitted a budget and six-month workplan to, among other activities, establish a Legislative Resource Center which would provide a place where members of parliament could meet and draft legislation.
b) Congressional Human Rights Foundation (CHRF):
Through an Interparliamentary Human Rights Network consisting of nearly 1,000 parliamentarians in more than 100 countries, CHRF was awarded a new grant in September to conduct international parliamentarian fact-finding delegations with the Haitian parliament over a six-month period. The Foundation skillfully pulled together two impressive international delegations for Haiti which had to be aborted at the last minute due to the ever-volatile political situation.

4. ASSISTANCE TO THE PERMANENT ELECTORAL COUNCIL (CEP)

This component continues to remain inactive until such time as the CEP is formally constituted. When that happens, funds will be available for technical assistance to the CEP to establish a permanent electoral registry and revise electoral logistical processes.

5. ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Funds will be made available through the ADF grant to support and strengthen the management and administrative capacity of local, elected government bodies. ADF is working on a local government plan of action for Mission review and approval.

D. **Problems and Delays**: Democracy remains an unfinished tale in Haiti. The September 1991 military *coup d'état* and the more recent unravelling of the Governor's Island Accord significantly altered the conditions under which the project could be implemented. The project has always been at the epicenter of the Haitian political crisis and has never had the luxury to define strategies in a systematic way. Faced with these limitations, there is no magic implementation formula and caution is necessary. The first four components of this project--the legislature, political parties, local government bodies and elections assistance--were suspended for a period of 22 months, which included most of this reporting period, as a result of the *coup*. Only the civil society component (specifically, ADF and AIFLD) maintained an in-country presence. Project elements suspended up until Sept. 1, 1993, at no cost, included: a) cooperative agreements with NDI and IRI for political party development; b) a buy-in to CLD for needs analyses and seminars for members of the National Assembly; c) assistance to the CEP; and d) the local government portion of ADF's program. As a result of the current political situation, the original LOP targets need to be revised. Much remains to be done, however. While the project cannot reverse political events, it can adjust to them. Agreeing on workplans will go ahead. Choices must be made and priorities set. This will ensure that when conditions are appropriate for implementation, grantee programs will focus on activities of most immediate and vital importance.

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

1. Project targets require revision to reflect realistic opportunities and to correct stated EOPS. In view of all the political disruptions to the project, the PACD will likely require extension.

2. Once finalized and submitted for review, the UMU's local government strategy will require approval from AID to begin local government activities.

3. If the CEP is formally constituted, work should begin in the long-dormant electoral systems component.

4. The project will likely need additional resources in view of the unavailability of anticipated host government owned local currency.

F. **Audit Information**: The audit for the U.S. PVOs scheduled for 12/31/93 will need rescheduling consistent with the current political situation.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1 - September 30, 1993 A __ B X C __

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title:	Administration of Justice		
Project Number:	521 0238		
Date of Authorization:	original 09/02/93	amendment	
Date of Obligation:	original 09/22/93	amendment	
PACD:	original 09/21/96	amendment	
Implementing Agencies:	None		
Major Contractors:	None		
AID Project Manager:	Jane P. Nandy		
Status of CPs/Covenants:	Pending		
Date of Last Evaluation:	N/A	Next Evaluation:	02/95
Date of Last Audit:	N/A	Next Audit:	09/94

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant: original	$ 4,000,000	amended to $
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant: original	$ 3,000,000	amended to $
Amount Committed:	Period:	$	
	Cumulative:	$	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	$	
	Period - Actual:	$	
	Cumulative:	$	
	Period - Next:	$	
Pipeline as of 09/30/93:		$ 3,000,000	
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	(in kind)	
	Actual:	$	
% LOP Elapsed:	2.8%		
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	0%		
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	0%		
% of Total Auth. Exp.	0%		

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives: The development of effective and enduring democratic institutions, re-enforcement of the rule of law, and fostering respect of human rights are cornerstones of the establishment of democracy in Haiti. To those ends, the project will support the constitutional Government of Haiti (GOH)'s efforts to reform the Ministry of Justice and the court system, and contribute to their respective independence.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives: 100 %

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

To improve the effectiveness, accessibility, and accountability of the Haitian system of justice.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project was designed to begin on the date (9/22/93) when the Constitutional Government of Haiti and the USAID signed the Administration of Justice Project Agreement. Per current authorization, the project is to a) include a number of punctual activities to respond to the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and court system's immediate needs, and b) lay the groundwork for, and elicit participation from other donors towards, initiatives under an expanded, longer term project. Project activities must take place within a maximum period of three years, although it is anticipated that they will be completed over a 9-12 months period, to help 1) strengthen the court system and the independence of the judiciary; 2) implement the re-organization of the Ministry of Justice; and 3) increase public access to justice and to the legal system.

Further, project management calls for an MOJ primary role in determining project priorities and in providing leadership to re-establish public confidence in the justice system in Haiti. Also, it includes close collaboration with and support to the International Criminal Training and Assistance Program (ICITAP) efforts at separating the Haitian police force from the Haitian military.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

The Ministry of Justice and USAID agreed upon a set of activities in keeping with the stated purposes of the overall project (to improve the effectiveness, accessibility and accountability of the Haitian system of justice). They are spelled out in Annex I of the Project Agreement, and guide the interim End of Project Status (EOPS) listed below.

A.	Planned EOPS	Progress To Date
1.	A nationwide inventory of Haitian courts (physical and human resources) will be completed. The data will be used to strengthen the independence and capabilities of the judicial branch by: developing and conducting accelerated basic training of all members of the judicial branch; implementing simple management and information systems; providing courts with technical assistance and basic commodities.	By early October, (a) the design of questionnaires to survey approximately 200 courts nationwide was completed; (b) purchase orders were issued to commission the development of a data base program (input/output), and to rent vehicles for a test run of questionnaires. Data base program is near completion; test run in two sample jurisdictions scheduled for mid November.
2.	The MOJ will set priorities, plan for and begin implementation of justice system institutional reforms. These include: immediate steps to make the MOJ operational; developing the capacity to handle effectively new oversight responsibilities of police and prison departments; drafting new legislation or executive order to amend 1985 MOJ organizational decree; holding basic education programs for all MOJ related personnel; and establishing schedule and benchmarks for the implementation of mid to long term reforms.	Inventory of needs for basic commodities (to make the MOJ operational) completed; purchase order for maximum of $45K approved by USAID. Request letter from the MOJ to USAID in process. Legislation to separate police from army presented by Minister of Justice to Parliament in late September 1993; mechanisms for collaboration among MOJ, ICITAP and USAID put in place. Outline of major reorganization and list of priorities being prepared by MOJ, to be discussed with USAID by mid October.
3.	The MOJ will have launched a short term, high profile information campaign targeted at all justice personnel, the legal community and the general public. Its purpose is to convey information about justice system related changes underway, and basic rights and responsibilities under the 1987 Constitution; and to alter negative perceptions about the Haitian system of justice.	MOJ approved outline of information campaign Scope of Work (SOW) developed by USAID; solicitation of proposals to be issued by late October, following final approval by MOJ. MOJ also in the process of planning a conference scheduled for mid-November; conference purpose is to share with concerned communities (bar, judiciary, NGOS and private groups) highlights of proposed justice system reforms, and to launch information campaign officially.
4.	The MOJ, in coordination with USAID, will (a) assess results of efforts listed above, to plan for institutionalization of these reforms in the long term; (b) sponsor specialized studies to help inform long term plans further; (c) determine the desirability of an extended and expanded Administration of Justice project.	Scheduled to take place between 3rd and 9th month of project.
5.	The USAID, in collaboration with the GOH, will elicit participation of other donors toward an eventual expanded, longer term administration of justice project.	Preliminary contacts established with the InterAmerican Development Bank (IDB). At the request of MOJ, USAID shared information on justice system issues in Haiti, to help accelerate the IDB's decision making process.

B. Major Outputs: All activities listed above were undertaken within a three week period (following signature of the Project Agreement on 9/22/93). On 10/7/93, the MOJ countersigned the Project Implementation Letter (PIL). The document stipulating Conditions Precedent (CPs) was to be signed and forwarded to the USAID on 10/14/93 - the day when Minister of Justice Malary was assassinated. No project funds have been expended to date, with the exception of a limited amount of PD&S funds for the courts inventory test project (see 1. above).

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1 - September 30, 1993 A __ B X__ C __

	Planned			Accomplished			
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5. Training							
5a. Long Term							
5b. Short Term							

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. MOJ contribution: Up to 10/14/93, project implementation had proceeded swiftly and smoothly, despite the difficult conditions (physical, political) in which the Ministry had to operate. Senior officials appointed by Minister Malary to coordinate efforts with the USAID had top-level access to the Minister. They were able to act and respond quickly, and immediately assumed responsibility and leadership for the project.

2. USAID technical assistance: At the request of the MOJ, USAID representatives provided assistance (for example, in helping design inventory questionnaires, by developing background papers or providing reports/documents on technical, legal and administrative issues being considered by the Ministry). USAID also solicited the help of the US Army Corps of Engineers, to sponsor basic repairs to the MOJ facilities, and identified alternate building facilities for possible relocation.

3. Collaboration with other organizations: At the request of the legal department of the UN/OAS civil mission, USAID provided input in researching and drafting documents toward legislative efforts undertaken by the MOJ and other GOH ministries. This collaboration ended with the evacuation of UN/OAS personnel on 10/15/93 - although plans have been made to resume such collaboration if or when appropriate.

Also, well-balanced and collaborative efforts between USAID and ICITAP (an element important to the eventual success of justice system reforms in Haiti) had already been established prior to the official launching the AOJ program.

D. Problems and Delays

Minister of Justice Guy Francois Malary was killed on 10/14/93. At this writing, the AOJ project is on hold. Discussions between the Government of Haiti and the USAID will determine its future status such as continuing the project as defined to date, modifying some of its direction in consultation with the USAID, or leaving the project on hold for a definite or indefinite period. The AOJ Project Manager was due to arrive in country four days after Minister Malary's assassination. She has been put on hold in the U.S. If her contract has to be terminated due to the continuing uncertainty of political events here, this will delay trying to keep the project is some suspended state of readiness until the political situation normalizes.

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

This will depend on the state of political events in Haiti, including when a new Justice Minister will be appointed. Right now the Ministry of Justice is closed.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1 - September 30, 1993 A __ B X __ C __

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Policy and Administrative Reform
Project Number: 521-0222
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/Minister of Economy and Finance
Major Contractors: Not yet selected
AID Project Manager: Lance Downing, Gabriel Verret
Status of CPs/Covenants: 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: 08/95
Planned Number of Non-Federal Audits during Fiscal Year: N/A
The Number of such Audits Contracted for/Completed: -0-
Date of Last Audit: None Next Audit: To be determined

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	$ 9,000,000 amended to $
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	$ 2,700,000 amended to $
Amount Committed:	Period:		$ -0-
	Cumulative:		$ -0-
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		$ -0-
	Period - Actual:		$ -0-
	Cumulative:		$ -0-
	Period - Next:		$ -0-
Pipeline as of 09/30/93:			$ 2,700,000
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:		$ 4,000,000
	Actual:		$ -0-
% LOP Elapsed:			42%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.			30%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.			0%
% of Total Auth. Exp.			0%

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives: By aiding the GOH to formulate and implement appropriate economic policies and to reform governmental structures, procedures and processes, the project will contribute to 1) strengthen Government responsiveness in key public sector institutions and 2) support sustained, private sector-led equitable economic growth and development in Haiti.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives: S.O.1(A): 50%
S.O.2 : 50%

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 that is equitable and sustainable 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) that can be drawn upon by the GOH 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 democratically-elected Haitian Government before the September 1991 coup d'état.

Both long and short-term technical assistance contractors (both expatriate and Haitian) 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 local currency generations of ESF funds.

IV. PROJECT STATUS [1]

A.	Planned EOPS	Progress To Date
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

		Planned				Accomplished		
		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. Positive discussions are ongoing between the GOH implementing agencies (the Prime Minister and the Minister of Economy and Finance) and USAID on project implementation and procedures.

Since the installation of the new, legitimate GOH in early September 1993, new discussions have been underway to reactivate the project and to begin the identification of GOH priority areas of coopeartion.

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. Disarray, political instability, and security considerations have prevented movement, starting with the satisfaction of CPs themselves, as rapidly as might have been hoped.

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

With the legitimate GOH restored, USAID will seek to launch project activities as promptly as possible. Pursuant to discussions with the GOH on its intentions regarding the most appropriate use of project resources, and pursuant to the satisfaction of the CPs, mostly dealing with administrative and procedural matters, the major Mission Management steps to be taken 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

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[1] The project has been in suspension since the September 30, 1991 coup d'état.

Program Office, PDI and Controller. 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. In collaboration with GOH, preparation of document for selection of institutional contractor, assuming no drastic revision in this aspect of Project.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
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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:	GMerentie, JCLucas			
Status of CPs/Covenants:	N/A			
Date of Last Evaluation:	04/91		Next Evaluation:	06/94
Planned Number of Non-Federal Audits during Fiscal Year:				N/A
The Number of such Audits Contracted for/Completed:				N/A
Date of Last Audit:	N/A		Next Audit: N/A	

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	$ 50,000/yr,	amended to $ 200,000/yr
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	$ 50,000/yr,	amended to N/A
Amount Committed:	Period:		($5,206) (deobs)	
	Cumulative:		$ 2,897,755	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		$ 0	
	Period - Actual:		($2,396)	
	Cumulative:		$ 2,894,807	
	Period - Next:		$ 100,000	
Pipeline as of 09/30/93:			$ 2,948	
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:		N/A	
	Actual:		N/A	
% LOP Elapsed:		N/A		
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		N/A		
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		N/A		
% of Total Auth. Exp.		N/A		

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The SDA program supports and promotes self-help efforts undertaken by grassroots associations which do not easily access traditional sources of funding. These self-help efforts are intended to promote broad community participation in identifying problems and implementing their solutions through a process of democratic decision making. The program 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. The SDA program supports the Mission's Strategic Objective which aims at strengthening democratic institutions participating in an emerging civil society.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Mission Strategic Objectives: 100%

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

To promote and support small-scale, self-help development activities conceived and undertaken in a democratic fashion by community groups. Activities supported are those 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. SDA projects are carried out in every region of Haiti and are usually proposed and managed by community development groups or community councils practicing democratric values and decision-making.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Note: There is no PP and consequently no EOPS. The annual program targets for the SAR period are the following:

	Targets	Progress To Date
1.	Reach agreement on recommended new procedures.	Recommendations were made by the SDA Committee. GDO hired a sociologist to simplify the new guidelines.
2.	Assemble ready-to-go portfolio of new projects.	SDA Committee members selected seven projects for approval.
3.	Identify existing projects in suspended portfolio which can be completed following new procedures.	Four projects previously approved and partially funded will be reassessed and presented to the SDA Committee for decision.
4.	Complete close-out of remaining 8 FY 91 projects.	No progress to-date. Action scheduled for next review period.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
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B. Annual Outputs

	Planned				Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of AO
New Projects	10	10	10	7	0	0	0

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Seven new projects which propose to expand or rehabilitate deteriorated infrastructure are being processed.

Implementing organizations for five projects, identified as having misused SDA materials and equipment, have been formally asked to reimburse the value of materials and equipment. Thus far, one sponsor has complied.

D. Problems and Delays

Operations under the SDA Program were discontinued on April 29, 1993 and on-going projects were suspended. The program continues to be administratively burdensome and the Mission is continuing to address this by examining ways to streamline procedures without compromising controls on accountability. The revised guidelines prepared by the SDA Committee are being simplified with the assistance of a sociologist, as a result, no new proposals were approved in FY 93. Guidelines for community groups selection will receive special attention.

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

1. Complete the processing of the seven activities selected for funding.
2. Follow up with 4 projects in which sponsors have not responded to reimbursement letters.
3. Complete 4 projects in suspended portfolio or complete termination procedures for these projects.
4. Complete close out of 8 pre-coup projects.
5. Review the recommendations of the SDA Guidelines Review/Revision Study currently underway.
6. Implement new procedures.

F. Audit Information N/A

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1993 - September 30, 1993 AX B __ C __

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Targeted Watershed Management
Project Number: 521-0191
Date of Authorization: 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 Agencies: Union des Cooperatives de la Region Sud (UNICORS)
AID Project Manager: Charles-Emile Philoctete, Lionel Piotevien
Status of CPs/Covenants: Fulfilled
Date of Last Evaluation: 9/90 Next Evaluation: 3/94
Date of Last Audit: 08/92 to 09/92
Next Audit: 02/94 UNICORS

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 $14,496,491
Amount Committed:	Period:	$ (15,182)	
	Cumulative:	$14,496,491	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	$ 120,000	
	Period - Actual:	$ 562,656	
	Cumulative:	$13,798,937	
	Period - Next:	$ 240,000	
	Pipeline as of 9/30/93:	$ 694,554	
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	N/A	
	Actual:	N/A	

% LOP Elapsed:	87%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	92%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	95%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	88%

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives:

Fire-clearing (slash and burn) and indiscriminate tree cutting are destroying the natural habitats and causing irreversible ecological damage to the Park Macaya area, the last remaining rain forest in Haiti. This project aims to mitigate the degradation of the natural resources base in and around the park thereby addressing environmental pressures and sustaining agricultural production and food availability in support of USAID/Haiti's strategic objective to promote sustainable private sector-led economic growth. The strong ecological and biodiversity conservation emphases of this project are fully supportive of the Agency's strategy for Protecting the Environment (ENV.).

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives: S.O. 2: 100%, ENV. 100%

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

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

Under the amendment, a sub-purpose has been added: To achieve the protection and reclamation of Park Macaya's critical ecosystems and provide technical assistance to the farmers living in the buffer zone in order to decrease ecological pressure on the Park.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In September 1992, 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 surrounding areas. The amended project includes support activities in the buffer zone to decrease pressure on the park through the promotion of sustainable production technologies. Project outputs and EOPS were revised and active implementation was resumed in March, 1993.

The amendment is a mechanism for bridge funding to a prospective $27 million project by the World Bank for the protection of the environment and natural resources in Haiti, including Parc Macaya. The CA with UNICORS was amended to provide for the implementation of these activities.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

	Planned EOPS	Progress To Date
1.	Increased acres forested and planted in Parc Macaya; at least 600,000 trees planted:	244,666 trees planted with 90% survival rate expected. This will provide renewed habitat, soil retention and enhance ecosystem protection.

2.	Increase in farmer revenue:	Over 18,000 farmers have received revenue for working on project related activities as alternative income source which reduces ecological pressure on the Park. Once in place, the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system will provide data to measure farmers increased revenue generated from agricultural production.
3.	1,500 farmers reached with land use management practices:	To date over 263 farmers have been trained in productive land use techniques. This has reduced encroachment and deforestation considerably. Additional information will be provided by the monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system.
4.	Environmental Education Impact:	As part of the Awareness Program a workplan was developed and is being implemented to better inform local residents of the ecological importance of the Park. As a result new environmental practices have been adopted which modify behavior and reduce social conflicts.

B. Major Outputs

		Planned				Accomplished		
		LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1.	**Park Protection**							
	a) Tree Production (000)	800	300	500	300	290	590	74
	b) Tree plantation (000)	600	200	200	400	244	244	42
	c) Ravine protected (Km)	12	0	3	4	4	4	33
	d) Gully plugs (check dams)	200	0	145	200	254	399	200
2.	**Income/Production Enhancement**							
	a) Vegetable Gardens	90	30	30	30	15	15	16
	b) Forage Multiplication Plots	3	3	3	3	0	0	0
	c) Forage Pastures (Ha)	40	20	20	20	20	20	50
	d) Cash Crop Demonst. Plots.	16	8	8	8	10	10	63
	e)Job Creation M	16	3	9	3	4	7	44
	(000) F	11	2	6	2	3	11	100
3.	**Training**							
	a.) Field Agent (Train/Sessions)	9	3	5	4	3	5	56
	b.) No. of field	15	12	12	3	12	12	80
	agents trained.M	2	1	1	1	1	1	50
	F	17	13	13	4	13	13	76
	c.) No. of farmer's families trained	1100	356	500	300	191	263	24
	d.) Sr & Jr. M	1	0	0	4	0	0	
	Staff training F	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				0	4	0	0	0

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Please note that this project was substantively redesigned following the Coup of September, 1991 and subsequent one year suspension of project activity. Project outputs and EOPS have been revised. The project resumed active implementation in March of 1993. Therefore, TWM's accomplishments should be measured against its actual active time, i.e., 50% of elapsed time.

The only road leading to the main project site (Formond) now offers better park access and driving security as the result of constant maintenance and repair undertaken by the project. Farmers are now able to bring their perishable produce to market quicker.

SPIs (Strategic Performance Indicators) are being developed with the assistance of a local firm (Turbo Systems) to monitor achievement of critical milestones of project objectives and goals.

A proposal submitted by the Biodiversity Support Program (BSP) to reinforce the institutional and technical capacity of UNICORS was reviewed and approved by USAID. An "add-on" was signed between USAID/W and the BSP. Given that the BSP's PACD is September, 1998, the USAID/Haiti add-on will provide technical support to UNICORS and Parc Macaya through September of 1996. Technical Assistance under BSP has resulted in the development of a preliminary workplan and recruitment of a Haitian ecologist to enhance the technical skills pool of UNICORS. As part of the USAID add-on to the BSP, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) is preparing for a donor roundtable to discuss and plan for future support to Parc Macaya.

Communications with and among project personnel have improved due to the installation of a radio communication system.

D. Problems and Delays

Heavy rains at the time of flowering and grain formation and unseasonably high winds seriously hampered field activities, as access to project sites was impaired and crops destroyed.

Transportation of goods and personnel and monitoring by Mission personnel were impaired due to the shortage of fuel and security concerns resulting from the U.N. imposed fuel embargo from June to August.

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

Establish a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system with assistance from a local independent firm (Turbo System). Develop new set of SPI's and benchmarks for monitoring project performance and establishing baseline data.

Conduct a project assessment in March 1994 to review project objectives and accomplishments, revise outputs for a possible extension of the project through September 1996 as a bridge to the World Bank's $27 million environmental protection project which includes activities to protect Park Macaya.

Assist in the finalization of contract negotiations between UNICORS/BSP and the ecologist and provide logistic support for field activities.

Continue to facilitate BSP/WWF efforts to convene a donor roundtable on future funding for the park area.

Inform senior officials of the MINAG of project objectives, components, and accomplishments with the goal of securing their agreement to establish a coordination mechanism for linking TWM with the World Bank's environmental protection project.

F. Audit

Organization wide audit will be held in the next reporting period (February).

G. Issues

The purpose-level assumption concerning the planning for World Bank activities in the park area by 1994 is in doubt. After the donor roundtable and discussions with the World Bank on the reactivation of the $27 million environmental protection project, USAID/Haiti needs to take a decision on amending and extending the TWM project to 9/30/96.

The LOP output for the number of Km. (12) of ravine protected needs to be reassessed and possibly revised.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
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IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Coffee Revitalization
Project Number: 521-0216
Date of Authorization: original 03/01/90
Date of Obligation: original 03/01/90 amendment 06/29/93
PACD: original 02/28/95
Implementing Agencies: Inter American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)
Major Contractors: N/A
AID Project Manager: Marc-Eddy Martin
Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A
Date of Last Evaluation: N/A Next Evaluation: 2/94
Date of Last Audit: N/A Next Audit: 2/95
Number of such Non-Federal Audits during Fiscal Year: 0

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant: original	$5,140,000	
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant: original	$ 881,440	cumulative $3,517,552
Amount Committed:	Period:	$ 861,200	
	Cumulative:	$3,517,552	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	$ 120,000	
	Period - Actual:	$ 750,586	
	Cumulative:	$2,379,022	
	Period - Next:	$ 500,000	
	Pipeline as of 9/30/93:	$1,138,530	
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	$ 300,000	
	Actual:	$ 42,000	

% LOP Elapsed:	71%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	68%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	68%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	46%

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Linkage to Strategic Objectives: This project addresses production constraints of inadequate technology, coffee rust infestation and low prices. The project works entirely with small farmers and rural organizations in the dissemination of sustainable coffee based farming systems technology, distribution of higher yielding rust tolerant coffee cultivars and marketing of quality coffee beans at premium prices thus contributing to the Mission's objective of supporting sustainable private sector-led economic growth. Through the promotion of sustainable coffee based farming systems, this project has a positive impact on the environment in Haiti and support's the Agency strategy for Protecting the Environment (ENV).

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives: S.O. 2: 100%, ENV 50%

IIB. PROJECT GOAL AND PURPOSE [2]

The goal of this project is to increase coffee productivity and small farmer income. The purpose is to upgrade the quality of coffee cultivation by promoting higher yielding rust tolerant varieties with sustainable production practices. The combination of improved technology, effective extension/processing and farmer training will contribute to coffee's continued role as an ecologically sound component in the production system for fragile mountain soils thereby staunching soil erosion, conserving water and protecting downstream productive infrastructure.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project operates within the two pilot zones of Jacmel and Beaumont. Activities in the pilot zones include: (a) training and technology transfer in improved coffee based production practices; (b) Propagation of improved coffee varieties, (c) processing, marketing and facilitation of production inputs at affordable prices.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

	Original EOPS	Progress To Date
1.	9,000 farmers trained in improved coffee technology.	2,248 (1,883M, 365 F) farmers trained in seed bed preparation transplantation, coffee fertilization and disease control.

[2] The project has been redesigned and was reactivated in February of 1993. Project goal and purpose have not been changed. New EOPS and output elements have been introduced for assuring greater financial viability and sustainability. For this reporting period, the original EOPS and outputs are retained for your information. The status of the original EOPS and outputs have not been updated as the project is now operating under the revised EOPS and outputs.

2.	183 field technicians trained in coffee technology.	31 field staff trained in coffee technology in Haiti. Project staff (11) participated in seminar and training in coffee technology overseas.
3.	Participating farmers increase coffee yield by 100%	Baseline information has been collected for planned monitoring and evaluation.
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.

B. Original Outputs

		Planned				Accomplished		
		LOP	This Period	Cum.	Next 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 farmer)	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 Technicians (overseas person/month)	M 28	F 2	M 2	F 0	M 7	F 0	M 0	F 0	M 0	F 0	M 6	F 0	M 21	F 0
	Field workers (person/month)	149	35	19	0	45	6	0	0	0	0	48	6	32	17
	Field days (person/days (000)	3.2	.8	.5	0	.5	.12	0	0	0	0	.4	1	12	12

	Revised EOPS	Progress To Date
1.	Increased hectarage planted with improved coffee varieties in association with higher value perennials (325,000 banana seedlings and 40,000 citrus seedlings).	150 Nurseries have been established. 52,000 banana seedlings and 7,000 citrus seedlings were distributed to farmers to plant in the targeted areas.

2.	The spread of coffee rust is retarded in project areas as compared to other parts of Haiti.	As part of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan a questionnaire has been developed to update baseline information collected at the field level. Information will be collected to measure project outputs and EOPS.
3.	Forty to Fifty percent of participating farmers increased the quality of coffee products.	As part of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan a questionnaire has been developed to update baseline information collected at the field level. This information will be used as reference data to measure project impact on participants.
4.	Participating farmers increased their coffee yields by 80 percent.	As part of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan a questionnaire has been developed to update baseline information collected at the field level. This information will be used as reference data to measure project impact on participants.

B.	Revised Outputs	Planned			Accomplished			
		LOP	This Period	Cum	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1.	Distribution of high yield rust resistant varieties.	2.2 (Millions)	0	0	811	0	0	0
2.	Coffee based cropping technology package introduced to small farmers							
	a) # of direct beneficiaries[3]	6,000	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,780	3,780	63
	b) # of indirect beneficiaries[4]	14,000	7,000	7,000	8,000	0[5]	0	0
3.	Information on coffee technology disseminated through weekly radio program.							
	# of weekly broadcast	2,353	360	360	360	360	360	15
4.	Establishment of a marketing network for the sales of quality coffee:							
	# of high quality coffee producers	2,000	0	0	500	0	0	0
	# of exporters linked with producers	3	0	0	2	0	0	0
	# of 60 kgs/bags of quality coffee exported	1,200	0	0	200	0	0	0
	# of niche market for Haitian speciality coffee identified	3	0	0	1	0	0	0

[3]Direct Beneficiaries: Farmers directly participating in project.

[4]Indirect Beneficiaries: Farmers attending demonstration and training sessions as observers and receiving advice from technicians working in their areas.

[5]Data is not available for this period (see III D.2)

5.	Establishment of Agricultural input stores		3	0	0	2	0	0	0
6.	**Training**								
a)	Short Term/ Technicians Person/days (total)		50	30	30	20	30	30	70
	M		50	30	30	20	30	30	70
	F		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b)	# of farmers trained	6,000	1,500		1,500	2,000	2,628	2,628	43
	M	5,400	1,350		1,350	1,800	2,428	2,428	44
	F	600	150		150	200	200	200	33
c)	Farmers training sessions (session days).	220	55		55	80	86	86	39
d)	Field staff training sessions (session days)	44	9		9	10	9	9	20

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. With the Assistance of LAC/TECH, the Mission conducted an economic and financial review of several redesign options. This review indicated that a coffee based cropping system combined with improved processing techniques and marketing quality beans at premium prices is ecologically and financially viable. Please note that this project was substantively redesigned during the one year suspension of project activity following the Coup of September, 1991. Project outputs and EOPS have been revised. The project resumed active implementation in February, 1993. Therefore, the Coffee project is essentially a new project in an old shell.

2. The project design has been amended and updated to focus on activities which show greater promise for financial sustainability. Activities such as applied research and national outreach training have been dropped. Project production activities are now focusing on the propagation of rust tolerant seedlings, training farmers and provision of inputs. In addition, a marketing component has been added. Project outputs have been modified to reflect this new orientation. (See section IIIB.)

3. The project is now fully operational. A full complement of technical staff have been recruited. Strategic Performance Indicators (SPIs) have been developed. A Haitian firm (Turbo Systems) has been contracted to independently monitor attainment of the SPIs, assess project progress and impact and overall project performance.

4. A specialty coffee marketing specialist and a coffee agronomist assisted in the development of a marketing plan and assessment of coffee processing methods. They confirmed that the US specialty coffee market has the potential to purchase and sell significant quantities of quality Haitian specialty coffee. The marketing plan includes recommendations on ways to refine processing operations, classify and grade coffee beans, and identify and access US specialty coffee markets.

5. Nine coffee processing centers are being built. These centers are scheduled to be fully operational in late october. The operation of these centers will permit attainment of improved coffee quality at the farm level which will allow export of Haitian coffee into higher value niche coffee markets in the U.S. and Europe.

6. A loan guarantee mechanism has been established with the support of another USAID project to promote the sales of coffee production inputs to participating farmers and associations, and support the purchase of the premium washed coffee beans.

D. Problems and Delays

1. IICA was not able to develop the marketing plan in a timely manner which could cause the project to miss the marketing window for the coming coffee season. Not being able to market this season could have a major negative impact on overall project impact. This delay was mainly due to an inability to identify a suitable marketing specialist. A candidate was finally identified and recruited in September. The marketing plan has been drafted and is now being reviewed for implementation by the grantee.

2. Data and information on the project's indirect beneficiaries are still not being collected by the grantee. The M&E firm recently contracted will be requested to assist IICA in collecting this information.

3. The June international oil embargo had negative effects on the Coffee project at all levels. Resulting delays included inability to implement the M&E activities on time, delay of the marketing consultancy, disruption of field implementation activities (construction of processing plants and farmer training activities) and impairment of USAID field monitoring capability.

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

1. Begin implementation of the marketing operations with the assistance of the niche market specialist.

2. Complete the construction of the coffee processing centers in the two pilot areas and refine the processing operations as recommended by the coffee production consultant.

3. Develop and field test a questionnaire for updating the baseline study and implement the M&E system.

4. Distribute coffee seedlings to participating farmers in the two pilot zones. Continue the training program through seminars, training sessions, and radio programs to introduce coffee based farming systems technology to participating and neighboring farmers.

5. Review and approve IICA work plan for FY95.

6. Implement a loan guarantee mechanism established under another USAID project (Provincial Enterprise Development) allowing project participants and associations to have access to loan capital for the purchase of production inputs and quality coffee beans.

7. Conduct mid-term evaluation of the project in the second/third quarter of FY 1994. This evaluation will serve as a source of valuable information allowing project management to take key decisions: 1) whether to continue the project as is; 2) reorient and/or transfer some activities to PLUS; and, 3) terminate the activity.

8. Organize and implement workshop and field visits for MINAG personnel to inform them of project objectives, strategy and achievements.

F. Audit Information

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

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1993 - September 30, 1993 A__ B X__ C __

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: PRODUCTIVE LAND USE SYSTEMS (PLUS)[6]
Project Number: 521-0217
Date of Authorization: original 12/12/89 amendment 8/14/92
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: Lionel Poitevien, Charles Emile Philoctète, Ron Daniel
Status of CPs/Convenants: Fulfilled
Date of Last Evaluation: 09/90 Next Evaluation: 03/94
Date of Last Audit: Next Audit: FY 94

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	$30,000,000	
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	$ 4,654,000	amended to $20,297,680
Amount Committed:	Period:		$ 2,408,547	
	Cumulative:		$20,297,680	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		$ 525,000	
	Period - Actual:		$ 3,820,728	
	Cumulative:		$14,253,865	
	Period - Next:		$ 2,000,000	
	Pipeline as of 9/30/93:		$ 6,043,815	
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:		$ 0	
	Actual:		$ 0	
% LOP Elapsed:		75%		
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		68%		
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		70%		
% of Total Auth. Exp.		48%		

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives:

Deforestation and environmental degradation are two of Haiti's most fundamental and intractable problems. This project addresses Haiti's natural resource degradation by coupling environmentally sound production system practices with income-generating interventions for small farmers thus contributing to USAID/Haiti's Strategic Objective Two, sustainable private sector-led economic growth. PLUS is one of only two projects in Haiti which directly addresses the ecological/natural resources management issues of the country. This project's activities in support of ecologically sound farming practices contributes directly to the Agency strategy for Protecting the Environment (ENV).

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives: S.O. 2: 100%, ENV: 100%

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

The Project seeks to conserve Haiti's natural resource base through ecologically and economically sound crop production practices and sustainable increases in on-farm productivity and income.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project addresses the degradation of the natural resource base by coupling increased food and tree crop production to the adoption of sustainable land use interventions which conserve the environment. 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 monitoring and evaluating the socio-economic impacts of the project, applied research and germplasm improvement.

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[6] This project was redesigned and the name changed from Agroforestry II (AF II) to PRODUCTIVE LAND USE SYSTEM (PLUS) as of 09/92. It should be noted that the project's EOPS and outputs have been revised. The actual active period of the redesigned project is from January 1993 to date.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

	Planned EOPS	Progress To Date
1.	30,000 farmers having adopted land use practices over 3 growing seasons.	19 SPIs (Specific Performance indicators) have been identified for assessing project impact. Protocols have been designed and tested to begin to ascertain adoption numbers and rates. To date, with 320 extentionists in the field, some 10,109 farmers have been introduced to agricultural and conservation technologies.
2.	50,000 farmers have produced tree seedlings over 4 growing seasons.	SPIs have been designed to capture this EOP, however, actual data on the number of farmers participating has not yet been collected. To date, the following production outputs have been accomplished: 80,493 fruit trees produced; 190,636 multipurpose tree seedlings produced; 367 individual and 454 group tree nurseries established; and 255,000 trees planted.
3.	3,000 farmers have bio-intensive gardens for 2 growing seasons.	1,540 farmers have installed bio-intensive gardens.
4.	6,000 farms have increased productivity by at least 15%.	SPIs have been designed to capture this EOP, however, actual data has not yet been collected.

B. Major Outputs

		Planned			Accomplished			
		LOP	Period	Next Period	Period	% of Planned	Cum.	% of LOP
1.	Fruit tree production							
	-CARE	225,000	31,800	50,000	34,200	107	34,200	15
	-PADF	600,000	16,364	30,000	34,720	212	46,293	8
2.	Grafted fruit tree product.							
	-CARE	100,000	1,000	1,000	1,013	101	1,013	0.8
	-PADF	120,000	2,520	2,000	1,260	50	1,680	1.4
3.	Hedgerow planted							
	-CARE (km)	1,200	348	100	44	13	144	12
	-PADF (km)	2,700	149	175	376	252	501	18
4.	Gully plugs							
	-CARE	7,500	1,959	15	2,802	143	4,528	60
	-PADF	8,200	1,718	12	1,168	68	1,557	19
5.	Rock walls							
	-CARE (km)	38	28	20	28	100	47	123
	-PADF (km)	36	11	10	35	318	46	127
6.	Cover cropped (hectares)							
	-CARE	48	14	5	.04	.30	1	2
	-PADF	150	3	10	00	00	0	0
7.	Erosion control dead barriers							
	-CARE (km)	575	192	50	108	56	254	44
	-PADF (km)	800	9	30	2	22	3	.38
8.	Direct tree seeded							
	-CARE	350,000	101,800	70,000	42,908	42	58,216	17
	-PADF	999,999	8,182	125,000	11,565	141	15,420	1.5
9.	Individual tree nurseries							
	-CARE	760	119	100	140	117	290	38
	-PADF	700	175	75	135	77	77	11
10.	Group tree nurseries							
	-CARE	250	265	45	187	70	354	141
	-PADF	320	90	70	100	111	100	31

11.	Multipurpose tree planted						
	-CARE (000)	600	74	80	79	106	79	13
	-PADF (000)	2,800	65	70	78	120	104	4
12.	Farmers trained							
	-CARE (M)	13,000	1,618	2,000	455	28	3,551	27
	(F)	5,000	834	500	234	28	1,783	36
	-PADF (M)	25,000	4,500	1,200	4,608	102	6,144	25
	(F)	10,000	1,500	500	1,813	120	2,418	24
13.	Field agent (training days)							
	-CARE	5,500	1,727	200	328	19	1,264	23
	-PADF	7,500	2,000	350	952	48	1,270	17
14.	Beneficiaries (farm families)							
	-CARE	30,000	3,000	12,000	1,500	50	7,000	23
	-PADF	98,000	3,493	17,000	2,332	67	3,109	3
15.	Bio-Intensive Gardens							
	-CARE	3,100	1,100	300	779	71	1,537	49
	-PADF	4,400	1	150	2.5	250	3	.06

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Please note that this project was substantively redesigned following the Coup of September, 1991 and subsequent one year suspension of project activity. Project outputs and EOPS have been revised. The project resumed active implementation in January, 1993. Therefore, Plus is essentially a new project in an old shell.

As part of the PLUS project monitoring and evaluation effort, a baseline survey and an Exploratory/Rural survey were conducted in all five PLUS project areas. USAID and SECID developed a Monitoring and Evaluation system consisting of 19 SPIs (Strategic Performance Indicators) against which achievement of critical project milestones are to be assessed. Methodologies for gathering SPI related data were developed and field tested. Approximately 200 farmers are being monitored to obtain inputs for SPIs. Other SPIs will be calculated from information provided in project reports and from special field studies, such as rural participatory appraisals.

Plus' present Pipeline, $6,043,815, provides sufficient funding to cover project activities to the PACD, December 1994. Therefore, the Mission is faced with a decision concerning the obligation of additional funds to the project in FY 1994. An assessment (not full evaluation) of the project's 1992 redesign will be conducted in March of 1994. This assessment will provide USAID/Haiti with the information needed to make several management decisions: 1) whether the project redesign is on-track to lead us to achieve the desired purpose level impacts; 2) whether the project's PACD should be extended; and 3) whether or not to obligate additional funding to this activity in FY 1994, and, if so, what amount of funding.

Financial analyses were conducted of improved technical interventions for conserving and improving soil productivity such as leucaena hedgerows used either as a forage or as a soil amendment. The study results (internal rates of return greater than 80 percent) justify the project's continued promotion of this intervention.

A study was initiated to identify opportunities in PLUS areas for marketing agricultural products or inputs produced or used by project farmers. The marketing study is expected in October. However, five marketers have already begun to study specific opportunities identified. One of these marketers has developed a catalogue of products using fiber from a local palm tree (Latanier) and is using this catalogue to obtain orders from US buyers. This activity addresses both PLUS project objectives of increased farm household income and environmental enhancement. The market for the tree products encourages the conservation of existing trees and propagation of new tree seedlings.

To leverage PLUS project resources and promote synergistic impacts of other PADO projects, a working relationship has been developed with USAID's PED project and local entrepreneurs. PLUS designs and manages marketing studies that are carried out by interested local entrepreneurs with funding assistance from PED. The results are used to encourage the development of new agribusinesses within the PLUS intervention zones. Naturally, the results are immediately available to the entrepreneur who participated in the study. If a new or expanded agribusiness results, the objectives of both USAID projects are being achieved: farmers' incomes are enhanced through the sale of primary agricultural products and agribusinesses and associated jobs are created.

An initial effort focused on manioc (cassava) processors. The results have been used as the basis for the PED project making a business expansion loan of 12,000 gourdes to one processor who has doubled his work force to 15 employees. His increased purchases of fresh manioc are affecting prices of manioc to PLUS client/farmers working nearby farms. The knowledge and experience gained from this study and loan experience will be used to evaluate similar manioc processing enterprises which are scattered throughout Haiti. The opening of a small manioc processing facility can have a substantial impact on local prices paid to farmers. When the facility at Palmist A Vin opened, local manioc prices paid to farmers doubled.

The first issue of the PLUS project newsletter (Info-PLUS) was published. The purpose of this newsletter is to inform those working in the management of natural resources for sustainable agricultural production of Project activities and to serve as a forum for exchange of information. The publication will be published quarterly and will be distributed to the Public Sector, NGOs, International Organizations and Ecological Associations.

Field visits to Bombardopolis to ascertain project impacts of the Agroforestry Outreach Project indicated that trees are an economically attractive farm enterprise as evidenced by farmers practicing sustainable tree management techniques.

The principle that resource conservation and increased farm income are mutually compatible and interdependent has been successfully demonstrated and extended in the arid Northwest as evidenced by hundreds of farmers who have significantly increased their on - farm income by maximizing returns to labor, installation of resource conservation structures and crop intensification.

Recent technical coordination meetings with the World Bank led to agreement by the Bank to adopt the technical and implementation approaches employed by PLUS for a $5 million Agroforestry component of the Bank's $27 million forestry and environmental protection project.

D. Problems and Delays

The June international oil embargo forced the cancellation of several field interventions and training workshops. Fuel supplies were very limited during July and August. Due to security concerns several fieldtrips to monitor field activities and project progress had to be cancelled.

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

Concentrate efforts on assessing project impacts at the farm and household level.

Investigate how PLUS can incorporate the production of balanced animal feed into our soil conservation activities.

Continue farming systems training, with emphasis on the communication process between farmers, extentionists and technicians.

Develop an extension package in seed selection methods for farmers.

Reassess project redesign and EOPS with emphasis on possible extension of the project.

Follow-up on recommendations from the Exploratory Surveys of farmer perceptions of project interventions.

Inform MINAG officials of PLUS technical and administrative approaches for achieving sustainable food production and natural resources conservation through dialogue and site visits.

Draft Scopes of Work to perform the next project evaluation scheduled for 6/94.

F. Audit

The project implementors CARE, PADF and SECID 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, and
	for SECID, the Mission' Controllers Office will contact the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) Auditors and DATEX for information.

G. Issue

The PACD for PLUS was not extended when the project was redesigned in 1992. Based on project progress and the results of the next assessment/evaluation, USAID/Haiti will need to decide whether or not to extend the PACD for PLUS from 12/94 to a future date, e.g., 12/99.

Most of the LOP outputs need to be reassessed and possibly revised.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1 - September 30, 1993 A __ B X C __
(N/A, Project in Suspension)

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Program Title:	Emergency Economic Recovery			
Program Number:	521-0242			
Date of Authorization:	original	09/17/93	amendment	N/A
Date of Obligation:	original	09/25/93	amendment	N/A
PACD:	original	N/A	amendment	N/A
Implementing Agencies:	Ministry of Economy and Finance			
Major Contractors:	None			
AID Project Manager:	Lance Downing, Gabriel Verret			
Status of CPs/Covenants:	CPs for disbursement not met			
Date of Last Evaluation:	N/A Next Evaluation: N/A			
Planned Number of Non-Federal Audits during Fiscal Year:				-0-
The Number of such Audits Contracted for/Completed:				-0-
Date of Last Audit:	None Next Audit: To be determined			

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant: original	$ 8,000,000	amended to $ N/A
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant: original	$ 8,000,000	amended to $ N/A
Amount Committed:	Period:	$ 8,000,000	
	Cumulative:	$ 8,000,000	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	$ 8,000,000	
	Period - Actual:	$ -0-	
	Cumulative:	$ -0-	
	Period - Next:	$ 8,000,000	
Pipeline as 09/30/93:		$ 8,000,000	
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	$ -0-	
	Actual:	$ -0-	
% LOP Elapsed:		N/A	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	100%		
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	0%		
% of Total Auth. Exp.	0%		

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives: The provision of immediate balance of payments support to the restored constitutional GOH will facilitate the renewed flow of multilateral donor assistance necessary for economic growth, and thereby contribute to political stability and long-term institutionalization of a stable democracy in Haiti.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives: S.O.1(A): 50%
S.O.2 : 50%

IIB. PROGRAM PURPOSE

By helping to clear Haiti's accumulated IFI arrears of the past two years, the project will facilitate immediate resumption of IFI economic assistance to the restored legitimate GOH.

III. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The $8 million balance of payments support of this program grant contributes to the liquidation of the arrears accumulated by the de facto authorities since the September 1991 coup to the principal international financial institutions (IFIs) of importance to Haiti -- i.e. the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank (IBRD), and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) -- thereby making possible the renewal of project-based, sector and macroeconomic policy lending and disbursements from these institutions. The assistance of these IFIs is expected to be the major share of the five-year $1 billion of development assistance to Haiti promised by President Clinton in March 1993.

Such support, especially in the stabilization and adjustment programs that will aim to stimulate private investment and growth, reduce inflation and create new jobs, also will contribute to political stability and enhance the prospects for sustained democratic rule in Haiti.

IV. PROGRAM STATUS

A.

	Planned EOPS	Progress To Date
1.	Arrears to IFIs cleared	Signature of Agreement

B. Major Outputs

	Planned				Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1.	N/A						

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Successful negotiations with the GOH resulted in rapid signature of the Program Grant Agreement on September 25, 1993. Progress is awaited on satisfaction of the CPs so that disbursement can proceed on time for the planned U.S. Treasury-led multi-donor clearance operation of arrears to the three IFIs.

D. Problems and Delays

Since the signature of the Grant Agreement, political instability and security concerns of GOH counterparts have obstructed progress on the CPs, putting the disbursement of the $8 million temporarily on hold.

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

Assuming positive movement in the political field, USAID will assure GOH satisfaction of the CPs and prompt disbursement of the grant funds so that the Haiti Support Group clearance operations can proceed.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1 - September 30, 1993 A __ B X C __

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
PACD: original 06/30/96
Implementing Agencies: Haitian Development Foundation
Major Contractors: None
AID Project Manager: M. Gilbert
Status of CPs/Covenants: None
Date of Last Evaluation: None Next Evaluation: 6/94
Date of Last Audit: 9/93 Next Audit: 9/94

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	$12,000,000
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	$ 3,607,107
Amount Committed:	Period:		$ 180,000
	Cumulative:		$ 3,607,107
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		$ N/A
	Period - Actual:		$ 396,885
	Cumulative:		$ 917,581
	Period - Next:		$ 600,000
	Pipeline as of 9/30/93		$ 2,689,526
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:		$ -
	Actual:		$ 172,000 Memberships Donations

% LOP Elapsed:	45%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	30%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	25%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	8%

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives: The project directly stimulates sustainable private sector led economic growth, S.O.2, especially in provincial towns, by providing loans and technical services to microenterprises, as well as serving the humanitarian goal of promoting livelihoods by creating and preserving employment.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives: S.O.2: 100%

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

To expand access to credit at market rates by small entrepreneurs throughout Haiti, especially in provincial towns and to provide them with better information with which to make informed business decisions.

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 is being accomplished 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 FHAF in the form of assistance in loan administration and automated data processing 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

	Planned EOPS	Progress To Date
1.	10,000 jobs created thru loans under project.	360 new jobs created thus far under PED and many more saved thru new loans.

2.	HDF achieves self-sustainability and can continue operations without grant capital or institutional support.	Full self-sufficiency is to be achieved gradually by the end of the project. Meanwhile, institutional support continues as planned to promote provincial branches and new business activity under PPED assistance.
3.	HDF has active lending operations in 4-6 provincial towns.	Cap Haitien branch is in its fourth year, and it has made 44 loans in the past year. Les Cayes branch opened in October 1992 and has made 76 loans. Jeremie branch opens October 1, 1993.
4.	HDF firmly established as primary microlending institution in Haiti and has loaned to 500 microenterprises.	HDF has earned an excellent institutional reputation and is the only credit facility in Haiti serving small businesses. Under PED, 293 loans made in past year, 120 loans in provinces.

B. Major Outputs

		Planned				Accomplished		
		LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1.	Extend Credit to Provinces	300*	15	0	60*	54	120	40
2.	Institutional Strengthening of HDF	30**	3	2	3**	2	4	14
3.	PPED Activities in Full Operations	40**	4	1	4**	3	4	10
4.	Institutional Support to local credit instits.	4***	1	0	1***	0	0	0

* No. of loans
** No. of interventions
*** No. of organizations assisted

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status -

Concerning the pipeline for this activity, please note that $2 million of the $2,698,526 is frozen lending capital in the Cooperative Agreement with the Haitian Development Foundation. A portion of these frozen funds could be made available to cover other costs under the CA. However, additional funds will still need to be obligated in FY 1994 to cover costs outside of the CA, e.g., a project evaluation and an extension of the PSC project manager's contract.

Overall HDF lending continues to be hampered by volatile political events and an economy which is progressively eroding. On a relative basis lending is more active in the provincial branches, since HDF is providing a credit facility which was heretofore unavailable. In the year ending 9/30/93, 293 new loans were made overall (totaling Gdes 8.9 million): 44 in Cap Haitien and 76 in Les Cayes, compared with 173 in Port-au-Prince.

The gender breakdown is 183 men, 89 women and one group (in a few cases, the same borrower received more than one loan). HDF's overall portfolio as of 9/30/93, including Port-au-Prince, comprised 820 loans totaling Gdes. 15.6 million. By value, 72.2% of the portfolio is productive (i.e. payments are current), as compared to 65.6% one year ago.

On average, HDF loans create a new job every day, or 360 over the past year. This breaks down to 254 men and 106 women; of this number 226 are in Port-au-Prince and 134 in the two provincial locations. This rate puts the project behind schedule both with respect to disbursements and jobs created. The reasons for this shortfall can clearly be attributed to the depressed state of the national economy, continuous political turmoil and the crippling trade embargo which have afflicted HDF and participating businesses ever since the project began in 1991. Of the funds expended to date ($917,581), it should be noted that a considerable portion ($400,000) was used to support unforeseen administrative costs during and after the period of suspended activities following the Coup in September, 1991. This activity was in suspension for approximately 15 months in 1991/1992.

Additionally, the project was in suspension for nine months in 1991-92 with no new lending activity, and most lending since reactivation has been from the HDF's own loan reflows, since USAID has suspended further conversion of dollars to gourdes for lending purposes, due to negative real interest rates stemming from the current high level of inflation and legislated interest rate ceilings.

Provincial loans tend to create somewhat fewer new jobs than those in Port-au-Prince, as many of them are working capital loans, or are used to purchase generators or other equipment. It should be pointed out, however, that these loans preserve jobs, even if they do not create them, and if the borrowing enterprise is successful and expands, employment increases will

follow. The life-of-project target of 10,000 new jobs and the criteria for counting them may have to be reassessed at the time of the mid-term evaluation in mid-1994.

In the face of the major obstacles noted above, HDF has made genuine headway in the expansion of provincial credit. In addition to establishing new branches in Les Cayes and Jeremie in the last year, HDF is now undertaking a baseline survey in Jacmel, with a view to opening another branch early in 1994. The town of Jacmel is very enthusiastic about the prospect of an HDF branch and preliminary estimates of loans demand are favorable.

In addition to major analytical work in connection with the baseline studies for Jeremie and Jacmel, PPED has been working on five project interventions during the reporting period and had consummated three of them by the end of September 1993: the Jeremie ferryboat loan (to replace the Neptune, which sank last February); an agribusiness venture in Cayes to produce and market cassava; and a loan guaranty mechanism to facilitate the marketing of production inputs and outputs under the USAID funded Coffee Revitalization Project. HDF negotiated an arrangement with IICA to provide loans for needed farm inputs to coffee growers and coffee purchasing capital to farmer associations under USAID's Coffee project. These loans will be made with HDF's own lending capital, but will be guaranteed under a $90,000 loan guaranty mechanism to be provided by the coffee project.

HDF has held discussions with smaller local credit institutions and has plans to provide major assistance to FHAF (Fonds Haïtien d'Aide à la Femme, a national women's credit organization) early in 1994, in the form of lending capital, technical assistance and computer support. HDF has also offered similar assistance to MEDA, the Mennonite credit agency, but MEDA appears to have all the support it currently needs from CIDA (Canada).

HDF has held several staff training sessions, with emphasis on training new staff and advisory board members in Cayes and Jeremie. The expatriate technical advisor has updated the HDF's official credit and accounting manual, which he originally prepared in 1991.

D. Problems and Delays -

As HDF expands its scope of operation, some problems of administration have arisen and are reported in the September 1993 draft external audit, reflecting lack of attention to procedures and insufficient supervision of junior credit officers and accountants. Also there has been some staff turnover involving more experienced personnel leaving for better paying jobs in other organizations, and one employee was fired for dishonesty. These problems are being addressed by senior management and the Board of Directors. A gap has existed at the level of middle management, which the recent hiring of an experienced chief accountant and the imminent promotion of the best credit officer to assistant general manager, along with greater operational involvement by the general manager are expected to alleviate.

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

1. Fill senior staff positions in HDF Microenterprise division and PPED. Upgrade administrative process to ensure better supervision of accountants and credit officers.

2. Complete the reconnaissance studies in Jacmel and Gonaives.

3. Officially inaugurate the new HDF branch office in Jeremie.

4. Prepare a long-term strategy for PPED's operations for the remainder of the project.

5. Respond to, and note compliance with, recommendations of the September 1993 audit.

6. Implement recently signed guaranty agreement with IICA to provide loans to coffee farmers and associations.

7. Proceed with plans to assist FHAF with lending capital and technical assistance.

8. Prepare scope of work for the project's mid-term evaluation in June 1994.

9. Small-sized loan program developed and tested to permit fast-track loans in the Gds. 2,500 - 10,000 range.

10. Present seminar to Ministry of Commerce personnel to inform them of project objectives, strategy and accomplishments.

F. Audit

Audit completed in September 1993.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1993 - September 30, 1993 A __ B X C __

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title:	Seed Production
Project Number:	521-0245
Date of Authorization[7]:	original 08/06/92
Date of Obligation:	original 08/06/92
PACD:	original 09/30/96
Implementing Agencies:	Organization for the Rehabilitation of the Environment
Major Contractors:	None
AID Project Manager:	Charles-Emile Philoctete, Ron Daniel
Status of CPs/Covenants:	Fulfilled
Date of Last Evaluation:	None Next Evaluation: 1/95
Date of Last Audit:	None Next Audit: 12/94

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant: original	$ 1,400,000
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant: original	$ 1,400,000
Amount Committed:	Period:	$ 1,400,000
	Cumulative:	$ 1,400,000
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	$ 433,155
	Period - Actual:	$ 549,628
	Cumulative:	$ 549,628
	Period - Next:	$ 400,000
	Pipeline as of 9/30/93:	$ 850,372
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	$ 0
	Actual:	$ 0

% LOP Elapsed:	25%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	39%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	39%

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives: This project responds to the country's critical shortage of seeds by increasing the availability of high quality seeds to small farmers for increased food production. By promoting the use of new and improved seeds the project aims to increase farmers production and provide a sustainable seed supply to increase small farmers revenue and private sector-led sustainable economic growth.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives: S.O. 2: 100%.

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

To encourage the sustainable production and marketing of high quality bean, corn and sorghum seeds and sweet patato cuttings as a means of increasing agricultural production and enhancing food security.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

To respond to the emergency need for seeds and to ensure the availability of improved seeds on a sustainable basis, this project will finance the production of 600 metric tons of quality seeds (corn, sorghum, black bean) and 4 million sweet potato cuttings. The objectives of the program are:

a) Maintenance and multiplication of basic seeds;
b) Production and multiplication of commercial seeds;
c) Expansion of seed drying, handling and storage facilities,
d) Expansion of seed marketing; and
e) Extension of training and technical assistance to farmers and seed producer groups.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A.	Planned EOPS	Progress To Date
1.	Availability of quality seeds to 24,375 farmers.	Production of commercial seeds was initiated during this reporting period. Commercial seeds will be available to farmers during the next reporting period.

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[7] This project was authorised in August 1992. Implementation was delayed for one year (field activities started in June 1993), pending final clearance by the Regional Inspector General (RIG) about open recommendations on previous audit report.

2.	20 % yield Increases.	Yield data will be reported after the second planting season of 1994.
3.	Increase in farmers' revenue.	Will be reported after the second planting season of 1994.
4.	Expansion of seed marketing.	Activities to begin in November and December, 1993.
5.	Extension and adoption of new technologies.	Use of improved seeds was promoted by the implementor in a previous program, consequently acceptance of these technologies (spacing, minimum tillage, post harvest and storage techniques etc.) is spreading.

B. Major Outputs

			Planned				Accomplished		
			LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
	Production								
1.	Production of Basic Seed (MT)		24	2.8	2.8	5.8	6.3	6.3	26
2.	Production of commercial Seed (MT)		600	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Production of Sweet Potato Cuttings (000,000)		4	0	0	.250	0	0	0
4.	Sales transaction (No.of Farmers)		29,267	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	No. of Ha. for multiplication		550	280	280	50	291	291	53
6.	No. of participating farmers	M	175	125	125	45	234	234	134
		F	25	5	5	5	10	10	40
	Training								
1.	In-field training seminars (No. of multipliers)	M	85	40	40	40	42	42	51
		F	5	3	3	2	3	2	60
2.	In-field training seminars (No. of farmers)	M	500	0	0	97	0	0	0
		F	25	0	0	3	0	0	0
3.	In-country seminars (No. of technicians)		60	10	10	TBD	13	13	21

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Please note that this activity was obligated in August of 1992; however, given the need to comply with audit recommendations from a previous USAID project, ORE was not able to begin actual implementation of this project until June 1993. Therefore, the actual elapsed implementation period is only three months.

In collaboration with a local independent firm (Turbo System) a number of strategic performance indicators (SPIs) have been identified for the monitoring and evaluation of this program throughout the Life of the Project.

ORE has initiated production of basic seed in the project area. They plan to harvest 6.3 MT of basic corn and bean seeds during November 1993 to January, 1994.

A construction contract has been signed for the new seed processing and storage facilities necessary for the increased volume of seeds. This facility is to be completed in the next several months, December/January.

D. Problems and Delays

Although this project started in June 1993, procurement of material for the implementation of the project was delayed due to the embargo. To date all logistics and equipment are not in place.

There were subsequent delays with the construction contract due to a lack of procedural

knowledge on the part of USAID and the grantee.

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

Review and approve new set of indicators (SPIs) and benchmarks for proper monitoring of the project.

Accomplish construction of the seed processing and storage facility.

Process and delivery of planned production.

A computerized accounting system to be installed by ORE.

F. Audits

An organization-wide audit will take place during the next reporting period, December 1993 to cover from April 1992 to September 1993.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1993 - September 30, 1993 A X B ____ C ____

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Labor-Intensive Infrastructure Rehabilitation Initiative (JOBS Initiative): Enhancing Food Security (EFS), Voluntary Agencies for Child Survival (VACS), Cooperative Development Support Grant (CDSG)
Project Number: 521-0241 (EFS), 521-0206 (VACS), 938-0192 (CDSG)
Date of Authorization: original 08/14/92 (EFS) amendment 07/25/93*
Date of Obligation: original 04/12/93 amendment N/A
PACD: original 08/31/95 amendment N/A
Implementing Agencies: PanAmerican Development Foundation (PADF), Planning Assistance (PA), Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF)
Major Contractors: N/A
AID Project Manager: Karen M. Poe, Lee Nelson, Shelagh O'Rourke, Martial Bailey
Status of Cps/Covenants: N/A
Date of Last Evaluation: N/A Next Evaluation: 12/93
Date of Last Audit: N/A Next Audit: N/A

IB. FINANCIAL DATA (JOBS)

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant: original	$18,061,450	
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant: original	$ 1,172,861	amended to $ 5,437,502**
Amount Committed:	Period:	$ 5,437,502	
	Cumulative:	$ 5,437,502	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	$ 657,639	
	Period - Actual:	$ 628,000	
	Cumulative:	$ 628,000	
	Period - Next:	$ 2,800,000***	
	Pipeline as of 9/30	$ 4,809,502	
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	$ 14,500,000	
	Actual:	$ 0	

% LOP Elapsed:	8%		
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	30%	U.S. dollars	0% L.C.
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	12%	U.S. dollars	0% L.C.
% of Total Auth. Exp.	3%	U.S. dollars	0% L.C.

* Start date of Jobs Initiative.
** Includes $300,000 made available from VACS and $221,953 from FHA/PVC Cooperative Development Support Project.
*** First quarter of FY 94
N.B. This activity is not a stand alone project: It is a component of Projects 521-0241, 521-0206, and 938-0192. Therefore, figures provided in this report have already been computed in the projects mentioned above.

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives: Haiti's political crisis has greatly accelerated overall economic deterioration. The country's physical infrastructure is crumbling and uncollected garbage continues to pile higher in the streets of most municipalities. Thus, the Jobs Creation Initiative is a quick impact, employment creating and infrastructure rehabilitation effort designed to blunt the rate of decline, restore confidence and hope, and help create a political climate conducive to national healing and economic recovery.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives: --100 %

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

The Labor-Intensive Infrastructure Rehabilitation Initiative seeks to quickly provide short term employment for many of the neediest people in both rural and urban areas throughout Haiti during the period leading up to and immediately following a satisfactory political resolution to Haiti's current political crisis. Labor intensive activities will increase the income of many poor Haitian families and strengthen their capabilities to meet their basic nutritional requirements.

The 14-month employment program is intended to create a sense of confidence and hope that the restored democratic government is working for the people and can create tangible benefits to the quality of life. Concurrently, the program will bring improvements to the country's deteriorated productive infrastructure, thus enhancing the possibilities for a grassroots economic recovery.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Three NGOs--PADF, PA, and CHF--will work with a broad local NGO network to employ approximately 103,200 people and a Government of Haiti (GOH) public works program will work with GOH technical ministries to employ 60,000 people for an average of 2 months each in the following types of projects:

- Rehabilitation of productive infrastructure: roads, culverts, bridges, and irrigation canals.
- Vector control: garbage collection and cleaning of drainage canals.
- Environmental protection: erosion control, soil reclamation, and tree planting.

In addition, local government officials in four municipalities will be trained in the design, implementation, and management of infrastructure rebuilding projects.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A.

	Planned EOPS	Progress To Date
1.	Employment generation: 163,200 people are employed for at least two months through the program's 12 month duration.	The first major sub-project, administered by CDS, has begun in Cite Soleil with 800 workers currently collecting garbage and cleaning drainage ditches. The Prime Minister has already noted that this program has made a good start and can be politically helpful to the restored democratic government. He felt that the workers in Cite Soleil had resisted the general strikes because of a renewed sense of hope. It is anticipated this project will run throughout the program's duration.
2.	Productive Infrastructure Rehabilitation: 400 short-term productive infrastructure development activities are generated and successfully tested refined, and operational throughout Haiti.	Sub-project 002 will be signed on Oct. 19 between PADF and the sub-grantee CARE for rehabilitation and maintenance of secondary irrigation and drainage canals in the Artibonite-Naboth. The initial phase commencing Nov. 3 will last three months, employ approximately 720 people per day, and clear 10 miles of canals. Sub-project 003 between PADF and sub-grantee Mission Allegheny will be signed in early November for rehabilitation and maintenance of roads on the isle of La Gonave. Over a six month period this project will create 1941 person/months of labor and repair 35 miles of roads.
3.	Management assistance to municipalities: 120 representatives from four municipalities are trained in design, implementation, and management of infrastructure repair projects.	PA will hold a workshop in Les Cayes (Oct. 7-8) in which 125 municipal and communal section officials, local GOH ministry officers, local community group leaders, and others will identify potential activities and timetables for their implementation. Using USAID approved criteria, PA will help the group select the first set of projects to be implemented. Approximately 300 people will be employed daily over a three month period. A similar planning seminar will be held in Gonaives on Nov. 16-17.

B. Major Outputs

		Planned				Accomplished		
		LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1.	People Working Each Day	62,400	0	0	4,200	800	800	1.3
2.	Persons Who Have Worked	163,200	0	0	4,400	1,200	1,200	0.7
	Males	TBD						
	Females	TBD						
3.	Work Created (person/mo)	324,800	0	0	8,600	400	400	0.1
4.	Mgmt Assistance -Municipalities	4	0	0	1	1	1	25.0

5. ST Training TBD

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. NGO Program: Designed as part of a rapid response package this program was implemented one week after the new Prime Minister's installation.Three Cooperative Agreements signed (PADF, PA, and CHF). In-house management staff recruited. Mobilization and implementation ahead of Workplan schedule. Donor coordination begun: a Geographic Information System is being developed to monitor donor economic recovery infrastructure rehabilitation and job creation efforts. Coordination meetings with Haitian government technical ministries initiated. Program endorsed by Prime Minister who has commented on its strong symbolic value in promoting restored democracy.

2. GOH Program: The local currency funded sub-program was communicated to the Prime Minister and endorsed by the Executive Secretary of PL 480 Food for Development Program. A meeting of the PL 480 Executive Council is scheduled for October 7 to start the process of securing the formal concurrence of the GOH. None of the actual activities could be initiated during the reporting period.

D. Problems and Delays

1. NGO Program:

a. Dump sites: Landfill site issues at La Saline and Truittier dump sites need resolution to enable implementation of solid waste program in Port au Prince. The antiquated La Saline site will be used for up to two months, so mitigation measures at the Truittier site must be implemented immediately. This involves an agreement being reached on a master plan for solid waste pick-up and disposal between companies doing the dumping (CHF and PADF), responsible ministries, local government officials (SMCRS and mayors), and convincing the dump site neighbors to allow reopening of Truittier, as well as initiating environmental monitoring of water wells. The solid waste sub-projects planned for the cities of Cap Haitien and Gonaives will need environmental assessments and appropriate mitigation measures put in place prior to initiation of clean-up activities.

b. CHF Mobilization: Lengthy contractual negotiations between CHF and USAID (two Cooperative Agreements were necessary) has slowed CHF mobilization. As the principal implementing agent for solid waste management in Port au Prince and their full mobilization is crucial to resolve the dump site issues.

c. Wage Issue: The wage policy for the Jobs Program needs to be reviewed taking into account a number of factors: a) the target ratio of 60 percent wages / 40 percent other costs on sub-projects, b) actual wages being paid by for similar unskilled labor, c) wages being paid by other donor infrastructure rehab programs, and d) the potential differences between urban and rural salaries. Wage policy needs to be harmonized so as not to draw labor away from other employment sources and to avoid conflicts with other ongoing programs.

d. Coordination with GOH ministries: Given the interdiction on official contact with the de facto Haitian government following the coup, the planning for the Initiative was realized without ministry involvement. With the reinstallation of a democratic government following the Governors Island Accord, contacts with cabinet officials have been held to explain the program's objectives and design, specifically its need for rapid implementation. There has been concern expressed by some ministers regarding their exclusion from the planning process and it will be important to keep them involved in as project implementation proceeds. Appropriate ministerial level involvement in the program must balance their role for public infrastructure development and maintenance with the role of the NGOs implementing the rehabilitation program. It should be noted that there is already coordination going on at the local ministry affiliate level and that the NGOs grantees--PADF, PA, and CHF--will need a good degree of latitude to quickly and effectively implement their projects.

e. General Political Problems in Country: While the overall Initiative has been given the green light, the day-to-day political situation is extremely volatile. Any number of circumstances could hinder or negate the grantees' and sub-grantees' abilities to carry out their various projects. Currently, the gasoline embargo is slowing implementation and may necessitate adjustments to LOP targets.

2. GOH Program: The sub-program enjoys informal endorsement by the Ministers of Planning (Chair), Commerce, Agriculture, and Foreign Affairs but the Ministers of Health and Public Works are known to harbor some objections. Through continued dialogue, it is anticipated that formal joint USAID/GOH programming will be accomplished by the end of November 1993.

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

1. NGO Program:

a. CHF will coordinate with SMCRS (the ministry affiliate involved with solid waste) to open La Saline and manage it to meet its designed solid waste capacity and to work with residents surrounding the Truittier site to obtain their approval for the re-opening of this landfill and its appropriate management to mitigate adverse environmental impact. Discussions with IDB or other interested donors concerning long-term revitalization of Truittier site will begin.

b. A wage survey of the Port au Prince area will be conducted to complement the study already taken in the provinces. World Bank and other donor wage policies will be consulted in an effort to construct an effective wage policy.

c. Meeting with upper level ministries will be continued to resolve coordination issues.

d. Until the fuel situation improves the program will target sub-projects that require little or no fuel.

2. GOH Program:

a. Programming PIL for the sub-program will be signed.

b. With input from the Controller's Office, PDI engineers, and the PL 480 Management Office, contracting and disbursing modalities for project implementation involving the private sectaor will be finalized.

c. On the basis of the actions identified for the quarter October-December 1993, the creation of approximately 24,000 person/months of employment will be created during the period January-March 1994.

3. Both programs will stop if the constitutional government in place is suspended.

F. Audit

1. NGO Program: Audit fieldwork will be undertaken on a regular basis by a local audit firm to enable inclusion of this program in the organization-wide A-133 Audit of the principal PVO implementing organizations.

2. GOH Program: Projects funded under this sub-program will be audited as part of the overall host-country owned Local Currency audit operations.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1993 - September 30, 1993 A __ B __ C __
(N/A, Project in Suspension)

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: PROBE: SOFIHDES, CMP (Cooperative Agreement)
Major Contractors: None
AID Project Manager: Morgan Gilbert
Statue of CPs/Covenants: None

A. Conditions Precedent: None

B. Special Covenants: None

Date of Last Evaluation: 02/28/89 Next Evaluation: Unscheduled
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 $ 5,589,396
Amount Committed:	Period:		$ 0	
	Cumulative:		$ (68,785)	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		$ 0	
	Period - Actual:		$ 0	
	Cumulative:		$ 4,537,275	
	Period - Next:		$ 0	
	Pipeline ar of 9/30/93		$ 1,052,121	
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:		$ 0	
	Actual:		$ 0	

% LOP Elapsed:	80%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	44%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	81%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	36%

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives: Once reactivated, this project will support sustainable private sector-led economic growth, through an emphasis on promoting public-private sector policy dialogue, undertaking analytical studies to facilitate job creation and improving the regulatory environment for trade and investment, and promotional activities in the fields of tourism and agribusiness development.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives: S.O.2: 100%

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

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

In 1991, USAID undertook a comprehensive redesign of the project taking a fresh approach to business promotion. USAID financial support to PROMINEX, the export promotion entity established in 1986 under the original project, ceased, and as a result the organization permanently closed its doors in September 1991. A Project Authorization Amendment in June 1991 changed the project to "Promotion of Business and Exports," (PROBE), extending the PACD 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 cover several areas of the private sector, with the goal of generating new sources of employment in Haiti. New emphasis was on ways to upgrade the effectiveness of certain key trade and business associations, promoting public-private sector policy dialogue, undertaking analytical studies to facilitate job creation and improving the regulatory environment for trade and investment, and promotional activities in the fields of tourism and agribusiness development.

Implementation of the redesigned project passed to the Center for Management and Productivity (CMP) and SOFIHDES, a private Haitian development bank. These two organizations, both developed with USAID assistance and now operating successfully on their own, were awarded a Cooperative Agreement, based on a joint proposal.

However, the PROBE project was placed in suspension following the September 30, 1991 coup. 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. The project remains in suspension with no funds being disbursed, but with the project structure and Cooperative Agreement still intact to permit a rapid restart when conditions warrant.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

1.	Mechanism established for gathering and disseminating market information, available to the Haitian business community.	None, as redesigned project had not begun when program went into suspension.
2.	Exports will increase to U.S. and other markets.	None
3.	Four new sub-sector programs will be 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

Note that the outputs set forth below are as stated in 1991 design. They are subject to refinement and change in the forthcoming project design update, in order to conform both to Haiti's changing economic environment and to current U.S. legislation governing assistance to promote overseas trade and investment.

			Planned			Accomplished		
			Period	Cum.	Next Period*	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
	PROBE							
1.	Business Development Services provided to assist businesses to become more competitive in world markets, thru information and targeted services.	100%	0	7	0	0	0	0
2.	Sector Strengthening Activities in the business community aimed at improving Haiti's relative position in world markets, including macroeconomic and regulatory environment, thru studies, Fora and program grants.	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

No project activities took place during the reporting period, as the project remains in full suspension.

D. Problems and Delays The Mission, with encouragement from several senior staff of the LAC Bureau, has for some time planned to reactivate the PROBE project as soon as the political situation stabilizes and economic activity in the country returns to a normal pattern. The timing of project start-up has proved elusive, however, and the project remains in suspension at the end of the reporting period.

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

1. If conditions warrant, finalize the Action Memorandum to the Director to reactivate PROBE and send letters of notification to the implementing organizations, SOFIHDES and CMP.

2. Schedule and undertake a design update of the project, to take account of both the changing economic environment in Haiti and recently enacted U.S. legislation affecting assistance to promote overseas trade and investment.

3. Amend the project's Cooperative Agreement, as appropriate, to reflect the design and implementation changes agreed to by the Mission.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1993 - September 30, 1993 A __ B __ C __
(N/A, Project in Suspension)

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 09/30/95
Implementing Agencies:	Int'l Planned Parenthood Federation/Western Hemisphere Region Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)
Major Contractors:	Family Health International (FHI), The Futures Group, John Hopkins (PCS), Population Council, Georgetown University.
AID Project Manager:	JBurdick/SO'Rourke/GBalmir
Status of CPs/Covenants:	Not applicable
Date of Last Evaluation:	05/93 Next Evaluation: None
Date of Last Audit:	06/93 Next Audit: 06/94

1B. 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 $ 21,670,146
Amount Committed:	Period:	$ 3,564,102	
	Cumulative:	$21,670,146	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	$ 2,900,000	
	Period - Actual:	$ 5,159,869	
	Cumulative:	$17,993,757	
	Period - Next:	$ 2,900,000	
	Pipeline 9/30/93	$ 3,676,389	
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	$ 5,457,000	
	Actual:	$ 0	
% LOP Elapsed:	67%		
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	80%		
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	83%		
% of Total Auth. Exp.	66%		

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives: Family planning is one of the most important health interventions which can be offered in Haiti to protect human resources. It is estimated that proper child spacing alone could reduce the high child mortality rate by at least 20 percent. Similarly, the present high rates of natural increase (2.9 percent) and total fertility (6.4 children per woman) are indicative of the serious dimensions of the population problem. Many opine that this problem is second in importance only to the establishment of democracy. The PSFP Project seeks to promote quality FP services and public dialogue on population issues.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives: 100%

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

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

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The PSFP is designed to increase 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 via an International Organization Grant. The project collaborates with FHI for NORPLANT activities and the Futures Group for contraceptive social marketing (CSM), with the Institute for Reproductive Health (IRH) to support on-going natural family planning activities, the Population Communication Services (PCS) to support information, education and communication programs and the Population Council for operations research activities.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

	Planned EOPS	Progress To Date
1.	35 PVOs providing basic or improved family planning (FP) services.	33 PVOs providing FP services at 47 fixed services delivery points and at 13 community distribution sites, using over 400 promoters.
2.	23 PVO facilities offering voluntary surgical contraception (VSC) services.	12 PVOs are providing VSC services on site. 19 through a referrals system and the mobile team visits. In addition 15 non project-funded facilities receive periodic visits from the mobile team.
3.	10,000 cycles of oral contraceptives being marketed monthly at 300 commercial sales outlets.	Despite a decreased number of outlets due to the political situation, average monthly sales reached 5,900 cycles.

4.	Haitians better informed about FP issues and services.	FP pamphlets and training manuals distributed to all institutions. Increase knowledge will be measured during 1993 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS).
5.	16 percent of women of reproductive age in union will be using contraception.	1,450,000 Haitians of reproductive age have access to FP services. Project mini-surveys in selected project sites found that a utilization ranged from 13 to 30 percent. The 1993 DHS will provide a national prevalence rate.

B. Major Outputs

		Planned						Accomplished							
		LOP		Period		Cum.		Next Period		Period		Cum.		% of LOP	
1.	200,000 new contraceptors	200		20		160		30		25		185		92	
2.	Perform 7500 VSC by PACD	7500		1000		5367		1000		1000		6367		85	
3.	Carry out 15 OR research/survey	15		2		15		0		1		16		107	
4.	3 new FP methods introduced.	3		1		2		0		1		3		100	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
5.	Training	300	300	144	266	273	479	30	60	37	35	310	514	103	171
a.	Long Term	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	100	100
b.	Short Term	5	5	13	5	13	16	2	2	5	2	18	18	360	360

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

In August, AID/W negotiated buy-ins with: FHI (NORPLANT); the Institute for Reproductive Health (natural family planning); the Futures Group: OPTIONS and SOMARC (population policy and contraceptive social marketing, respectively); Population Communication Services (IEC); and the Population Council (operations research). Consultants from the Futures Group, the Population Council and PCS visited in September to develop their implementation strategies.

The second interim evaluation was successfully completed in May by a team of 3 expatriate and 2 local consultants. It concluded that despite "...major disruptive influences, the project is making reasonable and positive progress toward achieving stated goals and purpose indicators, ...including a doubling in contraceptive utilization since the project began." The priority recommendations may be summarized in three categories: 1) liberalization of service delivery to allow field workers to provide more methods; 2) improved definition of terms and parameters for more realistic reporting on program success; and 3) improved management in terms of more cohesive strategic and tactical planning, monitoring and evaluation at all levels.

A PSFP Medical Advisory Committee was created in April. It is composed of representatives from the PVOs, PAPFO, and USAID. The primary role of this committee is to evaluate service delivery status, technical skills, quality of care, and provide guidance in implementing the PSFP.

In August, in order to improve service quality, PAPFO organized a seminar to better redefine the role of promoters. The main recommendation is the use of the promoters for liberalization of service delivery; the results of this workshop will be presented to the medical advisory committee in order to reach a consensus.

Five CDS institutions offering FP (Cite Soleil, K Soleil, Raboteau, Ouanaminthe, La Fossette, Fort-Liberte) have been combined into one program under the PAPFO umbrella. Technical assistance, monitoring, supervision, and planning will also be reinforced. In another effort to consolidate and improve service delivery, three institutions specialized in VSC were transferred from AOPS to PROFAMIL. Those institutions located in the North, South and the West Departments will serve as local points for VSC mobile team activities.

CHI and PAPFO initiated an operations research activity on cost recovery and results will be available during the next period. An assessment of PROFAMIL concluded that the organization is doing an excellent work despite the country's critical situation, but that corrective actions should be focussed on strategy planning, staff reinforcement, and the elaboration of an effective and workable organization chart.

The pilot project to integrate FP and child survival activities at Pierre Payen is on schedule and the first report is very positive. During this semester, the FP coordinator was sent to the U.S. for a short-term management training. Seven persons from four other institutions also benefited from short-term training. The PROFAMIL IEC Coordinator is

working on an MPH at Boston University.

FY94 Action Plans and Budgets were discussed in detail during meetings with each institution, PAPFO and USAID. After revision and correction, the complete package will be transmitted to the Mission for approval.

The project PACD was extended from September 1994 to September 10, 1995 in order to implement interim evaluation recommendations and also to permit the continuation of on-going activities until the beginning of the new project.

D. Problems and Delays

There is an urgent need to increase the project authorization level in keeping with the new PACD. The present funding level will be expended before the end of the new fiscal year.

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

The design process for the upcoming Integrated Family Health Project will begin in January.

In October, the medical advisory committee will begin supervisory sites visits.

In November, consultants from FHI and IRH will initiate activities under their respective contracts, and resident advisors for PCS and the Population Council will be in-country.

In conjunction with USAID/Haiti, PAPFO will organize a three day workshop to standardize supervisory procedures at all levels. A two day retreat for project directors is scheduled in October to discuss the evaluation's recommendations.

IPPF will sponsor a seminar on techniques to improve communication at both the interpersonal and institutional levels. Exchange visits will be organized by the IEC task force, and field coordinators will meet every quarter to discuss problems and share experiences.

PAPFO will complete its assessment of the PVO personnel systems, and will identify technical assistance and training needs. In collaboration with the University Research Corporation (URC), which provides management assistance for VACS, USAID/Haiti's child survival project, a manual on personnel policy will be prepared and issued to all PSFP and VACS institutions. As a further step toward greater integration of family planning and child survival activities, regular monthly meeting have been initiated between major PSFP and VACS actors: USAID, PAPFO and URC.

F. Audit Information

All but two institutions had positive audit results. These two institutions had problems with missing information, a situation which was rectified during subsequent audits.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1993 - September 30, 1993 A X B __ C __

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 Rebecca C. Adams		
Status of CPs/Covenants:	N/A		
Date of Last Evaluation:	09/93	Next Evaluation:	N/A
Date of Last Audit:	01/93	Next Audit:	in process
		period covered:	07/27/ 89 - 07/31/92

1B. 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 $16,194,478
Amount Committed:	Period:	$ 241,780	
	Cumulative:	$16,194,478	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	$ 489,591	
	Period - Actual:	$ 479,441	
	Cumulative:	$13,405,079	
	Period - Next:	$ 479,535	
Pipeline as of 09/30/93:		$ 2,789,399	
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	$ -0-	
	Actual:	$ -0-	
% LOP Elapsed:	88%		
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	81%		
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	83%		
% of Total Auth. Exp.	67%		

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives: The educational system in Haiti has been very deficient in providing proper curriculum standards, adequate learning materials and teacher training. By targeting the most disadvantaged schools, the IIBE project seeks to improve the general conditions in education. In direct relationship with the Mission strategic objectives, the IIBE project addresses the efficiency and equity issues by developing the human resource base which is one of the most important pre-requisites for the institutionalization of democracy over the long term in Haiti.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives: 100 %

a. Alleviate suffering by protecting and developing human resources: 80 %

b. Promote institutionalization of democracy: 20 %

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

The IIBE project has two purposes:

1) To improve the quality of instruction, and promote 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. Over 75 % of primary school clientele attend non-public schools.

The project was being implemented by Florida State University (FSU) through a Mission buy-in to the centrally funded Improving the Efficiency of Basic Education Systems project until a decision was made last May to terminate the FSU contract. FSU was providing technical assistance to the Haitian PVO, the Haitian Private Education Foundation (FONHEP), which is 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), to represent the fragmented private sector primary education institutions.

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

A.	Planned EOPS	Progress To Date
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.	The 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 for the implementation of project activities. The 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[8] presenting research findings of the experiment was issued. Additional data collection and analysis are needed to complete the final report.

B. Major Outputs

		Planned				Accomplished		
		LOP[9]	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	0	16	0	0	16	67%
3.	Full set of instructional materials furnished to participating schools as requested each year/8 years.	8	0	6	0	0	6	75%
4.	Training: a. One ST course/year.	8	0	6	0	0	6	75%

[8] 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 to the "curriculum and training only" model, considered to be the least costly.

[9] 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, (see next page) 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.).

	b. Teacher Training:1200 teachers yearly, in improved instructional and management methods.	9,600	0	6,274	0	0	6,274	65%
5.	Performance incentive grants to school directors and teachers, up to 3000/yr.	6,000	0	7,899	0	0	7,899	49%
6.	School equipment provided to project schools as requested each year	8	0	6	0	0	6	75%
7.	Renovation and/or school construction as requested by schools.	132	0	100	0	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	0	136	0	0	136	52%
10.	Innovations disseminated to project schools once a year	8	0	6	0	0	6	75%
11.	Sectoral Service Center or Regional offices established to supervise private school improvement effort.	11	0	10	0	0	10	91%
12.	Instruments for testing knowledge and skill gains in basic education designed and tested.	445	0	409	0	0	409	93%
13.	Evaluation of instructional and organizational innovations in project schools completed each year.	8	0	6	0	0	6	75%

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

A technical assistance team undertook an intensive two-week review of the project over the period of April. The following actions were decided:
1. Terminate FSU for convenience. 2. Reconstruct FONHEP's accounting books for the period 07/31/89 - 07/31/91. 3. Complete the research initiated under FSU management. 4. Strengthen USAID management of project by hiring a USPSC finance and grant management expert to oversee FONHEP systems and personnel strengthening, and a TC PSC primary education expert to perform FSU role. 5. Hire a new FONHEP Director of Finance and Administration. 6. Conduct a two-week assessment of the project and initiate a project redesign process by providing guidelines and recommendations. 7. Extend the project to 08/31/96 to enable completion of the research activities, and to restructure the project to support collaborative activities between the public and the private sectors for a structural policy reform based on the results of FONHEP research. 8. Justify and obtain AID/W approval to write off questionable costs including school support in an amount of Gdes 6,901,750, approximately $ 900,000, which is the result of a design error in the project.

This review was followed by a two-week assessment of the project. The assessment which started on September 26, 1993, aimed at revalidating USAID's ongoing activities in education.

Based on the assessment, the Mission may use its results to redesign the project and tie it to the dissemination of information resources within the education sector to better support the Mission Strategic Objectives.

A letter was sent to FSU to terminate its contract. FONHEP's accounting books were completely reconstructed for the period 07/31/89 - 07/31/91. The re-auditing of FONHEP is currently underway. A new Director of Finance and Administration and a USPSC finance and grant management expert were hired.

D. Problems and Delays

All planned implementation activities were delayed pending the reconstruction of FONHEP's books, the re-audit of FONHEP and the results of the assessment.The completion of the research was also delayed to allow the revalidation of USAID's involvement in education. Apart from the resources needed to strengthen FONHEP's finance and to continue project suspension costs, the project cannot incur any costs. The continued delay in project implementation would have prevented attainment of planned EOPS by the new PACD. The redesign may change the focus of the project to accommodate important readjustment in the project's objectives with revised EOPS and newly defined priorities.

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

1. Complete the audit process.
2. Contract to complete research activities.
3. Redesign the IIBE project to better support the Mission Strategic Objectives.
4. Coordinate with AID/W Contracting Officer to complete FSU contract closeout

F. Audit Information: The re-auditing of FONHEP is currently underway and a first draft copy is expected by mid November. The re-audit covers the period from July 27, 1989 to July 31, 1992. Items other than school support will be tested up to 90% and 100% to ensure that all questioned costs, if there are any additional ones, are recorded.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1993 - September 30, 1993 A __ B __ C X__

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	09/30/95

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's 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. Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
14. EYE CARE CITYMED

B. CHILD SURVIVAL PROGRAM SUPPORT

1. John Hopkins University (JHU)
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)
6. Abt Associates Inc. (AAI)

D. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

1. Cooperative Housing Foundation

Major Contractor:	University Research Corporation (URC)		
AID Project Managers:	John R. Burdick/Frantz M. Louis		
Status of CPs/Covenants:	N/A		
Date of Last Evaluation:	Feb.1993	Next Evaluation:	None
Date of Last Audit:	N/A	Next Audit:	N/A

1B. 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 $28,493,978
Amount Committed:	Period:		$ 4,056,334	
	Cumulative:		$28,493,978	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		$ 1,500,000	
	Period - Actual:		$ 4,420,882	
	Cumulative:		$20,594,934	
	Period - Next:		$ 2,000,000	
	Pipeline as of 9/93		$ 7,899,044	
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	N/A	$ N/A	
	Actual:	N/A	$ N/A	

% LOP Elapsed:	76%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	95%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	73%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	69%

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives: The Voluntary Agencies for Child Survival (VACS) project is an essential contributor to the S.O. which strives "to protect and strengthen the human resource base". Haiti's high mortality rate is largely due to high mortality rates among children and women of reproductive age. Most childhood mortality is due to vaccine preventable diseases, diarrheal diseases and acute respiratory infections, aggravated by poor nutritional status. Women's mortality is associated with childbirth. The VACS project supports the child survival and maternal health activities of thirty PVOs operating throughout Haiti.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives: 100%

IIB. 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 services.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Voluntary Agencies for Child Survival (VACS) project is an umbrella project that awards grants to PVOs to provide child survival services to the Haitian population. This project includes research and training components as well as a series of buy-ins, contracts, and grants to support and to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of child survival service delivery in the country. The VACS project funds the majority of USAID's health humanitarian assistance activities. One VACS grantee, the Child Health Institute, is responsible for collecting data on health, nutrition, and food prices for the USAID monitoring system.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

	Planned EOPS	Progress To Date
1.	At least 30 Haitian PVO/NGOs have the management and technical expertise to provide child survival and services in rural areas.	To date, the project serves 29 PVOs.
2.	1.3 million people participate and benefit from the VACS project through NGOs/PVOs.	Project serves over 1.3 million people currently. Beneficiary levels will increase during FY 94.
3.	By 1993, 50 % of children less than two years of age vaccinated against measles in population served by the project.	Latest available data show that 35% of children from 12-24 have been fully vaccinated, and that 81% of children 9-11 months of age were vaccinated against measles.
4.	At least 50% of Haitian mothers with children under five participating in the VACS project will use ORS.	Latest available figures show that 65% of mothers used ORS to treat episodes of diarrhea affecting their under-five children.

B. Major Outputs

	Planned			Accomplished			
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% ofLOP
- 30 PVOs provide CS services	30	29	30	0	29	29	97%
- 100% of VACS institutions provide routine vaccination	30	29	30	1	29	29	97%
- An effective training and research program established at CHI and INHSAC: measured by the following:							
- CHI supportive research to PVOs							
- DHS survey	1	1	1	1	0	0	0%
- Baseline survey	15	3	13	0	0	13	86%
- Research Projects	10	3	13	2	3	13	130%
- Special survey	5	2	2	0	1	4	80%
- INHSAC	LOP	PER	CUM	NP	PER	CUM	LOP%
- Long-term	45M/105F	12M/ 38F	22M/ 53F	10M/ 40F	6M/ 55F	16M/ 70F	36M/ 85F
Short-Term*	290/285	100/ 200	123 253	85 165	197 238	282 210	97 103

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

In July 1993 the Mission, in collaboration with AID/W, entered into a grant agreement with the Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF), to undertake an emergency solid waste clean-up in certain areas of Port-au-Prince. Preceding the signing of the grant, consultants from the Water and Sanitation Project (WASH) and CHF visited Haiti on several occasions to assess the problems and to discuss collaborative strategies with other participants in the waste removal program i.e Pan American Development Foundation (PADF), Service Métropolitain de Collecte des Résidus Solides (SMCRS), the GOH entity responsible for solid waste collection and disposal, the Ministry of Public Works (TPTC) and the Mayors of Port-au-Prince and Carrefour.

WASH conducted an environmental assessment of the solid waste emergency program for Port-au-Prince . The assessment's final report provides background information, a description of the affected environment, an evaluation of the proposed measures and a no-action alternative, and suggested mitigation measures.

Through the University Research Corporation (URC) a workshop was organized for the VACS grantees in Performance Evaluation and Supervision, for the purpose of reinforcing human resource management of the VACS institutions and to assist them in the development and improvement of a performance evaluation system based on the Evaluation System by Factors (SEF).

Punctual consultation services were provided to and at the request of the following grantees :

1) CBP Development of a strategic plan;

2) ICC Installation a computerized accounting system;

3) CHI Automation of accounting system and training of personnel in its use ;

4) FHASE Initiation of an accrual basis accounting system;

5) INHSAC,SCF,CBP: Training of Trainers workshop with the Training and Resources Group(TRG).

The first round of body measurement for the pilot nutrition surveillance program in primary schools in the Northwest has been completed. Three anthropometric indicators were used to assess the nutritional status of the children: Weight-for-age, Height-for-Age and Weight-for-height. A cutoff point of -2 Z-score was used to determine magnitude or prevalence of malnutrition in the study population. The results are:

Indicator	Prevalence rate (< -2 Z)	Type of malnutrition
Weight-for-age	20.8%	Second and third degree, Gomez.
Height-for-age	25.8%	Linear growth retardation
Weight-for-height	4.6%	Acute undernutrition

In August, in collaboration with CDC, PAHO/WHO and USAID/Haiti, CHI conducted a nutrition status survey in the Northwest in order to assess the prevalence of protein-energy malnutrition in children aged 3-59 months. A preliminary report has been issued.

In collaboration with UNICEF and PAHO, an immunization campaign in Delmas and Carrefour was completed . A post-campaign immunization coverage survey, based on immunization cards, estimated that 43% of children (12-23) in carrefour and 27 % of those living in Delmas were completely vaccinated .

INHSAC's strategic plan exercise took place and a final document has been submitted and discussed with HPNO.

A contract was negotiated with PSI to undertake five market research studies leading to a possible social marketing of ORS program.

EYE CARE Haiti and CITYMED inaugurated 2 clinics (Pétionville and les Cayes) during the reporting period. The clinic at Delmas is over 100% self sufficient. Revenues generated from Delmas are used to subsidize Beaumont's activities.

The DHS questionnaire was pre-tested and the sampling begun.

The water and sanitation component of the " Comité de Bienfaisance de Pignon " (CBP), project, which began implementation in March 1992, is progressing very well. Out of the 35 wells to be constructed by the project's PACD, 19 have been constructed as of March 1993.

D. Problems and Delays

None

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

1) Rescheduling of the Training of Trainers workshop for personnel of the Comité de Bienfaisance de Pignon and Save the Children in hygiene education.

2) Rescheduling of the VACS grantees annual workshop to discuss evaluation findings and develop an action plan to implement evaluation recommendations.

3) Undertake the second round of measurements of school aged children in the Northwest.

4) Organize with PAHO a national vaccination campaign against measles and polio.

5) Continue to provide technical assistance to SCF, CRS and ICC for the purpose of complying with the standardized job classification and salary scale approved for all the VACS grantees.

6) Assist CHI, FHASE, and other grantees on request, in the development of a strategic plan.

7) Work with consultants from WASH in the development of a work plan for emergency waste clean up program for two provincial cities i.e. Gonaives and Cap-Haitien.

8) CHI nutrition surveillance in primary schools will be expanded to La Gonave and Cote-de-fer.

F. Audit Information

Implementation of annual audits for INHSAC, FHASE, CBP, SADA, CHI, Eye Care.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1993 - September 30, 1993 A __ B __ C X

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title:	Expanded Urban Health Services			
Project Number:	521-0218			
Date of Authorization:	original	06/28/89	amendment	08/10/93
Date of Obligation:	original	06/30/89	amendment	08/30/93
PACD:	original	09/30/94	amendment	09/30/96
Implementing Agencies:	Centers for Development & Health (CDS)			
Major Contractors:	Family Health International (Buy-in)			
AID Project Manager:	John Burdick, Marlène Charlotin			
Status of CPs/Convenants:	N/A			
Date of Last Evaluation:	8/92	Next Evaluation:	5/95	
Date of Last Audit:	12/91	Next Audit:	12/92	

1B. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	$ 10,800,000	amended to $ 18,500,000
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	$ 1,400,000	amended to $ 13,196,061
Amount Committed:	Period:		$ 3,957,500	
	Cumulative:		$ 13,196,061	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		$ 650,000	
	Period - Actual:		$ 2,086,095	
	Cumulative:		$ 9,730,918	
	Period - Next:		$ 1,500,000	
	Pipeline		$ 3,465,143	
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:		$ 500,000	
	Actual:		$ 270,000	
% LOP Elapsed:		58%		
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		71%		
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		74%		
% of Total Auth. Exp.		53%		

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives:

The Expanded Urban Health Project (EUHS) supports USAID's S.O., " to protect and strengthen the human resource base". Haiti's high mortality rate is largely due to high mortality rates among children and women of reproductive age. Most childhood mortality is due to vaccine preventable diseases, diarrheal diseases, acute respiratory infections, and aggravated by poor nutritional status. Women's mortality is associated with childbirth. These problems are particularly acute among disadvantaged urban populations. The EUHS project targets disadvantaged urban populations and provides essential child survival, maternal health and basic curative care.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives: 100%

IIB. REVISED PROJECT PURPOSE

To improve the health status of residents of twelve economically depressed areas of Haiti.

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 and standard of living of economically depressed persons in Haiti. Through EUHS, CDS provides child survival and primary health care services to 648,000 disadvantaged residents of twelve areas around Haiti.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

	Revised Planned EOPS	Progress To Date
1.	CDS will provide primary health care services with an emphasis on child survival to a population of 450,000 people through a network of 7 health care facilities. In August, the project was amended to extend CDS services to an additional population of 108,000 people of 6 new localities: Terrier-Rouge, Capotille, Ferrier, Mont-Organizé, Vallières, and Petite Place Cazeau. - 574,000 people will have access to full range of preventive and curative services provided. - 74,000 people in the Northeast region will have access to CDS services but will not be enrolled in the community outreach program.	CDS had exceeded its target population and was serving a population of 501,245 when the project was amended to include 6 additional locations: Terrier-Rouge, Capotille, Ferrier, Mont-Organizé, Vallières, and Petite Place Cazeau. At 2 of the 6 new locations, Petite Place Cazeau and Mont-Organizé, population registration is completed and a wide range of services is being provided. Renovation of infrastructure and staff appointments are being undertaken at the 4 remaining locations. These centers will be operational by January 94.
2.	Proportion of operating costs generated through user-fees will increase to 20% of total health operating costs.	The original project design assumed that, by PACD, CDS would support 17% of health care costs through user fees. The mid-term evaluation of August 1992 reported that this level of cost recovery has been achieved.
3.	Non-AIDS infant mortality decreases from 101/1000 to 85/1000. Non-AIDS children (0-5) mortality decreases from 140/1000 to 120/1000.	Estimated infant mortality from a J. Hopkins study in Cite Soleil reported an overall infant mortality rate of 101/1000. However, it was not possible to separate AIDS-related mortality from non-AIDS mortality.
4.	Decrease in low birth weight from 16% to 12% of all births.	Low birth weight rate for all centers combined is at 14%.
	- Decrease in children (0-5) malnutrition from 55% to 45%.	Percentage of malnourished children has decreased to 47% for all centers combined.
	- Vaccination coverage of children in target areas 12-23 mos increase from 45% to 85% for measles, polio and DPT, and from 63% to 90% for BCG.	Measles coverage is at 62%, DTP 79%, polio 63% for 0-12 mos category. Reporting system being modified to include 12-23 category.
	-Prenatal and parturient TT immunization coverage increase from 45% to 90%.	Pregnant women coverage with TT is at 62%.
	- ORT use in children 0-5 increase from 36% to 60%.	ORT is used by 38% of mothers of children with diarrhea.
	- 9,184 TB cases identified and 75% of cases complete course of treatment.	TB cases successfully treated represent 59% of cases identified.
5.	Institutional Development: Health Information System (HIS) and Financial Information System (FIS) in place and functional.	HIS is in place and functional. Training sessions were organized for all archivists and data collectors. A statistician is being recruited. Integrated Accounting System is being implemented and additional computers ordered.

B. Major Revised Outputs

		Planned				Accomplished		
		LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
-	Provision of primary health care and child survival services at 12 CDS sites.	648,000	0	501245	38,000	38,000	539,245	83%
-	Immunization 12-23 mos increase 45-85% for measles, polio and DPT.	see foot-note*						
-	Immunization 12-23 mos increase from 63% to 90% for BCG.	see foot-note*						
-	TT coverage-pregnant women increase 45%-90% (4% of target population).	25,920	2,000	17,647	1,900	2,353	18,000	69%
-	TB cases treated 75% (1.6% target).	10,368	1,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	6,140	59%
-	Non-AIDS infant mortality (0-11) (3.5%) decreases from 101 to 85/1000.	22,680	see foot-note*					
-	Non-AIDS children (11-59) mortality (12%) decreases from 140 to 120/1000.	77,760	see foot-note*					
-	Training							
a.	Long Term	4M/2F	0	0	4M	0	0	0%
b.	Short Term	25M/25F	10M/10F	25M/20F	4M/2F	20M/15F	20M/15F	70%

* Data not reported for 12-23 category. Will be by the next reporting period. For 0-11 months, see para 4 of Section IV.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

As a response to the mid-term evaluation recommendations, the PP and Cooperative Agreement were amended in August and an additional funding of $7.7 million was granted to the project. The amendment extended the PACD by two years and added six additional sites, thereby increasing the number of project beneficiaries to 648,000. Four staff members: 2 doctors, 1 administrator and 1 chief accountant attended a one-month training session at Boston University. This initiative relates directly to the reinforcement of the financial management system and quality of care.

D. Problems and Delays

The political climate does not facilitate timely project implementation. Some activities have been rescheduled, i.e., final session of strategic planning, installation of computer network, consolidated accounting system.

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

Audit of CY 92.

Installation of computer network at CDS headquarters.

Start process for quality of care survey.

Strategic Planning process complete. Final report produced.

Implementation plan developed to incorporate the four additional sites.

Modify immunization reporting category to correspond with EOPS. Modify EOPS #3 to allow for monitoring.

F. Audit

The CY 92 audit process has started.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1993 - September 30, 1993 A __ B __ C X

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 3/31/91 amendment 12/31/94
Implementing Agencies:	Association for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Other Chemical Dependencies (APAAC)
Major Contractors:	None
AID Project Manager:	John Burdick, Marlene Charlotin
Status of CPs/Convenants:	N/A
Date of Last Evaluation:	5/91 Next Evaluation: None
Date of Last Audit:	12/91 Next Audit: 12/92

1B. 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 $ 1,150,000
Amount Committed:	Period:	$ 0	
	Cumulative:	$ 1,150,000	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	$ 80,000	
	Period - Actual:	$ 198,035	
	Cumulative:	$ 791,904	
	Period - Next:	$ 150,500	
	Pipeline	$ 358,096	
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	$ 200,000	
	Actual:	$ 50,000	
% LOP Elapsed:		80%	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		100%	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		69%	
% of Total Auth. Exp.		69%	

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives: The Awareness and Prevention of Drug Abuse Project responds to the S.O. which attempts "to protect and strengthen the human resource base". The past decade of political strife and declining economic prospects have created an environment of anxiety in which more and more Haitians seek emotional escape in drugs and alcohol. The social, economic, and health problems presently caused by chemical dependencies are rampant throughout the society, and necessitate a focused and determined action in drug prevention and control. The Awareness and Prevention of Drug Abuse Project provides this action through its innovative programs of education and treatment.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives: 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 through training and technical assistance as a sustainable national drug awareness and prevention resource.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Awareness and Prevention of Drug Abuse Project will build and expand on the activities which have been started by APAAC. Specifically the project will carry out a systematic study of drug abuse prevalence in Haiti, and, through nationwide campaigns, provide useful information and treatment services.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

	Planned EOPS	Progress To Date
1.	Conduct needs assessment to establish drug prevalence.	2.5% of those surveyed admitted use of psychoactive substance during last 30 days. An indicator of the immediacy and intensity of the drug problem in Haiti: over a third of those ever using marijuana, crack, and cocaine are current users.

2.	Strengthen APAAC capacity to provide drug information & treatment through training, research, staff expansion, development of audiovisual and written materials, radio/tv interviews, conferences, school presentations, etc.	A video cassette and 2 radio messages on awareness and prevention have been prepared and are being played on major radio and tv stations. 16 rehabilitation agents have completed 8 months of a one-year rehabilitation and counselling program. A 4-month follow-on practicum is underway and will be completed by December. In August, 4 staff members attended a one-month course on rehabilitation and communication at Boston University.
3.	Establish a network of 10 agencies or groups in Port-au-Prince and six other cities to disseminate locally information on drug and alcohol abuse through conferences, lectures, school presentations, etc.	Two in a series of 10 training sessions were conducted for 5 groups in the APAAC network: Jeremie, Cayes, Jacmel, Cap-Haitien, Grand Goave. At the end of this series, these groups will be able to give lectures and conferences, and provide appropriate information to the public.
4.	Give training in counselling and rehabilitation techniques to 5 agencies or groups for rehabilitation or referral programs.	When the 16 rehabilitation agents complete their training, they will go to the field to train members of the 5 groups in rehabilitation and counselling techniques.
5.	Conduct a vast publicity campaign through TV, radio, and written messages, to spread information on the danger of drug and alcohol abuse, and to make APAAC known to the public as a referral point for help.	A national communication campaign started in August. Messages on drug/alcohol abuse prevention are being played on radio and TV many times a day during the most popular times. Six billboards providing 12 messages are placed in strategic points of the city.

B. Major Outputs

		Planned				Accomplished		
		LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1.	Pamphlets Distributed	10000	2500	12500	0	4700	12500	125%
2.	Posters distrib. to school, etc.	1500	0	1500	0	0	1500	100%
3.	Interviews Radio/TV	12	0	50	10	15	50	417%
4.	Publications	2	2	9	2	0	5	250%
5.	Training							
a.	Long Term	8F/8M	16	16	10	Course under-way		
b.	Short Term	3F/3M	5	5	1F	3M/2F	5	83%
6.	Network of information and education groups	10	5	5	5	5	5	50%
7.	Network of rehabilitation and referral groups	5	0	0	5	0	0	0%

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The Cooperative Agreement was amended and some of the outputs revised. Revisions include the reduction of network development groups trained to conduct conferences and lectures in their respective communities from 20 to 10, and the production of 6 billboards instead of a novel about drugs and alcohol abuse.

In order to ensure quality of service, 5 staff members were sent to the U.S. on training: 1 in administration, and 4 in prevention and rehabilitation. Another staff member will soon attend a course on community outreach and training of trainers.

A nationwide communication campaign was launched in August on radio and TV stations of Port-au-Prince and other major cities. To better measure the impact of these messages and the population knowledge of APAAC's existence, a Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey was done before the campaign. Survey results will be reported in the next SAR.

D. Problems and Delays

None.

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

1. Discuss with UNDP and other donors the possibilty of future assistance to APAAC. Develop a strategy to ensure the sustainability of APAAC upon termination of USAID funding.

2. Training of five groups in rehabilitation or referral techniques.

3. Training of five additional groups in education, communication, conference, lectures, etc.

4. Construction/acquisition of office space.

5. Graduation of 16 rehabilitation agents in rehabilitation and prevention techniques.

F. Audit

The CY 92 audit process has started.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
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IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title:	AIDS Control Aba SIDA			
Project Number:	521-0224			
Date of Authorization:	original	04/16/91	amendment	none
Date of Obligation:	original	06/30/91	amendment	09/92
PACD:	original	03/30/96	amendment	none
Implementing Agencies:	Groupe de Lutte Anti-SIDA (GLAS) Cornell/GHESKIO Impact/Interaide Population Services International (PSI)			
Major Contractors:	Family Health International (FHI)			
AID Project Manager:	John R. Burdick, Dr. Michaèle A. Gédéon			
Status of CPs/Covenants:	Not applicable			
Date of Last Evaluation:	N/A		Next Evaluation:	01/94
Planned Number of Non-Federal Audits during Fiscal Year:				N/A
The Number of such Audits Contracted for/Completed:				N/A
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 $ 5,689,000
Amount Committed:	Period:	$ 2,200,000	
	Cumulative:	$ 5,689,000	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	$ 700,000	
	Period - Actual:	$ 1,099,011	
	Cumulative:	$ 2,331,996	
	Period - Next:	$ 750,000	
	Pipeline as of 09/93	$ 3,357,004	
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	$ 1,000,000	
	Actual:	$ -0-	

% LOP Elapsed:	49%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	85%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	41%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	35%

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives: The AIDS Control Project is specifically linked to the Mission Strategic Objectives which aspire "to protect and strengthen the human resource base". The prevalence of HIV in Haiti is approaching ten percent. Virtually all HIV positive persons will develop AIDS and die from AIDS-related illnesses. The AIDS pandemic is having a devastating effect on Haiti's human resource base. HIV transmission can be reduced by the use of condoms and reduction in the prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases (STD). The AIDSCAP project seeks to decrease the incidence of HIV infection through education, the social marketing of condoms and the testing and treatment of STDs.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives: 100%.

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

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

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project seeks to change sexual behavior in order to reduce transmission of the AIDS virus in Haiti. The project has five components: 1) Support to the MSPP National AIDS Program, to implement their Medium Term Plan. 2) Support to non governmental organizations (NGOs) that work in AIDS prevention. 3) Condom Social Marketing. 4) Technical assistance, to major institutions involved in AIDS prevention, 5) Research in specific areas that relate to HIV prevention activities in Haiti. A cooperative agreement was signed between USAID and FHI to implement this project. Due to the political situation and in agreement with Section 513 of the FAA, Activity No. 1, suspended since October 1991, has not resumed.[10]

IV. PROJECT STATUS

An IEC advisor was hired in July, 1993. She has developed a communication plan to be implemented by AIDSCAP subgrantees, revised two sub-agreements on Adolescent AIDS/STD education, and wrote a third sub-agreement for a monitoring project to be implemented by the Child Health Institute (CHI).

[10]Due to the coup d'etat of September 29, 1991, all assistance to the GOH was terminated as stipulated under Section 513 of the Foreign Assistance Appropriation Act of 1991.

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The AIDS/STD study conducted at 2 CDS clinics in Cité Soleil was completed in July. 1,000 pregnant women enrolled in that study were tested for syphilis, chlamydia, gonorrhea and trichomonas. Preliminary results indicate that more than one-third of these women had one or more STDs. The final report will be published in early 94.

Sales of PSI Pante condom reached well over 1,400,000 units for the reporting period. PSI enlarged its social marketing network to incorporate several small lottery shops.

A.	Planned EOPS	Progress To Date
1.	Increased condom use. Decreased STD incidence and prevalence.	To date nearly six million Pante condoms were sold under the CSM project with PSI. This project is expanding to public and private sector businesses. PSI intends to launch a second and less expensive condom brand on the market. AIDSCAP is testing at CDS clinics a notification system for partners of pregnant women tested positive for a STD. AIDSCAP provided TA to Save the Children (SCF) in developing the STD prevention component of its subproject. AIDSCAP provided a sub-grant to the "Centre de Promotion des Ouvrières (CPFO)" to raise female factory workers' awareness of AIDS/STD and train them in negotiating safer sex.
2.	Increased public knowledge and discourse about AIDS and effective preventive practices.	Subproject "Alerte SIDA" version 2 was launched and is successfully being implemented by 15 NGOs. An additional intervention to reach rural adolescents in youth organizations was developed with the "Comité Action Jeunes Contre le SIDA (CAJES)"; implementation began in September.
3.	Increased perception of personal risk.	Same as No. 1 and 2.
4.	Increased community and individual support for HIV-infected persons.	Same as No. 2.
5.	Increased coordination of AIDS prevention and control activities.	In addition to being a member of the AIDS coordinating committee chaired by PAHO/WHO, AIDSCAP has instituted a NGO/PVO committee whose members meet every month to discuss sub-projects' progress. Under the AIDSCAP PVO grants program, SCF implements a subproject which brings together seven indigenous community-based organizations working with women in the Central Plateau district of Haïti to train peer educators and provide training for medical personnel, traditional healers and TBAs on AIDS and STDs.
6.	Improved capacity of NGOs to provide AIDS and STD and control prevention services.	The "Institut Haïtien pour la Santé Communautaire (INHSAC)" provides training to other AIDSCAP implementing agencies in condom logistics and promotion, project monitoring, materials development and counseling.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1993 - September 30, 1993 A __ B __ C X

B. Major Outputs

		Planned				Accomplished		
		LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1.	People directly educated on AIDS:(in thousands)							
	- Adolescents	240	24	48	11	10	41	17%
	- Sexually active males	200	20	40	30	44	54	27%
	- Commercial sex workers	50	5	10	5	1	13	26%
	- Other sexually active females	300	30	60	20	5.3	20.3	7%
	- Symptomatic individuals	9	9	1.8	5	1.2	2.5	28%
	- Health workers, teachers and community leders teachers	1	1	2	1	6	1.3	130%
2.	Condoms promoted distributed or sold (in thousands)							
	- People exposed to mass media promotion	3,000	500	1,214	1,214	1,214	1,214	40%
	- Condoms distributed and/or sold	15,000	1,500	6,000	1,500	1,500	5,414	36%
3.	Operations Research studies conducted	5	1	3	1	1	5	100%
4.	Geographical areas involved in HIV surveillance							
5.	Training*	2,500	NA	NA	150	600	600	24%
5a.	Long Term	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
5b.	Short Term	2,500	NA	NA	150	600	600	24%

*Data will be disagregated by sex for next reporting period.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The severity of the AIDS epidemic in Haiti has led to extensive prevention efforts that continue throughout the country despite political instability accompanied by economic decline. The USAID/Port-au-Prince supported AIDSCAP program builds on AIDSTECH projects with Mission funding from the Aba SIDA project. It focuses on adolescents, commercial sex workers, private sector health-care providers, and sexually active men and women in the general population. Projects focusing on prevention within these target groups are further supported by activities in the areas of STD educational materials development, development of STD training centers, NGO capacity building, and condom social marketing.

AIDS in the Workplace: Centre de Promotion des Femmes Ouvrières (CPFO) is implementing a program to reduce the transmission of STDs among factory workers, families, and wider communities. This project is providing support to factory workers by establishing a CSM network, conducting seminars on safe sex.

Intervention with adolescents: The Comité Action Jeunes Contre le SIDA (CAJES), a coalition formed by the Scouts and the Voluntaires du Développement Haitien is developing an intervention to reach rural adolescents in youth organizations. Training materials, peer educator programs and CSM programs will be developed to reduce the rate of HIV/STD transmission among Haitian youth. This country-wide project is also receiving funding from WHO/PAHO.

Intervention with men in the workplace: Groupe de Lutte Anti-SIDA (GLAS) is training and supporting peer educators and distributing condoms in 35 factories in greater Port-au-Prince.

Interventions with commercial sex workers and their clients: The implementing Agency for Cooperation and Training (IMPACT/Inter-Aide) is using peer education and condom social marketing to prevent HIV transmission among commercial sex worker's and their clients in seven port cities. The initial target group has been expanded to include communal taxi drivers.

Intervention with youth in southern Port-au-Prince: In May 1993, with AIDSCAP support, the "Centre Haitien pour les Services Sociales (CHASS)" began implementing a communication and condom social marketing project with youth in southern Port-au-Prince. The project reached youth through information posts, peer education, and youth associations.

STD services in community health clinics: "The Centre pour le Développement et la Santé (CDS)" is integrating STD and HIV/AIDS prevention education and counseling, as well as improved STD diagnosis and treatment, into clinics serving approximately 544,000 people in impoverished urban areas.

PVO Grants Program: In June 1993, Save the Children began implementing a subproject funded under the AIDSCAP PVO grants program. The subproject brings together a core group of at least seven indigenous community-based organizations working with women in the Central Plateau region of Haiti to train peer educators and provide training for medical personnel, traditional healers, and traditional birth attendants on AIDS and STDs. It addresses improved STD diagnosis, treatment and referral, as well as better communication between partners to encourage safer sexual behavior.

Training of health-care providers: The Cornell-GHESKIO collaborative program is training physicians, laboratory personnel, and AIDS/STD counselors to diagnose, care for and counsel patients with STDs and HIV infection. The subproject includes development of an STD laboratory manual and a counseling curriculum that can be used in other clinical settings.

NGO capacity building: The Institut Haitien pour la Santé Communautaire (INHSAC) provides training to other AIDSCAP implementing agencies in condom logistics and promotion, project monitoring, materials development and counseling.

Condom social marketing: Population services International is expanding marketing of Pantè brand condoms, launching a second condom brand, extending condom social marketing to public and private sector businesses, training other AIDSCAP implementing agencies in condom social marketing, and organizing a mobile theater troop for promotional purposes.

D. Problems and Delays

- Electrical shortages have affected the number of persons exposed to mass media.

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

- All 12 new and/or ongoing projects will be implemented.
- AIDSCAP will carry-out the mid-term internal evaluation of the AIDS Control project.
- The communications plan recently developped will be implemented.
- Outcome and/or baseline surveys for GLAS, CHASS, and INHSAC will be conducted.
- AIDSCAP will plan and coordinate the World AIDS day activities.
- A new television spot for condoms promotion will be launched.
- Revise PP to reduce certain LOP outputs.

F. Audit Information

- Project audit will be done at PACD.

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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)		
AID Project Manager:	Hervé L. Jean-Charles		
Status of CPs/Covenants:	None		
Date of Last Evaluation:	None	Next Evaluation: 01/95	
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	$ 723,000	amended to $ 2,066,534
Amount Committed:	Period:	$ 182,789	
	Cumulative:	$2,066,534	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	$ 150,000	
	Period - Actual:	$ 594,907	
	Cumulative:	$1,274,342	
	Period - Next:	$ 346,000	
Pipeline as of 09/30/93:		$ 792,192	
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	$ N/A	
	Actual:	$ N/A	
% LOP Elapsed:	62%		
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	86%		
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	62%		
% of Total Auth. Exp.	53%		

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Linkage to Strategic Objectives:

There are not enough skilled and trained workers capable of adequately carrying out the complex functions of a modern economy. Education and training are considered to be among the most important prerequisites for change and development in Haiti. The CLASP II Project protects and develops Haiti's human resources by providing training opportunities to socially and economically disadvantaged groups of individuals who are leaders and potential leaders in fields specifically related to the Mission's strategic objectives. The project contributes to enhance economic and social development and further democratic change in Haiti.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives: 100%

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

To provide a broad base of community and/or 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.

	Planned EOPS	Progress To Date
1.	Returned trainees are employed in their areas of expertise and applying the skills learned in the U.S.	All but 5 of the 87 long-term and short-term trainees have returned to their jobs and are applying the skills learned in the U.S.
2.	Returned trainees are active and influential in community or professional affairs.	As soon as the political situation permits, a questionnaire will be administered to returned trainees to measure the degree to which they are active and influential in their community or professional affairs.

3.	Returned trainees have benefitted from the program in terms of either finding a job or having increased responsibility or salary in an existing one.	The recently hired CLASP II follow-on Contractor, the Centre de Formation et d'Encadrement Technique (CFET), is conducting a survey to determine whether the returnees have increased responsibility in their jobs or volunteer work, and higher salary. The Alumni Association should be functional by the end of summer 1994 and will serve as a forum for returnees to nurture ideas, maintain returned trainees' common interests, organize seminars and workshops, publish a journal, and pursue job opportunities.
4.	Returned trainees have maintained some linkage with the U.S. after return home.	The Alumni Association, through its several activities such as the newsletter, subscription to American professional journals, organization of and participation in conferences, workshops, and seminars in and outside of Haiti, will enable returnees to build personal and professional relationships with American citizens and institutions, and, consequently, strengthen their ties with the U.S. These activities are scheduled to start at the end of spring 1994, almost a year after CFET has been awarded the follow-on contract. It is expected that the frequent contacts between returned Haitian Fellows and American institutions and individuals will contribute to update the skills and knowledge of Haitians and will facilitate the transfer of American technology, thereby maintaining and developing Haiti's human resource base.

B. Major Outputs

		Planned								Accomplished					
		LOP		Period		Cum.		Next Period		Period		Cum.		% of LOP	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1.	Short-Term Tech. Trainees	62	58	16	13	47	42	16 24[11]		26	10	57	39	92%	68%
2.	Long-Term Tech. Trainees	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
3.	Long-Term Academic Trainees	7	7	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	58%	58%
4.	HBCUs (Train/month) (both sexes)	68.0[12]		28.5		46.5		21.5		28.5		46.5		69%	

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. Short-Term Technical Trainees:

During this reporting period, 10 private sector small business entrepreneurs were sent to Tuskegee University (AL) for a six-week training program in Small Business Management. Another group of 9 agricultural technicians studied Sustainable Agriculture for six weeks

[11]Due to difficulties caused by the political crisis during FY92, the project was unable to send community leaders. Instead, a group of 20 journalists were sent to training, in an effort to support the Mission's focus on Democratic Initiatives after CLASP II reactivation in June 1992. This added group will bring the number of short-term technical trainees to 129, instead of 120, the LOP target.

[12]The total number of trainee/months for the LOP is 673.5 and 68.0 represent 10% of this number.

at Tuskegee/Auburn/Alabama A & M universities. A third group of 17 private normal school instructors is currently attending a six-week training course in Civic Education at Florida State University (FSU).

2. Long-Term Academic Trainees:

A debriefing meeting was held with the 8 Thomas Jefferson Fellows (TJFs) who completed their MPH degree at Tulane University and returned to Haiti. All of the Fellows expressed their satisfaction with the program. They have returned to their jobs. Some of them have already been promoted and given more responsibility and a higher salary.

3. Follow-on Program:

A three-year contract was awarded to the Centre de Formation et d'Encadrement Technique (CFET), a local PVO, to implement the CLASP II Follow-on program. CFET is currently collecting background data on returnees as a first step toward establishing the Alumni Association.

4. Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU):

During the reporting period, USAID/Haiti sent two groups of trainees to HBCUs, which brings the total of participants/months at HBCUs to date to 46.5 participant/months out of a total of 387 participant/months accomplished, or 12%. The project has surpassed the required target of 10%.

D. Problems and Delays

1. Three of the nine agricultural technicians who were sent to training at Tuskegee University did not return to Haiti. A cable was sent to OIT to report on the non-returnee status of these participants. This brings to 5 the number of non-returnees, representing 5.7% of all CLASP II participants already trained.

2. The University of Tennessee Environmental Education and Communication course in which 6 Haitian journalists were to participate from October 3 to October 30, was cancelled, due to low registration. After consultation with PADO, GDO will ask PIET to solicit proposals for a tailored training program in the environment for the journalists during the next SAR period.

3. The questionnaire for returned trainees has not been implemented due to the political instability prevailing in several parts of Haiti since September 1991.

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

1. Training:

a) Short-Term Technical Training (6 weeks)

- Process 8 technicians in agriculture, 8 journalists in environmental communication, and 24 professionals in health for departure in March 1994. This process entails the recruitment, pre-selection, final selection, and pre-departure preparation of the candidates.

b) Long-Term Technical Training (9 to 12 months)

- Start processing long-term technical trainees in health (10), agriculture (6), education (5), and private sector (4). By March 31, 1994, recruitment, pre-selection, and final selection of the Fellows will have been completed.

c) Due to the inability to complete long-term academic training prior to CLASP II PACD, the remaining long-term academic training will be converted into long-term technical training and short-term technical training.

2. Follow-on:

- Work closely with CFET, the Follow-on Contractor to ensure that the Follow-on Implementation Plan is carried out as scheduled.

- Visit provinces to collect data on returnees (follow-on) using returned trainee questionnaire. This activity will be conducted with the help of CFET.

- Coordinate with OIT and NCIV on Haitian Fellows Mentors Program.

3. Visas:

- 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. GDO has made a special effort to involve the NIV Chief in the selection process, and this method has worked quite well for the CLASP II Associates and Fellows.

4. Audit of the Contractor:

Mission will request copy of internal audit of PIET, the CLASP II placement contractor in Washington, D.C.

5. Country Training Plan:

The Interim Country Training Plan will be up-dated.

F. Audit Information: Audit of CFET, the follow-on contractor is scheduled for July 1995.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1993 - September 30, 1993 A __ B X __ C __

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title:	Enhancing Food Security (EFS) - Title II Program			
Project Number:	521-0241			
Date of Authorization:	Original:	08/14/92	Amendment:	07/26/93
Date of Obligation:	Original:	07/31/92	Amendment:	09/30/93
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:	Terry L. Hardt Vernon W. Conaway			
Status of CPs/Covenants:	N/A			
Date of Last Evaluation:	N/A		Next Evaluation:	1/94
Date of Last Audit:	N/A		Next Audit:	FY 94

IB. FINANCIAL DATA FY 93

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original:	20,000,000	Amended to 40,000,000
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant: original:	5,991,564	Amended to 14,985,920
Amount Committed:	Period:	8,590,240	
	Cumulative:	14,985,920	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period Projected:	3,974,000	
	Period-Actual:	5,314,064	
	Cumulative:	5,651,802	
	Period next:	3,974,000	
Pipeline as of 09/30/93:		9,244,118	
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	N/A	
	Actual:	N/A	

% LOP Elapsed:	33%
% of Total Authorized Obligated:	75%
% of Total Obligated Expended:	38%
% of Total Authorized Expended:	14%

II.A. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives: The project alleviates suffering by protecting human resources by directly feeding nutritionally vulnerable population groups at risk by persistent conditions of hunger and sickness which were worsened by the *coup d'etat*, the UN/OAS embargo and the resultant decline in the economy.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives: 100%

II.B. PROJECT PURPOSE

The purposes of the Enhancing Food Security (EFS) project are 1) to increase access to food for nutritionally vulnerable population groups, and 2) to 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 P.L. 480 Title II feeding program originally designed to be carried out by four PVOs in Haiti. The base PVO program was to provide one meal/day or equivalent rations to approximately 645,000 at-risk Haitian per year. In July 1993, the project was amended to provide for increasing the beneficiary level to 750,000 persons in FY 94. The PVOs plan to establish emergency food reserves was revised in favor of additional feeding activities to assure food access by nutritionally vulnerable groups. The PVOs will continue to work on more cost-effective management systems which will decrease the cost-per-beneficiary of the program. In addition, 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 94:

The currently approved PL 480 Title II annual estimated requirements for FY 94 are as follows:

PVO	Recipients	Tonnage (MT)	Commodity Value
ADRA	187,500	11,530	5,218,000
CARE	300,000	21,630	9,911,000
CRS	202,390	8,000	3,735,000
TOTAL*	689,890	41,160	18,864,000

* The addition of a fourth Cooperating Sponsor will be considered during FY 94. This would add approximately 60,000 beneficiaries, bringing the total beneficiary level to 750,000.

CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	BENEF.LEVEL	PERCENT OF PROGRAM
School Feeding	Hot lunch in pre-school and primary school canteens	327,427	48%
Maternal-Child Health	Supply of food supplements to pregnant and lactating women and malnourished children aged 0 to 5 years. Growth monitoring.	63,390	9%
Other Child Feeding	Distribution of commodities to orphanages and hospitals.	12,500	2%
Food For Work	Food assistance distributed to workers engaged in community development activities	22,500	3%
General Relief	"Cantine Populaire"/ Community soup kitchen, which are designed to reach children aged 0-5, pregnant and lactating women and the elderly.	264,073	38%

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

3. **Improved PVO Cost-Effectiveness:** The 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). It is anticipated that increased use of centralized warehousing and private trucking operations will assist in lowering costs.

4. **Productive Infrastructure:** This portion of the Enhancing Food Security Project has been greatly expanded to support the one year Jobs Creation Initiative. It is being reported separately.

5. **Early Warning Information System:** A multi-dimensional information system that provides early warning of nutritional risk to the population at large is still under active consideration by the Cooperating Sponsors. The existing Humanitarian Monitoring System which has continued to provide, 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. in Africa and of other donors and NGOs worldwide in obtaining early warning signs of emerging famine conditions.

IV.A. PROJECT STATUS

1.	Planned EOPS	Progress To Date
a.	80 percent of at-risk population in Haiti's most vulnerable areas receiving minimum energy requirements (KCal/day) year round.	Efforts to target the program on the more nutritionally vulnerable population groups are reflected in the FY 94 approved programs. School feeding has dropped from the initially approved level in FY 93 of 74% of the total program to an approved level of 48% in FY 94. The greatest percentage of feeding programs are now established in the northwestern part of Haiti (43% of the FY 94 program vice 29% in FY 93), which is the poorest in the country.
b.	PVOs supported by A.I.D. and their affiliate organizations are measuring and meeting stated annual program objectives beyond simple number of persons fed.	The Annual Progress Reports document the Cooperating Sponsors success in meeting all objectives as stated in the approved MYOPS.

c.	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.	Monthly food meetings are held at USAID to better coordinate efforts and to share information. The inclusion of representatives of the World Food Program and the EEC has led to closer donor coordination in feeding programs and has assisted in eliminating duplication.

2. An assessment was conducted on the "cantine populaire" system operated by CARE in the Northwest of Haiti to reach children aged 0-5, pregnant and lactating women and the elderly. The conclusions of the report were very tentative in nature due to the fuel embargo which restricted travel of the team and the fact that CARE travel restrictions prevented CARE staff from travelling with the team. What the study did accomplish was to provide a base for a more indepth look at the effectiveness of the cantine populaire. CARE has agreed to do a follow-on assessment with personnel from their home office and from A.I.D.

3. A.I.D./W concurred with the Mission in terminating International Lifeline as a Cooperating Sponsor. International Lifeline was cited for poor management and inability to account for Title II commodities. While this action had a direct impact on beneficiary levels, it was necessary to ensure program integrity.

4. Based on intervention by A.I.D./W regarding problems encountered with AFRAM Shipping Lines, performance by this carrier has improved. Mission reporting had identified serious weaknesses in AFRAM's support of the Haiti program.

5. Two USAID field monitors attended a one week training session in Washington, D.C. sponsored by FHA/FFP. The training focussed on AERs, Calls Forward, Commodity Status Reports and related subjects.

6. An amendment to the Enhancing Food Security Project was finalized and approved. The amendment was needed to significantly expand the productive infrastructure component of the overall project to support an ambitious one year Jobs Creation Initiative. With respect to the PL 480 Title II program, the amendment added $2 million to support additional operating costs of the Cooperating Sponsors to: (1) improve targeting; (2) increase the beneficiary level; and (3) support the expanded role of a central food commodity warehouse.

7. An emergency was declared in the northwest of Haiti and a supplemental emergency feeding program was established to provide a dry ration to 64,000 families (320,000 beneficiaries) for a three month period. This program began in September 1993.

8. A separate Food for Peace Division was formed. An A.I.D. direct hire was added to the staff to head this new division. A PSC Program Manager was hired on a three year contract.

9. A contract was signed providing for a central warehouse for one year with an option to renew for an additional year. This warehouse provides storage for up to 8,000 metric tons of food.

10. MYOP updates were approved for ADRA, CARE and CRS establishing a beneficiary level of 689,890 persons.

11. An ADRA feeding program on the island of La Gonave began through a contract with World Vision Relief and Development (WVRD). WVRD has been working on an MCH program on the island for several years and now will have a food component to complement those activities.

12. Early Warning System/Vulnerability Assessment: USAID contracted for a period of 3 months (April - June) the services of a specialist to collect data on the food insecurity indicators developed at the workshop held in March. As a second step in the process of establishing an early warning system for the USAID/Haiti food program, two University of Arkansas consultants held a workshop with the participation of the Cooperating Sponsors and USAID. The workshop: (1) reviewed data collected by USAID on indicators previously identified for determining vulnerability to food insecurity; and (2) determined by group consensus, weights to be assigned to the selected indicators.

13. An A.I.D./Washington approved $10 million monetization program for Haiti to be handled by International Lifeline was cancelled because of problems in dealing with the de facto government. The local proceeds to be generated by the sale of the monetized wheat flour were to be used to provide funding support to the four Cooperating Sponsors implementing the base feeding program.

B. Issues, Problems and Delays

1. The termination of International Lifeline impacted beneficiary levels and required a significant amount of management effort on the part of the Food Unit Staff.

2. PVO cost effectiveness has been seriously undermined because of the fuel embargo and the resultant increase in the cost of doing business in Haiti. This is particularly true with respect to transportation.

3. The establishment of an Early Warning System was delayed because of concern on the part of the Cooperating Sponsors that the program envisioned was too expensive and would not provide them the data they needed for making programmatic adjustments.

C. Major Activities or Corrective Actions

1. Evaluations will be conducted on the CARE cantine populaire and their current emergency program in the northwest.

2. Continue efforts to more tightly focus feeding activities on the most nutritionally vulnerable groups. USAID plans to work with the Cooperating Sponsors to develop a jointly-agreed upon plan of action for the FY 94/95 food program for increasing the percentage of the program on the most nutritionally-at-risk population groups.

3. Food Security Strategy: Attempt to reactivate this very important effort to provide strategic direction and develop a long range plan for the food program. This may be incorporated in the Early Warning/Vulnerability Assessment activity.

4. Work will continue on an independent review by USAID and the Cooperating Sponsors of the major documents developed under the Famine Mitigation activity by the Office of Arid Land Studies at the University of Arizona. A final decision will be made in full coordination with the Cooperating Sponsors as to whether or not the Early Warning/Vulnerability Assessment will be implemented.

5. Contingency planning has already begun on dealing with the effects of a prolonged fuel embargo. The critical issues are fuel availability and internal security. Close coordination with NGOs and international organizations providing humanitarian assistance in Haiti will continue to receive top priority.

D. Audit Information: An audit will be scheduled for FY 94 for each of the Cooperating Sponsors.

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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.[13] October 1987 - January 13, 1989 Partners for International Education and Training (PIET) Starting January 14, 1989 Human Resources Development Center (HRDC)[14]
AID Project Manager:	Chantal Woolley, Karen M. 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[15]	
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant: original	$1,100,000	amended to $3,404,571
Amount Committed:	Period:	$ 1,805	
	Cumulative:	$3,404,571	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	$ 1,000	
	Period - Actual:	$ 1,805	
	Cumulative:	$3,403,571	
	Period - Next:	$ 1,000	
Pipeline as of 09/30/93:		$ 1,000	
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	$ N/A	
	Actual:	$ N/A	
% LOP Elapsed:	86%		
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	81%		
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	99%		
% of Total Auth. Exp.	81%		

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Haiti has a very weak human resource base. The country's training needs are broad, deep, and complex. The PTIIC project protects and develops Haiti's human resources through training. The project contributes to enhance economic and social development, and further democratic change in Haiti.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives: 100%

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

The project purpose is to provide long and short-term training to individuals in leadership positions and the economically and socially disadvantaged, including a large percentage of women in the fields of primary health, agriculture, community development, and democratic initiatives to enhance their active participation in the development process in Haiti.

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), specifically directed at economically and socially disadvantaged youth, with an emphasis on women.

2. U.S. Short-term Training

Short-term training of an average duration of four weeks is directed to socially and economically disadvantaged youth, including women, community and political leaders, and media and opinion leaders.

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

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

[15] In addition to this figure, AID/W obligated to this project $855,000 from a centrally-funded account. Aggregate obligation amounts to $4,200,000.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

	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.	Short-Term training is complete. 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. An estimated 50 PTIIC participants lost their jobs due to the coup of September 29, 1991 and its aftermath. The remaining youth leaders, young high-school graduates, are currently enrolled in university programs. Of those youth leaders approximately 8 underwent additional training under the CASS Program. Long-Term training is complete. Of the 50 long-term (LT), there are 22 (44%) LT non-returnees. Of the 28 returned LT trainees, 12 females and 8 males are currently working in the private and public sector, 1 male is doing voluntary private sector work, 6 are enrolled in local universities and are working, 1 could not be reached because he lives outside of Port-au-Prince; the other returnee, worked in a provincial town as an English and Basic Environment Teacher, while meeting his two-year residency requirement. This returnee recently obtained a scholarship from the School of International Training in Brattleboro, Vermont and is currently enrolled in a Bachelor's degree program at the School of International Training where he is studying Social Development and Environmental Sciences.

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, funds were made available to pay for professional membership dues and for subscriptions to professional journals. Such funds were provided to 21 PTIIC and non-PTIIC long-term participants. This aspect will be continued under the CLASP Follow-on program. Many of the LT participants who have returned to Haiti still maintain relationships with the universities student associations, where they were trained. Two returned trainees were invited to make presentations at their respective universities. The project provided limited financial support 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. The Mission has contracted the services for a follow-on program with a local institution. An 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: 1) placing undergraduates in dormitories located on campus as opposed to off-campus housing; and 2) negotiating special group rates with universities where groups of undergraduates are enrolled in two-year training programs. Significant cost savings have been realized. The issue of cost containment has also been incorporated into the CLASP II project.

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B. Major Outputs

		Planned								Accomplished					
		LOP		Period		Cum.		Next Period		Period		Cum.		% of LOP	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1.	LT trained	28	22	0	0	28	22	0	0	0	0	27	21*	96	95
2.	ST trained	111	97	0	0	109	110	0	0	0	0	106	110**	95	113
3.	Returned LT trainees in jobs	N/A		0	0	6	12	0	0	2	0	8	12	N/A N/A	
		Job placement for LT trainees was not a requirement under PTIIC. The Follow-on Program was included in the CLASP II project.													
4.	Returned ST trainees using skills in jobs or in school	111	97	0	0	92	97	0	0	0	0	92	97	83	100
5.	LT Returnees	28	22	3	2	28	22	0	0	2	0	15	13	54	55
	STReturnees***	109	110	0	0	109	110	0	0	0	0	105	108	97	99
6.	HBCUs (Part/Month) (includes M/F)	184		0		464		0		0		464		252%	

* One male and one female left before completion of the Training Program.
** Three males left before completion of the Training Program.
*** Four males and two females did not return.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. There continues to be 22 non-returning long-term trainees and 6 non-returning short-term trainees.

2. A three year contract was awarded to a Local Private Organization, "Centre de Formation et d'Encadrement Technique" (CFET) to continue the implementation process of the CLASP II funded Follow-on Program which includes PTIIC returnees.

   The Mission established contact with 27 of the 28 long-term returnees and 30% of the short-term returnees. These individuals will be supported and monitored under the CLASP II Project follow-on program. Guidance and other services were also provided to both categories of returnees, thus enabling them to find jobs. The Mission has been using the services of former PTIIC participants to assist in pre-departure orientation.

3. The project funded 1835.56 participant/months of training. Out of this total, 464.13 or 25% of the training took place at Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs). This exceeds the HBCU 10% requirement.

D. Problems and Delays

Most of the LT trainees who completed their undergraduate work did not return. They were scheduled to return in December 1990 and September and October 1991. There was political turmoil in Haiti during both of these periods. Forty-four percent (44%) of 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 to assist the follow-on contractor by providing the necessary input required for the program to run smoothly, i.e., information on individual PTIIC long and short term returnees, and gradual integration into the pre-departure orientation and debriefing sessions.

2. The CLASP Information System (CIS) will be updated to ensure that all PTIIC trainee data entered are accurate.

3. Final income tax payments and back taxes were made for returning trainees, and funds remaining will be deobligated at the end of FY 94.

4. Initiate project close-out procedures.

F. Audit Information: N/A

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II.A RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION'S STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives: A) Prior year Local Currency will be programmed to fund part of the labor-intensive Job Creation Initiative. By providing short-term jobs and incomes, the Program will help consolidate the restoration of democracy. B) Under the FY 93 Title III wheat flour Agreement, the commodity provided and savings of scarce foreign exchange will contribute to the protection and development of human resources to lay a sound basis for enduring democracy and sustained economic growth.

Percent of LOP Funds relating to Strategic Objectives: A. 40%
B. 60%

II.B **PROGRAM PURPOSE**

To help ensure the sustainability of democratic government through: a) increased national food security, increasing the availability and access to food by the most food deficient segments of the population; and b) improved social and economic conditions through the rehabilitation of productive infrastructure, vector control and environmental protection.

III. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The PL 480 Title III Program addresses Haiti's severe food deficit by increasing the availability of food and stabilizing the price of wheat flour. Foreign exchange thus saved also helps to slow down the depreciation of the gourde, making it possible to import increased quantities of goods necessary for expanded production and consumption.

Local currency generated by the sale of flour is deposited in a separate, interest-bearing bank account and jointly programmed to finance labor-intensive activities aiming at rehabilitating productive infrastructures, including vector control and environmental protection that have vastly deteriorated since the coup d'etat of September 1991.

Reform measures associated with the program include: a) GOH commitment, as evidenced by policies, pronouncements and actions, to adhere to democratic principles and practices; b) promulgation of a facilitative NGO policy; c) strengthening of the institutional capacity and efficiency of the GOH PL 480 Management Office, which implements the Program, and d) formulation and implementation of an economic policy package that will maximize the availability of, and access to food for all Haitian citizens.

USAID/Haiti and the GOH PL 480 Management Office cooperate in the monitoring, evaluation, auditing and assessment of the program as well as projects funded through that Office.

IV. PROGRAM STATUS

Human and material resources associated with the program that were frozen further to the coup d'état, remained available, despite attempts by elements of the de facto GOH to divert them.

A. Progress and Accomplishments.

1. A special one-year PL 480 Title III proposal for FY 1993 was prepared by USAID and approved by AID/W. That $ 20 million wheat flour agreement (transportation included) was signed August 4, 1993 by AID Administrator Brian Atwood and President J. B. Aristide.

2. A public sector component of the labor-intensive, job creation initiative was prepared, and negotiations were opened with the GOH.

3. An audit of the GOH PL 480 Management Office operations for the period October 1, 1991 to September 30, 1992 was completed. While giving a clean bill of health to the Management Office's operating budgets, the audit identified weaknesses in its internal controls and in the financial oversight and monitoring of funds disbursed to projects. The Management Office will shortly undertake a 45-day drive to recoup as much as possible of funds unaccounted for during the audit period, further to which USAID will formulate an appropriate recommendation. Meanwhile a proposal for restructuring the unit was submitted by the GOH PL 480 Management Office to USAID in response to the findings and recommendations formulated by a series of reviews, pre-award surveys, book reconciliations as well as the recent audit.

4. Further to the completion of the audit, the PL 480 Management Office developed a 45-day plan for the recuperation of project bank balances and/or the justification of funds advanced to projects prior to the coup d'etat.

5. A new version of the legislation on the GOH PL 480 Food for Development Program was drafted by the Executive Secretariat of the program, consistent with the restructuring proposal and in collaboration with USAID.

6. Collection was made of Gdes. 150,000 outstanding from the sale of two containers of pinto beans in Cap-Haitien, further to a law suit against the debtor.

V. Major Activities/Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months.

1. Establish appropriate mechanisms for the sale of the wheat flour provided under the FY93 Title III Program.

2. Oversee the reception, sale of the commodities and the deposits of sales proceeds.

3. Obtain GOH concurrence to activities identified in the public sector-sponsored Job Creation Program.

4. Prepare and submit a PL 480 Proposal for FY 1994.

5. Seek promulgation of a revised GOH decree on modernized structures and procedures for the Management Office.

6. Monitor the recuperation by the Management Office of project bank balances and/or justifications for funds advanced to projects prior to September 29, 1991.

7. Collect on the promissory note for the Gdes 51,500 balance outstanding from the sale of Pinto Beans in Cap-Haitien.

8. Complete the implementation of the recommendations formulated by the recent audit, including a computerized accounting system.

VI. Audit Information

Pursuant to the FY 1993 PL 480 Title III Agreement, USAID and the Management Office will contract for audits of program on project operations during FY 1994..

VII. Problems and Delays

Semi-Annual Report
April 1, 1993 - September 30, 1993

CENTRALLY FUNDED PROJECTS

CATEGORY A: SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND CAN BE MANAGED BY MISSION

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

1. 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: Solidarite Paysan Boucan Carre (SOPABO) Orphanage

Project Number: 968-2403

Funding Level: US$110,000

PACD: 12/93

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

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: B (Project funds expended thus far have been accounted for. However, due to political situation, field visitis have not recently been possible.

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: 9,652,410 (Buy- in)

PACD: 07/30/94

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 Haiti buy-in is monitored by the Education Unit of the General Development Office (GDO) had been in suspension since September 1991. The Technical Assistance contract managed by Florida State University was terminated in May 1993. Mission will coordinate with AID/W contracting officer to complete FSU close-out.

Project Rating: C

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 suspension on the Haiti buy-in element of the regional project was lifted on September 1, 1993. Since the program reactivation, the project received direct, daily management and oversight by a full-time Project Coordinator, who coordinated two site visits for the Consortium for Legislative Development staff in order to revise and complement the programs originally submitted to AID. .

Project Rating: N/A (While suspension was lifted, no activities can start until until the political situation clarifies.)

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/or occupation leaders with technical skills training and academic education and an appreciation and understanding of the working of a free enterprise economy society. CLASP II is a Congressional set-aside under the CLASP II project, with a projected LOP funding of $79,655,000. Project objectives are the same for CLASP I.

Mission Management: This project is amanged by LAC/DR/EHR through Georgetown University. The Mission Monitors the program by participating in the final selection of candidates, clearing medical exams and faciliting visas.

Project Rating: B

3. Health Program

Project Title: Contraceptive Social Marketing II (CSM II)

Project Number: 936-3051

Funding Level: $380,839 (Mission buy-in to the Futures Group SOMARC)

PACD: September 1995

Project Purpose: Social Marketing - 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

Project Title: Family Health International (FHI)

Project Number: 936-3041

Funding Level: $324,754 (Mission buy-in)

PACD 09/30/95

Project Purpose Develop PVO Norplant strategy and norms; OR on sustainability/cost recovery

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: $310,659 (Mission buy-in to Georgetown University)

PACD: 09/30/95

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 consultants 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 Fellows and logistical support

Project Rating: A

Project Title: Population Communication Services (PCS)

Project Number: 936-3052

Funding Level: $749,000 (Mission buy-in to John Hopkins University)

PACD: 09/30/95

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

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

Project Rating: None, (Project to begin during 2nd quarter FY 94)

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: B

Project Title: Water and Sanitation for Health (WASH)

Project Number: 936-5973

Funding Level: $110,750 (Mission buy-in)

PACD: 01/30/94

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 consultants 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: $400,000 Mission funded in 2 Years

PACD: 09/94

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)

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 consultants 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)

PACD: 09/30/93

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)

PACD: 09/93

Project Purpose: To provide teachnical 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 consultants 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, 2 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 isolated island of LaGonave

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 isolated 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: 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 consultants periodic visits.
- Discuss findings during debriefing sessions.
- Follow up on trip reports.

Project Rating: None. Mission has not yet used the services of this buy-in.

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 follow-up requests for IV solutions, supplies, drugs; monitoring use.

Project Rating: A

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: The Population Council Programmatic Grant

Project Number: 936-3050

Funding Level: $413,668

PACD: 09/30/94

Project Purpose: To improve quality of FP through operations research.

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

Project Rating: A

Project Title: Options for Population Policy

Project Number: 936-3035

Funding Level: $486,479

PACD: 09/30/95

Project Purpose: To provide support in policy development and constituency building

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

Project Rating: A

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1993 - September 30, 1993 A __ B X __ C __

CATEGORY B: SUPPORT STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND IS BEYOND MISSION CAPACITY TO MANAGE

Project Title: Biodiversity Support Program (BSP)
Pic Macaya Assistance

Project Number: DHR-5554-A-00-8044-00

Funding Level: $416,172 (Buy-In)

PACD: 09/30/96

CENTRALLY-FUNDED GRANTS
PL 480 TITLE II FOOD PROGRAM

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives: The project alleviates suffering by protecting and developing human resources by directly feeding vunerable 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.

ADRA
Project Number: Farm Bill 099E30 8043 (FY 93)
Funding Level: $108,272.00
Starting Date: 10/1/92
Ending Date: 9/30/93
Project Purpose: Technical Assistance (Evalualtion) and Equipment Procurement (Vehicles, Computer, etc...)

ADRA
Project Number: Farm Bill FY 94 not yet approved
Funding Level: $159,354.00
Starting Date: 10/1/93
Ending Date: 9/30/93
Project Purpose: Technical Assistance and Procurement

CARE
Project Number: Farm Bill FY 93 CA-521-3008
Funding Level: $393,837.00
Starting Date: 1/1/93
Ending Date: 12/30/93
Project Purpose: Food aid distribution and feeding of vulnerable population in the North West

CARE
Project Number: Farm Bill FY 94 (Approved but not yet in effect)
Funding Level: $300,000.00
Starting Date: 10/1/93
Ending Date: 9/30/94
Project Purpose: Food aid distribution and feeding of vulnerable population in the North West

CARE
Project Number: USAID - Dry Distribution
Funding Level: $426,874.00
Starting Date: 9/1/93
Ending Date: 11/30/93

CRS
Project Number: Farm Bill FY 93
Funding Level: $312,516.00
Starting Date: 10/1/92
Ending Date: 9/30/93
Project Purpose: Salaries for warehouse, in-land transport, storage and handling. Purchase of vehicles, warehouse improvement, canteen equipment.

CRS
Project Number: Farm Bill FY 94 (in process not yet approved)
Funding Level: $300,000.00
Starting Date: 10/1/93
Ending Date: 9/30/94
Project Purpose: In-land transport, storage and handling.