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UNCLASSIFIED

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Washington, D. C. 20523

HAITI

PROJECT PAPER

ENHANCING FOOD SECURITY

AMENDMENT NUMBER 1

AID/LAC/P-831
CR-761

PROJECT NUMBER: 521-0241

UNCLASSIFIED

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DATA SHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE: C (A = Add, C = Change, D = Delete) — Amendment Number: 1

DOCUMENT CODE: 3

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Haiti

3. PROJECT NUMBER: 521-0241

4. BUREAU/OFFICE: LAC — 5

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters): Enhancing Food Security

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD): MM 08 DD 31 YY 95

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION (Under 'B.' below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)
A. Initial FY 92 B. Quarter C. Final FY 95

8. COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT $1 =)

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY 93 B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	LIFE OF PROJECT E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total						
(Grant)	(3,384)	(10,151)	(13,535)	(8,983)	(31,017)	(40,000)
(Loan)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Other U.S. 1. U.S. Farm Bill	1,000		1,000	3,000		3,000
Other U.S. 2. Title II Commodities	4,000	12,000	16,000	21,000	41,000	80,042
Host Country						
Other Donor(s)	600		600	2,000		
TOTALS	8,984	22,151	31,135	34,983	72,017	124,429

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE 1. Grant	2. Loan	D. OBLIGATIONS TO DATE 1. Grant	2. Loan	E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION 1. Grant	2. Loan	F. LIFE OF PROJECT 1. Grant	2. Loan
(1) DA				7,445		1,000		21,000	
(2) ESF						19,000		19,000	
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS						20,000		40,000	

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each)

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)
A. Code
B. Amount

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

(1) To increase access to food for nutritionally vulnerable population groups and (2) to strengthen PVO and Haitian citizen's ability to manage effective food-assisted programs.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS
Interim MM 03 YY 94 MM YY Final MM YY

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES
☐ 000 ☒ 941 ☒ Local ☐ Other (Specify) CACM

16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of a ____ page PP Amendment)

USAID/Haiti Controller Clearance.

I have reviewed and approved the methods of implementation and financing for this PP.

Robbin Burkhart, Mission Controller

17. APPROVED BY
Signature
Title David A. Cohen, Director, USAID/Haiti
Date Signed MM 07 DD 26 YY 93

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
MM DD YY

AID 1330-4 (8-79)

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION AMENDMENT
No. 1

NAME OF COUNTRY: The Republic of Haiti

TITLE OF PROJECT: Enhancing Food Security

NUMBER OF PROJECT: 521-0241

1. Pursuant to Section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Enhancing Food Security Project (the "Project") was originally authorized on August 14, 1992. That authorization is hereby amended as follows:

A. Paragraph 1 of the authorization is replaced in its entirety by the following:

Pursuant to Section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize the Enhancing Food Security project for Haiti, involving planned obligations of not to exceed $40,000,000 (Forty Million Dollars) in grant funds ("Grant") over a three-year period, subject to the availability of funds in accordance with A.I.D. OYB/allotment process, to help in financing foreign exchange and local currency costs for the project. The planned life of the project is approximately three years from the date of Authorization.

B. Paragraph 3 of the authorization is replaced in its entirety by the following:

Commodities financed by A.I.D. under the project shall have their source and origin in countries included in A.I.D. Geographic Code 941 and to the extent that A.I.D. may agree, in Haiti, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing. Except for ocean shipping, the suppliers of commodities or services shall have countries included in A.I.D. Geographic Code 941 as their place of nationality, and to the extent that A.I.D. may agree, in Haiti, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing.

Ocean shipping financed by A.I.D. under the project shall, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, be financed only on vessels under flag registry of the United States other countries in Code 941 and the Cooperating Country.

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

David Cohen
Director, USAID/Haiti

July 26, 1993
Date

Drafter:PDI:GSpence MS date: 7/23/93

Clearances:

GDO:KPoe KP date 7/23/93
PO:LDowning LDowning date 7/23/93
CONT:RBurkhart RB date 7-26-93
RLA:EDragon (in draft) date 7/22/93
DD:GBowers GB date 7/26/93

ENHANCING FOOD SECURITY

PROJECT PAPER

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE

PROJECT NUMBER: 521-0241

P:Haitipub\docs\EFSPPAE\7/23/93

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED

ADRA	:	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AER	:	Annual Estimate of Requirements
A.I.D.	:	U.S. Agency for International Development
CARE	:	CARE International
CHF	:	Cooperative Housing Foundation
CIF	:	Cost-Insurance-Freight
CRS	:	Catholic Relief Services
CWS	:	Church World Services
CY	:	Calendar Year
DA	:	Development Assistance
EC	:	European Community
EFS	:	Enhancing Food Security
EOPS	:	End of Project Status
ESF	:	Economic Support Fund
FAS	:	Free Along Side
FEWS	:	Famine Early Warning System
FFPO	:	Food For Peace Office
FFW	:	Food For Work
FOB	:	Free On Board
FRLC	:	Federal Reserve Letter Of Credit
FY	:	Fiscal Year
GDO	:	General Development Office
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	:	Geographic Information System
GOH	:	Government of Haiti
GR	:	General Relief
HPNO	:	Health, Population, Nutrition Office
IL	:	International Lifeline
IQC	:	Indefinite Quantity Contract
LC	:	Local Currency, Local Costs, depending on how used
LOP	:	Life of Project
MCH	:	Maternal Child Health
MT	:	Metric Ton
MU	:	Monitoring Unit
MYOP	:	Multi-Year Operational Plan
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organization
OAS	:	Organization of American States
OCF	:	Other Child Feeding
OFDA	:	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, Washington
P.L.480	:	Public Law 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended
PA	:	Planning Assistance
PADO	:	Private Sector and Agricultural Development Office
PADF	:	Pan American Development Foundation
PIC	:	Productive Infrastructure Component
PIO/T	:	Project Implementation Order/Technical Services
pm	:	Person-Month
PO	:	Planning Office
PP	:	Project Paper

I. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Pursuant to review and approval of the proposed amendment to the Enhancing Food Security project (521-0241) by the USAID/Haiti Project Review Committee, it is recommended that the USAID/Haiti Mission Director approve the Project Paper amendment described herein for an additional $20,000,000 dollars in grant funding for a new total of $40,000,000 dollars. Additional funding provided under the amendment will be allocated as follows: $2,000,000 to the Title II Food Distribution program; and 18,000,000 for a Jobs Creation Initiative under the project's Productive Infrastructure Component (PIC). The authorization of the amendment will permit the project to expand the scope of the Productive Infrastructure component to implement a major portion of the Jobs Creation Initiative immediately following resolution of the current political crisis; and increase the beneficiary level of the Title II Food Distribution Program from 645,000 to 750,000 people.

II. RATIONALE FOR AMENDMENT

Although Haiti's economy has been in decline for several years, the coup of September 1991 and the subsequent political crisis have greatly accelerated overall economic deterioration. Unemployment, already high before the coup, has worsened as a consequence of coup-related disinvestment and the OAS embargo. Physical infrastructure has fallen into the worst state of disrepair in living memory. Many roads in rural areas -- home to 75 percent of the population -- have washed away; major arteries between key urban areas have become impassable; regular potable water supply is only available for 20 percent of the population; the country's irrigation system is collapsing; and ever-growing piles of municipal waste remain uncollected.

With political resolution on the horizon, the situation described above could seriously threaten the sustainability of re-established democratic rule. To support the U.S. Government's foreign policy objective in Haiti, the restoration and support of a constitutional democratic government, an ambitious, quick-impact, employment creation effort will be critical. It is expected that by providing some relief to many of Haiti's poorest groups that suffered economically and nutritionally after the coup, this employment creation effort will help to restore confidence and hope, and create a political climate conducive to national healing and economic recovery.

Immediately upon resolution of the current political crisis, USAID will launch a major $32.4 million Jobs Creation Initiative aimed at creating employment for 163,000 people for an average of two months each.

A complete description of the Jobs Creation Initiative is included in Annex A. Table 1 displays the summary budget.

Table 1. JOBS CREATION INITIATIVE BUDGET
($ 000)

Activities funded under the EFS* project's Productive Infrastructure Component			
Item	**Dollars**	**Local Curr.**	**Total**
1. NGO Jobs Creation Program:			
Projects			
Labor	8,667	0	8,667
Other	5,778	0	5,778
sub-total	14,445	0	14,445
Management	2,000	0	2,000
Audit	75	0	75
SUB-TOTAL	16,520	0	16,520
2. Urban Waste/Vector Control Program	1,000	0	1,000
Funds from:			
VACS project	300		300
FHA & R&D	100		100
SUB-TOTAL	1,400	0	1,400
TOTAL	17,920	0	17,920

This activity is not funded under the EFS* project's Productive Infrastructure Component			
Item	**Dollars**	**Local Curr.**	**Total**
1. GOH Infrastructure			
Phase I Frozen LC	0	4,500	4,500
Phase II New LC	0	10,000	10,000
TOTAL	0	14,500	14,500

INITIATIVE TOTAL	17,920	14,500	32,420

*Enhancing Food Security Project (EFS)
Voluntary Agencies for Child Survival Project (VACS)

AID/W's Food and Humanitarian Assistance Bureau (FHA)
AID/W's Bureau for Research and Development (R&D)

This Initiative will also be a key component of an overall multinational effort to help restore and sustain constitutional government in Haiti. The Initiative is intended to serve as a quick response, twelve-month bridge program until resumption of longer term development programs, and in particular, start-up of the $23.9 million World Bank and IDB-financed Economic and Social Fund Project (known by the French acronym FAES). FAES will fund small-scale PVO and community managed projects aimed at improving health, education and related infrastructure services for the poorest segments of the population. It is expected to start within twelve months of a political resolution. Other donors have expressed interest in starting additional short-term job creation efforts. USAID will work closely with all interested donors to ensure complementarity.

This Initiative will consist of three activities and will cut across several projects. These are:

1. An NGO jobs creation/infrastructure improvement program to be managed by at least two, possibly more, U.S. and local NGOs, including Pan American Development Foundation and Planning Assistance.

2. An urban-based solid-waste disposal/vector control program to be managed by the Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF) in cooperation with municipal government officials; and

3. A GOH Public Works activity which will be financed with GOH local currency and be implemented by various GOH ministries, especially the Ministry of Public Works. The estimated budget for this activity is $14.5 million. This activity will provide short-term employment for approximately 60,000 people.

The Productive Infrastructure Component of the Enhancing Food Security Project will include:

1. All of activities in the NGO job creation/infrastructure improvement program.

   Cost: $16,500,000 dollars (rounded to $17,000,000)

2. Urban waste/vector control program with municipal governments.

   Cost: $1,000,000 (an additional $300,000 will be funded under USAID's VACS project (521-0206,

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and another $100,000 from two centrally funded projects.

3. None of the L/C funded GOH Public Works activity.

The rapid impact NGO program and the urban/vector control program will provide approximately 204,800 person-months of work involving at least 103,200 workers throughout Haiti.

The Enhancing Food Security project is being amended to launch activity numbers 1 and 2 above, and to increase the number of beneficiaries in the Title II Food Distribution Program. This amendment increases the LOP funding level of the project, as well as the project's scope of activities, in order to accommodate these additional tasks.

It is anticipated that by providing short-term employment (about 60 days) on small and medium-scale productive civil works projects, the purchasing power of the workers will be strengthened, improving their families' ability to meet their basic nutritional requirements. More importantly, it will put in place productive infrastructure that will improve quality of life over the longer term.

In addition to the 2 components of the Jobs Creation Initiative, this PP amendment will fund an expansion of the Title II Humanitarian Assistance Feeding Program from 645,000 to 750,000 beneficiaries. This expansion is needed because reports from the USAID Monitoring Unit's Early Warning Information system and Cooperating Sponsors' observations indicate that an emergency situation is still in effect. While improvements have been made in reducing severe malnutrition in some geographical areas of the country, in part through the PL 480 Humanitarian Assistance Feeding Program, other regions are still facing either an increase or continuing high levels of severe malnutrition in the most at-risk groups. The $2,000,000 dollar increase for the Title II Feeding Program will support additional operational costs of PVO Cooperating Sponsors' efforts to improve targeting to reach an increase of 105,000 of the most nutritionally vulnerable population groups in the most economically depressed regions of the country. The most nutritionally vulnerable population consists of children under five years of age, pregnant and lactating mothers, the elderly and the indigent. The most economically depressed regions of the country reporting high rates of malnutrition in the under five population are the Island of La Gonave, the Northwest Department, the Eastern part of the South East, the South West, the Cotes de Fer regions, and the urban slums of Port au Prince.

Table 2 provides a summary budget of the amendment.

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Table 2
SUMMARY BUDGET

Project Components	Original PP	Amendment	Total
Title II Food Distribution	16,406,527	2,000,000	18,406,527
Early Warning System	1,156,475	0	1,156,475
Productive Infrastructure	0*	17,500,000	17,500,000
A.I.D. Management	1,975,400	0	1,975,400
Totals	19,538,402	19,500,000	39,538,402
Rounded to	20,000,000		40,000,000

*No DA funds were budgeted for this activity in the original Project Paper. The PP noted that the Productive Infrastructure Component would only be implemented if there was political resolution and if local currency became available.

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III. PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Enhancing Food Security Project (EFS) was authorized on August 14, 1992 with a life-of-project funding level of $20,000,000 and a Project Assistance Completion Date (PACD) of August 31, 1995. The project was developed as a three-year effort to improve Haiti's ability to feed its own people, and in part, to continue support for the Humanitarian Assistance Feeding Program being implemented primarily by the four PVOs involved in the Title II program in Haiti: CARE International (CARE), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), and International Lifeline (IL). The Project Paper (PP) provided plans for a continuation of the Humanitarian Assistance Feeding program, as long as needs so indicate, and also provided the flexibility to switch to a better targeted developmental focus, should political conditions permit. The project was designed on the assumption that, with political resolution, a more-or-less development oriented Title II Feeding Program (as opposed to the General Relief Humanitarian Assistance Feeding Program implemented following the September 1991 coup d'etat) could be resumed at some point during the life-of-project (LOP). Other components of the project are: 1) Emergency Reserve Response; 2) Improve PVO Cost Effectiveness; 3) Productive Infrastructure; and 4) Early Warning System. The Productive Infrastructure Component, originally a food-for-work program, was to be implemented following political resolution. All project and program documents were designed to allow for this program flexibility during implementation.

IV. REVISED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Project Goal and Purpose

The Enhancing Food Security project's goal will remain unchanged. As stated in the original Project Paper, the goal is to enhance Haiti's food security.

The purposes of EFS also remains the same: 1) to increase access to food for nutritionally-vulnerable population groups; and 2) strengthen PVO and Haitian citizens' ability to manage effective food-assisted programs.

The indicators of the purpose achievement, or revised end-of-project status (EOPS), are:

1) 80 percent of at-risk population in Haiti's most vulnerable areas receiving minimum energy requirements (as expressed in Kcal/day) year-round;

2) PVOs managing Title II distribution programs and their affiliate organizations are measuring and meeting stated annual program and administrative objectives beyond simple number of persons fed;

3) Concerned international organizations and the PVO/NGO community are collaborating on an improved information system which measures food security on sub-national and real-time bases.

4) Productive Infrastructure activities through the Jobs Creation Initiative will: 1) increase the income of poor Haitians so that purchasing power is strengthened to improve their families' ability to meet their basic nutritional requirement; 2) contribute towards restoring confidence and hope, and 3) help create a political climate conducive to national healing and economic recovery after political resolution.

Revised project outputs are summarized as follows:

1) Participating PVOs provide at least one meal/day or equivalent to approximately 750,000 at-risk persons.

2) Distribution of U.S. P.L. 480 Title II is more cost-effective by the end of the project.

3) Eight hundred Productive Infrastructure activities are successfully implemented throughout Haiti and 103,200 people are employed for an average of two months each through the Jobs Creation Initiative.

4) A multi-dimensional information system that provides early warning of nutritional risk is developed and implemented to ensure food access in times of emergency.

B. Project Activities

1. Title II Base Feeding Program

USAID/Haiti will provide an additional $2 million to the Title II Base Feeding Program for a new total of $18.5 million in DA and ESF funds. The funding increase will: 1) support additional operational costs of the PVO Cooperating Sponsors' efforts to improve targeting to reach increased numbers of the most vulnerable population groups in the most economically depressed regions of the country; and 2) support central warehouse operations . The funding increase will enable the Cooperating Sponsors to provide one meal/day or equivalent rations to an additional 105,000 individuals for a new beneficiary level of

750,000 persons per year. The per sponsor beneficiary breakdown has been adjusted in their Multi-Year Operation Plan to reflect the Program's increase and retargetting of beneficiaries. The per-sponsor beneficiary distribution is estimated as follows:

PVOS	Original PP	Amendment
ADRA	115,000	187,000
CARE	139,000	300,000
CRS	148,000	200,000
Other	243,000(IL)	63,000
TOTAL	645,000	750,000

There is a possibility that other PVOs may participate in the program as Cooperating Sponsors.

Under the amendment, the Title II Humanitarian Assistance Feeding Program will increase the number of beneficiaries in more nutritionally vulnerable groups, such as children 0 - 5 age group, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, and the indigent.

The Program will continue to emphasize the objective of decreasing mortality and morbidity in at-risk populations through direct feeding programs to alleviate hunger. When political resolution occurs and/or data indicate that malnutrition has declined, the PVOs will begin to focus on more proactive, developmental objectives. The Sponsors will also continue the geographic concentration they have pursued since at least 1977. Beyond the Port-au-Prince area, where all sponsors except CARE operate, geographic program focus will be as follows: CARE will continue to serve the Artibonite (Gonaives city and District) and will increase its operations in the Northwest; CRS will continue in the Southern Peninsula with increasing focus on the Southwest, especially Jeremie; and ADRA will increase its beneficiary level in the central region and the Port-au-Prince slums and add a Maternal-Child Health (MCH) program in collaboration with World Vision Relief and Development (WVRD) on the Island of La Gonave. ADRA's proposed FFW activities may be more geographically disbursed.

During the first year of implementation, International Lifeline had serious management and accountability problems that have severely affected its ability to participate effectively in the PL 480 Title II Humanitarian Assistance Feeding Program. As a result, its feeding program on the Island of La Gonave was suspended and the number of beneficiaries that it had been approved to serve was reduced from 243,000 to 63,000. Other Cooperating Sponsors have increased their coverage to reach the

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beneficiaries cut from International Lifeline. Through a subgrant to World Vision, ADRA will start to cover the Island of La Gonave in July 1993.

As described in the project paper, and the MYOPs in the PP Annexes E and F, project beneficiaries will continue to be reached through a combination of feeding mechanisms, including, but not limited to, the following: School Feeding (SF), which operates through private and public schools and reaches school children aged 6 to 12 years; Maternal-Child Health (MCH), which operates through private and public clinics and reaches children 5 years of age and below, and pregnant and lactating mothers in some PVO programs; Other Child Feeding (OCF), which includes some private pre-school feeding for children under 5 years of age but primarily serves private orphanages around the country; General Relief (GR), which historically has served public and private institutions for the indigent, hospitals and outpatient centers for the chronically ill (i.e. tuberculosis hospices and homes for the blind), but increasingly has served small community groups managing soup kitchens for nutritionally at-risk population segments in urban slum areas and rural crisis areas; and Food-For-Work (FFW).

Under this amendment, the Program will increase the number of beneficiaries in the most nutritionally vulnerable groups (i.e. children under 5 years old, pregnant and lactating mothers, and the indigent) through increases in maternal child health, and general relief feeding in soup kitchens located in the geographic areas of the country with the highest reported levels of malnutrition: the Northwest Department, the Island of La Gonave and the urban slums of Port au Prince. In addition, a one-year emergency program in Jeremie will assist the families of the victims of the sinking of the freighter Neptune in February 1993.

The estimated annual commodity requirements have also been adjusted to support the changes in the program types and beneficiary numbers.

The MYOPs have been revised to reflect the new beneficiary breakdown:

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Table 3: Projected Levels of Beneficiaries by Feeding Mechanism and Sponsor, FY 1994 (Thousands of Beneficiaries)

Sponsor	SF	MCH	OCF	GR	FFW	EMER	Totals
ADRA	69.0	48.0	7.0	41.0	22.0	-	187.0
CARE	124.5	-	-	175.5	-	-	300.0
CRS	145.0	13.0	5.0	7.0	-	30.0	200.0
Other	20.0	27.0	11.0	-	5.0	-	63.0
Totals	358.5	88.8	23.0	223.5	27.0	30.0	750.0
Percentage	47.8	11.7	3.1	29.8	3.6	4.0	100.0

Source: FY 93 AER of each Sponsor

Table 4: Haiti Title II Feeding Program: Estimated Annual Commodity Requirements Adjusted for FY 94

Commodity	MT/Year	Total Cost US$, CIF Haiti
Soy Fortified Bulgur	23,569	6,469,690
Wheat Soya Blend	6,585	3,358,350
Green Peas*	6,774	3,302,325
Vegetable Oil	4,123	4,564,161
Totals**	41,051	17,694,526

Source: USAID/Haiti/GDO/Title II, May, 1993.

*To avoid disruption of Haiti's local bean market, the timing of the importation of green peas will be done in close coordination with USAID's Private Sector and Agricultural Development Office.
** for ADRA, CARE and CRS

2. Operating Reserve

The original Project Paper stated, that as part of the program, the sponsors would establish an extra ten percent commodity programming reserve for emergencies and work with other organizations to develop plans to assure food access to those in need during Haiti's many crises. Given the improved targeting of

nutritionally vulnerable populations, the reorienting of the Title II Feeding Program to disaster prone geographic areas and the increase in beneficiaries planned, the emergency reserve will be eliminated. Five percent is already included as a desired operating reserve which is consistent with Title II guidelines for non-land locked countries. The revised FY 93-95 MYOPs and the FY 94 AERs already submitted include plans to use the 5 percent operating food reserve beginning in October 1993.

Funds provided under this amendment will support planning workshops and technical assistance to help the sponsors develop realistic plans and budgets to meet special or emergency needs. These actions will be undertaken within the broader framework of a national-level effort by concerned international organizations and NGOs to develop a comprehensive food security plan for Haiti, which includes plans for improved emergency response mechanisms.

3. Improved PVO Cost-Effectiveness

The project will continue to emphasize improvements in PVO management of the Title II program over the remaining two-year planning period. Emphasis will be on increasing cost-effectiveness and efficiency to deliver food to those beneficiaries most in need. Specific initiatives will include privatization of some of the warehousing and up to 75 percent of the transport. The MYOPs developed by existing Sponsors list a number of detailed objectives and indicators for improving efficiency. Each Sponsor will attempt to decrease its cost-per-beneficiary by the end of a three year effort, as result of annual management improvements over the course of the project.

A pilot operation for centralized warehousing was undertaken by IL in August 1992. USAID transferred responsibility for the pilot centralized warehouse to a private contractor in February 1993. Plans are being made to contract this activity again for an additional year to a private firm. Privatization of the transport of Title II commodities varies depending on the needs and operational requirements of the different cooperating sponsors. IL, for example, has hired a company to carry out 100 percent of its transporting requirements. CRS, on the other hand, maintains a 50 - 50 balance between commercial transport and its own transport fleet. CARE expects to continue to contract 75 percent of its transport needs and ADRA will continue to contract for 75 percent of its transport requirement.

4. Early Warning Information System

The development of an Early Warning Information System for Haiti is well underway. During the project's first year of implementation, an OFDA team conducted a series of workshops with

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the Cooperating Sponsors aimed at designing a system to identify at-risk areas of the country and at-risk populations. The team later conducted a workshop in June 1993 to weigh the indicators. This process resulted in the production of a Baseline Vulnerability Map, the first step toward a real-time household monitoring and reaction system. The project will continue to support the development of this multi-dimensional information system that provides early warning of nutritional risk among vulnerable populations.

The USAID/Haiti Monitoring Unit will continue to make available real-time "snapshots" of nutritional status, and agricultural production and prices. The Monitoring Unit will assist in determining the orientation of relief, mitigation and development activities of the Mission and the Cooperating Sponsors as they pertain to the Enhancing Food Security project.

5. Productive Infrastructure (PI)/Jobs Creation Initiative

The objective of this component has been changed to support the U.S. Government's principal foreign policy objective to support the restoration of stable democratic governance in Haiti following the September 1991 coup d'etat. The revised objectives are:

- to create a sense of confidence and hope that restored democracy can produce tangible benefits to the quality of life of the Haitian people;
- to provide short-term employment, income and hope to Haiti's most impoverished people;
- to bring improvements to Haiti's deteriorated economically productive infrastructure.

As mentioned in Section II, the one-year Jobs Creation Initiative will consist of three programs. An amendment to the EFS project will make it possible for the PIC to finance two of these three programs: the NGO Program and waste disposal/vector control program. The $17.5 million budget will be funded from ESF and DA sources. The third program, the GOH public works, will not be funded under the EFS project, but from GOH local currency resources.

The bulk of the $16.5 million NGO Program will be funded via a new AID cooperative agreement with the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF). The rapid-impact NGO program will aim to create approximately 200,000 person months of work involving at least 100,000 workers throughout Haiti. Participating workers will benefit from an average of two months of temporary

employment each. Under the estimated $13.7 million agreement, PADF will enter into sub-agreements beginning with its present network of over 50 established and recognized local and international NGOs and community organizations. PADF will expand beyond their network of organizations as early as possible. These NGOs will carry out an estimated 800 labor-intensive infrastructure, health and environmental projects.

PADF was selected to implement the major part of the NGO program based on the experience that PADF has gained from working with an extensive network of organizations, namely rural NGOs, farmers' associations and development groups in Haiti. During its 12 years of experience in Haiti, PADF has developed knowledge of the leadership, breadth of interest, and constituencies of NGOs across five-sixths of the country. PADF has a long history of working with AID and is recognized for its private sector focus, institutional development experience, and ability to work closely with local leaders and groups on a wide range of development problems. In addition, PADF's technical competence in procuring and shipping donated materials, specifically tools, will be a valuable resource in the implementation of the program. Given the political importance of demonstrating immediate visible support for a political resolution, a cooperative agreement with PADF is a suitable and timely implementation mechanism to begin the Jobs Creation Initiative.

A smaller portion of the NGO Program will be implemented by the U.S. PVO, Planning Assistance. USAID/Haiti will amend an existing agreement with Planning Assistance to work with municipal governments to undertake a labor-intensive infrastructure development program. The estimated two-year agreement will be funded by this amendment. The PA program in its first year of implementation plans to employ 6,300 persons for two months each as part of the Initiative's NGO Program. PA will provide municipal governments with technical assistance and training, and financial resources to: develop their planning and management skills; rehabilitate, construct, and maintain useful infrastructure; provide basic services to their populations; and provide short-term employment to the poorest groups of their population.

While PADF is in position to respond immediately, other proposals from experienced U.S. and local NGOs will be considered by USAID if judged to be technically feasible and funds are available during the implementation phase.

To implement the second component of the Jobs Creation Initiative, USAID/Haiti will sign a cooperative agreement with the Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF), a U.S. PVO, to continue and expand a pre-coup program working with municipal government

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officials to upgrade vector control through solid waste disposal and drainage canal cleaning in several urban slums of Port-au-Prince. The CHF program would employ approximately 3,200 people for about 6 weeks each by the end of one year of operation, creating 4,800 person-months of work. At the peak of the program, approximately 600 people from the Port-au-Prince slums will be working each day. The budget for this component of the Jobs Creation Initiative is $1.4 million. Approximately $1 million will be provided from the Enhancing Food Security project and $400,000 from three other projects: $300,000 from USAID's Voluntary Agencies in Child Survival (VACS) project (521-0206); and $100,000 from AID/W (the Bureau of Food and Humanitarian Assistance Office of Private Voluntary Cooperation cooperative development project with CHF and the Bureau for Research and Development's Health Office's Water and Sanitation for Health (WASH) project).

Although sustainability is not one of the objectives of the Jobs Creation Initiative, one of the criteria that will be used in the selection and approval of individual projects is technical soundness. Projects must be of high technical quality and be maintainable after completion. The types of activities that will be supported under the Initiative include:

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

A complete program description of the Jobs Creation Initiative with the detailed implementation arrangements, budgets, and related analyses is included in Annex A.

The Jobs Creation Initiative will be activated and completed within a 12-month period following resolution of the current political crisis. After the completion of the Jobs Creation Initiative, USAID/Haiti will decide whether to continue the project's Productive Infrastructure component depending on the availability of local currency, the political environment, and the success of the Jobs Creation Initiative.

V. COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL PLAN

A. Estimated Cost

The revised estimated total budget for project activities is $124,429,402. The sources of these funds include Development

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Assistance (DA), Economic Support Funds (ESF), P.L. 480 Title II commodities, and "other Local Currency," which would include frozen funds and/or Title II or Title III-generated currencies. These funds will continue to support the four major components of the project: Title II Distribution, Productive Infrastructure, Early Warning System, and A.I.D. Management, Evaluation and Audit. Economic Support Funds will be used essentially to support the special one-year Job Creation Initiative. Non-USG funding will include PVO and local contributions to the program. The Cooperating Sponsor and non-USG contributions are primarily in-kind contributions and reported in Sponsors' annual reports.

The original PP included provisions for monetization of Title II commodities to cover the operational costs of the Cooperating Sponsors' food distribution programs. Given the current political environment, recent efforts to monetize Title II wheat flour have not been successful. As a result, additional DA funds are required to cover Cooperating Sponsors' operational costs. Table 5 summarizes the source and use of DA and ESF funding for the project under the amendment.

Funding will be provided under the Enhancing Food Security project from: 1) FY 93 ESF and DA appropriations for Haiti; 2) local currency (LC) from pre-September 1991 P.L. 480 and ESF generations which are currently frozen; and 3) new local currency generations. As these funds are owned by the GOH, high priority will be placed on obtaining the new government's formal concurrence regarding their use. In order to prevent this process from delaying start up of the NGO program, it is planned that all costs for the two components of the Jobs Creations Initiative will be dollar-funded. Dollars will be obligated through agreements with PADF, PA, CHF, and /or other NGOs. To the extent possible, USAID will seek to substitute dollars with GOH owned local currency which is expected to be generated from new ESF cash transfer and PL 480 sources. Table 5 displays a summary budget for the Enhancing Food Security project.

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TABLE 5 - Enhancing Food Security Project Paper Amendment: Revised LOP Source and Use of Funds
(U S Dollars)

NOTES

	1 DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE U.S.$	LC ($ equivalent)	2 ESF U S.$	3 FARM BILL U.S.$ Grants	Commodity Equivalents (NET)	4 OTHER LC ($ equivalents)	5 NON-USG FUNDING US$	6 TOTALS US$ & LC equivalents	NOTES
Title II Feeding Distribution costs	3,481,928	12,924,599	2,000,000	3,000,000	80,042,000	0	2,000,000	103,797,527	7
Early Warning Info System costs	927,081	229,394		0	0	0	0	1,156,475	8
Productive Infrastructure	500,000		17,000,000	0	0		0	17,500,000	9
A I D. Management (Eval. & Audit)	1,044,943	930,457		0	0	0	0	1,975,400	10
TOTALS	5,953,952	14,084,450	19,000,000	3,000,000	80,042,000	0	2,000,000	124,429,402	11
PROJECT TOTAL ROUNDED TO	39,398,402 40,000,000								12

NOTES

1. Development assistance (DA funds to be provided through the Enhancing Food security Project (521-0241). may be spent as dollar or converted into local currency for local costs (LC).

2. Economic Support Fund (ESF to be provided through Enhancing Food Security) project, must be spent as dollars or converted into local currency for local costs.)

3. "Farm Bill is the common name for the Agricultural Development and Trade act to 1990, and its predecessor acts, which is the source of funds for the PL 480 program. The Farm Bill" as a source of funds in this project refers to: 1) small central grants provided by A.I.D.'s Bureau for Food and Humanitarian Assistance to the PVOs; and 2) P.L. 480 food commodities provides both to the PVOs for the Title II feeding and to IL for the monetization pilot.

4. "Other LC" refers to other local currency, which in Haiti means gourdes, which may become available for use by project implementing agencies. In this table "other LC" refers to gourdes which were generated through prior year Title III or ESF programs and subsequently frozen at the time of the coup.

5. "Non-USG Funding" as a source of funding in this project refers to PVO contributions, beneficiary contributions, container sales proceeds, and GOH contributions.

6. "Totals" refers to the Total across all columns, of projected expenditures in U.S. dollars and of projected expenditures in local currency, as expressed in U.S. dollars.] The totals in this column represents totals from all sources of funds.

7. The "Title II Distribution" row total represents total estimated costs for the PVOs to operate the Title II Distribution program. Funds to be provided by Development Assistance (3,481,928 in FX, 12,924,599 in LC and Economic Support Fund (2,000,000 in FX) represent the maximum that might be required for this use from these sources. Should other LC become available the amount of DA and ESF to be used for this component would decrease accordingly.

8. The $1,156,475 represents the total cost of the Early Warning Information System.

9. The Productive Infrastructure Component row represents the total estimated cost needed to finance the Job's Creation Initiative's NGO program and part of the municipal government program.

10. The $1,975,400 represents the estimated costs of USAID/Haiti management, exclusive of the early warning information system, for the LOP.

11. The Total costs for the four project components from all sources are found in this line.

12. This line is the maximum DA and ESF required for the project amendment.

The original PP did not provide a proposed obligation table, given the fluid situation in which USAID/Haiti program operated when the project was authorized. In FY 1992 a total of $5,991,564 was obligated. An additional $1,454,172 was obligated as of June 30, 1993. By the end of FY 1993 it is anticipated that a total of $13,535,301 will be obligated. Most of this obligation will support the launching of the Jobs Creation Program should there be political resolution. Approximately $500,000 will be obligated to initiate the preparatory phase of the NGO Program. After political resolution, the remaining $17,000,000 will be obligated during the Jobs Creation Initiative's implementation phase.
Although some ESF and DA has been identified from prior year funds, most of the funds needed for the Jobs Creation Initiative are not currently identified. It is anticipated that these funds will be made available for the project amendment's FY 1993 and early FY 1994 obligation requirements.

VI. METHODS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND FINANCING

With the exception of the implementation modalities for the Jobs Creation Initiative, the methods of implementation and financing as reflected in the Project Paper will remain unchanged. USAID/Haiti will amend the PVOs' Cooperative Agreements to add funds and revise their program descriptions to reflect changes in beneficiary levels and program focus. All other DA-funded costs related to the Title II Distribution Program will continue to be disbursed through the standard A.I.D. financing methods, predominately Letter of Credit.

In order to complete the advance mobilization necessary to permit immediate start-up of the Jobs Creation Initiative after political resolution, AID will sign a Cooperative Agreement with PADF as soon as funds are authorized and made available. A Justification for Noncompetitive Award to PADF is included in Annex C. PADF will use its existing Federal Reserve Letter of Credit (FRLC) to finance its ESF and DA costs. USAID/Haiti will sign a new Cooperative Agreement with the Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF) to continue its pre-coup labor intensive solid waste disposal program with municipal governments and amend an existing agreement with Planning Assistance to carry out labor intensive infrastructure activities with municipal governments.

VII. REVISED IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Project Management Arrangements

Overall responsibility for the EFS project will be transferred from the Chief of the USAID/Haiti General Development Office (GDO) to the Chief of the newly-established Food For Peace Office. The Food for Peace Office Chief will serve as the A.I.D. Project Officer and will assume the day-to-day management responsibility for the Enhancing Food Security project. The new Food for Peace Office will retain direct responsibility for most of the A.I.D. Management components, and will continue to supervise the project-funded PSC Title II Program Manager. The Chief of the Monitoring Unit in close coordination with the Chief of the Food for Peace Office, will be responsible for establishing the Early Warning Information System. The Project Committee will continue to serve in an advisory and support role. The Committee will be chaired by the Chief of the Food For Peace Office and Co-Chaired by the PDI representative.

The Productive Infrastructure Program's one-year Jobs Creation Initiative will be managed by the General Development Office. Overall responsibility for the Initiative will rest with Chief of the General Development Office, who will also serve as the A.I.D. Project Officer for this activity. The day-to-day management responsibility of the Initiative will be delegated to a PSC Productive Infrastructure Coordinator who will be responsible for monitoring the program's implementation. The Coordinator will maintain primary Mission liaison with implementing agencies, work in close collaboration with the Mission Engineers, Project Officers, and the Project Team. The Health, Population, and Nutrition Office Chief will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Cooperative Housing Foundation Grant and the Program Office will be responsible for managing the coordination of public sector activities.

Because of the management intensity of the Jobs Creation Initiative, the USAID Project Committee will take a particularly active role during the preparation stage and throughout project implementation. The Project Committee for the Jobs Creation Initiative will be chaired by the Chief of GDO and co-chaired by the PDI representative. The Project Committee will include representatives from the Technical Offices, GDO, HPNO, and PADO, the Project Development and Implementation Office, the Program Office, and the Controller's Office. The Project Committee will play a direct role in reviewing implementing agencies' implementation plans, PADF's project prototypes and proposals.

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B. Implementation of Project Components

The implementation arrangements of all project components will remain basically the same, except for the first year of the Productive Infrastructure Component.

1. Title II Food Distribution Program

The Cooperating Sponsors will continue to carry out the Title II Feeding Program. Additional PVOs may be considered as Cooperating Sponsors to assist in retargetting and increasing the number of beneficiaries reached. USAID/Haiti will amend the Cooperating Sponsors' cooperative agreements to reflect the retargetting of beneficiaries and the expansion of the food distribution program. Cooperating Sponsors will execute subgrant agreements as appropriate.

In order to manage the expansion of the food distribution program to retarget and to increase the beneficiary level, Cooperating Sponsors will receive technical assistance and will increase their monitoring staff. ADRA will receive technical assistance from offshore and World Vision Relief and Development to expand quickly its food distribution program on the Island of La Gonave. CARE's regional technical advisors from its international organization will assist in strengthening its management system to support its program expansion. CRS will reorganize its staff to better manage its program expansion and will hire additional staff including office personnel and field inspectors.

2. Jobs Creation Initiative

The Jobs Creation Initiative will be implemented in two phases, a preparation phase and an implementation phase. During the two-month preparation stage, PADF will develop a detailed program implementation plan, and identify and begin preliminary planning for about 10 projects with especially high labor content (75-80%) and long duration (4 months) to permit rapid buildup of employment levels. Tools and materials will be procured and shipped, staff recruited and financial systems put in place. CHF will carry out environmental assessments of the landfills, identify private contractors, select collection sites, develop a management plan and order an initial quantity of tools. Planning Assistance will identify the two municipalities with which it will work with in Year One, begin preliminary planning for project prototypes, procure tools, recruit staff, and put financial systems in place.

The implementation phase of the Jobs Creation Initiative will not begin until a constitutional government is reinstalled. Prior to implementation of the program, USAID will advise the new central government of its intent to implement this program to ensure that

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appropriate officials are informed of the program and available to provide support if needed. During the project implementation phase, implementing organizations will work with local government entities to assist with identification and planning of projects which will involve government owned infrastructure, facilities or government services (such as solid waste disposal). Implementing organizations will seek to facilitate and encourage collaboration with and contributions from various private sector entities such as business associations or larger industries which have indicated an interest in supporting this type of program. Implementing organizations will also enter into contracts with private sector suppliers for tools, transport, materials and other services.

CHF will coordinate clean-up activities with the GOH, local municipalities, private contractors and other non-governmental organizations, and hire contractors to dispose of the waste, and to monitor and manage activities.

A complete description of the Jobs Creation Initiative's implementation arrangements is presented in Annex A.

As mentioned above, the implementation phase of the Jobs Creation Initiative will not begin until there is a constitutional government reinstated. If this does not occur within the next several months, USAID/Haiti will develop contingency plans to finance agreements to enable procurement and prepositioning of tools, materials, and supplies during the preparation phase to maintain the Jobs Creation Initiative in a state of readiness for implementation immediately following political resolution. These contingency plans could also include the storing of procured commodities until USAID can determine how the tools can be best used in the Haiti program, terminating signed grant and contract agreements, and deobligating funds.

VIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

Monitoring and evaluation arrangements for the overall project, except the Jobs Creation Initiative will remain the same. Sponsors are improving their own internal monitoring and evaluation systems, particularly at the input-output level. In addition, USAID/Haiti will continue its emphasis on enhancing accountability and end-use checking by maintaining three full-time Food Monitors on staff, and purchasing additional vehicles and providing an additional driver to facilitate their work. A new position will be established to manage port and warehousing activities for the Title II Food Distribution program. Efforts have been made during the project's first year to establish an Early Warning Information System by the Monitoring Unit, to

provide information on both additional need for and impact of the feeding program.

The overall project will be monitored by the USAID Food for Peace (FFP) Office as described in Section VII. FFP plans to evaluate CARE's Cantine Populaire feeding program for general relief feeding during FY 1993.

Project monitoring for the Jobs Creation Initiative will be coordinated by GDO and supported by the Project Committee. Each implementing entity will be responsible for carrying out project monitoring, reporting, and audits as described in their grant agreements. The grantees will be responsible for providing periodic reports which track key program outputs including number of jobs created, wages paid, and projects completed by location and type. PADF and PA will contract with a USAID-approved local accounting firm in the early stages of the program to begin work on a program audit. A final audit report will be submitted upon termination of activities. USAID technical and accounting staff will monitor the overall program for technical and financial soundness.

XIX. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSES

In accordance with 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(i), technical assistance and training components of projects are categorically excluded from further environmental review, and a Negative Determination is issued for general relief feeding and support activities. The Mission Environmental Officer shall be part of a project committee which will review and approve all implementation arrangements of the Jobs Creation Initiative, and shall recommend mitigative measures to minimize potential environmental impacts. A checklist for the monitoring of the mitigation measures and an Environment Impact Assessment has been included in the Jobs Creation Initiative program description in Annex B. Where significant environmental impact may result, the Mission will coordinate actions with the LAC Bureau Environmental Officer. For additional environmental review, the Haiti Solid Waste Environmental Assessment, which is being conducted under the WASH project, will be used as a template to create a new environmental assessment for this project's urban solid waste disposal activity. The complete Environmental Threshold Decision for the project's Title II Distribution program is included in the project paper.

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ANNEX A: Revised LOGFRAME

Life of Project: 9/92 - 8/95
LOP Funding : $ 40.0 million

Project Title & Number: Enhancing Food Security Project No. 521-0241
Date Prepared: July 21, 1993

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE (INDICATORS)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
Goal to enhance Haiti's food security.	**Indicators of Goal Achievement** 1) chronic malnutrition among children under 12 years of age does not increase during the LOP in spite of economic uncertainties; 2) Haiti's annual food deficit is better defined and understood, and an interim strategy to address it is in place.	1) Project-financed surveys by CHI and other NGOs; PAHO and UNICEF annual reports. 2) Project reports and agricultural monitoring system; FAO and IICA annual reports.	The Haitian government does not unduly compromise the activities of U.S., international, and Haitian PVOs/NGOs or international development organizations operating in Haiti.
Purposes 1) to increase access to food for nutritionally-vulnerable population groups; and	**End-Of-Project-Status** 1) 80 percent of at-risk population in Haiti's most vulnerable areas receiving minimum energy requirements (KCal/day) year-round;	1) Annual PVO reports; PVO/NGO and International Organization surveys and reports.	The GOH will allow participating PVOs to import food and to undertake nationwide programs. PVOs can develop logistic and distribution systems to reach most

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE (INDICATORS)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
2) To strengthen PVO and Haitian citizens' ability to manage effective food-assisted programs over time.	2) PVOs supported by A.I.D. and their affiliate organizations are measuring and meeting stated annual program objectives beyond simple number of persons fed;	2) Project reports; project evaluation.	vulnerable areas. PVOs can identify adequate numbers of responsive and responsible affiliate organizations to meet needs of at-risk groups.
	3) Concerned international organizations and the PVO/NGO community collaborating on an improved information system which measures food security on sub-national and real-time basis.	3) Project reports; A.I.D. monitoring.	Security conditions permit PVOs and others country-wide access.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE (INDICATORS)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
Outputs			
1) 4 participating PVOs provide at least one meal/day or equivalent to approximately 750,000 at-risk persons.	1) Following beneficiary levels reached or exceeded by 1/94: ADRA 187,000; CARE 300,000; CRS 242,000; and IL 63,000. These levels met or exceeded thru LOP.	1) PVO quarterly CSR/RSRs; A.I.D. inspection and monitoring; project evaluations.	Need for concessional food aid will continue to exist for at least 750,000 at-risk persons through LOP. Required levels and timing of P.L.480 Title II commodities will be provided through the life-of-the-project. Concessional food at levels required to meet beneficiary needs does not prove a disincentive to agricultural production.
2) Participating PVOs, affiliate organizations, and collaborating international/bilateral organizations develop plans to assure food access in times of emergency.	2) a) A.I.D. Cooperating Sponsors develop emergency response plans by 1/94; b) national-level food forum or similar develops draft comprehensive food security emergency plan by 10/94 and final by end of project.	2) A.I.D. project monitoring.	Adequate Title II commodities available to establish and maintain operating reserve. PVOs and others will work together to develop practical and mutually-agreeable emergency response plan. Means for financing possible emergency feeding can be developed and implemented.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE (INDICATORS)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
3) Distribution of U.S. PL480 Title II is more cost-effective by the end of the project.	3) a) all 4 PVOs have decreased cost-per-beneficiary for regular program by 1/95; b) all 4 PVOs meet stated objectives for Support Goals as articulated in FY 93-FY 95 MYOP.	3) PVO quarterly and annual financial and progress reports; A.I.D. project evaluation.	Continued hyperinflation in Haiti does not preclude obtaining cost-efficiencies through improved management. The economic and/or political situation will be stable enough for PVOs to provide some attention to management efficiencies.
4) Productive infrastructure development activities successfully tested, refined, and operational through out Haiti.	4) 800 productive infrastructure activities are completed. 103,200 people are employed for two months through the one year Job Creation.	4) USAID project monitoring, contractor reports	Local organizations are responsive to organizational and technical inputs for improved productive works.
5) Information system that provides early warning of nutritional risk developed and implemented.	5) a) detailed plans for system developed by 6/93; b) system operated on pilot basis by 3/94;c) system refined and fully operational by 3/95.	5) USAID PO/MU reporting.	Improved data can be collected/analyzed to provide earlier warning of nutritional risk.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE (INDICATORS)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
Inputs			
1. Title II Feeding Distribution Costs	$18,406,527.00	USAID Project records.	Funds available as planned.
2. Early Warning Info System Costs	$ 1,156,475.00		
3. Productive Infrastructure$	$17,500,000.00		
4. A.I.D. Management (Evaluation and Audit)	$ 1,975,400.00		
TOTAL (rounded to 40,000,000)	$39,038,402.00		

ANNEX B: Jobs Creation Inititative Program Description and Annexes

Labor - Intensive Infrastructure Rehabilitation Initiative

USAID/HAITI

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Date: 07/26/93
Time: 09:00 am

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[redacted]

The proposed USG-funded labor-intensive infrastructure rehabilitation initiative will seek to quickly provide short-term employment for low income families in rural and urban areas throughout Haiti following a satisfactory political resolution to Haiti's democratic crisis. The initiative will seek to employ approximately 163,000 people for an average of two months each, creating an estimated 325,000 person/months of work. By the end of the first six months of operation, over 32,000 persons will be working each day and over 44,000 persons will have worked between 30-90 days each. At an average family size of 5, it is anticipated that over 800,000 people will directly benefit from the program.

SUMMARY TARGETS:

AFTER RESOLUTION	PERSONS WORKING EACH DAY	PERSONS WHO HAVE WORKED	WORK CREATED (PERSON/MO)
0-3rd month	6,200	6,400	12,600
4-6th month	32,600	44,200	87,800
7-12th month	62,400	112,600	224,400
1 year	N/A	163,200	324,800

Total Estimated Cost: $32.4 million. Potential sources of funding:

Frozen GOH-owned PL 480- and ESF-generated local currencies total about $4.5 million and an additional $10 million of new local currency generations.

FY 93 USAID Economic Support Funds (ESF) and Development Assistance (DA): $17.5 million ESF is planned, $.4 million DA is available from other projects for vector control.

Important Note: The World Bank and IDB have an approved, but frozen, $23.9 million Economic and Social Fund project (FAES) to generate short-term employment, while improving Haiti's economic infrastructure. USAID labor intensive infrastructure activities would serve as a one-year bridge until the IDB/IBRD project could be fully activated. Thus, the USAID program will peak at the tenth month and be phased out by the twelfth month.

The proposed program will:

- Create a sense of confidence and hope that restored democracy can produce tangible benefits to peoples' quality of life;
- Provide short-term employment, income and hope to Haiti's most impoverished people;
- Bring improvements to Haiti's deteriorated economically productive infrastructure, and, by so doing, enhance the possibilities for a grassroots economic recovery.

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Wage policy: Whenever possible, workers will be paid by task completed. As employer of last resort (so as not to compete with other employment options people may have), the program's cost estimates assume that people will be paid approximately 20 Gourdes per day, equivalent to $1.50, with administrative costs of an additional $.50 per workday. Thus, each job is calculated to cost $2.00 per day. The lowest legal labor rate will be paid so that the program:

- Will not compete with other employment options.
- Will be self-targeting, ensuring that the poorest people are reached.
- Can employ more people and rehabilitate more infrastructure with the available funds.
- Will not cause wage inflation which could compete with small private employers, farmers and other small scale producers.
- Be less attractive for patronage or corruption.

Public Relations: To avoid creating unrealistic expectations, the program will publicize products, not promises; i.e., projects will be announced only after they have started with people actually working. To maintain credibility, it is important not to oversell this program early on.

Types of projects:

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

There will be constant pressure to use this program to satisfy various political interest groups. From the outset it will be critical to maintain the integrity of an independent selection process based on the following illustrative project approval criteria:

- Visibility: priority will be given to projects which can best create a sense of hope and confidence that restored democracy can produce tangible benefits.
- Geographical coverage
- Labor content: to maximize the number of jobs created preference will be given to projects in which at least 60 percent of the cost of projects is for labor
- Need: potential to temporarily employ people who are most in need
- Ease and speed of implementation
- Technical soundness: project must be of high technical quality and be maintainable after completion, no "make-work" projects
- Immediate usefulness and potential to support long-term economic recovery
- Accountability for resources

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The Initiative consists of three components:

1. NGO PROGRAM: Administered principally by the Pan American Development Foundation and Planning Assistance, Inc. and implemented by a broad local NGO network, the project will focus on rehabilitation of productive infrastructure, environmental protection, solid waste disposal and drainage canal cleaning in rural and urban areas throughout the country. The total cost is estimated to be $16.5 million in dollars and local currency (pending availability), [illegible]

AFTER RESOLUTION	PERSONS WORKING EACH DAY	PERSONS WHO HAVE WORKED	WORK CREATED (PERSON/MO)
0-3rd month	4,000	4,000	8,000
4-6th month	20,000	24,000	48,000
7-12 month	40,000*	72,000	144,000
1 year	N/A	100,000	200,000

The NGO program will peak in the 10th month (*) with 40,000 people working each day. Approximately 100,000 people throughout the country will have worked an average of two months each by the end of one year of operation of the program (i.e. 200,000 person/months of work will have been created).

2. GOH PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM: Administered by GOH ministries, especially the Ministry of Public Works, and implemented by the GOH and private sector firms. This activity would be funded with local currency when it becomes available (none is available now). Host country owned-local currency generated by pre-coup PL 480 and ESF Programs frozen following the coup could be used, with GOH concurrence, to support this program. Those resources amount to the equivalent of about $4.5 million, but their value is eroding due to the worsening exchange rate of the Haitian gourde. At current value, the frozen local currency would cover the first six months of the GOH public works program. Beyond the sixth month, new local currency generations of $10 million would be needed to reach the target of 120,000 person/months of work. Targets:

AFTER RESOLUTION	PERSONS WORKING EACH DAY	PERSONS WHO HAVE WORKED	WORK CREATED (PERSON/MO)
0-3rd month	2,000	2,000	4,000
4-6th month	12,000	19,000	38,000
7-12th month	22,000	39,000	78,000
1 year	N/A	60,000	120,000

The GOH public works program will peak in the 10th month with 22,000 people working each day. Approximately 60,000 people throughout the country will have worked an average of two months each by the end of one year of operation of the program (i.e. 120,000 person/months of work will have been created).

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3. **MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT:** The Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF), a U.S. PVO, will work with municipal government officials to upgrade vector control through solid waste disposal and drainage canal cleaning. CHF had begun an urban garbage removal program with the mayor of Port-au-Prince prior to the coup, and is prepared to continue and expand this program. Preliminary targets for the proposed $1.4 million expansion of the CHF urban solid waste disposal program for Port-au-Prince (PAP) are:

AFTER RESOLUTION	PERSONS WORKING EACH DAY	PERSONS WHO HAVE WORKED	WORK CREATED (PERSON/MO)
0-3rd month	200	400	600
4-6th month	600	1,200	1,800
7-12th month	400	1,600	2,400
1 year	N/A	3,200	4,800

The PAP solid waste disposal program will employ approximately 3,200 people for about 1.5 months each by the end of one year of operation (creating 4,800 person/months of work). At the peak of the program approximately 600 people from the PAP slums will be working each day.

USAID/Haiti, July 26, 1993

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A. Introduction

Immediately upon reaching a political resolution to the current constitutional crisis, USAID will launch a major $32.4 million Labor Intensive Infrastructure Rehabilitation Initiative. The major part of this initiative will be carried out by a rapid impact $16.5 million NGO program aimed at creating approximately 300,000 person months of work involving at least 100,000 workers throughout Haiti. Participating workers will benefit from an average of two months of temporary employment. This program will be activated and completed within a 12 month period following resolution of the current constitutional crisis. The NGO program will be implemented principally through a new agreement between USAID/Haiti and the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF) and a smaller on-going agreement with Planning Assistance, Inc. PADF will work with over 50 NGOs and community associations who will directly implement an estimated 800 labor intensive infrastructure, health and environmental projects. The on-going municipal development project of Planning Assistance will assist up to five municipal government bodies to undertake labor intensive activities to repair municipal infrastructure. In addition to the NGO program, the initiative will be supported by special activities implemented through existing programs. These activities total an additional $15.9 million (mainly in GOH-owned local currency) and are expected to create 124,800 person months of work involving 63,200 workers. The total short term employment expected from all programs included in the initiative is 324,800 person months, with participation of 163,200 workers. At an average family size of 5, it is anticipated that over 800,000 people will directly benefit from the program. Summary targets:

AFTER RESOLUTION	PERSONS WORKING EACH DAY	PERSONS WHO HAVE WORKED	WORK CREATED (PERSON/MO)
0- 3rd month	6,200	6,400	12,600
4- 6th month	32,600	44,200	87,800
7-12th month	62,400	112,600	224,400
1 year	NA	163,200	324,800

B. Background and Rationale

Although Haiti's economy has declined for several years, the coup of September 1991 and subsequent political crisis have greatly accelerated overall economic deterioration. USAID estimates that real GDP per capita dropped 10 to 11 percent in FY 92; and approximately 25 percent since FY 89. Unemployment, already bad before the coup, has worsened as a consequence of coup-related disinvestment and the OAS embargo. Physical infrastructure has fallen into the worst state of disrepair in living memory. Many roads in rural areas -- home to 75 percent of the population -- have washed away; major arteries between key urban areas have become impassable; regular potable water supply is only available for 20 percent of the population; the country's irrigation system is collapsing, and ever-growing piles of municipal waste remain uncollected. This has resulted in sharp drops in agricultural production, a 22 percent increase in basic food prices for the 12 months up to February 1993, and an increase in nutritional and disease vulnerability of lower income groups.

This situation will seriously threaten the sustainability of re-established democratic rule. An

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ambitious, quick impact, employment creation effort will be critical to blunt the rate of decline, restore confidence and hope, and help create a political climate conducive to national healing and economic recovery. The Jobs Creation initiative outlined here directly responds to this need. This initiative will be launched immediately upon resolution of the current constitutional crisis. It will be a key component in an overall multinational effort to help restore and sustain constitutional government in Haiti.

The initiative is intended to be a quick response, twelve month bridge until resumption of longer term development programs, and in particular, start-up of the $23.9 million World Bank and IDB financed Economic and Social Fund Project (known by the French acronym FAES). FAES will fund small scale PVO and community managed projects aimed at improving health, education and related infrastructure services for the poorest segments of the population. It is expected to start within twelve months of a political resolution. Other donors have expressed interest in starting additional short term job creation efforts. USAID will work closely with all similar programs to ensure complementarity.

The bulk of the USAID Jobs Creation Initiative will be carried out through a new nation-wide NGO Jobs Creation Program. In addition, the initiative includes the following selected activities valued at approximately $15.9 million which will be implemented through existing projects:

Through a grant with the Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF), a special labor intensive solid waste disposal and drainage clearing program will be organized in several urban slums of Port au Prince. Approximately $400,000 is available for this effort and an additional $1 million will be provided under this initiative. The CHF program would employ approximately 3,200 people for about 6 weeks each by the end of one year of operation creating 4,800 person/months of work. At the peak of the program approximately 600 people from the Port au Prince slums will be working each day. Targets:

AFTER RESOLUTION	PERSONS WORKING EACH DAY	PERSONS WHO HAVE WORKED	WORK CREATED (PERSON/MO)
0- 3rd month	200	400	600
4- 6th month	600	1,200	1,800
7-12th month	400	1,600	2,400
1 year	NA	3,200	4,800

Central Government Infrastructure Rehabilitation Program. Frozen by the September 1991 coup, this Government implemented program uses PL 480 and ESF generated local currency to finance infrastructure rehabilitation projects. The program is managed by the Ministries of Transport and Communications, Health and Agriculture, and monitored by USAID. After conclusion of an agreement on local currency use with the new government, previously identified infrastructure rehabilitation projects, selected for high labor content, will be initiated. Approximately $4.5 million in local currency is currently available. At current value, the frozen local currency would cover the first six months of the GOH public works program and generate approximately 42,000 person/months of work. Beyond the sixth month, new local currency generations of $10 million would be needed to reach the target of 120,000

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person/months of work. Targets:

AFTER RESOLUTION	PERSONS WORKING EACH DAY	PERSONS WHO HAVE WORKED	WORK CREATED (PERSON/MO)
0- 3rd month	2,000	2,000	4,000
4- 6th month	12,000	19,000	38,000
7-12th month	22,000	39,000	78,000
1 year	NA	60,000	120,000

Annex A provides more detailed descriptions of these activities. The rest of this document focuses on the new NGO Jobs Creation Program.

C. Objective

The objective of the NGO Jobs Creation Program is to quickly provide short term temporary employment for Haiti's most impoverished people and improve severely deteriorated public infrastructure and related public services.

The overall program target is to create 200,000 person/months of short term work employing up to 100,000 people throughout the country in the twelve month period following political resolution. It is anticipated that each worker will work an average of 2 months. The rate of job creation will depend on the rate at which projects are selected, planned and implemented. Interim targets are as follows:

AFTER RESOLUTION	PERSONS WORKING EACH DAY	PERSONS WHO HAVE WORKED	WORK CREATE (PERSON/MO)
0- 3rd month	4,000	4,000	8,000
4- 6th month	20,000	24,000	48,000
7-12th month	40,000	72,000	144,000
1 year	NA	100,000	200,000

The rate of job creation will peak at about the 10th month and the program will be phased out after 12 months. Approximately 800 projects will be selected and implemented during this period. Direct beneficiaries will be workers and their immediate family members. At an average family size of 5, it is anticipated that 500,000 people will directly benefit from the program. Indirect benefits will accrue to many others from the improved infrastructure and services.

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D. Program Description

1. Implementing Entities

The major part of this program will be implemented through a direct AID agreement with the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF). PADF's twelve years of experience in Haiti, large network of relationships with local NGOs, experience in management of quick response disaster relief programs, and tool procurement expertise make it a highly capable partner. PADF will in turn enter into agreements beginning with their network of over 50 established and recognized local and international NGOs and community organizations which will carry out individual projects. PADF will expand beyond their known network of organizations as rapidly as possible. In addition, an on-going municipal initiatives project with Planning Assistance, Inc. has been re-oriented to focus on labor intensive municipal infrastructure repair. The program will assist local government bodies in up to five municipalities to learn basic planning and management skills, through workshops and technical assistance, and then to practice these skills in labor intensive infrastructure repair projects. While PADF and Planning Assistance are best positioned to respond immediately, other proposals from experienced NGOs will be considered by USAID if judged to be technically feasible and funds are available.

Prior to implementation of the program, USAID will advise the new central government of its intent to implement this program to ensure that appropriate officials are informed of the program and available to provide support if needed. During project implementation, PADF and Planning Assistance will work with local government entities for identification and planning of projects which involve government owned infrastructure facilities or government services (such as solid waste disposal).

PADF and Planning Assistance will seek to facilitate and encourage collaboration with and contributions from various private sector entities such as business associations or larger industries which have indicated an interest in supporting this type of program. PADF and Planning Assistance will also enter into contracts with private sector suppliers for tools, transport, materials and other services.

2. Project Criteria and Selection Process

Three main types of projects will be implemented:

- **Rehabilitation of productive infrastructure:** roads, culverts, bridges, irrigation canals
- **Vector Control:** urban solid waste disposal, clearing of drainage canals
- **Environmental protection:** erosion control, soil reclamation, tree planting

Other types of activities may be included if found well suited for supporting the program objective.

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Selection of individual projects will be based on the following criteria:

- **Geographical coverage:** projects will be dispersed throughout the country and include both urban and rural areas.

- **Visibility:** Priority will be given to projects which can best create a sense of hope and confidence that restored democracy can produce tangible benefits.

- **Economic and social utility:** a project must be useful to the broader community; "make work" projects which don't meet a clear need, or projects which only benefit a few private individuals will not be accepted. Priority will be given to projects which benefit and employ those most in need.

- **Technical soundness:** projects must be of high technical quality and be maintainable after completion.

- **Labor content:** to maximize the number of jobs created with limited funds, preference will be given to projects with high labor content. On average, at least 60 percent of project costs will be for labor.

- **Ease and speed of implementation:** simplicity in terms of logistics and technical supervision will be an important factor. Preference will be given to projects which can be completed within one to four months.

- **Accountability:** projects must meet AID program and resource accountability requirements. This will generally require that labor inputs be easily measured and verified and that adequate control of tools and materials is assured.

- **Environmental screening:** projects will be screened for potential environmental impact using an AID approved checklist. Any which fail the screening process will be excluded (see Annex D).

The PADF and Planning Assistance Project Managers, or the respective Project Manager for other participating A.I.D. grantees, will have the authority to approve individual projects. Approval will follow a review process specified by the grantee and approved by USAID which ensures appropriate assessment of technical and administrative feasibility as well as consideration of the above criteria.

3. Project Implementation

Three basic tasks will be required to implement individual projects after they are selected:

- organization and supervision of workers,

- procurement of tools, equipment, material, and services such as transport and technical support,

- payment of workers and financial accounting.

Prior to implementing a project, A.I.D. grantees will assess the capability of the local implementing entity to carry out these basic tasks and will adjust its technical and institutional support to complement and fill areas of weakness. Generally, the local NGO or community organization will be relied on for selecting, organizing and supervising workers, while A.I.D. grantees will handle the bulk of procurement and ensure proper payment of workers and financial accounting. This distribution of responsibility may vary according to the experience and track record of the local NGO. A.I.D. grantees will be responsible to AID for all project resources.

Wherever possible, payment of workers will be simplified by use of standardized tasks developed and/or approved by A.I.D. grantees. These will then be assigned to groups of workers who will be paid based on actual tasks completed. A.I.D. grantees will maintain detailed payment records documenting payments made to each worker, contractor or supplier. Individual projects will also be fully documented, including before and after photos where possible.

4. Target Beneficiaries

Efforts will be made to ensure that selected workers are among the poorest and longest-unemployed people in a given community. The project will seek to provide at least one month of employment for each selected worker. In order to spread limited resources among a wider group of beneficiaries, the project will generally limit participation of workers to a three month maximum for the entire program and to no more than one worker per household. Exceptions may be made in the case of skilled workers or supervisors whose continued employment would enable a greater level of job creation.

5. Wage Policy

AID experience with similar programs in other countries around the world indicate that success is closely linked to keeping wages low. Paying the lowest legal rate for unskilled labor helps ensure the following:

- **Self targeting:** only the poorest people with no alternative employment prospects apply, thus eliminating the need for costly and time consuming beneficiary selection.

- **Increased and more widespread benefits:** more people can be employed and more infrastructure rehabilitated with available funds.

- **Reduced competition:** avoids competition for labor with small farmers

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and other producers which results in labor displacement rather than job creation.

- Improved accountability: a low wage program is less exposed to potential manipulation aimed at providing jobs and projects for certain political constituencies. Also, there is no incentive for workers to extract "rents" by engaging lower paid substitute labor.

This program will therefore adopt a policy of paying the lowest legal rate for labor. This may be as low as 15 gourdes ($1.15) per eight-hour day. A rapid survey by the USAID Monitoring Unit was carried out to determine actual current wage rates paid by various categories of employers in rural and urban areas. The survey also attempted to determine the range of seasonal variations. Results suggest that a rate of 20 gourdes per day may be optimal (about $ 1.50 at current exchange rates). Other factors will also be considered such as applicability of minimum wage rates (currently 12 gourdes ($.92) per day for rural and 15 gourdes ($1.15) for urban areas), and the anticipated rate of basic food price inflation. It is expected that one or more fixed rates will be established and used for the twelve month duration of the project. Adjustments may be made, however, based on experience, inflation, seasonal variations or other factors. For purposes of budgeting and estimating job creation rates, this document uses the tentative rate of 20 gourdes per day and a conservative exchange rate of 12 gourdes per US dollar (See Annex B for wage survey and calculations).

Wherever possible, workers will be paid by task completed. The rate per task will be determined by the number of days needed to complete the task and the daily wage rate.

6. Public Relations Approach

As one of the first donor efforts to start after political resolution, this program will have a high degree of visibility. If it is to succeed in helping restore hope and confidence, it is important that public perceptions remain positive. Implementing a high quality program will be essential in this regard. However, even a perfectly implemented program can be badly perceived if it fails to meet what could easily become inflated expectations regarding job opportunities, wages, and projects selected. To mitigate these risks, the following precautionary steps will be taken:

- Advertise product, not promises: publicity will be avoided until after implementation is well under way and workers are actually employed.

- Emphasize projects rather than the program: individual projects would be announced as implementation begins, but the program should remain low key at least in the first few months.

- Avoid arguments on wage rates: Emphasize the community self-help nature of projects; the need to involve as many workers as possible for greater fairness and impact; and task rates rather than day rates. Obtaining early understanding on the program with the new government will also be important in this regard.

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- Initiate project identification rather than react to proposals: Discouraging submission of proposals will prevent a potential flood of requests and avoid the ensuing negative outcomes which result from having to say "no".

E. Proposed Budget

The proposed budget for the total USG Jobs Creation Initiative by activity is presented in Table 1 below. Dollars will be provided from FY93 ESF and DA appropriations for Haiti and local currency (LC) from pre-September 1991 P.L. 480 and ESF generations which are currently frozen and new local currency generations. As these funds are owned by the GOH, a high order of priority will be placed on obtaining the new government's formal concurrence regarding their use. In order to prevent this process from delaying start up of the NGO Jobs Creation Program, it is planned that all costs for that program will be dollar funded. Dollars will be obligated through an agreement with PADF and/or other NGOs. To the extent possible, USAID will seek to substitute dollars with GOH owned local currency which is expected to be generated from new ESF cash transfer and PL 480 sources.

In summary:

Total Estimated Cost: $32.4 million. Potential funding sources:

Frozen GOH-owned PL 480- and ESF-generated local currencies total about $4.5 million and an additional $10 million of new local currency generations.

FY 93 USAID Economic Support Funds (ESF) and Development Assistance (DA): $17.5 million ESF is planned, $.4 million DA is available from other projects for vector control.

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Table 1. JOBS CREATION INITIATIVE BUDGET
($ 000)

Item	Dollars	Local Currency	Total
1. NGO Program: EFS* Project			
Sub-activities:			
Labor	8,667	0	8,667
Other	5,778	0	5,778
Sub-total	14,445	0	14,445
Management	2,000	0	2,000
Audit	75	0	75
TOTAL**	16,520	0	16,520
2. CHF: EFS* Project	1,000	0	1,000
Other Projects***	400	0	400
TOTAL	1,400	0	1,400
3. GOH Public Works			
Phase I Frozen LC	0	4,500	4,500
Phase II New LC	0	10,000	10,000
TOTAL	0	14,500	14,500
INITIATIVE TOTAL	17,920	14,500	32,420

* Enhancing Food Security Project (EFS).
** Rounded to $17 million in the EFS Project Paper Amendment.
*** Voluntary Agencies for Child Survival Project (VACS) ($300 thousand), centrally funded Food and Humanitarian Assistance (FHA) Bureau and Research and Development (RD) Bureau projects ($100 thousand).

F. Implementation Plan and Audit - NGO Jobs Creation

In order to complete the advance mobilization necessary to permit immediate start-up of the program after political resolution, AID will sign an agreement with PADF as soon as funds are authorized and made available. During this preparatory phase, PADF will identify and begin

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preliminary implementation planning for about 10 projects with especially high labor content (75-80 percent of funds to be expended) and long duration (4 months) to permit rapid build up of employment levels. Tools and materials will be procured and shipped in-country, staff recruited and financial systems put in place. USAID will amend an existing agreement with Planning Assistance as soon as funds are authorized and made available. During the preparatory phase, Planning Assistance will identify the two municipalities it will work with in the first year of implementation of their two year municipal development program, recruit staff, procure tools and put financial systems in place. Actual implementation of projects by PADF and Planning Assistance will begin as soon as possible after political resolution and a letter of understanding describing the program has been exchanged between USAID and the GOH. The NGO jobs program will terminate about twelve months later. The second year of the Planning Assistance program will focus on empowerment of local government bodies rather than job creation.

Project monitoring, reporting and audit will be carried out by the grantee. The grant agreement will provide for periodic reports which track key program outputs including number of jobs created, wages paid, and projects completed by location and type. (See Annex E for suggested format). The grantee will contract with a USAID approved local accounting firm in the early stages of the program to begin work on a program audit. A final audit report will be submitted upon termination of activities. USAID technical and accounting staff will monitor the overall program for technical and financial soundness.

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Description of Supporting Programs

A. Cooperative Housing Foundation: Port-au-Prince Urban Sanitation Program

Through existing, centrally funded grants with the FHA/PVC Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF) cooperative development project and the RD/H Water and Sanitation for Health (WASH) project, a solid waste collection and disposal program will be targeted to low income neighborhoods throughout Port-au-Prince following resolution of the Haitian political crisis. This program will be a continuation of pre-coup USAID efforts to develop a sustainable program to collect and dispose of solid waste in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area.

This activity will be re-instituted as an emergency public health measure following resolution of the political crisis. To a lesser extent, this activity will have an emergency employment generation objective. This activity will be financed with funds from the USAID Voluntary Agencies for Child Survival project, the USAID Enhancing Food Security project, central funds from the RD/H and FHA Bureaus, and local currency reserves when they become available. Interim targets for this program are:

Primary Targets: Clearing of Existing Waste

10% of daily metropolitan solid waste collected and deposited in an ecologically sound landfill by the end of 3rd month

25% of daily metropolitan solid waste collected and deposited in an ecologically sound landfill by the end of 6th month

40% of daily metropolitan solid waste collected and deposited in an ecologically sound landfill by the end of 9th month

Secondary Targets:

AFTER RESOLUTION	PERSONS WORKING EACH DAY	PERSONS WHO HAVE WORKED	WORK CREATED (PERSON/MO)
0- 3rd month	200	400	600
4- 6th month	600	1,200	1,800
7-12th month	400	1,600	2,400
1 year	NA	3,200	4,800

The PAP garbage removal program will employ approximately 3,200 people for about 1.5 months each by the end of one year of operation (creating 4,800 person/months of work). At the peak of the program approximately 600 people from the PAP slums will be working each day.

Implementing Entities: The Cooperative Housing Foundation will be responsible for the implementation of all project activities. Technical assistance in solid waste management and sanitary engineering will be provided to CHF through RD/H and USAID buy in funds to the WASH project.

Program Description: A necessary first stage of program activities will focus upon restoring access to the Port au Prince sanitary landfill. WASH engineers will develop and assist CHF in the implementation of emergency measures to address environmental deficiencies of the metropolitan landfill. Once a negative environmental impact determination is secured from LAC/DR/E, urban garbage collection and drain cleaning activities can begin.

As the landfill is being upgraded, CHF and WASH engineers will define priority intervention areas for solid waste collection and drain cleaning in the metropolitan area that will have the greatest potential benefit to improve public health and sanitary conditions in Port au Prince. CHF and WASH staff will also define and estimate the cost of specific, measurable tasks required to carry out collection, cleaning and disposal activities. Workers will be paid per cubic meter of waste collected, and payment will vary depending on the degree of difficulty of the task. Transport firms will be paid per ton of waste delivered to the Port au Prince sanitary landfill.

For the first four months, CHF in coordination with municipal officials will contract with private sector firms for all solid waste collection, drain cleaning and disposal activities. Private trucking firms will be contracted to employ specific numbers of laborers residing in areas where cleanup activities are implemented. Activities will be targeted to marketplaces and low income neighborhoods with severe garbage buildup. Priority will also be given to cleaning out drainage canals that have a major impact on metropolitan sanitation. All these activities will be coordinated with municipal authorities and the GOH Ministry of Public Works.

Following reorganization of municipal governments in the Port au Prince metropolitan area, CHF will work directly with local communities; the mayors of Port au Prince, Carrefour, Delmas, and Petion-ville; and the Ministry of Public Works to develop and implement grant activities.

No grant activities will begin until an environmental impact analysis is completed, and the program is accorded a negative determination. This analysis and determination is expected to be completed by May 30th, 1993. Initial program activities will concentrate upon undertaking land fill access road repairs and improvements to the land fill site required to obtain a negative environmental impact determination.

Resource Requirements: This activity is expected to cost $1,400,000 for 12 months. Activities will begin though the use of $118,000 of existing funds in the FHA Bureau/Privat Voluntary Cooperation (FHA/PVC) cooperative development grant with the Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF). USAID/Haiti is in the process of adding an additional $300,000 from the Voluntary Agencies for Child Survival (VACS) project to the CHF program via a new Mission-funded agreement upon approval of a detailed implementation plan. Technical assistance in solid waste management and sanitary engineering will begin through the use of $70,000 remaining in a USAID/Haiti buy-in to the R&D/Health WASH project.

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An additional $1 million in funds to finance the remainder of grant activities will be obligated to the new USAID/Haiti agreement with CHF from the Enhancing Food Security project and/or local currency reserves when they become available following resolution of the political crisis.

B. Government Infrastructure Program

Opportunity for a Local Currency Funded Public Sector Component

Host-country owned local currency resources generated by pre-1991 PL 480 and ESF Programs were frozen as a result of the September 29, 1991 coup d'Etat. Those resources amount to the equivalent of about $4.5 million at the rate of exchange of Gdes 13.5 per U.S. Dollar, but their value are exposed to rapid degradation given the prevailing and worsening economic situation of Haiti.

Several of the project activities to which these funds had been programmed were to be implemented by public sector entities, such as the Ministries of Health (MSPP), of Public Works, Transport and Communications (TPTC) and of Agriculture (MARNDR) and were designed primarily because of their labor-intensive characteristic.

In addition, these public sector activities also respond effectively to many of the eligibility criteria established for selecting projects under the post political resolution job creation program, such as: visibility, broad geographical distribution, prompt mobilization, linkage with USAID strategic and economic recovery objectives, implementation by the private sector, concurrence by the legitimate GOH, etc.

On another hand, there is a great deal of uncertainty that the cadres and management systems that were in place in those Ministries prior to the coup can be depended upon in the immediate post-resolution period or, assuming that they were not touched during the last 20 months, that they would at that time be either available or operative. Given the strict accountability requirements USAID/Haiti must ensure, precious time would be required to assess the implementing and financial management capabilities of the Ministries and, where necessary, take corrective measures. Therefore, an alternative is required that can ensure full accountability, while avoiding direct management of resources by line Ministries.

In that context, the following procedures are proposed for the public sector component of the Job Creation and Infrastructure Development Program during the 12 months following political resolution:

- Pre-selected private sector firms would be invited to submit bids for both the implementation and technical supervision of these activities;

- The bids would be reviewed by a panel made up of representatives of the PL 480 Management Office (a GOH entity closely monitored by USAID's Controller's Office), the Ministry concerned, USAID/Haiti and of the supervising firm;

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- The winning bidder(s) would enter into a contract(s) with the Ministry concerned, the terms of which will be c[illegible]red to [illegible] Haiti's Contract Officer, including oversight by the PL 480 Management Office and USAID;

- In accordance with the terms of the contract(s), funds will be disbursed by the PL 480 Management Office direct to the implementing firms, after technical review by the supervising firm;

- The Ministry also would retain rights to monitor the implementation of the activities and the opportunity to ensure that appropriate national standards, legal and technical, are adhered to.

Such a modus operandi has successfully been used during the late seventies by multilateral donors (IDB, World Bank etc..) for major road infrastructure projects in Haiti. It provides a mechanism under which Phase I of a private sector implemented, public sector-monitored, component of the job creation program can be financed by the frozen local currency funds, generating up to 42,000 person/months of employment within the first 90 days after political resolution.

If deemed desirable, a Phase II of this public sector component would require additional local currency equivalent of $10.0 million, for activities to be implemented within 12 months of political resolution and would generate another 78,000 person/months of employment. Summary Targets:

AFTER RESOLUTION	PERSONS WORKING EACH DAY	PERSONS WHO HAVE WORKED	WORK CREATED (PERSON/MO)
0-3rd month	2,000	2,000	4,000
4- 6th month	12,000	19,000	38,000
7-12th month	22,000	39,000	78,000
1 year	NA	60,000	120,000

As shown in the attachments, projects targeted by both phases cover productive infrastructure interventions in the Transport, Health, Education, Agriculture and Municipal sectors with a direct labor content that approximates 50 percent of total funding, ranging from 35 percent for the renovation of clinics, schools and hospitals to 70 percent for the rehabilitation of soil and water conservation structures. Jobs created under both phases are proposed to be paid the gourde equivalent of approximately $1.50 per 8-hour day, based on 26 days per month and average 2 to 3 months per worker.

An early commitment to the funding required in Phase II is essential, perhaps through the FY 94 $20 million PL 480 Title III program (probably wheat flour monetization) already requested in the Action Plan, in order to effectively mobilize public and private sector participation as soon as possible after political resolution.

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Table: GOH Phase I

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION ACTIVITIES
(IN MILLION GOURDES)

PHASE I - Attainable in 90 days

SECTOR/ACTIVITIES/SITES/ RESP. MINISTRIES	TOTAL COST*	IMPLEMENT. AGENCIES	WORK TO BE PERFORMED	PERSON MONTH	LABOR CONTENT %
TRANSPORT (TPTC)					
RURAL ROADS					
Cayes - Camp-Perrin	0.50	Public/Private Sector	River cleaning Bank protection	321	70
Bouyaha River	0.80	"	Ford	513	70
Marmelade - Ennery	1.30	"	Secondary Roads rehabilitation	833	35
Carrf. Zaboca - Pestel	2.50	"	"	1,603	35
Carrf. Zaboca - Beaumont	3.50	"	"	2,244	35
Anse-à-Veau - Petit trou de Nippes	0.80	"	"	513	35
Gorgette - Tozia	0.20	"	"	128	35
Cape-Rouge - Jacmel	0.28	"	"	179	35
Port-au-Prince and Secondary Cities	10.00	"	Street repairs	6,410	
S/TOTAL	19.88				

PHASE I - Attainable in 90 days

SECTOR/ACTIVITIES/SITES/ RESP. MINISTRIES	TOTAL COST*	IMPLEMENT. AGENCIES	WORK TO BE PERFORMED	PERSON MONTH	LABOR CONTENT %
AGRICULTURE					
IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE					
South, West, Central Plateau	5.45	CECI	Rehabilitation of Irrigation Systems	6,987	65
SOIL CONSERV. INFRAST.					
La Gonave	6.60	World Vision	Soil & Water Conservation	8,462	65
Bassin General/West	1.80	ASSODLO	"	2,308	65
Formont/Park Macaya	1.20	UNICOR	"	1,538	65
Rouyonne watershed	1.20	AMG	"	1,538	65
Peligre watershed	1.20	NGO	"	1,538	65
S/TOTAL	17.45			22,372	65

PHASE I - Attainable in 90 days

SECTOR/ACTIVITIES/SITES/ RESP. MINISTRIES	TOTAL COST*	IMPLEMENT. AGENCIES	WORK TO BE PERFORMED	PERSON MONTH	LABOR CONTENT %
HEALTH					
REHABILITATION OF FACILITIES					
Grace Children Hosp.	2.10	Private Sector	Rehabilitation of health facilities	1,946	35
Fhase Hospital	2.10	Private Sector	"	1,246	35
Delmas 33 Hospital	1.05	Private Sector	"	1,973	35
Malaria Control	2.10	Private Sector	"	1,346	70
Clinic renov./Dlopep/HUEH	10.00	CARE/Private	"	6,410	35
S/TOTAL	17.35			11,122	
LOCAL GOVERNMENT					
URBAN EMPLOYMENT TYPE					
Clanal Cleaning/Gonaives (pilot)	1.00	FONDEV	Canal cleaning	1,282	70
Municipal Loc. Gvt.	6.00	NGO/MUNICIPAL		7,692	70
S/TOTAL	7.00			8,974	70

PHASE I - Attainable in 90 days

SECTOR/ACTIVITIES/SITES/ RESP. MINISTRIES	TOTAL COST*	IMPLEMENT. AGENCIES	WORK TO BE PERFORMED	PERSON MONTH	LABOR CONTENT %
EDUCATION					
SCHOOL RENOVATION PILOT					
Primary and Secondary schools	4.00	Private Sector	Upgrading and Equipment	2,564	35
S/TOTAL	4.00			2,564	
TOTAL GENERAL*	**65.68**			**42,103**	**42.5**

*Equivalent tot he U.S.$M 5.0, at G. 13 for 1 USDollar, frozen local currency.

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Table: GOH Phase II

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION ACTIVITIES
(IN MILLION GOURDES)

Phase II - Attainable in 360 days

SECTOR/ACTIVITIES/SITES/ RESP. MINISTRIES	TOTAL COST*	IMPLEMENT. AGENCIES	WORK TO BE PERFORMED	PERSON MONTH	LABOR CONTENT %
TRANSPORT					
Port-au-Prince and Secondary Cities	20.00	Public or Private Sector	Adoquin paving Canal cleaning	12,821	40
Carrefour Charles - Corail	7.90	"	"	5,064	35
Duchity - Debarriere	4.10	"	"	2,628	35
Beaumont - Carrefour Charles	6.10	"	"	3,910	35
La Fievre - Corail	7.08	"	"	4,538	35
J. Rabel - Boucan Patrio	8.30	"	"	5,321	35
Maissade - Pic[illegible]	6.30	"	"	4,039	35
Cayes - Les Anglais	4.50	"	"	2,885	35
S/TOTAL	64.28	"	"	41,205	
AGRICULTURE					
SOIL CONSERV. INFRAST.					
Artibonite S.East, West, N.West	11.40		Rehabilitation of Irrigation Systems	14,615	70
Luly	1.00	CEPHET	Soil and Water Conservation	1,282	70
North West, West, North	9.50			12,179	70
Central Plateau	6.00			7,692	70

Phase II - Attainable in 360 days

SECTOR/ACTIVITIES/SITES/ RESP. MINISTRIES	TOTAL COST*	IMPLEMENT. AGENCIES	WORK TO BE PERFORMED	PERSON MONTH	LABOR CONTENT %
HEALTH					
REHABILITATION OF FACILITIES					
Clinic Renov./Dlopep/HUEH	10.00		Rehabilitation health facilities	6,410	35
S/TOTAL	10.00			6,410	
LOG. GOVT./COMMUNITY					
Municipal Loc. Govt employment generation	17.50	Planning Assistance	Local infrast. rehabilitation	22,436	35
S/TOTAL	17.50			22,436	
EDUCATION					
SCHOOL RENOVATION PILOT					
Primary and Secondary Schools	4.00	Private Sector	Upgrading and Equipment	2,564	35
S/TOTAL	4.00			2,564	
TOTAL GENERAL*	**123.68**			**79,282**	**49**

* Equivalent to 9.5 million U.S. dollars, at the G 13 per U.S.$ rate.

Resource Requirement Calculations

The following data, calculated on a spreadsheet, was used for the purpose of developing a budget for the NGO Jobs Creation Program. The variables "box" below shows the key assumptions used: wage rate at 20 gourdes per day (equal to $1.67 at a 12:1 rate); exchange rate at a conservative 12 gourdes to the dollar; and the person month employment target set at 100,000, a figure thought to be within the implementation capacity of existing NGOs. It is further assumed that each worker will work an average of 2 person months and that 60 percent of the cost of projects will be paid in wages, with the balance going to tools, materials, transport, equipment and other non-wage costs related to implementation of infrastructure projects. Overall program management costs including planning, selection of schemes, monitoring, evaluation and audit are treated as a fixed cost which will not vary in direct proportion with number of person months created. Based on experience with other programs, the management cost was estimated at $2.0 million plus $75,000 for audit. These latter figures are included in the main budget. Finally, we assume 26 work days in one month and roughly 250 person months needed to complete an average project.

NGO JOBS CREATION PROGRAM
COST COMPUTATION WORKSHEET

VARIABLES:	
WAGE RATE (G)	20
EXCH RATE G/$	12
PM TARGET	200,000
PM PER JOB	2
LABOR INPUT	60%
WRK DAYS/MONTH	26
PM PER PROJECT	250

The following tables show the result of calculations using these assumptions, with the highlighted rows showing the figures used for the program. The cost of implementing projects which will create 200,000 person months of work is estimated at $14.4 million. Sixty percent of this total (104 million gourdes) will go to labor cost. The average cost per person month is $72 and 100,000 individuals would be employed. Adding the $2 million management and $75 thousand audit costs results in a total program cost of $16.5 million. The figures used are conservative. It is anticipated that the labor content will in practice tend to be higher than 60 percent. The third column of the second box below show how many more jobs could be created at different labor input rates. If 80 percent is reached, and the same amount of money is spent, an additional 66,667 person months of work would be created.

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NGO JOBS CREATION PROGRAM
COST COMPUTATION WORKSHEET

VARIABLES:

WAGE RATE (G[illegible])	[illegible]0	$1.67
EXCH RATE [illegible]	12	
PM TARGET [illegible]	[illegible]00,000	
PM PER JOB:	2	
LABOR INPUT:	60%	
WRK DAYS/MTH	26	
PM PER PRJCT:	850	

RESULTS:

% LABOR	SUB-PROJECT EXPENDITURE NEEDED TO REACH PM TARGET			
	WAGE COST	NON W COST	TT COST LC	TT COST $
50%	104,000,000	104,000,000	208,000,000	$17,333,333
60%	104,000,000	69,333,333	173,333,333	$14,444,444
70%	104,000,000	44,571,429	148,571,429	$12,380,952
80%	104,000,000	26,000,000	130,000,000	$10,833,333
90%	104,000,000	11,555,556	115,555,556	$9,629,630

% LABOR	AVERAGE COST PER PM	ADDITIONAL PM POSSIBLE	NO. PERSONS EMPLOYED	ESTIMATED NO. PROJECTS
50%	$87	(33,333)	83,333	667
60%	$72	0	100,000	800
70%	$62	33,333	116,667	933
80%	$54	66,667	133,333	1,067
90%	$48	100,000	150,000	1,200

PROGRAM BUDGET ($'000):

ITEM	DOLLARS	LOC CURRENCY	TOTAL
1. NGO Job Creation Program			
A. Projects			
Labor	8,666	0	8,667
Non-labor costs	5,778	0	5,778
sub-total	14,444	0	14,444
B. Management	2,000	0	2,000
C. Audit	75	0	75
NGO TOTAL	16,519	0	16,519
2. CHF/WASH	1,400	0	1,400
3. GOH Infrast.	0	14,500	14,500
TOTAL	17,919	14,500	32,419

ANNEX C

Socio-economic and Nutritional Impact Analysis

Since no official data exist on income distribution in Haiti, the 1986-87 USAID/Haiti-financed "Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey" by Iowa State University has been used as proxy. The data, as extrapolated from 1986-87 to 1992, reveal that:

a. Thirteen percent of rural households have a median annual income of $170; and another 30 percent have a median annual income of $360. Fully 43 percent of rural households, then, have a median annual income of $360 or less.

b. On the urban side, 3.4 percent of households have a median annual income of $170; another 8.8 percent of $360; and still another 10 percent of $600. Therefore, 22 percent of urban households have a median annual income of $600 or less.

These should be the target groups of the project, with the wage rate kept as close as possible to the legal minimum so as to limit leakage of project benefit to higher income groups.

If the average worker works two (2) months, at a monthly wage of $43.33 (20 gourdes per day at the exchange rate of 12 gourdes per dollar), the $86.67 earned would represent between 24 percent and 51 percent of the targeted rural worker's average household income; and between 14 percent and 51 percent of that of the targeted urban worker.

In addition to the one hundred thousand jobs directly attributable to the project, it is anticipated that another 10,000 to 12,000 indirect jobs will be generated by the project's economic activities in such sectors as agriculture (additional demand for food); commerce; and light industry.

The project will also have a positive impact on Haiti's balance of payments. Of the $17.9 million estimated cost of the project's two dollar-financed components (i.e. the NGO Program and the Municipal Government Program) for twelve months, $9.4 million will be expended on direct wage payments to the low-income laborers described above. Direct non-wage costs for the purchase of tools and materials, the maintenance of warehouses, depots and offices, and for technical support are estimated at $ 6.3 million, with indirect costs (i.e. project management and audit) accounting for another $2.2 million. Of the $9.4 million for direct labor, it can be estimated that only one-fourth (approximately $2.35 million) will be translated into an incremental demand for imported items (essentially food staples), leaving the difference of $ 7.05 million available in the Haitian economy for balance of payments support. One-half of the $6.3 million targeted for direct non-wage costs will be required for project-related imports, producing another $3.15 million for balance of payments support. Similarly, it is estimated that one-half of the indirect expenditures -- thus $1.1 million -- will work its way into the way into the Haitian economy and become available for balance of payments purposes.

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The total positive balance of payments contribution of the two project components in question will then be on the order of $11.3 million. Since these two components of the program are to be financed wholly by outside resources, there will be no inflationary impact on the Haitian economy.

It should be noted, however, that the local currency intended to fund the third component of this project - i.e. the GOH public work program - will partly erode the gross positive balance of payments arrived at above, but by exactly how much will be a factor of the extend to which there is a continuous flow of ESF and PL 480 assistance to Haiti after political resolution. Such a flow would assure the dollar-based injection needed to cover the "money creation" of the local currency-financed activities, especially as concerns the dollar-equivalent of $4.5 million in existing local currency accounts.

Malnutrition is a severe and widespread problem in Haiti. The results of an anthropometric survey conducted during the summer of 1992 by the Child Health Institute (CHI) indicates that 50 percent of preschoolers (approximately 500,000 children under five) suffer from some degree of malnutrition, and 3percent (30,000) suffer from severe malnutrition. Data collected in 38 sentinel sites since the coup d'état show a marked deterioration of the nutritional status of children living in deprived areas of Haiti, mainly the North-West and part of the Grand'Anse.

Estimates from the 1986/87 household survey (HECS) indicate an average household total expenditure of 11,483 gourdes per year. Of the household total 56percent went to food expenditures on average. Food budget shares were found to be 40.69percent and 62.26percent for the urban and rural areas respectively. In the lowest expenditure groups, food represented over 65 percent of the total budget.

By providing even short-term jobs to people living in those areas, the project will help to substantially increase their income, and their purchasing power. As a result, it may be anticipated that the workers' revenues will be used mainly to provide foods to their families and, thus, to gradually ameliorate the nutritional status of children. It may also be expected that, at large, most of the nutritionally vulnerable members of communities where project activities are implemented will experience some improvement in their nutritional conditions.

The HECS results also indicated that household allocation behaviors are frequently such that improving the income of the man as the principal wage earner in the family may not necessarily result in the improvement of the nutritional status of the more vulnerable members of the household when the marginal increase in income is minimal. Conversely, improving mothers' income may have a greater impact on the nutritional status of children. Therefore, the project should seek to create jobs that women can physically accomplish. Women could also play a major role at supervising field workers.

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ANNEX D

ENHANCING FOOD SECURITY PROJECT
AMENDMENT FOR JOB CREATION

Environmental Impacts

This amendment introduces mid-course changes to the Enhancing Food Security Project to increase employment and provide for:

a) Rehabilitation of productive infrastructure: roads; culverts, bridges, irrigation canals;

b) Environmental protection: gully control, soil and water conservation, tree planting; and

c) Vector control: urban solid waste disposal, clearing of drainage canals.

As approved on June 11, 1992, the Environmental Threshold Decision of the Enhancing Food Security Project (LAC-IEE-92-36) is a Negative Determination/Categorical Exclusion with the provision that the Mission Environmental Officer (MEO) review all Food for Work activities and recommend mitigative measures to minimize potential environmental impacts. Where significant environmental impacts may result, the MEO will recommend coordination with the LAC/DR/E Officer for additional environmental review.

The new activities, except for the urban solid waste disposal, do not result in significant environmental impacts. They encompass the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure with an average cost of about $200,000. Thus, per LAC-IEE-92-36, the MEO will review and evaluate the particular site specific circumstances of each sub-project under (a), (b) and the clearing of drainage canals, and will ensure the development and implementation of mitigation measures addressing the environmental concerns arising from each one. A fairly simple environmental checklist will be filled out for each activity.

The checklist will evaluate short and long-term impacts, direct and indirect as well as cumulative impact of each activity. The MEO will develop best Management Practices (BMPs) or use acceptable pre-existing BMPs for road, culvert, bridge and irrigation canal rehabilitation. The BMPs should include standard practices used to minimize environmental impacts of construction areas in order to revegetate areas cleared during construction and to avoid (i) sedimentation of wetlands and waterways, and (ii) disturbing riparian vegetation. If any of these impacts are significant, mitigation measures must be implemented to minimize the effects.

The MEO or the Project Manager will closely monitor all activities involving construction. If at any time during the construction or implementation phases: (i) an activity does not comply with required mitigation, (ii) there are unforeseen environmental impacts, or (iii) mitigation is

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unavailable or not feasible, the MEO shall refer the activity to the LAC Chief Environmental Officer (CEO) for additional environmental review.

The checklist comprises information on:

1. Baseline data on the natural resources;

2. On- and off-site impacts on:

   - land and water,
   - human and animal health,
   - natural resources and cultural environment.

3. Mitigation measures for each impact area, as needed; and

4. Monitoring the implementation of the mitigation measures.

Sections 1, 2 and 3 will be completed by the Project Manager with the concurrence of the MEO before the initiation of field activities. Section 4 will be completed during the implementation period by the Project Manager and certified by the MEO.

For the urban solid waste disposal, significant impacts may arise from the disposal of the wastes due to lack of properly managed landfills and poor knowledge of urban waste composition. The USAID/HAITI Environmental Officer will coordinate with LAC/DR/E for additional environmental review before the initiation of this activity.

The Haiti Solid Waste Environmental Assessment (EA) to be conducted in June 1993 under the WASH Project will be adapted and used for this Project. The EA will:

- Review with the appropriate officials proposed collection, transportation and disposal methodologies;

- Assess the appropriateness of the existing landfills and recommend means of improving their management;

- Develop reasonable alternatives to the proposed activities, including a No Action Alternative;

- Assess the impacts of the alternatives on the environment. This analysis should include, but not necessary limited to impact on water quality, fisheries, traffic and spills during transportation.

- Recommend appropriate mitigation measures for adverse impacts;

- Review the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms developed for the program and make recommendations for institutional strengthening, as appropriate.

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM
ENHANCING FOOD SECURITY PROJECT (521-0241)

E. JOB CREATION

Activity Sub-title: _____

Location: _____ Total Cost: _____

Principal Outputs: 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

1. BASELINE DATA

A. Land & Water Use

_____

B. Health & Population

_____

C. Natural Resources & Cultural Environment

_____

D. Additional Data

_____

Prepared by: _____ Date: _____
Project Officer

2. IMPACT AREAS & SUB-AREAS

For each "YES" answer, go to the respective area or sub-area in Section 3 (Mitigation Measures).

A. Land & Water Use

Does the activity involve changes in land use? Y____ N____
Does it involve land clearing? Y____ N____
Will it increase risk of soil erosion? Y____ N____
Will it involve dirt moving? Y____ N____
Will it increase risk of siltation (drainage or irrigation canals, rivers, springs, etc.) Y____ N____
Will it alter physical state of water? Y____ N____
Will it alter water chemical & biological state? Y____ N____
Will it divert waterways? Y____ N____
Will it affect underground water? Y____ N____

B. Health & Population

Will the activity expose the target and non target population (including the workers) to greater health hazard? Y____ N____
Will it increase population in target areas? Y____ N____
Will it change the natural living environment of the target and non target population? Y____ N____
Will it increase risk of water-born disease? Y____ N____

C. Natural Resources & Cultural Environment

Will the activity change the state of the Natural Resources? Y____ N____
Will it affect forests and agricultural sites? Y____ N____
Will it affect wetlands and waterways? Y____ N____
Will it affect the Bio-Diversity of the target and non target areas? Y____ N____
Will it increase air pollution? Y____ N____
Will it alter fauna habitat? Y____ N____
Will it affect the natural flora of the target and non target areas? Y____ N____
Will it affect the cultural environment of the target and non target population? Y____ N____

Prepared by: _____ Date: _____
Project Officer

Concurred: _____ Date: _____
Environmental Officer

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3. DESCRIPTIONS OF MITIGATION MEASURES

A. Land & Water Use

B. Health & Population

C. Natural Resources & Cultural Environment

Can the collaborating organization:

(a) Implement the mitigation measures? Y____ N____

(b) Monitor the impacts? Y____ N____

If at least one of the answers is "N", recommendations for institutional strengthening:____

Are compliance inspections required? Y____ N____

If "YES", fill out the appropriate section (s) in (4) Monitoring.

Prepared by: _____ Date: _____

Project Officer

Concurred: _____ Date: _____

Environmental Officer

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4. MONITORING OF MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION

Describe findings and provide date of each inspection.

A. Land & Water Use

B. Health & Population

C. Natural Resources & Cultural Environment

Prepared by: _____ Date: _____
Project Officer

Concurred: _____ Date: _____
Environmental Officer

D. Final Comments

Concurred: _____ Date: _____
Environmental Officer

ANNEX E

SUGGESTED FORMAT FOR FINAL SUB-PROJECT REPORT*

MO/YR

1. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TOTAL COST
PRIME: Subgrantee/ Contractor	LABOR COST
LOCATION Dept. Commune O Urban Section communale O Rural	DURATION Start date End date

2. Job creation Project description (2 sentences max):

3. Type of job (check one):

O Road rehab.	O Tree planting	O--------
O Irrigation const./rehab.	O Gabionage	O--------
O Canal Cleaning	O Bridge const./rehab.	O--------
O Clinic renov.	O Other (specify)	O--------
O School renov.		

4. MAJOR OUTPUTS (Narrative description)	LOP PLAN	ACCOMPLISHED PERIOD	CUM.	% Total

5. JOB CREATION	LOP PLAN	PERIOD	CUM.	% TOTAL
Internal Report	Person/day	Per/day	Per/day	
Skilled				
Male				
Female				
Unskilled				
Male				
Female				
TOTAL				
External Report	Jobs/month	Jobs/mo	Jobs/mo	% TOTAL
Skilled				
Male				
Female				
Unskilled				
Male				
Female				
TOTAL				

* fill out one sheet for EACH separate job creation subproject within the larger AID project. You can have several sheets for each AID project and each implementation organization.

ANNEX C: Justification for NonCompetitive Award to PADF

Attachment III

DATE: May 13, 1993

FROM: GDO, Karen M. Poe Karen M. Poe

TO: CO, Lois McDuffee

SUBJECT: Justification of Noncompetitive Award to Pan American Development Foundation under the Productive Infrastructure Component of the Enhancing Food Security Project (521-0241) to Initiate their Job Creation Program.

Problem: Your review and approval are required to enable the Mission to develop and execute a Cooperative Agreement with Pan American Development Foundation under the subject project. The award totals an estimated $13,728,375 over the 14-month life of the program.

Authority: A.I.D. Handbook 13, Chapter 2, Section 3(b) indicates that competition is not required for assistance awards for which one recipient is considered to have exclusive or predominant capability, based on experience, specialized facilities or technical competence, or based on an existing relationship with the cooperating country or beneficiaries.

Discussion: Prior to the coup d'etat in September 1991, PADF was implementing an AID-funded Productive Land Use Systems project which required working closely with many assistance organizations, community leaders, local NGOs and community associations. As a result, PADF has a well developed information organization network regarding the economic needs in the hinterland and rural towns, and sensitivity to local conditions. PADF has a successful track record in Haiti for tailoring extension and training activities to meet the needs of the rural poor, and has learned how to identify reliable and competent NGOs which honor their contractual obligations. Furthermore, PADF is widely recognized for its extensive experience in quick response to disaster situations and for the procurement of and shipping of donated materials, specifically tools.

The LAC Bureau Assistant Administrator and State Department Special Envoy for Haiti consider that an essential element to the success of the restoration of constitutional democracy in Haiti will be a visible and immediate Jobs Creation Program. In anticipation of a negotiated political resolution which is expected within the next few weeks, USAID/Haiti needs to move ahead quickly to complete the design and pre-implementation arrangements for this program. PADF's proposal would serve as a vehicle for quickly getting the Job Creation Program up and running in the first 90 days after the announcement of a political resolution. During this period, USAID/Haiti will monitor the overall program for technical and

financial soundness.

The program proposed by PADF is very similar to the Job Creation Program that USAID/Haiti plans to implement to show immediate, visible USG support for the restoration of constitutional democracy in Haiti. PADF's proposal is to immediately begin implementation of the Mission's proposed Job Creation Program. The PADF proposal would be a 14-month activity that will support USAID/Haiti efforts to provide employment opportunities for Haiti's rural and urban poor. The major part and perhaps all of this program will be implemented through a direct AID agreement with PADF. PADF will in turn enter into agreements with up to 50 established and recognized local and international NGOS and community organizations which will carry out individual job creation projects.

The objective of PADF's proposal is to the increase income of poor Haitians by providing short-term employment on small to medium-scale productive civil works projects. Importantly, it will also repair key components of the national infrastructure that will contribute to economic recovery and improve the quality of life over the longer term. The program will concentrate on putting the largest number of people to work as quickly as possible in the poorest areas of the country, focusing on badly deteriorated infrastructure, immediately useful for medium - long term economic recovery. The intent of the first 90 days of the program is to build confidence in the Haitian populace that the restored constitutional government is able to be immediately and visibly responsive to the urgent socio-economic crisis, and thus increase the chances that democracy will endure.

The Pan American Development Foundation will manage a Job Creation project of $13.7 million (including $500,000 DA and $13.2 ESF funds) and make subgrants/subcontracts with local NGO/firms to undertake labor intensive activities in the transport, agriculture, soil conservation, education and health sectors.

The PADF proposal demonstrates their predominant capability based on the experience that PADF has gained from working with an extensive network of the organizations which will implement the Jobs Creation Program, namely rural NGOs, farmers' associations and development groups in Haiti. During its 12 years of experience in Haiti, PADF has developed knowledge of the leadership, breadth of interest, and constituencies of NGOs across five-sixths of the country. PADF has a long history of working with AID and is recognized for its private sector focus, institutional development experience, and ability to work closely with local leaders and groups on a wide range of development problems. In addition, PADF's technical competence in procuring and shipping donated materials, specifically tools, will be a valuable resource in the implementation of the program. USAID/Haiti believes that given the political importance of demonstrating immediate visible support for a political resolution, PADF's proposal is a suitable and timely implementation mechanism to begin the Job Creation Program.

As summarized above, I certify that the Pan American Development Foundation's is considered to have predominant capability, based on technical competence in proguring and shipping tools and an existing relationship with a broad network of local NGOs, leaders and community groups throughout Haiti. I certify that the PADF proposal represents an appropriate use of A.I.D. funds to support the public purpose of showing U.S.G. support for the restoration of constitutional democracy in Haiti. As required by HB 13, chapter 2B4b, this justification for a noncompetitive award to PADF is being submitted by the General Development Office, the relevant technical office, to you as the cognizant Grant Officer for review.

Recommendation: That by indicating your approval below, you accept this justification of a noncompetitive award to the Pan American Development Foundation.

Accept: Jos M. Duffee Date 5/13/93

Reject: _____ Date _____

Clearance:

D/Dir:GBowers (draft) Date 5/13/93

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ANNEX D: Statutory Checklist

APPENDIX 5C - A.I.D. PROJECT STATUTORY CHECKLIST

Introduction

The statutory checklist is divided into two parts: 5C(1) - Country Checklist; and 5C(2) - Assistance Checklist.

The Country Checklist, composed of items affecting the eligibility for foreign assistance of a country as a whole, is to be reviewed and completed by AID/W at the beginning of each fiscal year. In most cases responsibility for preparation of responses to the Country Checklist is assigned to the desk officers, who would work with the Assistant General Counsel for their region. The responsible officer should ensure that this part of the Checklist is updated periodically. The Checklist should be attached to the first PP of the fiscal year and then referenced in subsequent PPs.

The Assistance Checklist focuses on statutory items that directly concern assistance resources. The Assistance Checklist for FY 1993 includes items previously included under separate "project assistance," "nonproject assistance," and "standard item" checklists. The Assistance Checklist should be reviewed and completed in the field, but information should be requested from Washington whenever necessary. A completed Assistance Checklist should be included with each PP; however, the list should also be reviewed at the time a PID is prepared so that legal issues that bear on project design are identified early.

The Country and Assistance Checklists are organized according to categories of items relating to Development Assistance, the Economic Support Fund, or both.

These Checklists include the applicable statutory criteria from the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 ("FAA"); various foreign assistance, foreign relations, anti-narcotics and international trade authorization enactments; and the FY 1993 Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act ("FY 1993 Appropriations Act").

These Checklists do not list every statutory provision that might be relevant. For example, they do not include country-specific limitations enacted, usually for a single year, in a foreign assistance appropriations act. Instead, the Checklists are intended to provide a convenient reference for provisions of relatively great importance and general applicability.

Prior to an actual obligation of funds, Missions are encouraged to review any Checklist completed at an earlier phase in a project or program cycle to determine whether more recently enacted provisions of law included on the most recent Checklist may now apply. Because of the reorganization and consolidation of

section 542 of the FY 1993 Appropriations Act, be made available notwithstanding any provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries.) If the recipient is a "major illicit drug producing country" (defined as a country producing during a fiscal year at least five metric tons of opium or 500 metric tons of coca or marijuana) or a "major drug-transit country" (defined as a country that is a significant direct source of illicit drugs significantly affecting the United States, through which such drugs are transported, or through which significant sums of drug-related profits are laundered with the knowledge or complicity of the government):

(1) has the President in the April 1 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INSCR) determined and certified to the Congress (without Congressional enactment, within 45 calendar days, of a resolution disapproving such a certification), that (a) during the previous year the country has cooperated fully with the United States or taken adequate steps on its own to satisfy the goals and objectives established by the U.N. Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and

Psychotropic Substances, or that (b) the vital national interests of the United States require the provision of such assistance?	
(2) with regard to a major illicit drug producing or drug-transit country for which the President has <u>not</u> certified on April 1, has the President determined and certified to Congress on any other date (with enactment by Congress of a resolution approving such certification) that the vital national interests of the United States require the provision of assistance, and has also certified that (a) the country has undergone a fundamental change in government, or (b) there has been a fundamental change in the conditions that were the reason why the President had not made a "fully cooperating" certification.	Recipient is not defined as either a major illicit drug producing or a major drug transit country.
Indebtedness to U.S. citizens (FAA Sec. 620(c): If assistance is to a government, is the government indebted to any U.S. citizen for goods or services furnished or ordered where: (a) such citizen has exhausted available legal remedies, (b) the debt is not denied or contested by such government, or (c) the indebtedness arises under an unconditional guaranty	N/A

of payment given by such government or controlled entity?	
3. **Seizure of U.S. Property** (FAA Sec. 620(e)(1)): If assistance is to a government, has it (including any government agencies or subdivisions) taken any action which has the effect of nationalizing, expropriating, or otherwise seizing ownership or control of property of U.S. citizens or entities beneficially owned by them without taking steps to discharge its obligations toward such citizens or entities?	N/A
4. **Communist countries** (FAA Secs. 620(a), 620(f), 620D; FY 1993 Appropriations Act Secs. 512, 543): Is recipient country a Communist country? If so, has the President: (a) determined that assistance to the country is vital to the security of the United States, that the recipient country is not controlled by the international Communist conspiracy, and that such assistance will further promote the independence of the recipient country from international communism, or (b) removed a country from applicable restrictions on assistance to communist countries upon a determination and report	No

to Congress that such action is important to the national interest of the United States? Will assistance be provided either directly or indirectly to Angola, Cambodia, Cuba, Iraq, Libya, Vietnam, Iran or Syria? Will assistance be provided to Afghanistan without a certification, or will assistance be provided inside Afghanistan through the Soviet-controlled government of Afghanistan?	
5. **Mob Action** (FAA Sec. 620(j)): Has the country permitted, or failed to take adequate measures to prevent, damage or destruction by mob action of U.S. property?	No
6. **OPIC Investment Guaranty** (FAA Sec. 620(l)): Has the country failed to enter into an investment guaranty agreement with OPIC?	No
7. **Seizure of U.S. Fishing Vessels** (FAA Sec. 620(o); Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (as amended) Sec. 5): (a) Has the country seized, or imposed any penalty or sanction against, any U.S. fishing vessel because of fishing activities in international waters? (b) If so, has any deduction required by the Fishermen's Protective Act been made?	No

8. **Loan Default** (FAA Sec. 620(q); FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 518 (Brooke Amendment): (a) Has the government of the recipient country been in default for more than six months on interest or principal of any loan to the country under the FAA? (b) Has the country been in default for more than one year on interest or principal on any U.S. loan under a program for which the FY 1990 Appropriations Act appropriates funds?	**Yes, on June 25, the President signed an FAA Section 614 (a) determination permitting this assistance, despite GOH arrears.**
9. **Military Equipment** (FAA Sec. 620(s)): If contemplated assistance is development loan or to come from Economic Support Fund, has the Administrator taken into account the percentage of the country's budget and amount of the country's foreign exchange or other resources spent on military equipment? (Reference may be made to the annual "Taking Into Consideration" memo: "Yes, taken into account by the Administrator at time of approval of Agency OYB." This approval by the Administrator of the Operational Year Budget can be the basis for an affirmative answer during the fiscal year unless significant changes in circumstances occur.)	N/A
10. **Diplomatic Relations with U.S.** (FAA Sec. 620(t)): Has the country	No

severed diplomatic relations with the United States? If so, have relations been resumed and have new bilateral assistance agreements been negotiated and entered into since such resumption?	
11. U.N. Obligations (FAA Sec. 620(u)): What is the payment status of the country's U.N. obligations? If the country is in arrears, were such arrearages taken into account by the A.I.D. Administrator in determining the current A.I.D. Operational Year Budget? (Reference may be made to the "Taking into Consideration" memo.)	As of May 1993, Haiti is $295,000 in the arrears of its U.N. Obligation. On June 25, 1993, the President signed a FAA Section 614 (a) determination permitting assistance, despite GOH arrears.
12. International Terrorism	
a. Sanctuary and support (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 554; FAA Sec. 620A): Has the country been determined by the President to: (a) grant sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism, or (b) otherwise support international terrorism, unless the President has waived this restriction on grounds of national security or for humanitarian reasons?	
b. Airport Security (ISDCA of 1985 Sec. 552(b). Has the Secretary of State	No

determined that the country is a high terrorist threat country after the Secretary of Transportation has determined, pursuant to section 1115(e)(2) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, that an airport in the country does not maintain and administer effective security measures?	
13. **Discrimination** (FAA Sec. 666(b)): Does the country object, on the basis of race, religion, national origin or sex, to the presence of any officer or employee of the U.S. who is present in such country to carry out economic development programs under the FAA?	No
14. **Nuclear Technology** (FAA Secs. 669, 670): Has the country, after August 3, 1977, delivered to any other country or received nuclear enrichment or reprocessing equipment, materials, or technology, without specified arrangements or safeguards, and without special certification by the President? Has it transferred a nuclear explosive device to a non-nuclear weapon state, or if such a state, either received or detonated a nuclear explosive device? If the country is a non-nuclear weapon state, has it, on or after August 8, 1985, exported (or attempted to export) illegally from	No

the United States any material, equipment, or technology which would contribute significantly to the ability of a country to manufacture a nuclear explosive device? (FAA Sec. 620E permits a special waiver of Sec. 669 for Pakistan.)	
15. **Algiers Meeting** (ISDCA of 1981, Sec. 720): Was the country represented at the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegations of the Non-Aligned Countries to the 36th General Assembly of the U.N. on Sept. 25 and 28, 1981, and did it fail to disassociate itself from the communique issued? If so, has the President taken it into account? (Reference may be made to the "Taking into Consideration" memo.)	N/A
16. **Military Coup** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 513): Has the duly elected Head of Government of the country been deposed by military coup or decree? If assistance has been terminated, has the President notified Congress that a democratically elected government has taken office prior to the resumption of assistance?	Yes, on June 25, the President signed an FAA 614 (a) determination which will permit this assistance despite the coup.
17. **Refugee Cooperation** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 538): Does the recipient country fully cooperate with the	Yes

international refugee assistance organizations, the United States, and other governments in facilitating lasting solutions to refugee situations, including resettlement without respect to race, sex, religion, or national origin?	
18. **Exploitation of Children** (FAA Sec. 116(b)): Does the recipient government fail to take appropriate and adequate measures, within its means, to protect children from exploitation, abuse or forced conscription into military or paramilitary services?	No
B. COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA APPLICABLE ONLY TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE ("DA")	
1. **Human Rights Violations** (FAA Sec. 116): Has the Department of State determined that this government has engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights? If so, can it be demonstrated that contemplated assistance will directly benefit the needy?	Yes, the signed Presidential Determination under Section 614 of the FAA waives legal restrictions on providing assistance to Haiti.
2. **Abortions** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 534): Has the President certified that use of DA funds by this country	No

would violate any of the prohibitions against use of funds to pay for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning, to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions, to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning, to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations, to pay for any biomedical research which relates, in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning?

C. COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA APPLICABLE ONLY TO ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS ("ESF")

Human Rights Violations (FAA Sec. 502B): Has it been determined that the country has engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights? If so, has the President found that the country made such significant improvement in its human rights record that furnishing such assistance is in the U.S. national interest?

Yes, assistance will be provided under Section 614 of the FAA to support the U.S. foreign policy objective to support a restored constitutional government.

5C(2) - ASSISTANCE CHECKLIST

Listed below are statutory criteria

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applicable to the assistance resources themselves, rather than to the eligibility of a country to receive assistance. This section is divided into three parts. Part A includes criteria applicable to both Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund resources. Part B includes criteria applicable only to Development Assistance resources. Part C includes criteria applicable only to Economic Support Funds.

CROSS REFERENCE: IS COUNTRY CHECKLIST UP TO DATE?	Yes
A. CRITERIA APPLICABLE TO BOTH DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS	The proposed PP Amendment will continue to encourage private group initiative for managing food-assisted programs and productive infrastructure activities.
1. **Host Country Development Efforts** (FAA Sec. 601(a)): Information and conclusions on whether assistance will encourage efforts of the country to: (a) increase the flow of international trade; (b) foster private initiative and competition; (c) encourage development and use of cooperatives, credit unions, and savings and loan associations; (d) discourage monopolistic practices; (e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture, and commerce; and (f) strengthen free labor unions.	

2. **U.S. Private Trade and Investment** (FAA Sec. 601(b)): Information and conclusions on how assistance will encourage U.S. private trade and investment abroad and encourage private U.S. participation in foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U.S. private enterprise).	Private U.S. Organizations will supply technical assistance and training under the project.
3. **Congressional Notification**	
a. **General requirement** FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 522; FAA Sec. 634A): If money is to be obligated for an activity not previously justified to Congress, or for an amount in excess of amount previously justified to Congress, has Congress been properly notified (unless the Appropriations Act notification requirement has been waived because of substantial risk to human health or welfare)?	Yes
b. **Notice of new account obligation** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 514): If funds are being obligated under an appropriation account to which they were not appropriated, has the President consulted with and provided a written justification to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and has such obligation been subject to regular notification procedures?	N/A

c. **Cash transfers and nonproject sector assistance** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 571(b)(3)): If funds are to be made available in the form of cash transfer or nonproject sector assistance, has the Congressional notice included a detailed description of how the funds will be used, with a discussion of U.S. interests to be served and a description of any economic policy reforms to be promoted?	N/A
4. **Engineering and Financial Plans** (FAA Sec. 611(a)): Prior to an obligation in excess of $500,000, will there be: (a) engineering, financial or other plans necessary to carry out the assistance; and (b) a reasonably firm estimate of the cost to the U.S. of the assistance?	Yes
5. **Legislative Action** (FAA Sec. 611(a)(2)): If legislative action is required within recipient country with respect to an obligation in excess of $500,000, what is the basis for a reasonable expectation that such action will be completed in time to permit orderly accomplishment of the purpose of the assistance?	N/A
6. **Water Resources** (FAA Sec. 611(b); FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 501): If project is for water or water-related	N/A

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land resource construction, have benefits and costs been computed to the extent practicable in accordance with the principles, standards, and procedures established pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act (42 U.S.C. 1962, et seq.)? (See A.I.D. Handbook 3 for guidelines.)	
7. **Cash Transfer and Sector Assistance** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 571(b)): Will cash transfer or nonproject sector assistance be maintained in a separate account and not commingled with other funds (unless such requirements are waived by Congressional notice for nonproject sector assistance)?	N/A
8. **Capital Assistance** (FAA Sec. 611(e)): If project is capital assistance (e.g., construction), and total U.S. assistance for it will exceed $1 million, has Mission Director certified and Regional Assistant Administrator taken into consideration the country's capability to maintain and utilize the project effectively?	N/A
9. **Multiple Country Objectives** (FAA Sec. 601(a)): Information and conclusions on whether projects will encourage efforts of the country to: (a) increase the flow of international	The proposed project amendment will encourage private group initiative for managing food assisted programs and productive infrastructure activities.

trade; (b) foster private initiative and competition; (c) encourage development and use of cooperatives, credit unions, and savings and loan associations; (d) discourage monopolistic practices; (e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture and commerce; and (f) strengthen free labor unions.	
10. **U.S. Private Trade** (FAA Sec. 601(b)): Information and conclusions on how project will encourage U.S. private trade and investment abroad and encourage private U.S. participation in foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U.S. private enterprise).	N/A
11. **Local Currencies**	
a. **Recipient Contributions** (FAA Secs. 612(b), 636(h)): Describe steps taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, the country is contributing local currencies to meet the cost of contractual and other services, and foreign currencies owned by the U.S. are utilized in lieu of dollars.	Local currency and in-kind contribution will be applied to extent possible and feasable.
b. **U.S.-Owned Currency** (FAA Sec. 612(d)): Does the U.S. own excess foreign currency of the	No

country and, if so, what arrangements have been made for its release?

c. Separate Account (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 571). If assistance is furnished to a foreign government under arrangements which result in the generation of local currencies:

N/A

(1) Has A.I.D. (a) required that local currencies be deposited in a separate account established by the recipient government, (b) entered into an agreement with that government providing the amount of local currencies to be generated and the terms and conditions under which the currencies so deposited may be utilized, and (c) established by agreement the responsibilities of A.I.D. and that government to monitor and account for deposits into and disbursements from the separate account?

(2) Will such local currencies, or an equivalent amount of local currencies, be used only to carry out the purposes of the DA or ESF chapters of the FAA (depending on which chapter is the source of the assistance) or for the administrative requirements of the United States Government?

(3) Has A.I.D. taken all appropriate steps to

ensure that the equivalent of local currencies disbursed from the separate account are used for the agreed purposes?	
(4) If assistance is terminated to a country, will any unencumbered balances of funds remaining in a separate account be disposed of for purposes agreed to by the recipient government and the United States Government?	
12. **Trade Restrictions**	
a. **Surplus Commodities** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 520(a)): If assistance is for the production of any commodity for export, is the commodity likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity becomes operative, and is such assistance likely to cause substantial injury to U.S. producers of the same, similar or competing commodity?	N/A
b. **Textiles (Lautenberg Amendment)** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 520(c)): Will the assistance (except for programs in Caribbean Basin Initiative countries under U.S. Tariff Schedule "Section 807," which allows reduced tariffs on articles assembled abroad from U.S.-made components) be used	No

b. **Funding sources** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Private and Voluntary Organizations"): If assistance is to be made to a United States PVO (other than a cooperative development organization), does it obtain at least 20 percent of its total annual funding for international activities from sources other than the United States Government?	Yes
15. **Project Agreement Documentation** (State Authorization Sec. 139 (as interpreted by conference report)): Has confirmation of the date of signing of the project agreement, including the amount involved, been cabled to State L/T and A.I.D. LEG within 60 days of the agreement's entry into force with respect to the United States, and has the full text of the agreement been pouched to those same offices? (See Handbook 3, Appendix 6G for agreements covered by this provision).	N/A
16. **Metric System** (Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 Sec. 5164, as interpreted by conference report, amending Metric Conversion Act of 1975 Sec. 2, and as implemented through A.I.D. policy): Does the assistance activity use the metric system of measurement in its	Yes

procurements, grants, and other business-related activities, except to the extent that such use is impractical or is likely to cause significant inefficiencies or loss of markets to United States firms? Are bulk purchases usually to be made in metric, and are components, subassemblies, and semi-fabricated materials to be specified in metric units when economically available and technically adequate? Will A.I.D. specifications use metric units of measure from the earliest programmatic stages, and from the earliest documentation of the assistance processes (for example, project papers) involving quantifiable measurements (length, area, volume, capacity, mass and weight), through the implementation stage?	
17. **Women in Development** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Women in Development"): Will assistance be designed so that the percentage of women participants will be demonstrably increased?	Yes
18. **Regional and Multilateral Assistance** (FAA Sec. 209): Is assistance more efficiently and effectively provided through regional or multilateral organizations? If so,	Yes, the assistnce is part of a UN-OAS negotiated agreement to support a restored constitutional government in Haiti. Assistance will be carefully coordinated with bilateral and multilateral donors.

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why is assistance not so provided? Information and conclusions on whether assistance will encourage developing countries to cooperate in regional development programs.	
19. **Abortions** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Population, DA," and Sec. 524):	No
a. Will assistance be made available to any organization or program which, as determined by the President, supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization?	No
b. Will any funds be used to lobby for abortion?	No
20. **Cooperatives** (FAA Sec. 111): Will ssistance help develop cooperatives, especially by technical assistance, to assist rural and urban poor to help themselves toward a better life?	Some assistance to the independent (NGO) sector in Haiti may reach cooperatives.
21. **U.S.-Owned Foreign Currencies**	
a. **Use of currencies** (FAA Secs. 612(b), 636(h); FY 1993 Appropriations Act Secs. 507, 509): Are steps being taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, foreign currencies owned by the U.S. are utilized in lieu	N/A

of dollars to meet the cost of contractual and other services.	
b. **Release of currencies** (FAA Sec. 612(d)): Does the U.S. own excess foreign currency of the country and, if so, what arrangements have been made for its release?	N/A
22. **Procurement**	
a. **Small business** (FAA Sec. 602(a)): Are there arrangements to permit U.S. small business to participate equitably in the furnishing of commodities and services financed?	Yes
b. **U.S. procurement** (FAA Sec. 604(a) as amended by section 597 of the FY 1993 Appropriations Act): Will all procurement be from the U.S., the recipient country, or developing countries except as otherwise determined in accordance with the criteria of this section?	Yes
c. **Marine insurance** (FAA Sec. 604(d)): If the cooperating country discriminates against marine insurance companies authorized to do business in the U.S., will commodities be insured in the United States against marine risk with such a company?	N/A
d. **Non-U.S. agricultural procurement** (FAA Sec. 604(e)): If non-U.S.	N/A

procurement of agricultural commodity or product thereof is to be financed, is there provision against such procurement when the domestic price of such commodity is less than parity? (Exception where commodity financed could not reasonably be procured in U.S.)	
e. Construction or engineering services (FAA Sec. 604(g)): Will construction or engineering services be procured from firms of advanced developing countries which are otherwise eligible under Code 941 and which have attained a competitive capability in international markets in one of these areas? (Exception for those countries which receive direct economic assistance under the FAA and permit United States firms to compete for construction or engineering services financed from assistance programs of these countries.)	N/A
f. Cargo preference shipping (FAA Sec. 603)): Is the shipping excluded from compliance with the requirement in section 901(b) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, that at least 50 percent of the gross tonnage of commodities (computed separately for dry bulk carriers, dry cargo liners, and	Not excluded

tankers) financed shall be transported on privately owned U.S. flag commercial vessels to the extent such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates?	
g. Technical assistance (FAA Sec. 621(a)): If technical assistance is financed, will such assistance be furnished by private enterprise on a contract basis to the fullest extent practicable? Will the facilities and resources of other Federal agencies be utilized, when they are particularly suitable, not competitive with private enterprise, and made available without undue interference with domestic programs?	Yes
h. U.S. air carriers (International Air Transportation Fair Competitive Practices Act, 1974): If air transportation of persons or property is financed on grant basis, will U.S. carriers be used to the extent such service is available?	Yes
i. Termination for convenience of U.S. Government (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 504): If the U.S. Government is a party to a contract for procurement, does the contract contain a provision authorizing termination of such	Yes

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contract for the convenience of the United States?	
j. Consulting services (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 523): If assistance is for consulting service through procurement contract pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, are contract expenditures a matter of public record and available for public inspection (unless otherwise provided by law or Executive order)?	Yes
k. Metric conversion (Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, as interpreted by conference report, amending Metric Conversion Act of 1975 Sec. 2, and as implemented through A.I.D. policy): Does the assistance program use the metric system of measurement in its procurements, grants, and other business-related activities, except to the extent that such use is impractical or is likely to cause significant inefficiencies or loss of markets to United States firms? Are bulk purchases usually to be made in metric, and are components, sub assemblies, and semi-fabricated materials to be specified in metric units when economically available and technically adequate? Will A.I.D. specifications use metric units of measure from the	Yes

earliest programmatic stages, and from the earliest documentation of the assistance processes (for example, project papers) involving quantifiable measurements (length, area, volume, capacity, mass and weight), through the implementation stage?	
1. **Competitive Selection Procedures** (FAA Sec. 601(e)): Will the assistance utilize competitive selection procedures for the awarding of contracts, except where applicable procurement rules allow otherwise?	Yes
23. **Construction**	
a. **Capital project** (FAA Sec. 601(d)): If capital (e.g., construction) project, will U.S. engineering and professional services be used?	N/A
b. **Construction contract** (FAA Sec. 611(c)): If contracts for construction are to be financed, will they be let on a competitive basis to maximum extent practicable?	N/A
c. **Large projects, Congressional approval** (FAA Sec. 620(k)): If for construction of productive enterprise, will aggregate value of assistance to be furnished by the U.S. not exceed $100 million (except for productive	N/A

enterprises in Egypt that were described in the Congressional Presentation), or does assistance have the express approval of Congress?	
24. U.S. Audit Rights (FAA Sec. 301(d)): If fund is established solely by U.S. contributions and administered by an international organization, does Comptroller General have audit rights?	N/A
25. Communist Assistance (FAA Sec. 620(h). Do arrangements exist to insure that United States foreign aid is not used in a manner which, contrary to the best interests of the United States, promotes or assists the foreign aid projects or activities of the Communist-bloc countries?	N/A
26. Narcotics	
a. Cash reimbursements (FAA Sec. 483): Will arrangements preclude use of financing to make reimbursements, in the form of cash payments, to persons whose illicit drug crops are eradicated?	N/A
b. Assistance to narcotics traffickers (FAA Sec. 487): Will arrangements take "all reasonable steps" to preclude use of financing to or through individuals	Yes

or entities which we know or have reason to believe have either: (1) been convicted of a violation of any law or regulation of the United States or a foreign country relating to narcotics (or other controlled substances); or (2) been an illicit trafficker in, or otherwise involved in the illicit trafficking of, any such controlled substance?	
27. **Expropriation and Land Reform** (FAA Sec. 620(g)): Will assistance preclude use of financing to compensate owners for expropriated or nationalized property, except to compensate foreign nationals in accordance with a land reform program certified by the President?	N/A
28. **Police and Prisons** (FAA Sec. 660): Will assistance preclude use of financing to provide training, advice, or any financial support for police, prisons, or other law enforcement forces, except for narcotics programs?	N/A
29. **CIA Activities** (FAA Sec. 662): Will assistance preclude use of financing for CIA activities?	Yes
30. **Motor Vehicles** (FAA Sec. 636(i)): Will assistance preclude use of financing for purchase, sale, long-term	Yes

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lease, exchange or guaranty of the sale of motor vehicles manufactured outside U.S., unless a waiver is obtained?	
31. **Military Personnel** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 503): Will assistance preclude use of financing to pay pensions, annuities, retirement pay, or adjusted service compensation for prior or current military personnel?	N/A
32. **Payment of U.N. Assessments** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 505): Will assistance preclude use of financing to pay U.N. assessments, arrearages or dues?	N/A
33. **Multilateral Organization Lending** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 506): Will assistance preclude use of financing to carry out provisions of FAA section 209(d) (transfer of FAA funds to multilateral organizations for lending)?	N/A
34. **Export of Nuclear Resources** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 510): Will assistance preclude use of financing to finance the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology?	N/A
35. **Repression of Population** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 511): Will assistance	N/A

preclude use of financing for the purpose of aiding the efforts of the government of such country to repress the legitimate rights of the population of such country contrary to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?	
36. **Publicity or Propaganda** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 516): Will assistance be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress, to influence in any way the outcome of a political election in the United States, or for any publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by Congress?	N/A
37. **Marine Insurance** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 560): Will any A.I.D. contract and solicitation, and subcontract entered into under such contract, include a clause requiring that U.S. marine insurance companies have a fair opportunity to bid for marine insurance when such insurance is necessary or appropriate?	N/A
38. **Exchange for Prohibited Act** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 565): Will any assistance be provided to any foreign government (including any instrumentality or agency	No

thereof), foreign person, or United States person in exchange for that foreign government, or person undertaking any action which is, if carried out by the United States Government, a United States official or employee, expressly prohibited by a provision of United States law?	
39. **Commitment of Funds** (FAA Sec. 635(h)): Does a contract or agreement entail a commitment for the expenditure of funds during a period in excess of 5 years from the date of the contract or agreement?	No
40. **Impact on U.S. Jobs** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act, Sec. 599):	
(a) Will any financial incentive be provided to a business located in the U.S. for the purpose of inducing that business to relocate outside the U.S. in a manner that would likely reduce the number of U.S. employees of that business?	No
(b) Will assistance be provided for the purpose of establishing or developing an export processing zone or designated area in which the country's tax, tariff, labor, environment, and safety laws do not apply? If so, has the President determined and certified	No

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that such assistance is not likely to cause a loss of jobs within the U.S.?	
(c) Will assistance be provided for a project or activity that contributes to the violation of internationally recognized workers rights, as defined in section 502(a)(4) of the Trade Act of 1974, of workers in the recipient country?	No
B. CRITERIA APPLICABLE TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE ONLY	
1. Agricultural Exports (Bumpers Amendment) (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 521(b), as interpreted by conference report for original enactment): If assistance is for agricultural development activities (specifically, any testing or breeding feasibility study, variety improvement or introduction, consultancy, publication, conference, or training), are such activities: (1) specifically and principally designed to increase agricultural exports by the host country to a country other than the United States, where the export would lead to direct competition in that third country with exports of a similar commodity grown or produced in the United States, and can the activities reasonably be	N/A

expected to cause substantial injury to U.S. exporters of a similar agricultural commodity; or (2) in support of research that is intended primarily to benefit U.S. producers?	
2. **Tied Aid Credits** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Economic Support Fund"): Will DA funds be used for tied aid credits?	No.
3. **Appropriate Technology** (FAA Sec. 107): Is special emphasis placed on use of appropriate technology (defined as relatively smaller, cost-saving, labor-using technologies that are generally most appropriate for the small farms, small businesses, and small incomes of the poor)?	Yes
4. **Indigenous Needs and Resources** (FAA Sec. 281(b)): Describe extent to which the activity recognizes the particular needs, desires, and capacities of the people of the country; utilizes the country's intellectual resources to encourage institutional development; and supports civic education and training in skills required for effective participation in governmental and political processes essential to self-government.	The project will seek to encourage greater civic participation in democratic decision-making in Haiti's political and economic development.

5. **Economic Development** (FAA Sec. 101(a)): Does the activity give reasonable promise of contributing to the development of economic resources, or to the increase of productive capacities and self-sustaining economic growth?	The productive infrastructure/Job Creation Initiatives will encourage increased economic activity throughout the country.
6. **Special Development Emphases** (FAA Secs. 102(b), 113, 281(a)): Describe extent to which activity will: (a) effectively involve the poor in development by extending access to economy at local level, increasing labor-intensive production and the use of appropriate technology, dispersing investment from cities to small towns and rural areas, and insuring wide participation of the poor in the benefits of development on a sustained basis, using appropriate U.S. institutions; (b) encourage democratic private and local governmental institutions; (c) support the self-help efforts of developing countries; (d) promote the participation of women in the national economies of developing countries and the improvement of women's status; and (e) utilize and encourage regional cooperation by developing countries.	(a), (c), (d), there will be indirect impact; for (b) specific project components will promote democratic private and local government institutions, and all project components will promote self-help efforts.

7. **Recipient Country Contribution** (FAA Secs. 110, 124(d)): Will the recipient country provide at least 25 percent of the costs of the program, project, or activity with respect to which the assistance is to be furnished (or is the latter cost-sharing requirement being waived for a "relatively least developed" country)?	Yes
8. **Benefit to Poor Majority** (FAA Sec. 128(b)): If the activity attempts to increase the institutional capabilities of private organizations or the government of the country, or if it attempts to stimulate scientific and technological research, has it been designed and will it be monitored to ensure that the ultimate beneficiaries are the poor majority?	Yes
9. **Abortions** (FAA Sec. 104(f); FY 1993 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Population, DA," and Sec. 534):	
a. Are any of the funds to be used for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions?	(a) no
b. Are any of the funds to be used to pay for the performance of	(b) no

involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations?

c. Are any of the funds to be made available to any organization or program which, as determined by the President, supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization?

(c) no

d. Will funds be made available only to voluntary family planning projects which offer, either directly or through referral to, or information about access to, a broad range of family planning methods and services?

(d) no

e. In awarding grants for natural family planning, will any applicant be discriminated against because of such applicant's religious or conscientious commitment to offer only natural family planning?

(e) no

f. Are any of the funds to be used to pay for any biomedical research which relates, in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning?

(f) no

g. Are any of the funds to be made available to any organization if the President certifies that the use of these funds by such organization would violate any of the above provisions related to abortions and involuntary sterilization?	(g) no
10. Contract Awards (FAA Sec. 601(e)): Will the project utilize competitive selection procedures for the awarding of contracts, except where applicable procurement rules allow otherwise?	Yes
11. Disadvantaged Enterprises (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 563): What portion of the funds will be available only for activities of economically and socially disadvantaged enterprises, historically black colleges and universities, colleges and universities having a student body in which more than 40 percent of the students are Hispanic Americans, and private and voluntary organizations which are controlled by individuals who are black Americans, Hispanic Americans, or Native Americans, or who are economically or socially disadvantaged (including women)?	No funds will be specifically reserved for these activities and organizations.
12. Biological Diversity (FAA Sec. 119(g): Will the assistance: (a) support training and	N/A

education efforts which improve the capacity of recipient countries to prevent loss of biological diversity; (b) be provided under a long-term agreement in which the recipient country agrees to protect ecosystems or other wildlife habitats; (c) support efforts to identify and survey ecosystems in recipient countries worthy of protection; or (d) by any direct or indirect means significantly degrade national parks or similar protected areas or introduce exotic plants or animals into such areas?

13. **Tropical Forests** (FAA Sec. 118; FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 533(c) as referenced in section 532(d) of the FY 1993 Appropriations Act):

a. **A.I.D. Regulation 16:** Does the assistance comply with the environmental procedures set forth in A.I.D. Regulation 16?

(a) N/A

b. **Conservation:** Does the assistance place a high priority on conservation and sustainable management of tropical forests? Specifically, does the assistance, to the fullest extent feasible: (1) stress the importance of conserving and sustainably managing forest resources; (2) support activities which

(b) N/A

offer employment and income alternatives to those who otherwise would cause destruction and loss of forests, and help countries identify and implement alternatives to colonizing forested areas; (3) support training programs, educational efforts, and the establishment or strengthening of institutions to improve forest management; (4) help end destructive slash-and-burn agriculture by supporting stable and productive farming practices; (5) help conserve forests which have not yet been degraded by helping to increase production on lands already cleared or degraded; (6) conserve forested watersheds and rehabilitate those which have been deforested; (7) support training, research, and other actions which lead to sustainable and more environmentally sound practices for timber harvesting, removal, and processing; (8) support research to expand knowledge of tropical forests and identify alternatives which will prevent forest destruction, loss, or degradation; (9) conserve biological diversity in forest areas by supporting efforts to identify, establish, and maintain a representative network of protected tropical forest ecosystems on a worldwide

basis, by making the establishment of protected areas a condition of support for activities involving forest clearance or degradation, and by helping to identify tropical forest ecosystems and species in need of protection and establish and maintain appropriate protected areas; (10) seek to increase the awareness of U.S. Government agencies and other donors of the immediate and long-term value of tropical forests; (11) utilize the resources and abilities of all relevant U.S. government agencies; (12) be based upon careful analysis of the alternatives available to achieve the best sustainable use of the land; and (13) take full account of the environmental impacts of the proposed activities on biological diversity?

c. **Forest degradation:** Will assistance be used for: (1) the procurement or use of logging equipment, unless an environmental assessment indicates that all timber harvesting operations involved will be conducted in an environmentally sound manner and that the proposed activity will produce positive economic benefits and sustainable forest management systems; (2) actions which will significantly

N/A

degrade national parks or similar protected areas which contain tropical forests, or introduce exotic plants or animals into such areas; (3) activities which would result in the conversion of forest lands to the rearing of livestock; (4) the construction, upgrading, or maintenance of roads (including temporary haul roads for logging or other extractive industries) which pass through relatively undergraded forest lands; (5) the colonization of forest lands; or (6) the construction of dams or other water control structures which flood relatively undergraded forest lands, unless with respect to each such activity an environmental assessment indicates that the activity will contribute significantly and directly to improving the livelihood of the rural poor and will be conducted in an environmentally sound manner which supports sustainable development?

d. Sustainable forestry: If assistance relates to tropical forests, will project assist countries in developing a systematic analysis of the appropriate use of their total tropical forest resources, with the goal of developing a national program for sustainable forestry?

N/A

e. **Environmental impact statements:** Will funds be made available in accordance with provisions of FAA Section 117(c) and applicable A.I.D. regulations requiring an environmental impact statement for activities significantly affecting the environment?	(e) Yes
14. **Energy** (FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 533(c) as referenced in section 532(d) of the FY 1993 Appropriations Act): If assistance relates to energy, will such assistance focus on: (a) end-use energy efficiency, least-cost energy planning, and renewable energy resources, and (b) the key countries where assistance would have the greatest impact on reducing emissions from greenhouse gases?	N/A
15. **Debt-for-Nature Exchange** (FAA Sec. 463): If project will finance a debt-for-nature exchange, describe how the exchange will support protection of: (a) the world's oceans and atmosphere, (b) animal and plant species, and (c) parks and reserves; or describe how the exchange will promote: (d) natural resource management, (e) local conservation programs, (f) conservation training programs, (g) public commitment to conservation, (h) land	N/A

and ecosystem management, and (i) regenerative approaches in farming, forestry, fishing, and watershed management.	
16. **Deobligation/ Reobligation** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 515): If deob/reob authority is sought to be exercised in the provision of DA assistance, are the funds being obligated for the same general purpose, and for countries within the same region as originally obligated, and have the House and Senate Appropriations Committees been properly notified?	N/A
17. **Loans**	
a. **Repayment capacity** (FAA Sec. 122(b)): Information and conclusion on capacity of the country to repay the loan at a reasonable rate of interest.	N/A
b. **Long-range plans** (FAA Sec. 122(b)): Does the activity give reasonable promise of assisting long-range plans and programs designed to develop economic resources and increase productive capacities?	N/A
c. **Interest rate** (FAA Sec. 122(b)): If development loan is repayable in dollars, is interest rate at least 2 percent per annum during a grace period which is	N/A

not to exceed ten years, and at least 3 percent per annum thereafter?	
d. **Exports to United States** (FAA Sec. 620(d)): If assistance is for any productive enterprise which will compete with U.S. enterprises, is there an agreement by the recipient country to prevent export to the U.S. of more than 20 percent of the enterprise's annual production during the life of the loan, or has the requirement to enter into such an agreement been waived by the President because of a national security interest?	N/A
18. **Development Objectives** (FAA Secs. 102(a), 111, 113, 281(a)): Extent to which activity will: (1) effectively involve the poor in development, by expanding access to economy at local level, increasing labor-intensive production and the use of appropriate technology, spreading investment out from cities to small towns and rural areas, and insuring wide participation of the poor in the benefits of development on a sustained basis, using the appropriate U.S. institutions; (2) help develop cooperatives, especially by technical assistance, to assist	(1), (2), (3), (4), By encouraging the participation of local groups in the managemnt of food assisted programs, this project will provide opportunities for the poor, including women, to participate in local decisions that directly and indirectly affect their well-being. If implemented, the Productive Infrastructure Component will involve the poor in improving local infrastructure which will directly support self-help initiatives, promote democratic decision making and expand access to the economy at the local level.

rural and urban poor to help themselves toward better life, and otherwise encourage democratic private and local governmental institutions; (3) support the self-help efforts of developing countries; (4) promote the participation of women in the national economies of developing countries and the improvement of women's status; and (5) utilize and encourage regional cooperation by developing countries?

19. Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition, and Agricultural Research (FAA Secs. 103 and 103A):

a. **Rural poor and small farmers:** If assistance is being made available for agriculture, rural development or nutrition, describe extent to which activity is specifically designed to increase productivity and income of rural poor; or if assistance is being made available for agricultural research, has account been taken of the needs of small farmers, and extensive use of field testing to adapt basic research to local conditions shall be made. — N/A

b. **Nutrition:** Describe extent to which assistance is used in coordination with efforts carried out under FAA Section 104 (Population — N/A

and Health) to help improve nutrition of the people of developing countries through encouragement of increased production of crops with greater nutritional value; improvement of planning, research, and education with respect to nutrition, particularly with reference to improvement and expanded use of indigenously produced foodstuffs; and the undertaking of pilot or demonstration programs explicitly addressing the problem of malnutrition of poor and vulnerable people.	
c. **Food security:** Describe extent to which activity increases national food security by improving food policies and management and by strengthening national food reserves, with particular concern for the needs of the poor, through measures encouraging domestic production, building national food reserves, expanding available storage facilities, reducing post harvest food losses, and improving food distribution.	Project activities increase food security by improving food distribution to the most nutritionally vulnerable groups of the population.
20. **Population and Health** (FAA Secs. 104(b) and (c)): If assistance is being made available for population or health activities, describe extent to which activity emphasizes low-cost,	N/A

integrated delivery systems for health, nutrition and family planning for the poorest people, with particular attention to the needs of mothers and young children, using paramedical and auxiliary medical personnel, clinics and health posts, commercial distribution systems, and other modes of community outreach.	
21. **Education and Human Resources Development** (FAA Sec. 105): If assistance is being made available for education, public administration, or human resource development, describe (a) extent to which activity strengthens nonformal education, makes formal education more relevant, especially for rural families and urban poor, and strengthens management capability of institutions enabling the poor to participate in development; and (b) extent to which assistance provides advanced education and training of people of developing countries in such disciplines as are required for planning and implementation of public and private development activities.	(a) The project will encourage non-formal education by providing training to local groups in the management of food assisted programs and productive infrastructure activities. Training in management and program administration will also be provided to NGOs implementing the Title II Food Distribution Program and municipal governments. (b) N/A
22. **Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations, and Selected Development Activities** (FAA Sec. 106): If assistance is being made available for energy, private voluntary	N/A

organizations, and selected development problems, describe extent to which activity is:	
a. concerned with data collection and analysis, the training of skilled personnel, research on and development of suitable energy sources, and pilot projects to test new methods of energy production; and facilitative of research on and development and use of small-scale, decentralized, renewable energy sources for rural areas, emphasizing development of energy resources which are environmentally acceptable and require minimum capital investment;	N/A
b. concerned with technical cooperation and development, especially with U.S. private and voluntary, or regional and international development, organizations;	The project will continue to be implemented by U.S. PVOs which will build capacity of Haiti PVOs/NGOs to manage food assisted programs and productive infrastructure activities.
c. research into, and evaluation of, economic development processes and techniques;	N/A
d. reconstruction after natural or manmade disaster and programs of disaster preparedness;	N/A
e. for special development problems, and to enable proper utilization of infrastructure and	N/A

related projects funded with earlier U.S. assistance;	
f. for urban development, especially small, labor-intensive enterprises, marketing systems for small producers, and financial or other institutions to help urban poor participate in economic and social development.	N/A
23. **Capital Projects** (Jobs Through Export Act of 1992, Secs. 303 and 306(d)): If assistance is being provided for a capital project, is the project developmentally sound and will the project measurably alleviate the worst manifestations of poverty or directly promote environmental safety and sustainability at the community level?	N/A
CRITERIA APPLICABLE TO ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS ONLY	
1. **Economic and Political Stability** (FAA Sec. 531(a)): Will this assistance promote economic and political stability?	Yes
To the maximum extent feasible, is this assistance consistent with the policy directions, purposes, and programs of Part I of the FAA?	Yes

2. Military Purposes (FAA Sec. 531(e)): Will this assistance be used for military or paramilitary purposes?	No
3. Commodity Grants/Separate Accounts (FAA Sec. 609): If commodities are to be granted so that sale proceeds will accrue to the recipient country, have Special Account (counterpart) arrangements been made? (For FY 1993, this provision is superseded by the separate account requirements of FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 571(a), see Sec. 571(a)(5).)	N/A
4. Generation and Use of Local Currencies (FAA Sec. 531(d)): Will ESF funds made available for commodity import programs or other program assistance be used to generate local currencies? If so, will at least 50 percent of such local currencies be available to support activities consistent with the objectives of FAA sections 103 through 106? (For FY 1993, this provision is superseded by the separate account requirements of FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 571(a), see Sec. 571(a)(5).)	N/A
5. Cash Transfer Requirements (FY 1993 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Economic Support Fund,"	N/A

and Sec. 571(b)). If assistance is in the form of a cash transfer:	
a. **Separate account:** Are all such cash payments to be maintained by the country in a separate account and not to be commingled with any other funds?	N/A
b. **Local currencies:** Will all local currencies that may be generated with funds provided as a cash transfer to such a country also be deposited in a special account, and has A.I.D. entered into an agreement with that government setting forth the amount of the local currencies to be generated, the terms and conditions under which they are to be used, and the responsibilities of A.I.D. and that government to monitor and account for deposits and disbursements?	N/A
c. **U.S. Government use of local currencies:** Will all such local currencies also be made available to the U.S. government as the U.S. determines necessary for the requirements of the U.S. Government, or to carry out development assistance (including DFA) or ESF purposes?	N/A
d. **Congressional notice:** Has Congress received prior notification providing in detail how the funds will be used, including the U.S.	N/A

interests that will be served by the assistance, and, as appropriate, the economic policy reforms that will be promoted by the cash transfer assistance?	
6. Capital Projects (Jobs Through Exports Act of 1992, Sec. 306, FY 1993 Appropriations Act, Sec. 595): If assistance is being provided for a capital project, will the project be developmentally-sound and sustainable, i.e., one that is (a) environmentally sustainable, (b) within the financial capacity of the government or recipient to maintain from its own resources, and (c) responsive to a significant development priority initiated by the country to which assistance is being provided. (Please note the definition of "capital project" contained in section 595 of the FY 1993 Appropriations Act.)	N/A

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ANNEX E: Initial Environmental Examination for Enhancing Food Security project amendment

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E.O. 12356: N/A
TAGS:
SUBJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL THRESHOLD DECISION FOR ENHANCING FOOD SECURITY IN HAITI (521-0241)

MICHELET FONTAINE, BRIDGETOWN FOR GENE WILKEN

REF: CABLE PORT AU PRINCE 02734 TO JIM HESTER, JUNE 5, 1992

1. LAC DEPUTY CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER, JOHN WILSON, HAS REVIEWED AND HEREBY ISSUES A CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING COMPONENTS OF SUBJECT PROJECT. A NEGATIVE DETERMINATION IS ISSUED FOR GENERAL RELIEF FEEDING AND SUPPORT ACTIVITIES. HOWEVER, FOOD FOR WORK ACTIVITIES COULD POTENTIALLY HAVE NEGATIVE IMPACTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT. MISSION ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER SHALL REVIEW THESE ACTIVITIES AND RECOMMEND MITIGATIVE MEASURES TO MINIMIZE POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS; OR WHERE SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS MAY RESULT, SHALL RECOMMEND COORDINATION WITH THE LAC BUREAU ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER FOR ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW. NO PESTICIDES MAY BE PROCURED OR USED UNDER THIS PROJECT WITHOUT FIRST RECEIVING THE LAC BUREAU ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER'S APPROVAL OF THE APPROPRIATE ENVIRONMENTAL

ASSESSMENT (EA). IN ADDITION, THIS PROJECT SHALL NOT INVOLVE SUPPORT FOR PROCUREMENT OF EQUIPMENT OR FOR ACTIVITIES THAT COULD LEAD TO DEFORESTATION, SUCH AS COMMERCIAL TIMBER EXTRACTION OR ROAD CONSTRUCTION, WITHOUT APPROPRIATE EA DOCUMENTATION AND APPROVAL.

2. IEE NUMBER IS LAC-IEE-92-35. COPY OF ENVIRONMENTAL THRESHOLD DECISION IS BEING POUCHED TO MISSION FOR INCLUSION IN PROJECT FILES. EAGLEBURGER
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ANNEX F: Revised Multi-Year Operational Plans FY 93 - 95 (ADRA, CARE and CRS

EXHIBIT D

Item: Info

OPERATIONAL PLAN COVERAGE OUTLINE

The following outline and checklist is proposed for use by cooperating sponsors and Missions when preparing and reviewing the Operational Plan (OP). Each Operational Plan should include the information asked for in paragraph I. below, Elements of Operations, for the country program.

I. Elements of Operations

A. Identification

1. Name of cooperating sponsor, country, date submitted, name and address of counterpart(s).

2. Name and address of the American citizen representative directly responsible for Title II program supervision, indicating whether (a) he/she is devoting full time to Title II activities, or (b) he/she has assigned duties for other activities. List the supervisory staff, by function, including both U.S. citizens and nationals of cooperating country.

B. Area - Scope - Conditions of Operations

1. Describe for each program category (i.e., Maternal Child Health, Food-for-Work, School Feeding, Other Child Feeding, etc.) the problem that the program addresses, and outline the program's proposed response to this problem.

2. Describe for each program category (a) the overall objectives and purpose of each program, (b) the benchmark indicators that will be used by the cooperating sponsor to objectively measure progress toward achievement of those purposes, and (c) the important assumptions related to achieving the purposes that were made while planning the program. (Although not required, cooperating sponsors are encouraged to submit as an appendix to this Operational Plan completed Logical Framework Matrix Worksheets for each program category included in the Operational Plan. See AID Handbook 3, Appendix 3E, for Logical Framework guidance.)

3. Will the program be countrywide or limited to certain provinces, states, cities, or other administrative or geographical areas?

4. Describe the normal distribution method at the project level in making food available to each category of recipients.

5. Describe the participation by the cooperating-country government and any special conditions relative to admission, storage, transportation, distribution, or utilization or losses of commodities.

6. Explain arrangements to avoid possible duplication of distribution among the several programs.

I.

C. Control and Receipting - Records Procedures and Audits

Describe records used to control commodity distribution to provide accountability from the time the commodity arrives in country until it reaches the eligible recipient. Maintenance of records will be in compliance with AID Regulation 11, Section 211.10(a).

D. Port Facilities - Practices

1. Are offloading facilities at ports adequate to handle the foods.

2. Will the cooperating government permit cargo "surveys" by the cooperating sponsor or an independent organization?

3. Do port "charges" other than "duty" present a problem?

E. In Country Storage and Transportation

* 1. Provide a statement describing available port, central and outlying storage facilities including location and capacity. State specifically if available storage facilities are adequate to prevent commodity spoilage and waste or will the facilities available create special problems. *

2. What, if any, are the main problems related to inland transportation?

3. Will the distributing agency retain control of foods during transportation and in storage?

F. Processing - Reprocessing - Repackaging

Contract arrangements that combine Title II commodities with other ingredients to produce a new end product require prior Mission approval and must be in accordance with AID Regulation 11, Section 211.6. (Copies of Contracts are to be attached.)

G. Financing

1. How will costs of administration, storage, transportation, processing, repackaging, special labels, issuance of informative materials, etc. (and for institutions, feeding centers, MCH centers, etc., the cost of food preparation and serving), be financed?

2. If commodity containers are to be sold, explain plan for sale, and method of control and utilization of the salvage fund.

H. Acceptability of Available Foods

1. Provide justification for use of whole grain, if desired, in lieu of processed products.

* Revised

I.H.

2. Comment as to expected acceptability by each category of recipient of each available food.

I. Program Publicity

1. Explain methods of educating recipients on source of foods, program requirements, and preparation and use of foods.

2. Explain plans for program publicity including any factors that may adversely affect publicity.

II. Contributions to Program

Financial, human resource, commodity, and in-kind contributions from all sources should be detailed including the name of the source, estimates of the amount, and the role the contribution plays in the program.

ADRA - HAITI

UPDATE TO CONSOLIDATED MYOP

FY 1994

(INCLUDING PL 480 SECTION 202[E] FUNDING)

ADRA - Haiti was able to begin implementing its MYOP program, as described in the Joint Multi-Year Operational Plan for FY 1993-1995 under the circumstances suggested in section II, paragraph 2, of "ADRA/Haiti's Annex to the PVO consolidated Multi-Year Operational Plan FY 1993-1995." However, as a result of the continuing emergency situation in Haiti, in consultation with USAID Mission, ADRA - Haiti instituted a larger distribution increasing from 115,000 beneficiaries reaching a total 187,500. ADRA utilized its regular PL 480 program as a vehicle for the expanded program, as suggested in ADRA Haiti's MYOP Annex as well as a new General Relief category of Cantine Populaire. Also ADRA is contracting with World Vision Haiti to conduct a MCH intervention in some 90 health centers on the island of La Gonave reaching a target population of 12,000 beneficiaries. In addition to the 12,000 MCH beneficiaries an added 3,000 General Relief beneficiaries are programed for La Gonave totaling 15,000.

World Vision is currently operating a successful Child Survival intervention on the island of La Gonave. ADRA and World Vision presented to USAID a proposal to use the present infrastructure of World Visions program to introduce a food component to combat the rising malnutrition rates. This partnership began in May, 1993. 563 metric tons of PL 480 commodity will be distributed through World Vision's 90 MCH centers with 180 mt SFB, WSB at 207 mt, Peas at 100 mt, and 76 mt of oil.

Program changes for FY 1994 incorporate the increased beneficiary levels realized during FY 1993. ADRA-Haiti will generally maintain these levels dependent upon need, throughout the FY 1995 term. The above mentioned changes in FY 1993 included a change in strategy to focus on mothers, and children, ages 0-5. In FY 93 27% of ADRA's beneficiaries were in this group. FY 94 ADRA - Haiti will have 53% of its beneficiaries being mothers and 0-5 age children. In the event of an emergency situation, ADRA- Haiti will change its focus, in consultation with the USAID Mission, to provide emergency relief.

The following are the operational changes for FY 1994 for ADRA - Haiti's Consolidated MYOP. Numbers of beneficiaries have been modified to correlate with the AER of the MYOP.

Commodity requirements have risen from 6,904 metric tons to 11,270 metric tons listed by commodity:

	SFB	WSB	Peas	Oil
FY 1993	4,699	553	1,022	630
FY 1994	7,023	1,480	1,419	1,358

This increase is attributed to a 61.3% increase to the beneficiaries receiving a nutritional supplement to their meager diet. The Canteen Populaire, a new intervention for ADRA, reaches 30,000 mothers and children (0-5 age group), with a ration of:

SFB	WSB	Peas	Oil	Total
3.50 Kg	1.25 Kg	.50 Kg	1.25 Kg	6.50 Kg

In order for ADRA to quickly reach this population of need, the CARE program was adopted. The issue of ration size used by all the cooperating sponsors is under study at present to see if it is possible to have agreement on ration sizes for the different programs (SF, MCH, OCF, FFW and GR).

I. Assumptions

a. ADRA - Haiti assumes that the political situation will be resolved during the 93-95 MYOP period. The political situation was not normalized in October of 1992, as had previously been assumed.

b. Other assumptions remain the same.

II. Program Strategy

As a result of negotiations between ADRA, CARE, CRS and USAID during FY 93, ADRA - Haiti, CRS and CARE agreed to exchange some feeding centers, to facilitate management of these centers and to reduce the cost of commodity delivery and inspection. These centers that were exchanged include SF, MCH and GR centers that are territorially within the other agencies' area of influence.

Under ADRA's supervision World Vision - Haiti will implement both MCH and FFW on the island of La Gonave. This activity will continue during the remaining life of the MYOP. In addition to the 90 MCH centers a latrine project will be conducted in 70 areas.

ADRA - Haiti's program strategy has been delayed by the unresolved political situation. However, ADRA Haiti has been able to begin implementing the program strategy outlined in the original MYOP as a vehicle for humanitarian assistance.

a. School Feeding:

ADRA - Haiti reached its stated objective of 69,000 children, ages six through twelve, in attendance in approximately 400 primary schools.

During FY 1994, ADRA - Haiti proposes to maintain this level of beneficiaries(69,000) -- dependent upon need -- rather than increase by 10%, as stated in the original 1993-1995 MYOP. ADRA - Haiti's strategy will continue to focus on children from 0-5 years of age.

b. **Mother and Child Health (MCH):**

ADRA - Haiti's program will continue to emphasize during FY 94 the MCH programs. ADRA - Haiti increased its MCH beneficiary level in FY 93 by 27,000 to reach a total of 48,000 mothers and children ages 0 - 5 years of age. In the MCH programs under the direct control of ADRA an additional 5,000 mothers and 10,000 children aged 0 - 5 years of age are included who had not been anticipated in the FY 1993-1995 MYOP. The World Vision intervention on La Gonave represents 12,000 beneficiaries.

At the time of preparation of this document, 69 of the 84 MCH centers proposed in the MYOP were in operation. ADRA - Haiti will also open approximately 40 additional MCH centers (to total approximately 124), as a result of surveys which determined malnutrition present in a community (communities with malnutrition levels in excess of 16%, the national average). However these will be opened at a slower rate than anticipated in the MYOP as a result of new criteria instituted for the establishment of the MCH centers. (These criteria emphasize surveys to determine need and selection of beneficiaries, community involvement, and responsibility, as well as sustainability.)

To determine the 16% or higher malnutrition rate, ADRA requires the community to submit a census of all the mothers with children aged 0 - 5 years. Each mother and her child\children names are put into the MCH data base along with the sex and birthdate. The ADRA team then returns to the community to weight each child that is brought. The data processor then enters the weights and is able to produce a chart for each community telling the degree of malnutrition. Our percentage is based on the number of children listed on the census, not just the number of children weighted.

The criteria presented below is what is actually presented to the community committee. While ADRA could present the following material in a much more succinct manner to those familiar with MCH terminology, the intended audience do not posses this knowledge, so we must present the ideas in the most elemental manner possible. At times it is necessary to repeat the same idea in a slightly different manner to show the importance. Hence we list below what we present to the local community committees.

Qualifying Criteria for MCH Centers

1. The project site must be situated in a zone where at least 16% of children are considered at risk. At risk is defined as those children who rank either 2 or 3 on the Gomez Chart, as well as the lower 50% of those children ranking 1 on the Gomez Chart.

2. The project site must be within the geographic limits of ADRA - Haiti's food program.

3. It must have a community center committee, comprised of community leaders.

4. The MCH center must be within the geographic confines of the community committee's influence.

5. The community committee must present an official request for the opening of an MCH center, to ADRA - Haiti.

6. The community committee must designate:

   one person and an assistant to manage the center; Only these individuals will be given any form of incentive; The individuals are responsible for the daily management and work of the center; They must live in the area, and must be honest, be able to read, write, and do figures, must be able to teach, must like to work with mothers and children, must have proved their ability to serve in a responsible position in the community, must be a community leader, respected by all, and must be desirous of learning new techniques.

7. The community committee is responsible for the assessment and motivation of the mothers and infants in the project zone.

8. A study must be done, before project approval, to determine whether there is a need for a center in the area.

9. The community committee supervises the activities of the center, and the programs which are associated with it. The community committee must also assure compliance with ADRA - Haiti's guidelines, for the utilization of the commodities, and for the constant security for the food.

10. The community committee will participate in the preparation of a survey for the selection of the beneficiaries.

11. The project center must have a warehouse (depot) which is sufficiently large, clean, and suitably ventilated and secure. Pallets must be present, to forestall placing the food directly on the floor.

12. The food must be placed in a secure area where it will not become infested with insects and rodents.

13. Long term plans for sustainability, such as micro enterprise, small gardens, and general health, must be envisioned at the beginning of the project.

14. The community committee, must agree to abide by the guidelines of the program.

15. There must be an identification of those making the interventions in the area.

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ADRA will maintain the ten MCH inspectors and one supervisor, brought on as a result of the expanded level of beneficiaries during FY 1993.

Previous to FY 1993 ADRA had no intervention that targeted specifically the pregnant or lactating woman. In the FY 1993-1995 MYOP ADRA stated a desire to develop a program which would benefit this group with both educational and nutritional assistance. This pilot program (approximately 250 mothers) is currently operating in three MCH centers close to the ADRA office to facilitate the training of workers. Upon evaluation of this pilot program to train MCH health workers to teach women in general health areas, and pre-natal care in the Port-au-Prince area, the program will be expanded by approximately 30% to reach (325) more women in ADRA's cachement area.

Development activities will take place as described in the MYOP. ADRA - Haiti has been able to provide a functional computerized health information system as noted in the MYOP, but will continue to up date and make changes as necessary.

c. Food for Work (FFW):

A farmer / agronomist has been hired. Two additional inspector / facilitators have also been hired. At the request of USAID, ADRA will expand the regions in which it will undertake FFW programs to include some of the areas previously cared for by IL in the joint MYOP such as La Gonave where ADRA and World Vision will work together. In FY 94 ADRA / World Vision will institute a cistern project with FFW in 70 communities with a beneficiary level of approximately 6,000.

Realization of the objectives for the FFW program has been slowed as a result of the crisis. These projects will be undertaken as described in the original MYOP, including an increase of up to double the number (possibly to a total of 60) of projects per twelve month period, with an added emphasis on sustainability, the result of the project lasting three or more years. These projects will reach the original 15,000 beneficiaries, as well as an additional approximately 7,500 beneficiaries added during FY 93 for a total of 22,500.

d. Other Child Feeding (OCF):

The strategy for OCF will remain the same as that projected for the MYOP. There will be an increase of approximately 2,500 that have been

e. General Relief (GR):

The General Relief strategy will now include a new component, the Canteen Populaire.

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1. Canteen Populaire (CP):

In early 1993, ADRA - Haiti proposed an expansion to its feeding program with the Canteen Populaire as a major component. After the initial period of the emergency, CARE closed approximately 30 CP centers in the greater Port-au-Prince area in order to concentrate on its program in the Northwest. CARE proposed that ADRA accept these centers. USAID accepted ADRA's proposal to operate CP's to reach about 30,000 beneficiaries as a part of its ongoing program.

Four additional inspectors/animators have been hired and trained by CARE personnel. ADRA - Haiti will run the CP program in the same fashion as CARE, since ADRA - Haiti has not undertaken this form of general relief in its emergency programs. The following is the ration per month for the Canteen Populaire:

SFB	WSB	Peas	Oil	Total
3.50 Kg	1.25 Kg	.50 Kg	1.25 Kg	6.50 Kg

2. Other GR:

ADRA has expanded its general relief to include other beneficiaries such as Hospitals and homes for elderly to provide its normal ration of 3.50 kg SFB, 1.25 kg WSB, .50 kg Peas and 1.25 kg Oil (total 6.50 Kg) for an additional 5,000 beneficiaries.

III. Ration Composition

Ration composition will remain the same as that of the original MYOP with the exception of the new area the Canteen Populaire program. Dependent upon need, ADRA - Haiti may provide wet rations in some of the MCH programs.

The following is a chart that describes the monthly ration per recipient for each program. All amounts are given in kilograms.

PROGRAMS	COMMODITIES				
	SFB	WSB	PEAS	OIL	Total
School Feeding	3.5		1.0	0.5	5.00
Mother/Child Health					
Mother	5.0		2.78		7.70
Child		1.92		0.7	2.62
Other Child Feeding	3.0	1.5	1.0	0.6	6.10
Food-for-Work	8.0			0.56	8.56
General Relief	3.50	1.25	.50	1.25	6.50
General Relief (Canteen Populaire)	3.50	1.25	.50	1.25	6.50

IV. Training

ADRA - Haiti will continue its training emphasis as stated in the original MYOP to increase the effectiveness of its own staff as well as the volunteers working with the programs.

V. Evaluations

ADRA - Haiti will conduct evaluations to determine the impact of its programs, and to determine need. As stated in the MYOP, an overall evaluation will be conducted by outside consultants.

VI. Logistic Plan

The logistic plan of ADRA - Haiti remains the same as that of the MYOP.

VII. ADRA - Haiti continues to maintain its importation agreement with the Government of Haiti.

VIII. Sustainability

Dependent upon some form of resolution of the political situation, ADRA - Haiti will continue emphasizing sustainability in its programs (wherever possible), and will continue its proposed strategy. The sustainability ADRA is looking for is that *the result of the program will continue longer than the immediate moment.* As examples: FFW programs that have a result that can be seen and measured (number of trees alive, number of cisterns holding water) three or more years beyond the life of the project, SF children with education's that will benefit them as adults, MCH where mothers know how to intervene before a child is malnourished.

IX. Constraints

In transport of commodity on the 'mainland of Haiti' ADRA has a contract with the commercial firms doing trucking which holds the firm liable for loss or damage. When using its own trucks ADRA carries insurance to protect the truck and cargo. This provides a good measure of assurance of food delivery. The transport of commodity to La Gonave on the other hand is not insurable due to the nature of the crafts used for transport. Also the road system is extremely limited. Most transport is by mule or the back of a porter. These means of transport also are not insurable. This raises the risk of insuring commodity delivery. However ADRA will do all in its power to make delivery of the commodity to the intended beneficiary.

X. Budget

Due to the continued lack of resolution of the political crisis in Haiti, ADRA - Haiti requests the granting of flexibility in shifting budget amounts between various line items and food commodities among the various programs as per USAID policy. If additional budget adjustment are required we will request the aid of the comptroller office.

I. Program Costs	Farm Bill $$	Del Assl. Gourdes	Del Assl. $$	ADRA	Total	
Salaries:						All salaries include 8% retirement, 6% for termination, 8% for medical coverage
Sub Total Administration		1,111,950		89,000	200,195	See Attached Document for Salary Details
Sub Total Program Support		2,358,125			235,812	
Sub Total Commodity Movement		1,647,136			164,714	
Temporary Help		350,000			35,000	Temporary assistance during labor intensive times.
WV - FFW & MCH		564,800		2,500	58,980	
Sub Total Personnel	0	6,032,011	0	91,500	694,701	
Utilities						
Telephone		300,000			30,000	
					0	
Water		91,370			9,137	
Electricity/Gas		103,290			10,329	
House Keeping supplies		66,860			6,686	
Sub Total Utilities		561,520	0	0	56,152	
Office Expense						
Administrative Expenses		111,430			11,143	Check printing, and other small administrative expenses
Supplies		232,140	18,000		41,214	Paper for copier and computers, computer ribbons, printer toner, copier toner, pencils, pens, paper clips, and other office supplies etc.
WV Supplies		15,000			1,500	
Security		156,000			15,600	Guards riding in Trucks
Radio license fees, repeater rental		65,000			6,500	Yearly fees for radio system
Building Repair		100,000			10,000	
Building Insurance		16,710			1,671	
Travel Insurance		15,000			1,500	
Fuel for Generator		120,000			12,000	500 Gallons per month
Office equipment maintenance		111,430			11,143	Contract for copier, five IBM typewriters and telephone, 10 air-conditions, one generator
Printing		120,000			12,000	Reporting forms and contracts for School Feeding, General Relief, Other Child Feeding and FFW
Sub Total Office Expense		1,062,710	18,000	0	124,271	
Commodity Movement and Storage						
Custom Clearance		281,750			28,175	663 containers @ 425 Haitian Gourdes each.

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ADRA Vehicles		1,607,400			160,740	Fifty percent of commodity at 360 gourdes per ton (Salaries for drivers etc., are not included). Less 50% of CP commodity
Private Trucking		2,865,200			286,520	Fifty percent of commodity at 500 gourdes per ton plus 50% of CP commodity at 2 gourdes per bag/box
Boat Transport to La Gonave		411,040			41,104	20,552 Bags/boxes at 20 gourdes per bag/box
Fumigation		0			0	
Rebagging		0			0	
Rent - WV warehouse		5,000			500	
Sub Total Commodity Move	0	5,170,390	0	0	517,039	
Transportation						
Vehicle Insurance		411,430			41,143	Comprehensive Vehicle coverage - - see attached list of vehicles
Motorcycle purchase			15,000		15,000	5 - four to be used in ADRA's SF, MCH, OCF and GR inspections; one for WV use in FFW
Vehicle Rental		792,000			79,200	Rental for Inspector vehicles, due to the rapid expansion of the program, we are doing a pilot program of car rental versus purchase. This places all repairs and maintenance on the rental agency.
Vehicles Repair		1,200,000	20,000		140,000	Spare and maintenance parts for 8 trucks and 28 vehicles
Fuel		1,114,027			111,403	Twenty eight vehicles averaging 746 miles per week using 41 gallons per week. Does not include fuel for Commodity Transport. CT line item covers that fuel.
Lubricants		135,786			13,579	1800 gallons of motor oil plus other lubricants
WV Fuel / Repairs		24,000			2,400	
WV other Equipment / Expense		40,000			4,000	
Tavel/Perdiem		1,947,880			194,788	
Travel/Perdiem - WV		15,000			1,500	
Sub Total Transportation		5,680,122	35,000	0	603,012	
Training						
Counterpart Training	18,000	230,000			41,000	FFW, SF local volunteer training
Technical Assistance	29,200				29,200	Ten days each per program, agriculture, infrastructure and health plus computer TA for main office personnel @ $250 per day per person plus $100 per diem plus $800 air fare
WV Technical Assistance			15,300		15,300	

WV MCH counterpart training		58,500			5,850	
Sub Total Training	47,200	288,500	15,300	0	91,350	
Project Materials						
FFW program support materials		400,000			40,000	Tools and inputs as needed for programs selected by community, may include cement, bricks and hand tools.
WV program support FFW		967,000			95,700	Cistern Material
Sub Total Project Materials	0	1,367,000	0	0	136,700	
					0	
Sub total Project Costs	47,200	2,182,283	66,300	91,500	2,282,225	
II. Procurement						
Support Medicines	10,000	240,000			34,000	MCH, vitamins and worm medicine, skin and eye ointment
Office Materials	8,000				8,000	MCH Printed forms, 10 calculators, pens, office supplies
Radios		60,000			6,000	10 mobil radios for inspector vehicles
Reference Books			1,000			ADRA does not have a resource library at this time. We wish to start such a library to improve staff effectiveness. Books on Early Childhood Development, evaluation, computers in business, maternal health care, etc.
Education Materials	7,500				7,500	MCH 1200 Health posters
Scales & Weighing pants	6,500				6,500	MCH 100 scales, 400 weighing pants
Vehicles	44,000				44,000	Two 4x4 Vehicle for replacement of warn out vehicles.
Office Equipment & Furniture	8000		18,000		26,000	Office furniture/refurbisment.
Vehicle Maintenance Tools	5,000				5,000	High pressure washer, mechanics tools
Sub Total Procurement	89,000	300,000	19,000	0	197,000	
Evaluation						
WV Evaluation		6,525			653	
Program Sub Total	136,200	20,458,778	67,300	91,500	2,359,878	
IV. Overhead 17%	23,154				23,154	
GRAND TOTAL	159,354	20,458,778	67,300	91,500	2,383,032	

X. Budget Attachments

Salary Information

Position / Person	Monthly Salaries in Local Currency						
	Salary Monthly	ONA 6%	Bonus 8.33%	Retirement 8%	Medical Ins 8%	Termination 6%	Total
ADMINISTRATION							
Director - Johan Van Bignoot							
Asst. Director Projects - Ariel Henry	8,893	534	741	711	711	534	12,124
Asst. Director Finance - St-Gerard Julien	8,014	481	668	641	641	481	10,926
Chief Accountant - Fulton Domo	6,841	410	570	547	547	410	9,327
Cashier/Accountant - Prophete Pierre	4,269	256	356	342	342	256	5,820
Administrative Secretary - Théodor Marcelle	6,225	374	519	498	498	374	8,487
Administrative Secretary - Joseph Martine	4,751	285	396	380	300	285	6,477
Department Secretaries							
Musie Michel	3,321	199	277	266	266	199	4,528
NEW	3,321	199	277	266	266	199	4,528
Receptionist - Verne Michéle	2,889	173	241	231	231	173	3,939
MCH Director - Henry Annie, Dr.	8,131	488	678	650	650	488	11,085
PL 480 Director - Glenn Mitchell	8,295						8,295
Sub Total Adminsitration	64,950	3,399	4,721	4,532	4,532	3,399	85,535
PROGRAM SUPPORT							
Training Officer - Mitchell, Marie	5,717	343	476	457	457	343	7,794
Data Management							
Michel Germaine	5,717	343	476	457	457	343	7,794
NEW	5,043	303	420	403	403	303	6,875
FFW Coordinator - Benoit Godson	5,228	314	436	418	418	314	7,128
FFW Asst. Coordinator - NEW	3,646	219	304	292	292	219	4,971
Farmer/Trainer - Derilien Agustin	4,853	291	404	388	388	291	6,616
Inspectors - SF							0
Pierre Obas	4,345	261	362	348	348	261	5,924
Pierre Eloi	3,832	230	319	307	307	230	5,224
Francois Wesner	2,807	168	234	225	225	168	3,827
Chevalier Prosper	2,807	168	234	225	225	168	3,827
Pierre Claude Robergeau	2,807	168	234	225	225	168	3,827
Bien-Aimé Jean Barord	2,551	153	213	204	204	153	3,478
Cadet Daniel	2,551	153	213	204	204	153	3,478
Carilus Pierre Marc	2,551	153	213	204	204	153	3,478
Supervisors							
Maurilus Maurissaint	4,856	291	405	388	388	291	6,620
NEW	3,360	202	280	269	269	202	4,581
Cantine Populaire							
Demezier Hilain	2,551	153	213	204	204	153	3,478
Dorsainvil Woodly	2,551	153	213	204	204	153	3,478
Fleurival Raymond	2,551	153	213	204	204	153	3,478
NEW	2,292	138	191	183	183	138	3,125
MCH Inspectors							
Supervisor - NEW	3,360	202	280	269	269	202	4,581
Junie Collagene	2,889	173	241	231	231	173	3,939
Fils Aime Marchias	2,650	159	221	212	212	159	3,613
Louis Marie Enisse	3,845	231	320	308	308	231	5,242
Azard Jean Fritz	3,576	215	298	286	286	215	4,875
Emmanuel Mondesir	3,320	199	277	266	266	199	4,526
Hyppolite Jeanne	4,089	245	341	327	327	245	5,575
Joseph Irlene	4,089	245	341	327	327	245	5,575
Rosemond Ossé	2,551	153	213	204	204	153	3,478
Saint Fleur Enks	2,551	153	213	204	204	153	3,478
Théodore René Charles	2,551	153	213	204	204	153	3,478
Lozama Rubens	2,551	153	213	204	204	153	3,478

NEW	2,292	138	191	183	183	138	3,125
FFW							
St Vil Willy	2,807	168	234	225	225	168	3,827
William Michelet	2,551	153	213	204	204	153	3,478
Joslyn Joan Jonel	2,551	153	213	204	204	153	3,478
Francois Joan	2,551	153	213	204	204	153	3,478
NEW	2,292	138	191	183	183	138	3,125
Community Health Agents							
Louiziane Anty	1,100	66	92	88	88	66	1,500
Ridoree Josiana	929	56	77	74	74	56	1,267
Immunization Officer - Louis Charles Yolene	1,430	86	119	114	114	86	1,950
Purchasing Agent - Bonzil Marc	3,911	235	326	313	313	235	5,332
Sub Total Program Support	133,052	7,983	11,088	10,644	10,644	7,983	181,394
COMMODITY MOVEMENT							
Commodity Manager - Théodor Gédéon	5,717	343	476	457	457	343	7,794
Asst. Warehouseman - Gary Rigaud	2,650	159	221	212	212	159	3,613
Petit Frère Joseph	2,106	126	176	168	168	126	2,871
Drivers							
Charles Alphonse	3,563	214	297	285	285	214	4,858
Dubuche Willy	3,563	214	297	285	285	214	4,858
Jaccil Sainvil	3,354	201	280	268	268	201	4,573
Moise Laurent	3,563	214	297	285	285	214	4,858
Pierre Julien	3,563	214	297	285	285	214	4,858
Dorcy Louis Bergena	2,937	176	245	235	235	176	4,004
Drivers Assistants							
Davilmar Charito	1,803	108	150	144	144	108	2,458
Jean Baptiste Ramsos	1,568	94	131	125	125	94	2,138
Lincolort Samuel	1,803	108	150	144	144	108	2,458
Prémice Josthène	1,334	80	111	107	107	80	1,819
Fleurinor Roland	2,237	134	186	179	179	134	3,050
Chief Mechanic - Marius Alvarez	5,399	324	450	432	432	324	7,361
Mechanics							
New	3,476	209	290	278	278	209	4,739
Lorcy Jean R	2,659	160	222	213	213	160	3,625
Gilles Schiller	2,863	172	239	229	229	172	3,903
Loaders							
Bernard Salomon	2,100	126	175	168	168	126	2,863
Joseph Joassaint	2,100	126	175	168	168	126	2,863
Romeus Predilus	2,100	126	175	168	168	126	2,863
Guilbaud Mexil	2,100	126	175	168	168	126	2,863
Erol Auguste	2,100	126	175	168	168	126	2,863
Azpel Sifrol	2,100	126	175	168	168	126	2,863
Ezechias Lima	2,100	126	175	168	168	126	2,863
Daniel Toltymia	2,100	126	175	168	168	126	2,863
Jacob Odius	2,100	126	175	168	168	126	2,863
Constant Agelus	2,100	126	175	168	168	126	2,863
Dorvilus Dolcin	2,100	126	175	168	168	126	2,863
Verneus Pierre	2,100	126	175	168	168	126	2,863
Romanes Pierre	2,100	126	175	168	168	126	2,863
Service Employees							
Francois Anziade	1,583	95	132	127	127	95	2,158
Esaie Compere	835	50	70	67	67	50	1,138
Joan Gabriel	2,100	126	175	168	168	126	2,863
Maurissaint Altes	1,362	82	114	109	109	82	1,857
Metellus Jorel	919	55	77	74	74	55	1,253
Watchmen	2,107	126	176	169	169	126	2,873
Gatekeepers							
Max Marseille	1,286	77	107	103	103	77	1,753
Aubry Michel	1,286	77	107	103	103	77	1,753

Sub Total Commodity Movement	92,936	5,576	7,745	7,435	7,435	5,576	126,703
Grand Totals	290,938	16,959	23,564	22,611	22,611	16,959	393,632

Per Diem Calculations

Per Diems	Numb.	Days/Week	Total Days/year	Rate Perdiem	Rate Hotel	Total
Administration	4	1	44	125	225	22,000
FFW	8	4	176	90	150	285,120
SF	10	4	176	90	150	356,400
MCH	13	4	176	90	150	463,320
CP	4	4	176	90	150	142,560
Drivers	12	4	176	90	150	427,680
Security	6	4	176	125	150	250,800
Total	**57**	**25**	**1100**			**1,947,880**

Vehicle List

ADRA Vehicle List

	Vehicle	Year
Inspection		
	Toyota LC	1991
	Toyota LC	1990
	Toyota LC	1990
	Toyota LC	1988
	Toyota LC	1988
	Toyota LC	1984
	Mitsubishi Pajero	1987
	Jeep CJ7	1985
	Jeep Cherokee	1985
	Jeep Cherokee	1985
	Toyota LC 4 door	1991
	Ford Ranger	1993
	Ford Ranger	1993
	Ford Ranger	1993
	Ford Ranger	1993
	Ford Ranger	1993
	Ford Ranger	1993
	Ford Ranger	1993
	Rental	
	Rental	
	Rental	
Garage		
	Ford Ranger	1987
	Ford Ranger	1987
Administration		
	Ford Explorer	1993
	Toyota LC	1991
	Toyota LC	1991
	Toyota LC 4 door	1991
	Ford Bronco II	1987
Commodity Movement		
	Nissan UD	1986
	Ford L8000	1986
	Ford L8000	1986
	Ford L8000	1864
	Ford L8000	1983
	Ford L8000	1982
	Ford L8000	1991
	Ford L8000	1991

PL 480, Section 202(e) FY93 Funding Proposal
from
ADRA/Haiti
to the
United States Agency for International Development

A. (1) The Program Costs to be Offset:

a. Additional technical (an agronomist on the ADRA staff working in the SF and MCH programs as well as supporting the FFW program) support in home gardening and agriculture to help beneficiaries move toward self-sufficiency through improved nutritional and household food production practices;

b. Material support (medicines, scale, weighing pants) in the opening of additional MCH centers due to the expanded program, benefiting an estimated 33,000 beneficiaries, and phasing in 80 new centers with an estimated service population of 30,000 additional needy beneficiaries;

c. The provision of tools and inputs (cement, reinforcing iron, hoes, picks, wheelbarrows, pipe, wire mesh, etc.) as selected by various communities for FFW projects;

The total amount requested is $161,694:

Program Costs:	$47,200
Procurement:	91,000
Indirect:	23,694
Total:	$161,694

(2) **The Reasons Why Such Funds Are Needed:** Essentially, ADRA/Haiti is requesting funding in the above areas to offset the costs of moving to a greatly expanded food aid program. Until the present political crisis will allow us to re-establishment an integrated development program. During FY 93 ADRA increased its total beneficiary level by 61% from 115,000 to 187,500 with the percentage of mothers and children ages 0 - 5 years of age going from 27% (31,000) to 53% (96,500).

As ADRA continues to provide a nutritional supplement to this neediest segment of the population in Haiti the physical conditions to provide this support has not improved. In fact

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the roads have deteriorated significantly. This increases the cost of operations. Equipment wears out quicker. In order to monitor the use of the food, worn out equipment must be replaced. New office equipment is also needed for ADRA to prepare forms used to provide the recipient groups with reports regarding their activities.

(3) **Critical Differences:** In order to provide an adequate level of monitoring and supervision ADRA increased its inspector staff 292% (from 13 to 38), its training staff 100% (0 to 1) and technical staff 100% (0 to 1). While these are primarily field personnel, the supporting staff -- secretaries, supervisors, need office equipment to provide the level of response ADRA requires.

(4) **The Improvement of Provision of Food Assistance to Foreign Countries:** The funding requested is for programs that enable ADRA/Haiti to bridge the transition from humanitarian food programs to development and beneficiary self-reliance, while more effectively providing assistance to the neediest people of Haiti.

(5) **The Expected Impact on Beneficiaries:** As a result of ADRA/Haiti's return to development programming, selected vulnerable people groups will benefit in the following ways:

a. ADRA/Haiti will be able to expand its MCH programming beyond former levels before the current political situation. The health and nutritional needs of a total of some 48,000 direct beneficiaries will be serviced, with an estimated indirect beneficiary level of an additional 48,000 individuals.

b. An estimated 115 community-based FFW projects (reforestation, sanitation, infrastructure building, terracing to reduce soil erosion, cisterns, canals for agriculture, etc.) where the community volunteers its labor but lacks the necessary resources/materials/inputs will receive material support from ADRA/Haiti. These programs will in effect not only be an income transfer but a long term benefit to the individuals of the community as the result of the project will continue for three or more years.

In these 115 FFW community-based projects 22,500 direct

beneficiaries will receive of 8 kg SFB and .56 kg Oil person per month for a total of 192.6 metric tons of food assistance per month.

B. Pipeline Analysis of FY 1993 Expenditures:

	Actual Expenditure to date March 31, 1993	Projected Expenditure against obligated funding April - September 1993	Total Expenditures of Obligated Funding
Program Costs		33,772	33,772
Procurement	9,900	42,100	52,000
Evaluation		22,500	22,500
Total	9,900	98,372	108,272

C. Summary Budget for Section 202(E) Funding

	Farm Bill $$
Training	
Counterpart Training	18,000
Technical Assistance	29,200
Sub Total Training	47,200
II. Procurement	
Support Medicines	10,000
Office Materials	8,000
Education Materials	7,500
Scales & Weighing pants	6,500
Vehicles	46,000
Office Equipment & Furniture	8000
Vehicle Maintenance Tools	5,000
Sub Total Procurement	91,000
Program Sub Total	138,200
IV. Overhead 17%	23,494
GRAND TOTAL	161,694

1. Budget Explanation

a. Counterpart Training

ADRA-Haiti has a commitment to the volunteers who make its program possible. Periodic training is provided to maintain the highest level of services possible.

b. Training

To maintain and upgrade ADRA's in-house staff skills, technical training funding is requested for personnel who provide the inspections and assistance to the field volunteers.

c. Support Medicines

A basic supply of medicine is used in the MCH program. These medicines include vitamins and worm medicine, skin and eye ointment. These are not available locally or are available but at an extreme price.

d. Office Materials

Each MCH center must have a basic supply of paper, pens, calculator

in order to keep the records and make the reports. With an expanded program the new centers will need these supplies.

e. Education Materials

ADRA believes that it is important that the mother receive appropriate material that she may take home as part of the learning experience. Also class work is done to train the volunteers, they too need to have take home material to be able to refer to while on the job such as 1200 Health posters.

f. Scales & Weighing pants

100 scales at $25 each, 400 weighing pants at $10 each. Because of the number of children in some centers they need more than one set of scales. Each center needs 3 to 4 pair of weighing pants so the mother does not have to wait too long.

g. Vehicle

ADRA has in it fleet 8 vehicle that are over 5 year old. It is necessary to replace these vehicles since the normal life of a vehicle in Haiti is less than 3 years. To repair these vehicles is extremely expensive. When you repair on problem two or three days later another problem arises. ADRA is requesting to replace just two of these vehicles this year.

Jeep CJ7	1985
Jeep Cherokee	1985

h. Office Equipment & Furniture

With the expanded program ADRA has added additional staff to provide a satisfactory level of monitoring and inspection. This demanded additional office staff to support the additional field work. ADRA needs appropriate work areas secretarial staff and office personnel. Chairs are needed to seat the additional staff when they are in the office for meetings. Desks, chairs and computer tables are greatly needed.

i. Vehicle Maintenance Tools

In order to maintain ADRA's fleet of vehicles, sufficient tools are needed. ADRA's request for this year is a high pressure washer to keep the vehicles in good working order and representative appearance. (See attached vehicle list)

D. Global Budget FY 1994

I. Program Costs	Farm Bill $$	Del Assi. Gourdes	Del Assi. $$	ADRA	Total	
Salaries:						All salaries include 8% retirement, 6% for termination, 8% for medical coverage
Sub Total Adminsitration		1,111,950		89,000	200,195	See Attached Document for Salary Details
Sub Total Program Support		2,358,125			235,812	
Sub Total Commodity Movement		1,647,136			164,714	
Temporary Help		350,000			35,000	Temporary assistance during labor intensive times.
WV - FFW & MCH		564,800		2,500	58,980	
Sub Total Personnel	0	6,032,011	0	91,500	694,701	
Utilities						
Telephone		300,000			30,000	
					0	
Water		91,370			9,137	
Electricity/Gas		103,290			10,329	
House Keeping supplies		66,860			6,686	
Sub Total Utilities		561,520	0	0	56,152	
Office Expense						
Administrative Expenses		111,430			11,143	Check printing, and other small administrative expenses
Supplies		232,140	18,000		41,214	Paper for copier and computers, computer ribbons, printer toner, copier toner, pencils, pens, paper clips, and other office supplies etc.
WV Supplies		15,000			1,500	
Security		156,000			15,600	Guards riding in Trucks
Radio license fees, repeater rental		65,000			6,500	Yearly fees for radio system
Building Repair		100,000			10,000	
Building Insurance		16,710			1,671	
Travel Insurance		15,000			1,500	
Fuel for Generator		120,000			12,000	500 Gallons per month
Office equipment maintenance		111,430			11,143	Contract for copier, five IBM typewriters and telephone, 10 air-conditions, one generator
Printing		120,000			12,000	Reporting forms and contracts for School Feeding, General Relief, Other Child Feeding and FFW
Sub Total Office Expense		1,062,710	18,000	0	124,271	
Commodity Movement and Storage						
Custom Clearance		281,750			28,175	663 containers @ 425 Haitian Gourdes each.

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ADRA Vehicles		1,607,400		160,740	Fifty percent of commodity at 360 gourdes per ton (Salaries for drivers etc., are not included). Less 50% of CP commodity
Private Trucking		2,865,200		286,520	Fifty percent of commodity at 500 gourdes per ton plus 50% of CP commodity at 2 gourdes per bag/box
Boat Transport to La Gonave		411,040		41,104	20,552 Bags/boxes at 20 gourdes per bag/box
Fumigation		0		0	
Rebagging		0		0	
Rent - WV warehouse		5,000		500	
Sub Total Commodity Move	0	5,170,200	0	517,020	
Transportation					
Vehicle Insurance		411,430		41,143	Comprehensive Vehicle coverage - - see attached list of vehicles
Motorcycle purchase			15,000	15,000	5 - four to be used in ADRA's SF, MCH, OCF and GR inspections; one for WV use in FFW
Vehicle Rental		792,000		79,200	Rental for Inspector vehicles, due to the rapid expansion of the program, we are doing a pilot program of car rental,versus purchase. This places all repairs and maintenance on the rental agency.
Vehicles Repair		1,200,000	20,000	140,000	Spare and maintenance parts for 8 trucks and 28 vehicles
Fuel		1,114,027		111,403	Twenty eight vehicles averaging 746 miles per week using 41 gallons per week. Does not include fuel for Commodity Transport. CT line item covers that fuel.
Lubricants		135,786		13,579	1800 gallons of motor oil plus other lubricants
WV Fuel / Repairs		24,000		2,400	
WV other Equipment / Expense		40,000		4,000	
Tavel/Perdiem		1,947,880		194,788	
Travel/Perdiem - WV		15,000		1,500	
Sub Total Transportation		5,680,122	35,000	603,012	
Training					
Counterpart Training	18,000	230,000		41,000	FFW, SF local volunteer training
Technical Assistance	29,200			29,200	Ten days each per program, agriculture, infrastructure and health plus computer TA for main office personnel @ $250 per day per person plus $100 per diem plus $800 air fare
WV Technical Assistance			15,300	15,300	

WV MCH counterpart training		58,500			5,850	
Sub Total Training	47,200	298,500	16,300	0	91,350	
Project Materials						
FFW program support materials		400,000			40,000	Tools and inputs as needed for programs selected by community, may include cement, bricks and hand tools.
WV program support FFW		967,000			95,700	Cistern Material
Sub Total Project Materials	0	1,367,000	0	0	135,700	
					0	
Sub total Project Costs	47,200	20,162,269	68,300	91,500	2,222,225	
II. Procurement						
Support Medicines	10,000	240,000			34,000	MCH, vitamins and worm medicine, skin and eye ointment
Office Materials	8,000				8,000	MCH Printed forms, 10 calculators, pens, office supplies
Radios		60,000			6,000	10 mobil radios for inspector vehicles
Reference Books			1,000			ADRA does not have a resource library at this time. We wish to start such a library to improve staff effectiveness. Books on Early Childhood Development, evaluation, computers in business, maternal health care, etc.
Education Materials	7,500				7,500	MCH 1200 Health posters
Scales & Weighing pants	6,500				6,500	MCH 100 scales, 400 weighing pants
Vehicles	46,000				46,000	Two 4x4 Vehicle for replacement of warn out vehicles.
Office Equipment & Furniture	8000		18,000		26,000	Office furniture/refurbisment.
Vehicle Maintenance Tools	5,000				5,000	High pressure washer, mechanics tools
Sub Total Procurement	91,000	300,000	19,000	0	139,000	
Evaluation						
WV Evaluation		6,525			653	
Program Sub Total	138,200	20,458,778	87,300	91,500	2,361,878	
IV. Overhead 17%	23,494				23,494	
GRAND TOTAL	161,694	20,458,778	87,300	91,500	2,385,372	

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Attachments

ADRA Vehicle List

	Vehicle	Year
Inspection		
	Toyota LC	1991
	Toyota LC	1990
	Toyota LC	1990
	Toyota LC	1988
	Toyota LC	1988
	Toyota LC	1984
	Mitsubishi Pajero	1987
	Jeep CJ7	1985
	Jeep Cherokee	1985
	Jeep Cherokee	1985
	Toyota LC 4 door	1991
	Ford Ranger	1993
	Ford Ranger	1993
	Ford Ranger	1993
	Ford Ranger	1993
	Ford Ranger	1993
	Ford Ranger	1993
	Ford Ranger	1993
	Rental	
	Rental	
	Rental	
Garage		
	Ford Ranger	1987
	Ford Ranger	1987
Administration		
	Ford Explorer	1993
	Toyota LC	1991
	Toyota LC	1991
	Toyota LC 4 door	1991
	Ford Bronco II	1987
Commodity Movement		
	Nissan UD	1986
	Ford L8000	1986
	Ford L8000	1986
	Ford L8000	1864
	Ford L8000	1983
	Ford L8000	1982
	Ford L8000	1991
	Ford L8000	1991

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Employee List

ADMINISTRATION
Director - Johan Van Bignoot
Asst. Director Projects - Ariel Henry
Asst. Director Finance - St-Gerard Julien
Chief Accountant - Fulton Domo
Cashier/Accountant - Prophete Pierre
Administrative Secretary - Théodor Marcelle
Administrative Secretary - Joseph Martine
Department Secretaries
  Musie Michel
  NEW
Receptionist - Verne Michèle
MCH Director - Henry Annie, Dr.
PL 480 Director - Glenn Mitchell
  Sub Total Adminsitration
PROGRAM SUPPORT
Training Officer - Mitchell, Marie
Data Management
  Michel Germaine
  NEW
FFW Coordinator - Benoit Godson
FFW Asst. Coordinator - NEW
Farmer/Trainer - Derilien Agustin
Inspectors - SF
  Pierre Obas
  Pierre Eloi
  Francois Wesner
  Chevalier Prosper
  Pierre Claude Robergeau
  Bien-Aimé Jean Barord
  Cadet Daniel
  Carilus Pierre Marc
  Supervisors
  Maurilus Maurissaint
  NEW
Cantine Populaire
  Demezier Hilain
  Dorsainvil Woodly
  Fleurival Raymond
  NEW
MCH Inspectors
  Supervisor - NEW
  Junie Collagene
  Fils Aime Marchias
  Louis Marie Enisse
  Azard Jean Fritz
  Emmanuel Mondesir
  Hyppolite Jeanne
  Joseph Irlane
  Rosemond Osaé
  Saint Fleur Enks
  Théodore René Charles
  Lozama Rubens
  NEW
FFW
  St Vil Willy
  William Michelet
  Joslyn Jean Jonol
  Francois Jean
  NEW
Community Health Agents
  Louiziane Anty
  Ridorse Joslane
Immunization Officer - Louis Charles Yolene
Purchasing Agent - Bonzil Marc
  Sub Total Program Support
COMMODITY MOVEMENT
Commodity Manager - Théodor Gédéon
Asst. Warehouseman - Gary Rigaud
  Petit Frère Joseph
Drivers
  Charles Alphonse
  Dubuche Willy
  Jacoil Sainvil
  Moise Laurent
  Pierre Julien
  Dorcy Louis Rergena
Drivers Assistants
  Devilmar Charle
  Jean-Baptiste Ramses
  Lincifort Samuel
  Prémice Josthène
  Fleurinor Roland
Chief Mechanic - Marius Alvarez
Mechanics
  New
  Lorcy Jean R
  Gilles Schiller
Loaders
  Bernard Salomon
  Joseph Joassaint
  Romeus Predilus
  Guilbaud Mexil
  Erol Auguste
  Azael Sillrol
  Ezechias Lima
  Daniel Teligma
  Jacob Odius
  Constant Agelus
  Dorvilus Dolcin
  Verneus Pierre
  Romanes Pierre
Service Employees
  Francois Anziade
  Esaie Compere
  Jean Gabriel
  Mauriassaint Altes
  Metellus Jorel
Watchmen
Gatekeepers
  Max Marseille
  Aubry Michel

PL 480, Section 202(e) FY93 Funding Proposal
from
ADRA/Haiti
to the
United States Agency for International Development

A. (1) The Program Costs to be Offset:

a. Additional technical (an agronomist on the ADRA staff working in the SF and MCH programs as well as supporting the FFW program) support in home gardening and agriculture to help beneficiaries move toward self-sufficiency through improved nutritional and household food production practices;

b. Material support (medicines, scale, weighing pants) in the opening of additional MCH centers due to the expanded program, benefiting an estimated 33,000 beneficiaries, and phasing in 80 new centers with an estimated service population of 30,000 additional needy beneficiaries;

c. The provision of tools and inputs (cement, reinforcing iron, hoes, picks, wheelbarrows, pipe, wire mesh, etc.) as selected by various communities for FFW projects;

The total amount requested is $159,354:

Program Costs:	$47,200
Procurement:	89,000
Indirect:	23,154
Total:	$159,354

(2) The Reasons Why Such Funds Are Needed: Essentially, ADRA/Haiti is requesting funding in the above areas to offset the costs of moving to a greatly expanded food aid program present political crisis preparatory to re-establishment of an integrated development program. During FY 93 ADRA increased its total beneficiary level by 61% from 115,000 to 187,500 with the percentage of mothers and children ages 0 - 5 years of age going from 27% (31,000) to 53% (96,500).

As ADRA continues to provide a nutritional supplement to this neediest segment of the population in Haiti the physical conditions to provide this support has not improved. In fact the

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roads have deteriorated significantly. This increases the cost of operations. Equipment wears out quicker. In order to monitor the use of the food, worn out equipment must be replaced. New office equipment is needed for ADRA to prepare forms to provide the recipient groups a timely way to report their activities.

(3) **Critical Differences:** In order to provide an adequate level of monitoring and supervision ADRA increased its inspector staff 292% (from 13 to 38), its training staff 100% (0 to 1) and technical staff 100% (0 to 1). While these are primarily field personnel, the supporting staff -- secretaries, supervisors, need office equipment to provide the level of response ADRA requires.

(4) **The Improvement of Provision of Food Assistance to Foreign Countries:** The funding requested is for programs that enable ADRA/Haiti to bridge the transition from humanitarian food programs to development and beneficiary self-reliance, while more effectively providing assistance to the neediest people of Haiti.

(5) **The Expected Impact on Beneficiaries:** As a result of ADRA/Haiti's return to development programming, selected vulnerable people groups will benefit in the following ways:

a. ADRA/Haiti will be able to expand its MCH programming beyond former levels before the current political situation. The health and nutritional needs of a total of some 48,000 direct beneficiaries will be serviced, with an estimated indirect beneficiary level of an additional 48,000 individuals.

b. An estimated 115 community-based FFW projects (reforestation, sanitation, infrastructure building, soil erosion prevention, etc.) where the community volunteers its labor but lacks the necessary resources/materials/inputs will receive material support from ADRA/Haiti. These programs will in effect not only be an income transfer but a long term benefit to the individuals of the community as the result of the project will continue for three or more years.

In these 115 FFW projects 22,500 direct beneficiaries will

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receive of 8 kg SFB and .56 kg Oil per person per month for a total of 192.6 metric tons of food assistance per month. Projects will include cisterns, canals for agriculture, terracing to reduce soil erosion, road building, and reforestation.

B. Pipeline Analysis of FY 1992 Expenditures:

	Actual Expenditure to date March 31, 1993	Projected Expenditure against obligated funding April - September	Total Expenditures of Obligated Funding
Program Costs		33,772	33,772
Procurement	9,900	42,100	52,000
Evaluation		22,500	22,500
Total	9,900	98,372	108,272

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C. Summary Budget for Section 202(E) Funding

Training	Farm Bill $$
Counterpart Training	18,000
Technical Assistance	29,200
Sub Total Training	[illegible]
II. Procurement	
Support Medicines	10,000
Office Materials	8,000
Education Materials	7,500
Scales & Weighing pants	6,500
Vehicles	44,000
Office Equipment & Furniture	8000
Vehicle Maintenance Tools	5,000
Sub Total Procurement	89,000
Program Sub Total	136,200
IV. Overhead 17%	23,154
GRAND TOTAL	159,354

1. Budget Explanation

a. Support Medicines

A basic supply of medicine is used in the MCH program. These medicines include vitamins and worm medicine, skin and eye ointment. These are not available locally or are available but at an extreme price.

b. Office Materials

Each MCH center must have a basic supply of paper, pens, calculator in order to keep the records and make the reports. With an expanded program additional supplies are needed such as 1200 Health posters.

c. Education Materials

ADRA believes that it is important that the mother receive appropriate material that she may take home as part of the learning experience. Also class work is done to train the volunteers, they too need to have take home material to be able to refer to while on the job.

d. Scales & Weighing pants

100 scales at $25 each, 400 weighing pants at $10 each. Because of the number of children in some centers they need more than one set of scales. Each center needs 3 to 4 pair of weighing pants so the mother does not have to wait too long.

e. Vehicle

ADRA has in it fleet 8 vehicle that are over 5 year old. It is necessary to replace these vehicles since the normal life of a vehicle in Haiti is less than 3 years. To repair these vehicles is extremely expensive. When you repair on problem two or three days later another problem arises. ADRA is requesting to replace just two of these vehicles this year.

Toyota LC	1984
Mitsubishi Pajero	1987
Jeep CJ7	1985
Jeep Cherokee	1985
Jeep Cherokee	1985
Ford Ranger	1987
Ford Ranger	1987
Ford Bronco II	1987

f. Office Equipment & Furniture

With the expanded program ADRA has added additional staff to provide a satisfactory level of monitoring and inspection. This demanded additional office staff to support the additional field work. ADRA needs appropriate work areas secretarial staff and office personnel. Chairs are needed to seat the additional staff when they are in the office for meetings. Desks, chairs and computer tables are greatly needed.

g. Vehicle Maintenance Tools

In order to maintain ADRA's fleet of vehicles, sufficient tools are needed. The abundance of mud in Haiti necessitates ADRA's request for a high pressure washer to keep the vehicles in good working order and representative appearance. (See attached vehicle list)

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D. Global Budget FY 1994

I. Program Costs	Farm Bill $$	Del Assi. Gourdes	Del Assi. $$	ADRA	Total	
Salaries:						All salaries include 6% retirement, 6% for termination, 6% for medical coverage
Sub Total Administration		1,111,980		69,000	200,196	See Attached Document for Salary Details
Sub Total Program Support		2,368,125			235,612	
Sub Total Commodity Movement		1,647,136			164,714	
Temporary Help		350,000			35,000	Temporary assistance during labor intensive times.
WV - FFW & MCH		564,800		2,500	58,980	
Sub Total Personnel	0	6,032,011	0	91,500	694,701	
Utilities						
Telephone		300,000			30,000	
					0	
Water		91,370			9,137	
Electricity/Gas		103,290			10,329	
House Keeping supplies		66,860			6,686	
Sub Total Utilities		561,520	0	0	56,152	
Office Expense						
Administrative Expenses		111,430			11,143	Check printing, and other small administrative expenses
Supplies		232,140	18,000		41,214	Paper for copier and computers, computer ribbons, printer toner, copier toner, pencils, pens, paper clips, and other office supplies etc.
WV Supplies		15,000			1,500	
Security		156,000			15,600	Guards riding in Trucks
Building Repair		100,000			10,000	
Building Insurance		16,710			1,671	
Travel Insurance		15,000			1,500	
Fuel for Generator		120,000			12,000	500 Gallons per month
Office equipment maintenance		111,430			11,143	Contract for copier, five IBM typewriters and telephone, 10 air-conditions, one generator
Printing		120,000			12,000	Reporting forms and contracts for School Feeding, General Relief, Other Child Feeding and FFW
Sub Total Office Expense		997,710	18,000	0	117,771	
Commodity Movement and Storage						
Custom Clearance		444,407			44,441	1046 containers @ 425 Haitian Gourdes each.
ADRA Vehicles		2,470,727			247,073	Fifty percent of commodity at 360 gourdes per ton (Salaries for drivers etc., are not included). Less 50% of CP commodity

Private Trucking		4,641,740			454,174	Fifty percent of commodity at 500 gourdes per ton plus 50% of CP commodity at 2 gourdes per bag/box
Fumigation		62,400			6,240	
Rebagging		21,500			2,150	
Rent - WV warehouse		5,000			500	
Sub Total Commodity Move	0	7,645,774	0	0	754,577	
Transportation						
Vehicle Insurance		411,430			41,143	Comprehensive Vehicle coverage - see attached list of vehicles
Motorcycle purchase			15,000		15,000	5 - four to be used in ADRA's SF, MCH, OCF and GR inspections; one for WV use in FFW
Vehicle Rental		630,000			63,000	Rental for inspector vehicles
Vehicles Repair		1,200,000	20,000		140,000	Spare and maintenance parts for 8 trucks and 28 vehicles
Fuel		1,114,027			111,403	Twenty eight vehicles averaging 746 miles per week using 41 gallons per week. Does not include fuel for Commodity Transport. CT line item covers that fuel. GOH contribution is duty free purchase
Lubricants		135,786			13,579	1800 gallons of motor oil plus other lubricants
WV Fuel / Repairs		24,000			2,400	
WV other Equipment / Expense		40,000			4,000	
Tavel/Perdiem		1,947,880			194,788	
Travel/Perdiem - WV		15,000			1,500	
Sub Total Transportation		5,518,122	35,000	0	586,812	
Training						
Counterpart Training	18,000	230,000			41,000	FFW, SF local volunteer training
Technical Assistance	29,200				29,200	Ten days each per program: agriculture, infrastructure and health plus computer TA for main office personnel @ $250 per day per person plus $100 per diem plus $800 air fare
WV Technical Assistance			15,300		15,300	
WV MCH counterpart training		58,500			5,850	
Sub Total Training	47,200	288,500	15,300	0	91,350	
Project Materials						
FFW program support materials		400,000			40,000	Tools and inputs as needed for programs selected by community, may include cement, bricks and hand tools.
WV program support FFW		957,000			95,700	Cistern Material
Sub Total Project Materials	0	1,357,000	0	0	135,700	

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					0	
Sub total Project Costs	47,200	22,300,657	68,300	91,500	2,437,064	
II. Procurement						
Support Medicines	10,000	240,000			34,000	MCH, vitamins and worm medicine, skin and eye ointment
Office Materials	8,000				8,000	MCH Printed forms, 10 calculators, pens, office supplies
Reference Books	1,000					Reference material for staff use and upgrading of staff
Education Materials	7,500				7,500	MCH 1200 Health posters
Scales & Weighing pants	6,500				6,500	MCH 100 scales, 400 weighing pants
Vehicles	44,000				44,000	Two 4x4 Vehicle for replacement of warn out vehicles. GOH contribution is duty free importation
Office Equipment & Furniture	8000		18,000		26,000	Office furniture/refurbisment. GOH duty free contribution.
Vehicle Maintenance Tools	5,000				5,000	High pressure washer, mechanics tools
Sub Total Procurement	90,000	240,000	18,000	0	131,000	
Evaluation						
WV Evaluation		6,525			653	
Program Sub Total	137,200	22,547,182	86,300	91,500	2,568,716	
IV. Overhead 17%	23,324				23,324	
GRAND TOTAL	160,524	22,547,182	86,300	91,500	2,592,040	

Attachments

ADRA Vehicle List

	Vehicle	Year
Inspection		
	Toyota LC	1991
	Toyota LC	1990
	Toyota LC	1990
	Toyota LC	1988
	Toyota LC	1988
	Toyota LC	1984
	Mitsubishi Pajero	1987
	Jeep CJ7	1985
	Jeep Cherokee	1985
	Jeep Cherokee	1985
	Toyota LC 4 door	1991
	Ford Ranger	1993
	Ford Ranger	1993
	Ford Ranger	1993
	Ford Ranger	1993
	Ford Ranger	1993
	Ford Ranger	1993
	Ford Ranger	1993
	Rental	
	Rental	
	Rental	
Garage		
	Ford Ranger	1987
	Ford Ranger	1987
Administration		
	Ford Explorer	1993
	Toyota LC	1991
	Toyota LC	1991
	Toyota LC 4 door	1991
	Ford Bronco II	1987
Commodity Movement		
	Nissan UD	1986
	Ford L8000	1986
	Ford L8000	1986
	Ford L8000	1864
	Ford L8000	1983
	Ford L8000	1982
	Ford L8000	1991
	Ford L8000	1991

Employee List

ADMINISTRATION
Director - Johan Van Bignoot
Asst. Director Projects - Ariel Henry
Asst. Director Finance - St-Gerard Julien
Chief Accountant - Fulton Dorno
Cashier/Accountant - Prophete Pierre
Administrative Secretary - Théodor Marcelle
Administrative Secretary - Joseph Martine
Department Secretaries
Musie Michel
NEW
Receptionist - Verne Michéle
MCH Director - Henry Annie, Dr.
PL 480 Director - Glenn Mitchell
Sub Total Adminsitration
PROGRAM SUPPORT
Training Officer - Mitchell, Marie
Data Management
Michel Germaine
NEW
FFW Coordinator - Benoit Godson
FFW Asst. Coordinator - NEW
Farmer/Trainer - Derilien Agustin
Inspectors - SF
Pierre Obas
Pierre Eloi
Francois Weener
Chevalier Prosper
Pierre Claude Roborgeau
Bien-Aimé Jean Barord
Cadet Daniel
Carilus Pierre Marc
Supervisors
Maurilus Maurissaint
NEW
Cantine Populaire
Demezier Hilain
Dorsainvil Woodly
Fleurival Raymond
NEW
MCH Inspectors
Supervisor - NEW
Junie Collagene
Fils Aime Marchias
Louis Marie Eniase
Azard Jean Fritz
Emmanuel Mondesir
Hyppolite Jeanne
Joseph Iriene
Rosemond Osé
Saint Fleur Enis
Théodore René Charles
Lozama Rubens
NEW
FFW
St Vil Willy
William Michelet
Jonlyn Jean Jonel
Francois Joan
NEW
Community Health Agents
Louiziane Anty
Ridoree Joslane
Immunization Officer - Louis Charles Yolune
Purchasing Agent - Bonzil Marc
Sub Total Program Support
COMMODITY MOVEMENT
Commodity Manager - Théodor Gédéon
Asst. Warehouseman - Gary Rigaud
Petit Frére Joseph
Drivers
Charles Alphonse
Dubuche Willy
Jacoll Sainvil
Moise Laurent
Pierre Julien
Dorcy Louis Bergena
Drivers Assistants
Davilmar Charite
Jean-Baptiste Ramses
Lincifort Samuel
Prémice Josthéne
Fleurinor Roland
Chief Mechanic - Marius Alvarez
Mechanics
New
Lorry Jean R
Gilles Schiller
Loaders
Bernard Salomon
Joseph Joassaint
Romeus Predilus
Guilbaud Mexil
Erol Augusto
Azael Siffroi
Ezechias Lima
Daniel Teligma
Jacob Odius
Constant Agelus
Dorvilus Dolcin
Verneus Pierre
Romanes Pierre
Service Employees
Francois Anziade
Esaie Compere
Jean Gabriel
Maurissaint Altes
Metellus Jorel
Watchmen
Gatekeepers
Max Marseille
Aubry Michel

1. Country: Haiti

2. Cooperating sponsor: ADRA

TITLE II, PL 480 COMMODITIES
ANNUAL ESTIMATE OF REQUIREMENTS – FY 1994

(See reverse for instructions)

PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION

Recipient Categories	Number Feeding Days Per Mo	(000) Number of Recipients	Number Months Operating	Number Distributed Per Year	SFB Number Recipients	SFB Rate Kgs	SFB (000) Kilograms	WSB Number Recipients	WSB Rate Kgs	WSB (000) Kilograms	Peas Number Recipients	Peas Rate Kgs	Peas (000) Kilograms	Oil Number Recipients	Oil Rate Kgs	Oil (000) Kilograms
MCH Mother	30	16	12	4	16	5.00	960			0	16	2.78	534			0
MCH Child	30	32	12	4			0	32	1.92	737			0	32	0.70	269
Preschool	25						0			0			0			0
Other Child	30	7.5	12	4	8	3.00	270	8	1.50	135	8	1.00	90	8	0.80	54
Other Child	25						0			0			0			0
School Feeding	20	69	8	3	69	3.50	1,932			0	69	1.00	552	69	0.50	276
Food for Work - Workers	30	4.5	12	4	5	8.00	432			0			0	5	0.56	30
Food for Work - Dependents	30	18	12	4	18	8.00	1,728			0			0	18	0.56	121
Other - GR	30	10.5	12	4	11	5.00	630	11	1.50	188	11	1.39	175	11	0.70	88
Other - GR - CP	30	30	12	4	30	5.25	1,890	30	2.25	810	30	2.25	810	30	1.50	540
Emergency Reserve 5%							2,976			531			675			419
7. Total Recipients		187.5			155.5			80			133			171.5		
8. Total Requirements for 1994							10,818			2,402			2,836			1,797

ADJUSTED REQUIREMENTS FOR SHIPMENT (METRIC TONS)

	SFB	WSB	Peas	Oil
9. Quantity on Hand September 1991	196	26	286	63
10. Quantity Received Oct 1 Through Feb 28, 1992	1,448	134	73	316
10a. From Prior Year Approval	0	0	0	0
10b. From Current Year Approval				
11. Quantity on Hand Feb 28, 1992	339	93	181	207
12. Quantity Due or Rec'd for Current FY Program After Feb 1991	3,251	419	822	454
13. Total Line 11 Plus 12	3,590	512	993	661
14. Projected Distribution March 1 through Sept 30, 1992	2,975	675	559	458
15. Estimated Inventory Sep 30, 1992	615	-163	424	0
16. Desired Operating Reserve 5%	541	120	[illegible]	90
17. Adjusted Total Requirements FY 1993	10,744	2,685	2,[illegible]64	1,887

CLEARANCES	SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE
18. Submitted by (Field Representative)		Director	
19. Reviewed and Recommended by USAID or Embassy			
20. Cooperating Sponsor Approval			
21. ISC/AID -Washington Approval			

1. Country: Haiti

2. Cooperating sponsor: ADRA

TITLE II, PL 480 COMMODITIES
ANNUAL ESTIMATE OF REQUIREMENTS – FY 1994

(See reverse for instructions)

Recipient Categories	Number Feeding Days Per Mo	(000) Number of Recipients	Number Months Operating	Number Distributed Per Year	CSB Number Recipients	CSB Rate Kgs	CSB (000) Kilograms	Number Recipients	Rate Kgs	(000) Kilograms	Number Recipients	Rate Kgs	(000) Kilograms	Number Recipients	Rate Kgs	(000) Kilograms
					PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION											
MCH Mother		18														
MCH Child		32														
Preschool																
Other Child		7.5														
Other Child																
School Feeding		69														
Food for Work- Workers		4.5														
Food for Work - Dependants		18														
Other - GR		10.5														
Other - GR - CP		30														
Emergency Reserve 5%																
7. Total Recipients		187.5														
8. Total Requirements for 1994																

ADJUSTED REQUIREMENTS FOR SHIPMENT (METRIC TONS)

9. Quantity on Hand September 1991	5	0	0	0
10. Quantity Received Oct 1 Through Feb 28, 1992	0	0	0	0
10a. From Prior Year Approval	0	0	0	0
10b. From Current Year Approval				
11. Quantity on Hand Feb 28, 1992	0	0	0	0
12. Quantity Due or Rec'd for Current FY Program After Feb 1991	0	0	0	0
13. Total Line 11 Plus 12	0	0	0	0
14. Projected Distribution March 1 through Sept 30, 1992	0	0	0	0
15. Estimated Inventory Sep 30, 1992	0	0	0	0
16. Desired Operating Reserve 5%	0	0	0	0
17. Adjusted Total Requirements FY 1993	0	0	0	0

CLEARANCES	SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE
18. Submitted by (Field Representative)		Director	
19. Reviewed and Recommended by USAID or Embassy			
20. Cooperating Sponsor Approval			
21. ISC/AID -Washington Approval			

1: Country
Haiti

2. Cooperating sponsor
ADRA

TITLE II, PL 480 COMMODITIES
ANNUAL ESTIMATE OF REQUIREMENTS – FY 1994

(See reverse for instructions)

PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION

Recipient Categories	Number Feeding Days Per Mo	(000) Number of Recipients	Number Months Operating	Number Distributed Per Year	SFB Number Recipients	SFB Rate Kgs	SFB (000) Kilograms	WSB Number Recipients	WSB Rate Kgs	WSB (000) Kilograms	Peas Number Recipients	Peas Rate Kgs	Peas (000) Kilograms	Oil Number Recipients	Oil Rate Kgs	Oil (000) Kilograms
MCH Mother	30	16.0	12	4	16.0	5.00	960			0	16.0	2.78	534			0
MCH Child	30	32.0	12	4			0	32.0	1.92	737			0	32.0	0.70	269
Preschool	25						0			0			0			0
Other Child	30	7.5	12	4	7.5	3.00	270	7.5	1.50	135	7.5	1.00	90	7.5	0.60	54
Other Child	25						0			0			0			0
School Feeding	20	69.0	8	3	69.0	3.50	1.932			0	69.0	1.00	552	69.0	0.50	276
Food for Work- Workers	30	4.5	12	4	4.5	8.00	432			0			0	4.5	0.56	30
Food for Work - Dependants	30	18.0	12	4	18.0	8.00	1.728			0			0	18.0	0.56	121
Other - GR	30	10.5	12	4	10.5	3.50	441	10.5	1.25	158	10.5	0.50	63	10.5	1.25	158
Other - GR - CP	30	30.0	12	4	30.0	3.50	1.260	30.0	1.25	450	30.0	0.50	180	30.0	1.25	450
7. Total Recipients		137.5			155.5			80.0			133			171.5		
8. Total Requirements for 1994							7.023			1.480			1.419			1.358

ADJUSTED REQUIREMENTS FOR SHIPMENT (METRIC TONS)

9. Quantity on Hand September 1992	196	26	265	63
10. Quantity Received Oct 1 Through Feb 28, ~~1992~~ 1993	1.448	134	73	316
10a. From Prior Year Approval	0	0	0	0
10b. From Current Year Approval				
11. Quantity on Hand Feb 28, ~~1992~~ 1993	339	93	161	207
12. Quantity Due or Rec'd for Current FY Program After Feb 1992	3.251	419	822	454
13. Total Line 11 Plus 12	3.590	512	983	661
14. Projected Distribution March 1 through Sept 30, ~~1992~~ 1993	2.975	675	559	458
15. Estimated Inventory Sep 30, ~~1992~~ 1993	615	-163	424	0
16. Desired Operating Reserve 5%	351	74	71	68
17. Adjusted Total Requirements FY ~~1993~~ 1994	6.759	1.717	1.066	1.425

CLEARANCES	SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE
18. Submitted by (Field Representative)	[illegible]	Director	May 1, 1993
19. Reviewed and Recommended by USAID or Embassy	Karlin M. [illegible]	Chief EDO	5/10/93
20. Cooperating Sponsor Approval			
21. ISC/AID -Washington Approval			

1. Country: Haiti

2. Cooperating sponsor: ADRA

TITLE II, PL 480 COMMODITIES
ANNUAL ESTIMATE OF REQUIREMENTS – FY 1994

(See reverse for instructions)

Recipient Categories	Number Feeding Days Per Mo	(000) Number of Recipients	Number Months Operating	Number Distributed Per Year	PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION: CSB Number Recipients	CSB Rate Kgs	CSB (000) Kilograms	Number Recipients	Rate Kgs	(000) Kilograms	Number Recipients	Rate Kgs	(000) Kilograms	Number Recipients	Rate Kgs	(000) Kilograms
MCH Mother		16.0														
MCH Child		32.0														
Preschool																
Other Child		7.5														
Other Child																
School Feeding		69.0														
Food for Work - Workers		4.5														
Food for Work - Dependants		18.0														
Other - GR		10.5														
Other - GR - CP		30.0														
Emergency Reserve 5%																
7. Total Recipients		187.5														
8. Total Requirements for 1994																

ADJUSTED REQUIREMENTS FOR SHIPMENT (METRIC TONS)

9. Quantity on Hand September 1993	5	0	0	0
10. Quantity Received Oct 1 Through Feb 28, ~~1992~~ 1993	0	0	0	0
10a. From Prior Year Approval	0	0	0	0
10b. From Current Year Approval				
11. Quantity on Hand Feb 28, ~~1992~~ 1993	0	0	0	0
12. Quantity Due or Rec'd for Current FY Program After Feb 1993	0	0	0	0
13. Total Line 11 Plus 12	0	0	0	0
14. Projected Distribution March 1 through Sept 30, ~~1992~~ 1993	0	0	0	0
15. Estimated Inventory Sep 30, ~~1992~~ 1993	0	0	0	0
16. Desired Operating Reserve 5%	0	0	0	0
17. Adjusted Total Requirements FY ~~1993~~ 1994	0	0	0	0

CLEARANCES	SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE
18. Submitted by (Field Representative)	[illegible]	Director	May 1, 1993
19. Reviewed and Recommended by USAID or Embassy	Karen M. Fix	Chief EDO	5/12/93
20. Cooperating Sponsor Approval			
21. ISC/AID -Washington Approval			

Laura

CARE-HAITI MULTI-YEAR OPERATIONAL PLAN
PL 480 TITLE II PROGRAM
USG FY' 1993-95

CONTACT PERSON: Douglas Clark
Food Aid Coordinator
CARE-Haiti

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APPENDICES

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CARE-HAITI MULTI-YEAR OPERATIONAL PLAN
PL 480 TITLE II PROGRAM
USG FY'1993-95

PREPARED BY: CARE-Haiti DATE PREPARED: May 19, 1992

CONTACT PERSON: Douglas Clark
Food Aid Coordinator
CARE-Haiti

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I. INTRODUCTION

This Multi-Year Operational Plan (MYOP) presents an overview of the directions CARE-Haiti's PL-480 Title II will follow for the period USG FY'1993-95. As stated in Part II of CARE-Haiti's Multi Year Plan for FY'91-95 (MYP), Haiti is one of the countries where CARE's mode of implementing food assistance is primarily relief, albeit with certain developmental aspects. CARE recognizes that food distribution can contribute to improved cognitive development among school-age children, leading to increased self-esteem and reduced dependency. Requiring beneficiary families to contribute to the operation of feeding centers can lead to community participation on an even broader scale.

While a general consensus exists among the three PVOs as outlined in the Joint MYOP, this does not imply that all share the same program principals, goals, strategies and activity time-frames. Food for Work, for example, has not been a part of CARE's program since March 1988. Evaluation criteria may also differ. While CARE believes that school feeding may contribute to improved nutrition, it nevertheless feels that an evaluation of such a program can only be valid if it measures increased attendance and enrollment, especially of girls.

During this period, CARE-Haiti will continue implementing project-strengthening measures designed to ensure that the importation, storage, delivery and distribution of food and end-use accountability and compliance takes place in the most efficient manner possible. The principal areas of focus will be: logistics; MIS; staff and participant training and supervision; quality and quantity of staff; and, as appropriate, community and counterpart participation.

All agencies implementing PL-480 Title II food distribution programs in Haiti are presently engaged in emergency feeding only. CARE's program targets 304,000 children 0-12, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and the chronically ill in two urban centers, Port-au-Prince and Gonaives, the rural Northwest and Artibonite. CARE will return to its regular program of 139,000 beneficiaries as soon as the emergency period is officially over.

II. CARE-HAITI BACKGROUND

CARE, a private, international, non-profit relief and development organization, has been working in Haiti since 1959. The Basic Country Agreement between CARE and the Government of Haiti (GOH) was signed February 14, 1959. An update of the agreement was signed between CARE and the Ministries of Finance, Education and Health on November 17, 1983. In terms of separate agreements covering Food Aid, the original letter is renewed each year unless one or both parties gives 90-day notice to the contrary.

Since its inception, CARE-Haiti has implemented a variety of relief and development activities countrywide, including PL-480 Title II, improved land-use management, water and sanitation, and Maternal-Child Health (MCH).

CARE's current projects and counterparts are:

Project	Counterpart(s)
Resources In Community Health Education Support (RICHES)	Ministry of Health & Pop. (MSPP) (not formal)
Farmers' Resources Management (FARM)	Ministry of Agriculture (MARNDR) (not formal)
PL-480 Title II:	
-School Feeding	No counterparts
-Gonaives General Relief	Gonaives Association for the Promotion of Social Assistance (AGPAS)
-Other General Relief, MCH, and Preschools	No counterparts

The CARE-Haiti staff complement consists of 240 national and 9 international employees, not including part-time and contract employees. Of these, 2 international and 76 national staff are 100% Food Aid. One international staff member, the Food Program Assistant (FPA), will complete his contract in February 1993 and not be replaced. One international staff, the Suboffice Administrator, dedicates 6 person-months to the project as do 23 national support staff.

Four Port-au-Prince international support staff dedicate 6 person months/year to the project. One international staff person dedicates 9 person months, as do 67 national support staff.

CARE operates out of a central office in Petion-Ville, located near the capital Port-au-Prince (PAP), two suboffices (Gonaives and Jeremie) and several field offices. CARE leases a warehouse in Gonaives for the storage of its food commodities. A warehouse has also been rented in PAP which serves for the period in which the PAP Emergency Program will be in operation.

III. OVERVIEW OF TITLE II PROJECT

The civil strife which accompanied the departure of President Avril in March 1990 resulted in CARE's Port-au-Prince food warehouse being seriously damaged and forty percent of Mission vehicles destroyed. Moreover, the Food Aid Project had suffered a radical cutback in funding the previous year. These two factors led CARE to restrict the geographical scope of the Food Aid project to two of the more needy departments: the Northwest and Artibonite. The number of beneficiaries was subsequently reduced from 335,100 to 135,000. Catholic Relief Services, ADRA and CARE agreed to concentrate their food activities in different parts of the country to avoid duplication of effort.

The coup de force of September 29-30, 1991, which resulted in the overthrow of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, brought with it an OAS-imposed embargo which is still in effect. Due to the suspension of all USAID funding other than humanitarian assistance, all PL-480 Title II programs were forced to suspend their regular activities and convert to an emergency mode. CARE's effort commenced in early November with 20,000 beneficiaries in urban Gonaives. This was later expanded to cover PAP, the Northwest and Artibonite for a total of 304,000 beneficiaries comprising the most vulnerable segments of the population: children 0-12, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and the chronically ill.

The $981,272 USAID central grant which is funding CARE's emergency effort expires July 7, 1992. USAID has informed CARE that it can apply for a no-cost extension. The amount has yet to be determined. An additional $108,966 has been applied for as an amendment to the original grant. This plus the no-cost extension, $247,342 in FARM BILL FY'92, and $90,000 in CARE Unrestricted and GOH Treasury funds (estimated total: $475,000) would cover direct and indirect costs for the emergency program through September 30 if necessary. An evaluation of the situation will be made prior to July 7 to determine whether to continue the relief effort, convert to regular programming, or implement a combination of the two.

Project management is administered from PAP where the Project Coordinator and Assistant Coordinator, Logistics Officer and various support staff are based. Warehouse and field activities are operated out of the Gonaives Suboffice. The Suboffice Administrator (SOA) oversees project implementation in close coordination with the PAP staff. She is assisted by the FPA who is responsible for the development and implementation of the Food Aid Project Management Information System or FOODMIS. Responsibility for its operation will be fully turned over to the Data Entry Secretary once the FPA completes his contract in February 1993.

Middle management consists of: a Regional Manager responsible for overseeing both field and warehouse operations; an Assistant Regional Manager; four field supervisors; a Warehouse Manager; and two Assistant Warehouse Managers. Feeding site monitoring is done by 12 field monitors. Twelve regular and from 20 to 60 day-laborers carry out the day-to-day activities of unloading containers, stockpiling and loading delivery trucks. A bookkeeper, truckdrivers and watchmen round out the warehouse staff.

(See Attachment A Organigram)

IV. FINAL GOAL, PROGRAM/INTERMEDIATE GOALS AND INDICATORS

The final, program, intermediate goals and indicators are outlined below. The section which follows (Section V: Program Components) discusses the individual programs designed to achieve them. CARE has selected two of the three program goals listed in the Joint MYOP. These are: Goal I: To improve the social condition of the poor; and Goal III: To broad the participation of the poor. The goal of improved economic condition of the poor (Goal II) doesn't apply as CARE-Haiti does not do Food for Work.

For information on start-up and duration of activities (indicators), see Attachment B Activity Schedule.

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FINAL GOAL

To provide a nutritious mid-day meal to 139,000 school and preschool-age children, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and chronically ill through institution- and community-managed feeding centers which contributes to their good health and well-being, by September 30, 1995.

PROGRAM GOALS

PROGRAM GOAL 1 (Goal III-A in Joint MYOP)

To broaden the participation of the poor.

Intermediate Program Goal 1A

To increase the level of counterpart and community participation in the management of feeding centers.

Indicators

1A-1	80% of beneficiary families are contributing within their means to feeding centers (firewood, additional food, money).
1A-2	Management of school feeding is shared between school directors and appropriate community groups through a pilot project involving 10 schools.

PROGRAM GOAL 2 (Goal I in the Joint MYOP)

Improve the social condition of the poor by improving cognitive development among school-age children thereby increasing self-esteem and reducing dependency.

Intermediate Program Goal 2A

To increase school enrollment and attendance, especially of female students.

Indicators

2A-1	School attendance at CARE-assisted schools increased by 50% over baseline, 95% of total school days.
2A-2	Female student school enrollment in CARE-assisted schools increased by 50% over baseline.

Intermediate Program Goal 2B

To decrease mortality and morbidity among children 0-12, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and the chronically ill.

Indicators

2B-1 Attendance by pregnant and lactating women and children under five years at CARE-assisted MCH centers increased by 50%.

2B-2 95% of all eligible persons receive a nutritious cooked mid-day meal through CARE-assisted institutional and community managed canteens.

SUPPORT GOALS

Support Goal I

Improve planning.

Intermediate Support Goal 1A

To improve the ability of the project to carry out effective planning.

Indicators

1A-1 Field supervisors hold weekly planning and evaluation sessions with field monitors.

1A-2 Project and support staff hold monthly planning and evaluation sessions.

1A-3 FOODMIS allows for timely identification of problems and implementation of measures designed to solve them.

1A-4 Food Aid project and support staff hold annual planning/evaluation workshop.

SUPPORT GOAL 2

Improve program implementation.

Intermediate Support Goal 2A

Intermediate Goal 2A

To improve quality and quantity of staff.

Indicators

2B-1	Number of field monitors increased from ten to twelve.
2B-2	Number of field supervisors increased from two to four.
2B-3	Improved staff training plan and curricula on-line.
2B-4	Each field monitor supervised on-site at least once per month.

SUPPORT GOAL 3

Improve efficiency of logistics operation.

Intermediate Support Goal 3A

To increase the effectiveness of food distribution to feeding centers.

Indicators

3A-1	Computerized commodity tracking systems (CMS and FOODMIS) on-line, with all pertinent staff trained in its use.

SUPPORT GOAL 4

Improve monitoring and evaluation.

Intermediate Support Goal 4A

To improve end-use accountability and compliance.

Indicators

4A-1	All institutions receive at least three monitoring visits per year.
4A-2	All "problem institutions" receive at least two follow-up visit per year.
4A-3	Each field monitor makes a minimum of 60 monitoring visits per month.
4A-4	CARE computerized FOODMIS on-line and functioning, with all pertinent staff trained in its use.
4A-5	Improved institution training plan and curricula on-line.
4A-6	95% of institutions report correctly each month.
4A-7	Baseline, mid-term and final evaluations carried out.

(See Attachment B Activity Schedule)

V. PROJECT COMPONENTS

While CARE recognizes it cannot carry out "regular" feeding during the crisis, CARE has converted the schools, preschools MCH and GR centers from its regular program into emergency feeding centers. This was found to be one of the quickest and most effective way to reach the most vulnerable population groups in the Northwest.

For it regular program and following the Goals and indicators outlined in Section IV, CARE will carry out food distribution through four types of institutions: preschool and school feeding; General Relief (GR); and Maternal-Child Health (MCH). The latter two include pregnant and lactating women as well as children under five years of age. GR is carried out on both an institutional and community level, serving orphans, the chronically ill and the elderly.

The following chart reflects the total number of beneficiaries being served by the Emergency Program by implementation area:

CATEGORY	NO. SITES	NO. BENEFICIARIES	%
Emergency Feeding	1,100	304,000	100%

The number of beneficiaries to be served by the regular program by category are:

CATEGORY	NO. SITES	NO. BENEFICIARIES	%
Primary Schools:	546	118,279	85%
Preschools:	82	6,170	4%
General Relief:*	56	10,513	8%
MCH:	53	4,038	3%
Totals:	737	139,000	100%

*Includes 45 urban relief centers in Gonaives (AGPAS).

A. EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMPONENT

The goal of the emergency response component is the same as that for MCH and SR (see Intermediate Goal 2B), that is to decrease mortality and morbidity among children 0-12, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and the chronically ill.

CARE is currently engaged in implementing its emergency feeding program for 304,000 beneficiaries comprising the most vulnerable segment of the population: children 0-12; pregnant and lactating women; the elderly; and the chronically ill. They are being served through: 1) CARE's regular program centers; and 2) through new community canteens. The latter are those which are 1) located in existing project communities in which the feeding center is unable to assume more beneficiaries; 2) communities not part of CARE's regular program but which have been assessed by CARE as having sufficient need; and 3) those located in PAP where the CARE Food Aid Project ceased operation in 1990.

The ability to plan for such crises in an effective and timely manner will be enhanced by the Nutrition Early Warning System (NEWS) and governmental and non-governmental cooperation described in the Joint MYOP. USAID has agreed to maintain a cash reserve. CARE and the other agencies will factor in an additional ten percent on all future AERs to meet such contingencies. Barring any political impediments and given the necessary financial and material resources, namely fuel, transport and food, PVOs engaged in Title II food distribution can respond both quickly and efficiently.

B. PRESCHOOL AND SCHOOL FEEDING COMPONENT

The goal of preschool and school feeding is to improve cognitive development among this age group thereby increasing self-esteem and reducing dependency. It is expected that by providing food to schools, general attendance and female enrollment will be significantly increased. Achievement will be measured by the two indicators:

2A-1 School attendance at CARE-assisted schools increased by fifty percent, 95% of total school days.

2A-2 Female student school enrollment in CARE-assisted schools increased by 50%.

Specific objectives for the school canteen and preschool feeding components are:

* To provide a nutritional supplement to the child on a regular basis.
* To act as an incentive for children to attend classes regularly and to remain in school longer.
  To increase female enrollment and attendance.
* To assist the institution to better manage the food assistance it receives.

CARE Haiti targets food assistance to preschools and primary schools based on the following criteria:

* There is a demonstrated need for food assistance
* The institution is able to properly manage food storage, preparation, distribution and reporting
* Accessibility, whether to CARE direct delivery or through another accepted mode

* The institution is not already receiving food assistance
* The institution is located within CARE's area of operation, with preference given to the rural area
*- Assurance is given that ration dilution will not occur
* Assurance is given that food will not be diverted for reasons other than its intended purpose

1. Preschool and School Feeding Background and Rationale

The vast majority of project beneficiaries during non-emergency periods are primary and preschool children (89%) CARE makes an important contribution in this regard. Children who are not hungry while in school have longer attention spans and consequently better attendance. Educational opportunities in Haiti are extremely limited. Fewer than 50% of all school-age children are enrolled in school, and of these only half continue beyond the second grade. The Education and Human Resources Sector Assessment Report prepared by the Institute for International Research Inc. in 1985 determined that nationally, only 31% of those who enter primary school complete all six grades. The completion rate is lower in rural and poor urban areas. The same report determined that four years of basic education can increase farm productivity by as much as 13%.

CARE's experience with school feeding spans many years and many countries. Many evaluations of school feeding programs which included nutritional indicators in their design proved conclusively that a relationship between school feeding and improved nutritional status cannot be determined. One study done in India of the school feeding program in Orissa conducted by the Council for Social Development and funded by USAID showed no significant physical difference between fed and non-fed school children.

The study pointed out that if there are less than 250 feeding days per year, as is often the case in Haiti, it cannot be assumed that the food will have enough impact for measurable nutritional gain. However, the study did find that schools with the feeding program attracted a higher enrolment for the lower primary schools in general and substantially higher enrolment in more poverty stricken areas. CARE will evaluate its school feeding based solely on enrollment and attendance rates, especially female.

2. Preschool and School Feeding Component Strategy

An annual contract is signed between CARE and the school which emphasizes the importance of following established food assistance rules and procedures, and what those are.

CARE-Haiti will continue to monitor the activities of the schools and provide advice and follow-up to schools that demonstrate difficulty in managing the food assistance. On-site supervision as well as formal training events are periodically held, which serve to instruct school directors and staff on ways to better manage the canteen.

In the latter half of Year 2, a pilot project involving 10 schools will be implemented in which community groups will be organized and trained to share responsibility for management of school cantteens with the school directors. This is expected to ensure a more efficiently run canteen and reduce the potential for abuse, i.e. the sale or other unauthorized use of food.

C. GENERAL RELIEF COMPONENT

The goal of GR component (see Intermediate Goal 2B), is to decrease mortality and morbidity among children 0-12, women of pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and the chronically ill.

The goals of the GR component are:

* To provide the most vulnerable segment of the general population, i.e. children under five, pregnant and lactating women, and the elderly and infirm, with nutritious meal sufficient to supplement his or her normal daily intake.

* To strengthen the capacity of the local PVO counterpart (AGPAS) to implement the program.

1. General Relief Component Background and Rationale

Those who come under the title GR include those fed through institutions such as hospitals and orphanages, a well as those served through community canteens such as AGPAS. Beneficiaries include children 0-12 not enrolled in a school or preschool, pregnant and lactating women, and the elderly and chronically ill, including the physically handicapped. Feeding takes place either 30 (institutional) or 25 days per month (community-based). Wet-feeding is carried out exclusively except in three hospitals where a take-home dry-ration is provided to outpatients.

2. General Relief Component Strategy

The majority of those served by GR are done so through community canteens (80%) Community participation is essential for feeding to function effectively. CARE is responsible for training AGPAS-Central staff as food monitors who then help organize and supervise the individual AGPAS center neighborhood canteens. Food is delivered directly to each individual center.

Wet feeding is done exclusively, the noon meal being prepared by members of the neighborhood committee. These people have been trained and are responsible for maintaining discipline during distribution of the food. Each center is responsible for procuring the necessary firewood, additional food, spices and pots and pans. AGPAS-Central often assists them financially in this regard. The role of CARE and the AGPAS-Central people is to supervise, train and follow-up each center to ensure that norms and procedures are properly complied with.

CARE-Haiti's experience in general feeding has demonstrated that it is critical for the feeding process to be highly organized and disciplined. Without this, the act of food distribution to large crowds of often hungry children can become an exercise in futility in which the smallest, weakest children get pushed to the back and the loss of crowd control can be dangerous. CARE has devised a methodology for GR Feeding which has proven very effective in practice (see Attachment C).

D. MCH COMPONENT

The goal of the MCH component is to reduce mortality and morbidity among under five years and pregnant and lactating women at centers through increased attendance at CARE-assisted MCH centers (see Intermediate Program Goal 2B, Indicator 2B-1).

1. MCH Background and Rationale

Children under five in Haiti are the ones most vulnerable to the effects of poverty, hunger, overcrowding and lack of appropriate health and education services. Mortality in the under five group currently stands at 150 per 1000 live births (Child Survival and Health in Haiti: 1989). Malnutrition is also pervasive among this group.

The GOH Program for Nutrition issued by the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP) in 1985 established a nutritional policy for the period 1985-1991 focusing on growth monitoring, food supplementation, nutritional rehabilitation, and maternal education. The GOH views these components as central to the overall health plan for this period. At the same time, the GOH recognizes that reliance will continue on outside sources in order for the nutritional needs of the poor to be met.

2. MCH Component Strategy

CARE supplies MCH centers with a three-month supply of commodities, provided they have the space. Otherwise, a one-month supply is given. CARE does not participate in health or nutrition interventions, which the centers might carry out in addition to food distribution. Its role is to monitor feeding activities and to provide training, supervision, and follow-up to ensure proper end-use accountability and compliance.

It is the responsibility of each center to provide the necessary fuel, additional food, spices and pots and pans. An annual contract is signed between CARE and each center which outlines CARE's expectations for the management of the food assistance.

VI. COMMODITY MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

1. Description of Rations and Ration Levels

CARE-Haiti distributes four different PL-480 Title II commodities: Soy-Fortified-Bulgur (SFB); Wheat-Soy-Blend (WSB); Dried Green Peas (DGP); and Vegetable Oil (VO). CARE occasionally receives donations from other sources, such as canned fish from the Canadian Government. Care is taken to ensure that any food distributed 1) is appropriate to the Haitian diet and 2) does not upset the economy.

Ration sizes vary according to type of feeding. These vary somewhat between the different agencies that distribute Title II food commodities. A study has been planned for implementation in FY'93 which will determine if a standardized ration-size is appropriate.

Daily ration-size in grams/person/day and number of days feeding takes place per month by type of institution and commodity is as follows:

Institution	Days/month	SFB	WSB	PEAS	OIL
School Feeding	20	125	50	60	25
Preschool Feeding	20	125	50	60	25
General Relief	25-30	175	75	75	50
MCH	25	N/A	150	50	30

School and preschool feeding takes place eight months/year, GR and MCH twelve months/year.

2. Port

Port facilities in PAP are the only ones in Haiti able to handle the volume of commodities received by CARE. Authorized CARE personnel have access to Port and Customs facilities and may conduct cargo surveys. Independent surveys of incoming cargo are made by the General Survey Society (SGS) with representatives of CARE, Customs and the Shipping agent also present. CARE does not pay landing and wharfage charges for Title II shipments. Containers are transported overland to the Gonaives warehouse; the cost is included in the overall transportation cost and is not factored into CARE's operational budget.

FY'93-95 will witness the establishment of a Consortium made up of the four PL-480 Title II PVOs (with the World Food Program as a possible fifth partner). The formation of such a body is intended to facilitate the procurement of a global franchise, thereby ensuring the timely release of commodities from port. It will also serve to manage the centralized warehouse and trucking operation (see below).

3. Storage Facilities and Inland Transportation

The capacity of the CARE-Gonaives warehouse is 3,000 MTs. Empty containers are maintained at the rear of the facility until returned by the shipping agent to PAP. Warehouse staffing consists of one manager, two assistant managers, a bookkeeper and 12 regular warehouse laborers.

Day-laborers are hired on a weekly basis; their number may vary between 20-60 depending upon the amount of volume being unloaded and loaded at one time. CARE provides its own 24 hour security. This is bolstered by private guards during times of unrest.

The 1,500 MT capacity CARE-Port-au-Prince warehouse remains vacant but could be quickly rehabilitated in the event that it is needed. The Port-de-Paix warehouse was turned over to the municipal authorities in FY'91.

The Food Aid Project vehicle fleet consists of:

PAP:	-1 admin. vehicle
Gonaives:	-2 admin. vehicles -9 field vehicles -8 ten-ton delivery vehicles -6 motorcycles

All CARE delivery, administration, and supervisory vehicles are garaged and serviced at the CARE-Gonaives office. More complicated repairs are effected at the main office garage in Petion-Ville.

Forty-percent of food delivery is privatized, although this may vary on a day-to-day basis according to the availability of trucks.

4. Centralized Warehouse and Transportation

CARE agreed to phasing out its warehouse and trucking operation in favor of a privatized, centralized warehouse and transport operation which it would utilize in conjunction with the other three PVOs. Studies carried out in 1990 and 1991 concluded that such an operation might result in significant logistical improvement as well as sizable financial savings.

Other advantages could include:

* The control of FIFO (First in - First out) and traffic flow would be easily scheduled;
* Reduction in AERs and Call Forwards;
* Improved flow of traffic through the port. Since the warehouse payments will be based largely on incoming tonnage, the warehouse contractor has a vested interest in maximizing incoming traffic;
* An undivided relationship with local shipping agents;
* Reduction in product loss at port;
* Reduction in existing redundancies;
* Centralization of security;
* Centralized inventory control;
* USAID and GOH interface with expected GOH support in clearing franchises, providing term franchises, and resolving any customs misunderstanding.
* Increased efficiency and transparency.

Proposals have been received from several local firms, however the activity had to be suspended following the events of September. Establishment of this operation is now set for FY'93-94.

VII. PROGRAMING AND FIELD ACTIVITIES

1. Activity Planning, Monitoring and Participant Training

The institutionalization of monthly management, Food Aid staff meetings and the weekly meetings which take place between field supervisors and monitors contributes to more effective planning, evaluation and follow-up of activities. Food Aid project and support staff also hold a yearly one-week retreat which will serve for training, evaluation and macro- and micro-level planning.

Middle-management consists of a Regional Manager, Assistant Regional Manager, and four field supervisors. The latter are responsible for overseeing the work of the field monitors ~~and~~ are responsible for training. To ensure more consistent and frequent monitoring of centers located in the least accessible areas, field monitors will be based in each of four CARE field offices, or CAFTCENS, for 22 consecutive days. Shifts will overlap to ensure that the CAFTCENS are occupied throughout the month. Each monitor will spend one month in each of five areas, the fifth being the city of Gonaives and vicinity. Field supervisors will be positioned so that one covers the two most adjacent areas (Passe Catabois and La Fond), while the other three take charge of one area each. Supervisors will rotate as well.

On-site supervision and training of institution directors is a central component of the project. Each institution receives at least three visits per year, with all "problem institutions," approximately 20% of the total, receiving a minimum of two follow-up visits. Each field monitor is required to make 60 site visits each month, an average of two per day.

CARE's sanction policy is strictly enforced. Depending upon the gravity and/or duration of the infringement, institutions not complying with proper norms and procedures may receive a warning letter, lose one-month's food delivery or be eliminated from the program. All "problem institutions" receive an immediate follow-up visit in which staff work with the center director to rectify the problem. A second follow-up visit is then executed to ensure compliance.

2. Counterpart Cooperation

CARE is working towards securing the active support of local PVOs in supervising and monitoring school feeding activities. This relationship already exists between CARE and AGPAS, the local Gonaives, but will be more clearly defined and strengthened.

Operational relationships with governmental and non-governmental counterparts, both local and international, will be explored.

3. Staff Training

Four senior field supervisors positions will be responsible for both staff and institution director training.

A training curriculum is being produced which will better reflect staff training needs. The drawing up of an annual training plan will become standard procedure. The areas which will be covered include:

* -Food Aid Staff Retreat
  Focus: Identify project strengths and weaknesses
  Design strategies for project improvement
  Strengthen team-building and communication skills

* -MIS training
* -Training-of-trainers

While staff and feeding center director and staff training have been on-going, this will be further systematized through the development and refinement of various training curricula. Those directly responsible for training design and implementation will attend training-of-trainer workshops to assist them to be more effective in this regard.

Various materials have been or are in the process of being developed to the training and day-to-day reference needs of staff, counterparts and institution directors. These include: the Gid Alimente, an end-use guide to proper reporting, food storage and preparation, including recipes; the Rule and Procedures Guide for field monitors; and the Warehouse Manual.

VIII. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Both the CMS and FOODMIS are key to commodity tracking. They serve not only the information needs of the project but at the same time correspond to the internal information and external reporting requirements outlined in USAID's "Proposed Reporting System and Report Processing Protocol" document. Two key staff members in systems development and implementation is CARE-Haiti's MIS specialist and the Food Aid Project FPA and data-entry secretaries.

A. PROJECT MONITORING

The FOODMIS will be completely on-line and functioning by January 1993. It is designed to resolve the information gap which currently exists in the transportation of commodities from the warehouse to end-users and the consumption of the food.

These problems can be regrouped into four areas:

Distribution of food from the warehouse to end-use site:

* Waybill preparation is slow and permits large margin for error.
* Total amount of food delivered is only partially available (source: Commodity Status Report, or CSR), but not by category, geographic location, etc.
* Report of food delivered to each institution is not available in easily accessible form.
* Registration of waybills at the warehouse is inadequate.
* Inadequate geographic location is available for delivery routing.
* Duplication of institution files-one complete set at the warehouse, containing mostly copies of waybills, and one set at the Gonaives Suboffice. This creates confusion and duplication of effort.

End-Use Reporting

The end-use institution monthly reports are the main tool the institution directors have of regularly communicating with CARE. It is vital at two levels: 1) Filling out the monthly report using the Canteen log book (Kaye Canteen) and the physical inventory as a guide provides critical management information to the end-use director; and 2) the consolidated data from all of the reports together provide critical management information for the Gonaives and Port-au-Prince level.

Project monitoring is used to check the information at both the site and Gonaives. It is not meant to be the sole source of information available as it is currently. Obstacles to smooth information flow here include:

* Less than 65% of institution directors are completing and sending reports, indicating an MIS gap at the site level. There is a lack of willingness or competence level of certain directors to properly manage the canteen or report as required. CARE will attempt to solve this problem through more frequent supervision and training. The target as agreed upon by the three PVOs in the Joint MYOP is 95% by the end of three years (see Attachment B of this document).

* Consolidation of end-use reports is incomplete. The reports are counted, but the data they contain is not always considered or consolidated.

End-Use Monitoring

The first step of monitoring, making initial inspections and follow-up visits based on whether or not the institution is having difficulties, is presently implemented. Although it is working adequately, adjustments need to be made in the monitoring format so that it better corresponds to the information in the monthly end-use report. This is important since monitoring should measure the accuracy of end-use reporting.

Project Universe

An accurate image of the project universe is the basis of the MIS. The computerized Expanded Profile Data Base for all institutions included on the project master list can be easily updated to reflect such changes, as in the number of beneficiaries and the name of the person responsible for operating the canteen.

B. COMPUTERIZED MONITORING SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

The computerized MIS comprises four interrelated modules. Each module is developed separately and then compiled into one menu-driven, user-friendly system (CLIPPER software):

Waybill Production Program

The data entry person will prepare waybills for the up-coming delivery period. This will be done only after the institution profile data base has been modified to include all pertinent data. Three copies will be produced, copies 1 and 2 will accompany the food delivery, copy 3 will remain with the warehouse manager. The institution director will sign copies 1 and 2, keeping copy 2 at the institution. Copy 1 will return to the Suboffice and be filed in the institution file. Copy 3 will be destroyed by fire.

Data Requirements

* Number of feeding days
* CARE Code
* Authorized commodities
* Amount of each commodity in sacks and cases
* Amount of each commodity in local measurement
* Waybill Number
* Ration-Size
* Name of Institution and person responsible
* Geographic, Sector Code, and Category Code
* Number of beneficiaries
* Shipment Number
* Name of truck driver and truck Number

End-Use Reporting Consolidation Program

This will make it as simple as possible for the institution directors to meet CARE' reporting requirements. For training, a sample packet will be prepared including: a sample March report for 300 children; a waybill representing a delivery made in April, and a completed canteen log book sheet from April. The task assigned in the training will be to use the samples to prepare the April monthly End-Use Report.

Data Requirements

The input instruments will be completed monthly End-Use Reports as sent from the institutions during the first week of each month:

* Month of Report
* Date Received
* Code Number of Institution
* Name
* Geographic Location

* Director's Name
* Person submitting report
* Quantity of each commodity as reported in the boxes:
    - Quantity remaining from last month
    - Quantity received during the month
    - Quantity spoiled during the month
    - Quantity remaining at end of month

* Number of days food was distributed
* Number of authorized days this month
* Number of boys eating
* Number of girls eating
* Number of pregnant/lactating women, the elderly and infirm (if MCH, GR)
* Type of problems encountered, including those needing follow-up

<u>End-Use Monitoring Report Consolidation Program</u>

The monitoring format provides the data required below and corresponds to the monthly end-use report. A computerized format will be produced and the data from the completed monitoring formats to the computerized format.

The program will then produce the lists as below from an output database used by month, aggregated by quarter to correspond with PIE reporting:

* Visit Date
* Code
* Institution Name
* Department
* Arrondissement
* Commune
* Category
* Sector
* Opening balance as registered on monthly End-Use Reports
* Food received during month
* Food distributed between opening balance and day of inspection
* Quantity lost or stolen
* Quantity spoiled
* Quantity that should be available
* Quantity in physical inventory
* Difference in local measurement
* Difference in percentage
* Reason as reported for difference
* Quantity that should have been distributed according to ration-size
* Difference in local measurement between actual and authorized distribution
* Difference in percentage

* Ration-size day of visit as per log book
* Ration-size day of visit as per inspector observation
* Storage of Food (good, bad)
* Copies of last two waybills available (true, false)
* Copies of last two monthly reports available (true, false)
* Number of authorized feeding days
* ~~Number of~~ actual feeding days
* Authorized beneficiaries
* Actual beneficiaries day of visit, by gender
* Average actual beneficiaries by gender (pregnant/lactating women, elderly and infirm in the case of MCH and GR over the last ten days
* Problems encountered
* General operation of canteen in opinion of inspector and established criteria (good, fair, unacceptable)
* Does this institution require a follow-up visit (Yes or No)

Expanded Profile Database

This program will permit access to, and manipulation of, the data in the Expanded Profile Database.

Data Requirements

Up-to-date institution files with the following ordered, indexed documents:

* Application Forms
* Contract
* Monitoring Reports
* Follow-up Reports
* Correspondence
* Profile Data Sheet

Up-to-date computer record for each institution including:

* Code Number
* Geographic Code
* Location
* Name of Director
* Category
* Sector
* Supervising organization
* Management
* Number Bens.
* Status
* Date of Status
* Access to Site
* Storage Capacity
* Kitchen
* Utensils

Records kept at participating centers are:

Record book of commodity utilization
Beneficiary attendance records
Receipts of commodities received
Monthly report register

D. Internal Commodity Inventory Controls

Monthly controls are performed by cross-checking of daily inventory lists with distribution receipts. Incoming stock is also verified against bill of lading amounts minus Marine/Interior claim losses which are also listed on the report.

All internal losses and spoiled food sales are processed by CARE-Haiti and reported to the local USAID Mission. Claims for marine losses are processed through CARE-USA via a claim against the shipping company.

An annual review of commodity flow from port to institution is undertaken. This is to identify bottle-necks, ensure reliability of CARE records and reconcile any differences between book and physical balances. CARE conducts a physical count of its inventory at the end of each month. Other counts are done as necessary. All are carried out by an employee of CARE who is not a Food Aid Project staff member to avoid bias.

A review of all entries, receipts and deductions as reported during the period under view is done to reconcile balances, and involves tracking of individual shipments from port of delivery to the center.

Preparation of waybills has been improved through use of the new computerized Waybill Production and Reporting program (see MIS section). The installation of the CMS will further enhance overall commodity tracking (see below).

Commodity Management System (CMS)

The CARE-USA computerized Commodity Management System or CMS is designed to facilitate easy access to all inventory information. It also generates several different types of reports, among them: the Commodity Status Report (CSR); Marine and Interior Losses; Unreceived Dispatches; Storage Point Balances; Port Arrivals; and Port Balances.

Accountability Mechanisms

A number of mechanisms are employed for the purpose of ensuring accountability at the warehouse and field levels. These are:

- The Gonaives Suboffice accounting staff maintains independent records for inventory control accountability.

* A monthly report is produced showing rotation of field monitors and problem institutions visited to avoid a potential conflict of interest.

* Monthly inventory counts are performed without the counters' knowledge of the recorded amounts. Control sheets are removed from the food stacks prior to the count being done.

* Only those responsible for entering warehouse and field data into the FOODMIS know the passwords: Food Aid Project Coordinator, Suboffice Administrator, Food Project Assistant and Data Entry Secretary.

* Key forms are pre-numbered to prevent unauthorized use. These are:

  -Waybills
  -Internal Losses
  -Spoiled Food Sales
  -Spoiled Food Sale Receipts
  -Condition of Arrival Reports
  -Salvage Reports

C. Quarterly Review

CARE-Haiti reviews its project activities and performance on a quarterly basis. This report, the Planning, Implementation, and Evaluation Report (PIE) is prepared prior to the commencement of each CARE fiscal year. This contains: a list of funding sources with the amounts to be spent each trimester; staff and the number of person-months, by category; project activity targets (PATS), including training events and supervisory visits; and intermediate goals (IGs). An amount, number, or percent is applied to each category, the accomplishment of which is measured each quarter. The matrix, with its accompanying narrative, comprises the PIE Report.

Gonaives Food Aid Project staff prepare and submit a Food Aid Reporting Document (FARD) which provides this same information on a monthly basis. Three FARDS thus contribute to the compilation of one PIE.

D. Annual Review and Evaluation

As mentioned under Support Goal 1A, Food Aid project and support staff will hold a yearly planning workshop.

CARE will implement a baseline, mid-term and final evaluation in conjunction with PVOs and USAID. Indicators will include those outlined in the goals and indicators section of this paper. Of particular importance will be those relating to school attendance and community participation.

IX. FINANCE PLAN

As stated in the Joint MYOP, USAID will make every effort to ensure stable funding, something which in the past has been problematic at best.

Total budget by funding source and fiscal year, as well as a detailed FY'93 budget can be found in Attachment D.

A description of the individual funding sources for this period are as follows:

Government of Haiti Treasury

The GOH treasury provides the project with 720,000 Haitian Gourdes annually, as stipulated by the 1959 Basic Agreement. The dollar amount varies with exchange rate. For FY'93 the amount will equal 90,000 US dollars. The agreement is automatically renewed each year unless both or either party gives three-month notice to the contrary.

CARE-USA Unrestricted

These monies are provided by CARE-USA. Unrestricted funds are primarily those collected from private donors, the proverbially "person on the street." These do not normally carry with them any restrictions on how they are expended. The amount available to a particular Mission varies from year to year, the exact amount to be determined just prior to the start of each CARE fiscal year (July 1). The full amount may or may not be assigned to the Food Project for FY'93.

USAID FARM BILL

These are central grant dollar funds granted on a yearly basis through USAID-Washington under Section 202(e) of the Agricultural Development and Trade Act of 1990. Their purpose is to: assist projects in making management improvements; support the costs of staff recruitment, training, program monitoring, evaluation; and cover the costs of internal transport, distribution and storage. CARE's FY'93 request is for $430,430.

Development Assistance

USAID is in the process of designing a Development Assistance Project (D.A.) to provide stable funding for all sponsors. $434,075 of these USAID funds will be required for FY'93, bringing the total USAID FY'93 funding requirement to $864,505.

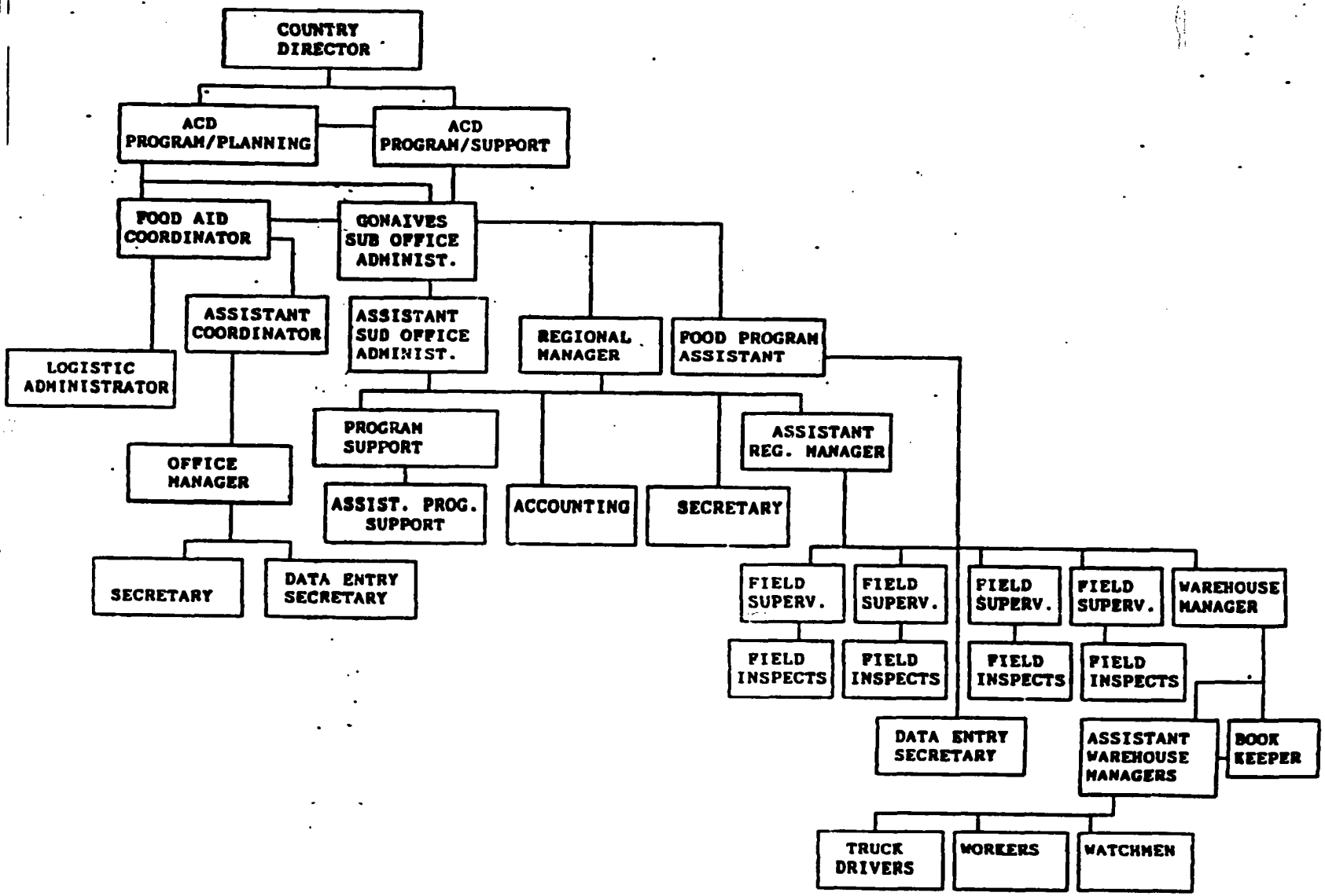
Title II Monetization

Whereas monetization-generated local currency had been available previously through a mechanism known as FIOP, this is no longer feasible given the political instability in Haiti. USAID will explore the possibility of monetizing Title II commodities (specifically wheat flour). The local currency generated in this way will be USAID-controlled. This will prevent similarly generated GOH-controlled monies being frozen, as occurred with the recent suspension of U.S. Government suspension of aid to Haiti.

A similar effort was carried out in FY'89-90 to monetize vegetable oil through CARE and ADRA. This attempt failed, however, due to the decision by USAID to allow the GOH to tax the sale of the commodities, thus making it unattractive to bidders.

ATTACHMENT A

CARE-HAITI
FOOD-AID ORGANIGRAM



[illegible]

[illegible]

Page [illegible]

ACTIVITIES	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]			
To increase the participation of the poor.			
[illegible]			
To increase the level of community and community participation in the management of feeding centers			
INDICATORS			
[illegible]-1 [illegible]% of beneficiary families are participating within their areas in feeding centers.			
[illegible]-2 Establ. of school feeding in rural [illegible] schools: directors and appropriate community groups through a pilot project involving 16 schools.			
PROGRAM GOAL 2			
Improve the social condition of the poor by improving cognitive development among school-age children thereby increasing self-esteem and reducing dependency.			
[illegible]			
To increase school enrollment and attendance, especially of female students.			
INDICATORS			
[illegible]-1 School attendance at CARE-assisted schools increased by [illegible]% over baseline. [illegible]% of total school days.			
[illegible]-2 Female student school enrollment in CARE-assisted schools increased by [illegible]% over baseline.			
[illegible]			
To decrease mortality and morbidity among children 0-12, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and the chronically ill.			
INDICATORS			
[illegible]-1 Attendance of pregnant and lactating women and children under five years at CARE-assisted MCH centers increased by [illegible]%.			
[illegible]-2 [illegible]% of all eligible persons receive a nutritious cooked midday meal through CARE-assisted institutional and community managed centers.			

[illegible]-INTERNATIONAL, [illegible]
[illegible] - [illegible]
ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

ATTACHMENT 1

Page 1

ACTIVITIES	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SERVICE GOAL 1:

Improve [illegible].

1.1.10

To improve the ability of the project to carry out effective planning.

INDICATORS

1A-1 Field supervisors hold weekly planning and orientation sessions with field monitors.

1A-2 Project and support staff hold monthly planning and evaluation sessions.

1A-3 FOCUS allows for timely identification of problems and implementation of corrective measures to serve them.

1A-4 Food Aid project and support staff. Annual planning/evaluation workshop.

[illegible]

[illegible]

ATTACHMENT 1

Page 2

ACTIVITIES	1993	1994	1995
To improve program implementation			
1.6.3J			
To improve quality and quantity of staff.			
INDICATORS			
2A 1.- Number of field monitors increased two to twelve.			
2A 2.- Number of field supervisors increased from two to four.			
2A 3.- Improved staff training plan and curriculum item.			
2A 4.- Each field monitor supervised on a at least once per month.			
SUPPORT GOAL 3			
To improve efficiency of registrar operations.			
1.6.3J			
Increase the effectiveness of food distribution to feeding centers.			
INDICATORS			
3A-1 Computerized Community Tracking Items (CTS) and Computer on line with all permanent staff trained and use.			
SUPPORT GOAL 4			
Improve monitoring and evaluation			
1.6.4A			
To improve end-use accountability and compliance			
INDICATORS			
4A-1 All institutions receive at least three monitoring visits per year.			

204

[illegible]

ATTACHMENT 1

Page 1

ACTIVITIES	1983	1984	1985
44-1 All "western institutions" receive at least two follow-up visits per year.			
44-2 Each field monitor makes a minimum of 60 monitoring visits per year.			
44-4 Computerized POMMIS on-line, with all pertinent staff trained in its use.			
44-5 Improved institutional training plan and curriculum on-line.			
44-6 90% of institutions report correctly each month.			
44-7 Baseline, mid-term and final evaluations.			

ATTACHMENT C
WAYS TO IMPROVE GENERAL RELIEF FEEDING

1) There should be one holding area which is large enough to fit those waiting, and preferably shaded. There should be some kind of separation between the holding area and the feeding area.

2) The passage between the holding and feeding areas must be sufficiently narrow, i.e. not more than 2 people should be able to fit through if shoulder to shoulder.

3) Personnel stations:

<u>One person</u> in the holding area. Before feeding starts, s/he should arrange the children so that the youngest are in front. Once this is done, s/he should signal that the feeding can begin. S/he should remain in the middle of the crowd of children to make sure that there is no pushing from the back.

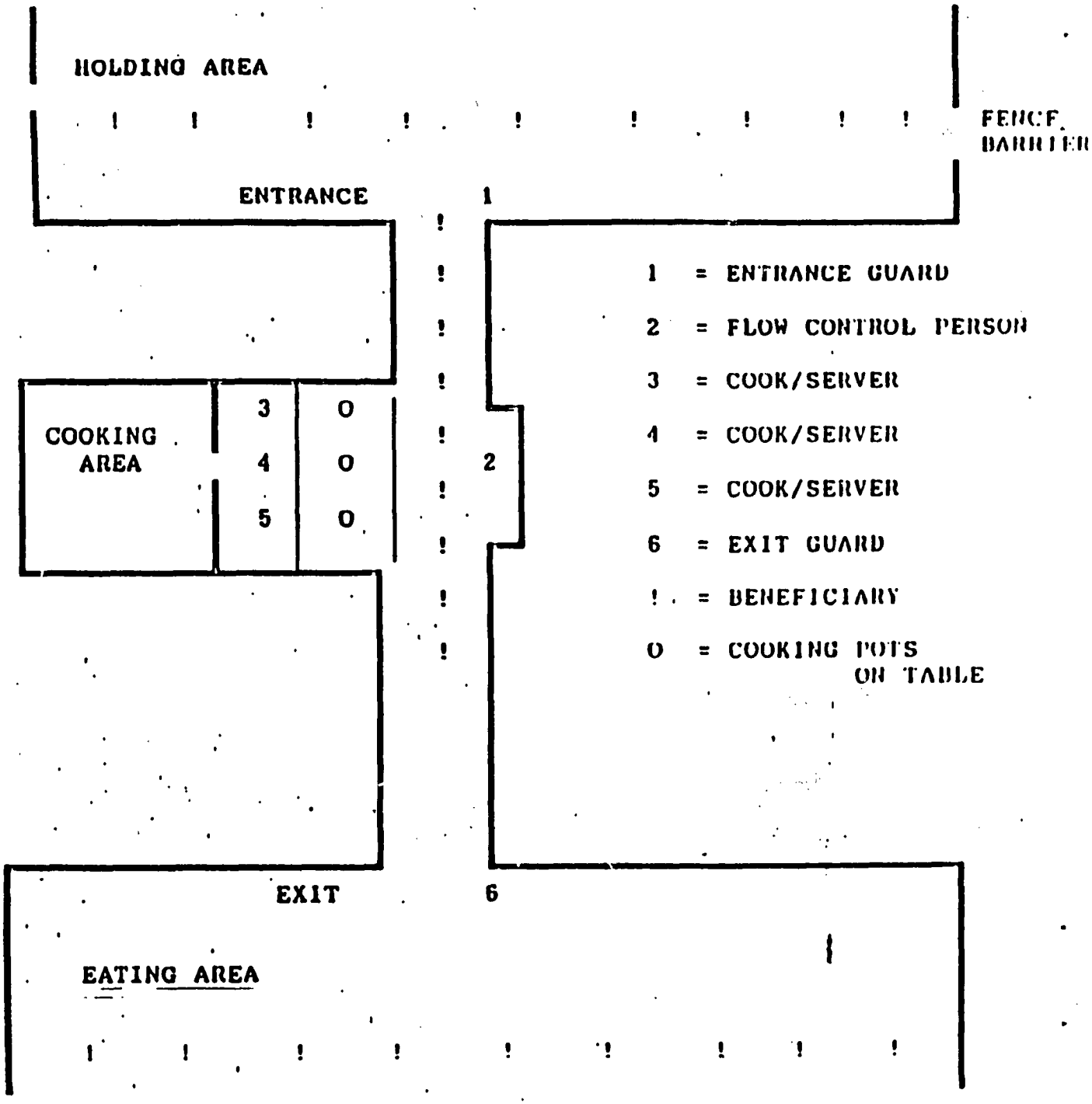
<u>One person</u> in the passage between the holding area and the feeding area controlling the number of children coming into the feeding area. This position is key. S/he should not let any more than about 5 children pass through the passage at a time. When the last child in the group begins to be served, s/he can let 5 more children through.

<u>One person</u> between the passage and the feeding area directing the 5 kids towards the table and keeping them in line (this position is optional, especially if the distance between the passage and the feeding area is not far).

<u>Three people</u> serving the food. Each server should serve from a specific pot or pots, then pass the child's bowl to the next server. This should run like clockwork. All of the food should be placed on a table, out of reach.

<u>One person</u> between the last server and the exit to lead the child quickly out of the serving area and towards the exit. This ensures that children don't enter through the exit. The child traffic must go in one direction as they go through the feeding process, i.e. in no way should they exit through the same passage they entered by.

AGPAS FEEDING CENTER LAYOUT



ATTACHMENT D

CARE-HAITI FOOD AID PROJECTED OPERATIONAL BUDGET BY CARE FISCAL YEAR

FY'93

GOH Treasury:	90,000
CARE Unrestricted:	275,000
FARM BILL FY'93:	430,430
Other USAID:	434,075
Subtotal:	$1,229,505

FY'94

GOH Treasury:	90,000
FARM BILL FY'94:	473,473
Other USAID:	788,983
Subtotal:	$1,352,456

FY'95

GOH Treasury:	90,000
FARM BILL FY'95:	520,820
Other USAID:	876,882
Subtotal:	$1,487,702

Total Budget: (FY'93-95)	US$4,069,663

ATTACHMENT I

DETAILED FY'93 COSTS

	USAID FIRM BILLINGS	OTHER UNDISTRIBUTED	[illegible]
A. NON-EXPENDABLE EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. INTERNATIONAL PERSONNEL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. NATIONAL PERSONNEL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D. VEHICLE OPERATION REPAIR/INSURANCE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. EXPENDABLE EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. STAFF TRAINING	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ABOVE NUMBERS INCLUDE 8% INDIRECT COST RECOVERY

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

CARE INTERNATIONAL

HAITI

CARE-Haiti/USAID #81P
May 11, 1993

Mr. Vernon Conaway
Title II Unit Chief
USAID-Haiti
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Dear Vernon:

Attached Please find the CARE-International, Haiti PL-480 Title II FY'94 Section 202 (e) Grant Request for Funding and the Food Aid Project FY'93-95 revised MYOP.

Sincerely,

Douglas A. Clark
Project Manager
Food Aid

Mailing Address : B.P. 15546
Petion-Ville, Haiti

92, Rue Grégoire, P.V.
Tels. : 57 5389, 57 5356

CARE-INTERNATIONAL, HAITI

FOOD AID PROJECT FY'1993-95 MYOP
(Revised)

Prepared by: Douglas Clark
Project Manager
Food Aid

Date: May 10, 1993

CARE-INTERNATIONAL, HAITI

FOOD AID PROJECT FY'1993-95 MYOP
(Revised)

Prepared by: Douglas Clark
Project Manager
Food Aid

Date: May 10, 1993

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I. INTRODUCTION

Food security in the region has been problematic for several years. The six-year drought continues to rage, with only 400-600 milimeters/year of rainfall recorded in much of the area. Wide-scale soil erosion and deforestation have decreased agricultural production considerably. Moreover, the economic embargo, now in its second year, has made an untenable situation even more so by reducing the purchasing power of the poor. With no other source of income, charcoal production has increased dramatically and accelerated deforestation. Unable to survive in an increasingly harsh environment, the poor are forced to migrate to the already over-crowded cities, or to flee to Guantanamo and south Florida as " boat people". Incidence of second and third degree malnutrition among children under five averaged 30% in 1992. The situation was worse in the far western part of the Northwest, with 40% reported (Source: USAID-Haiti, January 1993).

Following the military coup d'etat of September 1991, USAID's PL-480 Title II Program was suspended. In November, CARE and the other Cooperating Sponsors were authorized to begin implementation of the Humanitarian Assistance Food Program. The objective was to relieve the hardship of the most vulnerable members of the population. CARE's program eventually grew to feed 304,000 beneficiaries and was the largest of the four efforts. This number was later reduced to 189,000 as a political resolution to the crisis appeared to be in sight.

Given that conditions in much of CARE's area of implementation continue to deteriorate, CARE has been authorized to increase its beneficiary level to 300,000 by the end of FY'93. Of these, over 60% represent the most vulnerable segments of the population. Of these, most will be fed through community-managed kitchens or "cantines populaires." CARE has identified this strategy as being the most effective in reach mothers and children given the lack of viable MCH infrastructure in the region. Moreover, it is used to feed not only

children under five and pregnant/lactating women, but the elderly and the chronically ill as well.

CARE will maintain this number through FY'94-95, but only if the necessary food, fuel, and funding is assured (see below).

FINAL GOAL, PROGRAM/INTERMEDIATE GOALS AND INDICATORS

New or reworded goals, I.G.s and indicators have been marked by an asterisk. Measurement of same will be effected through various means, including FOODMIS and mid-term and final evaluations.

FINAL GOAL*

To significantly improve the health and well-being of 300,000 school and preschool-age children, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and chronically ill through institution and community-managed feeding centers, during a three year period, FY'1993-95.

PROGRAM GOALS

PROGRAM GOAL 1

To broaden the participation of the poor.

Intermediate Program Goal 1A*

To increase the level of community participation in the management of feeding centers.

Indicators

1A-1 80% of beneficiary families are contributing to feeding centers (firewood, additional food, money).

1A-2 Management of school feeding is shared between school directors and appropriate community groups through a pilot project involving 10 schools.

1A-3 Fifty community-run canteens are managed by a committee made up of community members.*

PROGRAM GOAL 2*

Improve cognitive development among school-age children through improved nutritional status.

Intermediate Program Goal 2A

To increase school enrollment and attendance, especially of female students.

Indicators

2A-1 School attendance at CARE-assisted schools increased by 50% over baseline, 95% of total school days.

2A-2 Female student school enrollment in CARE-assisted schools increased by 50% over baseline.

PROGRAM GOAL 3*

Decrease mortality and morbidity among the most vulerable segments of the population: children under five, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and the chronically ill.

Intermediate Program Goal 3A*

To retarget project focus towards the most vulnerable groups.

Indicators

3A-1 Sixty percent (60%) of beneficiaries are from the most vulnerable groups.*

3B-2 Ninety-five percent (95%) attendance rates at CARE-assisted community-managed canteens.*

SUPPORT GOALS

Support Goal I

Improve project planning, assessment and follow-up capacity.

Intermediate Support Goal 1A

To improve the ability of the project to carry out effective planning, assessment and follow-up.

Indicators

1A-1 New staffing plan allows for more effective coordination

between all project sectors, including administration, warehouse/logistics, field operations, Information/Education/Communication, MIS and public relations.*

1A-2 Field supervisors hold weekly planning and evaluation sessions with field monitors.

1A-3 Project and support staff hold monthly planning and assessment sessions.

1A-4 FOODMIS allows for timely identification of problems and implementation of measures designed to solve them.

1A-5 Food Aid project and support staff hold annual planning/assessment workshop.

SUPPORT GOAL 2

Intermediate Support Goal 2A

To improve quality and quantity of staff.

Indicators

2B-1 Number of field monitors increased from ten to nineteen.

2B-2 Number of field supervisors increased from two to six.

2B-3 Food Aid Project staff and participant training position created and filled.

2B-4 Improved staff training plan and curriculum on-line.

2B-5 Each field inspector supervised on-site at least once per month.

SUPPORT GOAL 3

Improve efficiency of logistics operation.

Intermediate Support Goal 3A

To increase the effectiveness of food distribution to feeding centers.

Indicators

3A-1 Computerized commodity tracking systems (CMS, WIC and FOODMIS) on-line, with all pertinent staff trained in their use.*

SUPPORT GOAL 4

Improve monitoring and evaluation.

Intermediate Support Goal 4A

To improve end-use accountability and compliance.

Indicators

4A-1 All institutions receive at least one regular monitoring visit per month.*

4A-2 All "problem institutions" receive at least one follow-up visit by the Field Supervisor within seven days after the center has received a grade of poor performance.*

4A-3 Each field inspector makes a minimum of 45 regular monitoring visits per month.*

4A-4 CARE computerized FOODMIS on-line and functioning, with all pertinent staff trained in its use.

4A-5 Improved institution training plan and curriculum on-line.

4A-6 95% of institutions report correctly each month.

4A-7 Public awareness campaign on-line.*

4A-8 Baseline, mid-term and final evaluations carried out.

III. STAFFING

The CARE-Haiti Food Aid Program staff structure has been modified to permit more effective communication/coordination at all levels. This is exemplified by the newly created Assistant Suboffice Administrator/Food Aid position assisted by a committee representing the three main management areas: Field Operations; Warehouse/Logistics; and Information/Education/Communication.

The FY'94 Food Aid Project staff compliment will consist of 78

regular national and 3 international staff persons. 160 day-laborers are hired to work in the warehouses.

Eight new positions have been created to increase project effectiveness and efficiency. They are:

1. Deputy Project Manager, responsible for overseeing the Enhancement Strategy and Project MIS department.

2. Assistant Suboffice Administrator/Food Aid, responsible for overseeing all aspects of the project at the suboffice level.

3. Monitoring Analyst, responsible for reviewing and analyzing monitoring reports from the field

4. MIS specialist, responsible for program design and maintenance.

5. Warehouse Logistics Officer, responsible for ensuring that commodity transport, both CARE and commercialized, is running efficiently.

6. Public Relations Secretary, responsible for screening and directing all feeding center requests and complaints.

7. Budget Officer (50% Food Aid), responsible for assisting management with budget preparation and tracking.

8. Garage Mechanic (50% Food Aid), responsible for maintaining project vehicles based at the four field offices and two satellite warehouses.

IV. BENEFICIARIES

The number of beneficiaries to be served during FY'94 by category and number of sites is as follows:

CATEGORY	NO. SITES	NO. BENEFICIARIES	%
Primary Schools:	519	109,361	36%
Preschools:	41	4,066	1%
General Relief:*	940	186,573	63%
Totals:	1500	300,000	100%

* General Relief feeding consists of community-managed canteens. Another 850 are fed through hospitals and orphanages.

V. COMMODITY STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

A. Commodity Transport

CARE has elected to not take part in the centralized/commercialized warehouse operation. The reasons for this are: 1) CARE warehouse operation is running effectively; 2) The feeding program is not implemented in PAP where the privatized warehouse would be based; 3) Commodities are shipped overland from PAP to Gonaives on through Bills of Lading. Moreover, CARE commodities stored in PAP would mean greater distances to difficult to access end-user sites.

Seventy-five percent of all CARE commodity transport is contracted to commercial companies with operations in Gonaives, up from 67% at the start-of-FY'93. The remaining 25% are CARE-owned and driven vehicles. Given that commercialized transport is not always reliable, CARE keeps ten of its own trucks in reserve to fill in as needed. CARE will continue to work with the commercial companies to help them to increase their operational efficiency.

The project vehicle fleet consists of:

- 15 ten-ton delivery trucks
- 3 administration vehicles
- 13 field vehicles
- 28 motorcycles

B. Warehousing

CARE warehouse space in Gonaives consists of two adjoining storage areas with a combined capacity of 6,000 metric tons. A 700 MT facility in Bombardopolis is on loan free-of-charge from the municipal government for an indefinite period. A similar arrangement is being discussed with the municipal authorities in Port-de-Paix. Warehouse management, supervisory staff and laborers, have been increased to handle the increase in commodity volume.

C. Ration-Size

USAID-Haiti has authorized that CARE's ration size for oil be reduced from 50 grams to 25 grams/person to bring it into line with how people actually prepare the food. CARE does not consider this reduction to be detrimental, especially as Canadian fish will be on hand to partially replace the calories lost through the reduction.

VI. FIELD OPERATIONS

Each of six regions is overseen by a Field Supervisor. They are

responsible for supervising the work of the field inspectors in their charge. The number of inspectors per region varies according to the number of canteens. Each is required to make at least 45 monthly inspection visits. His/her other duties include making spot visits and the follow-up of food deliveries. All are based in the field for 20 consecutive days on a rotating basis. The two Gonaives-based Senior Supervisors are each charged with overseeing three regions.

On-site supervision and training of institution directors is a central component of the project. Each institution receives at least one regular inspection visit per month. All "problem institutions," approximately 20% of the total, receive one obligatory follow-up visit within seven days of receiving a poor grade on inspection.

CARE's sanction policy is strictly enforced. Depending upon the gravity and/or duration of the infringement, institutions not complying with proper norms and procedures may receive a warning letter, a one or two-month suspension, or be eliminated from the program. Every effort is made to reopen deselected canteens provided responsible persons can be identified to run them.

VII. INFRASTRUCTURE

A. Roads

CARE will explore non-PL-480 Food-for-Work (FFW) strategies for accomplishing road repair. This is essential given the fact that poor roads make food deliveries, supervision, and canteen inspections difficult and, at times, impossible to carry out. Moreover, much wear and tear is exacted on vehicles and fuel consumption is increased. The method of payment would be with seed and/or livestock and not PL-480 or Canadian food commodities.

B. Field Offices

Three of the four field offices require the construction of additional living and working space for constructed for Food Aid staff. A fourth is to be renovated.

VIII. PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

There has been a long history of food diversion in Haiti. People

perceive commodities as a gift, and therefore something they have the right to do with as they please, i.e. sell it on the market for profit. Moreover, many people, especially the poor, feel they are powerless to combat corruption.

CARE is working to reduce the level of this activity through improved staffing, more frequent and effective training, monitoring and follow-up, better communication and increased community participation and empowerment. CARE recognizes, however, that until people are convinced that food diversion is not in their best interests nor the interests of the country, the corruption will continue.

CARE will launch a public awareness campaign in FY'93 to help address this problem. It will be ongoing and will include the following:

1. A direct-mailing campaign aimed at local merchants to make them aware that by accepting such food they are contributing to the illness and even death of those it is intended to serve.

2. A "Beneficiary Bill of Rights" which will be displayed at each canteen. This same information will be shared with all the members of the community as well as with public officials, members of religious communities, and merchants.

3. A mass media campaign designed to reach all levels of society. It will make use both television and radio as well as print media. Public and religious figures, NGOs and others will be asked to reinforce the same messages in public forums.

IX. EVALUATION PLAN

An assessment of CARE's community-managed canteen program will be carried out in mid-FY'93. The results of the study are intended to: 1) assist CARE in making any improvements necessary to increase their effectiveness and efficiency as a food distribution strategy; and 2) facilitate its replication for other Cooperating Sponsors.

According to USAID-Haiti, the baseline survey will not be carried out until the political crisis has been resolved.

X. FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

CARE-Haiti's principal focus since FY'91 has been to improve its capacity to ensure optimal accountability and compliance. This has involved improvements in staff structure; better planning and communication; improving the frequency of training events and end-use inspections; the development and installation of a commodity tracking system; and enhancing community participation, particularly of women. The project focusing on the need to increase the number of women in management and field positions through improvements in staff recruiting and retainment.

CARE-Haiti is now prepared to begin building development activities onto the Food Aid Project and is presently preparing concept papers in this regard. These would be primarily MCH-related and would include health and nutrition education; ORT; breast-feeding; immunization; population activities and AIDS prevention. Infrastructure construction, in particular water and sanitation, may be added at a future date depending upon the availability of funding.

XI. FINANCE PLAN

Detailed and consolidated project budgets for each of the three fiscal years can be found in Attachment D.

A description of the individual funding sources for this period are as follows:

Government of Haiti Treasury

The GOH treasury provides the project with 480,000 Haitian Gourdes annually. The dollar amount varies with the exchange rate. For FY'94 the amount will equal $40,000. The agreement is automatically renewed each year unless both or either party gives three-month notice to the contrary.

CARE-USA Unrestricted

These monies are provided by CARE-USA. Unrestricted funds are primarily those collected from private donors, the proverbial "person on the street." These do not normally carry with them any restrictions on how they are expended. The amount available to a particular Mission varies from year to year, the exact amount to be determined just prior to the start of each CARE fiscal year (July 1). The amount available to the CARE-Haiti Food Aid Program for FY'93 was $65,000.

FIOP

Government-to-Government Titles II and III monetization provides local currency to the project. This funding mechanism had been suspended since October 1991, a result of political sanctions, but was reinstated in late 1992.

This amounted to 2.3 million Gourdes or $ 230,000 for FY'93. USAID-Haiti has announced that no local currency will be available through the FIOP mechanism for FY'94 until such time as there is a favorable resolution of the political crisis.

USAID FARM BILL

These are central grant dollar funds granted on a yearly basis through USAID-Washington under Section 202(e) of the Agricultural Development and Trade Act of 1990. Their purpose is to: assist projects in making management improvements; support the costs of staff recruitment, training, program monitoring, evaluation; and cover the costs of internal transport, distribution and storage.

FARM BILL funding approved to date:

- A three-month, no-cost extension for $230,900 in FY'92 FARM BILL funding, through December 1992.

- $393,837 FARM BILL FY'93.

- A FARM BILL FY'94 for $430,431 will be submitted with the revised MYOP.

Cooperative Agreement

A three-year USAID Cooperative Agreement (FY'1993-95), totaling $3,086,129, was approved. $705,123 was obligated for 14 months (October FY'93 to November FY'94.

Two requests for amendments have been submitted and approved to allow the project to increase its beneficiary levels to 189,000 and 300,000 respectively. The first was for $625,009 from January to September 1993; the second for $546,832 from April to September 1993.

CIDA

CIDA provided a total of $US289,656 during FY'93 to cover administrative and operational costs relating to two donations of canned fish. CIDA funding for FY'94 is unknown as of this writing.

CARE-INTERNATIONAL, HAITI

PL-480 TITLE II FY' 94 SECTION 202(E) GRANT

REQUEST FOR FUNDING

PREPARED BY: DOUGLAS CLARK
PROJECT MANAGER
FOOD AID

DATE: MAY 10, 1993

CARE-INTERNATIONAL, HAITI

PL-480 TITLE II FY'94 SECTION 202(E) GRANT

REQUEST FOR FUNDING

PREPARED BY: DOUGLAS CLARK
PROJECT MANAGER
FOOD AID

DATE: MAY 10, 1993

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I. INTRODUCTION

Following the military coup d'etat of September 1991, USAID's PL-480 Title II Program was suspended. In November, CARE and the other Cooperating Sponsors were authorized to implement the Humanitarian Assistance Food Program. The CARE program eventually grew to feed 304,000 beneficiaries and was the largest of the four efforts. This number was later reduced to 189,000 as a political resolution to the crisis appeared to be in sight.

Given that conditions in the Northwest remained unchanged, CARE has been authorized to increase to 300,000 beneficiaries and to maintain this number through FY'94. CARE has agreed provided the necessary food, funding and resources can be made available.

Section 202(e) Grant funds would help meet a portion of FY'94 U.S. dollar costs for the expanded project. These are: Food Aid and program support international staff salaries and benefits; the services of a CARE Regional Technical Advisor; vehicle purchase; privatized commodity transport; overseas training; and audit.

TOTAL REQUEST: $430,431 (includes 7.6% ICR)

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The Gonaives suboffice/warehouse complex is the site for local administration and management operations. The Deputy Project Manager and Assistant Suboffice Administrator/Food Aid are responsible for overseeing project operations at the local level. They are supported by PAP Food Aid management. Project operations is divided into four areas: Field Operations; Information, Education and Communication (IEC); Warehouse and Commodity Transport; and MIS.

Staff are permanently assigned to the field and to the two satellite warehouses. Each of six implementation areas is staffed by a field supervisor and a team of field inspectors. These spend 20 consecutive days in the field on a rotating basis, which allows for regular monitoring and follow-up, staff supervision and better communication with staff, project participants and public officials.

Key international support staff who would be partially covered by the Grant are: Country Director, two Assistant Country Directors (Program Support and Program Planning); the Workshop Manager; the Gonaives Suboffice Administrator; and the CARE Regional Food Aid Technical Advisor.

(See Appendix A, Organigram)

B. COMMODITY STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

Warehousing

CARE rents warehouse space in Gonaives in U.S. dollars. This consists of two adjoining storage areas with a combined capacity of 6,000 MTs. A 700 MT facility in Bombardopolis is on loan free-of-charge from the municipal government for an indefinite period. Two delivery trucks are stationed there to ensure that beneficiaries in this very difficult-to-access area are not cut off from their supply of food. CARE plans to add on another satellite warehouse in Port-de-Paix are being explored, and for the same reasons. Discussions with the mayor of that town have proven positive in this regard. The facility would be provided rent-free.

Commodity Transport

PL-480 commodities are received in PAP and shipped overland to Gonaives on through Bills of Lading. Distribution to end-user sites is carried out by a combined fleet of CARE-owned and driven and commercial trucks. All difficult to access canteens, or 75% of the total, are delivered to by commercial transport. The remainder are handled by CARE vehicles. Payment is in U.S. dollars.

CARE supports commercialization, but given the less than reliable service provided in the past, CARE will hold ten trucks in reserve to be used in the event that the commercial trucks do not

arrive at the warehouse to load on schedule or are short.

All deliveries are accompanied by a specially coded, computerized waybill in five copies listing the type and quantities of the food to be delivered. The drivers and warehouse manager or designate sign the waybill upon loading; the director of the feeding center signs for its receipt. Any discrepancies are reported and investigated. Food is delivered directly to each center. Attemps to do so through an intermediary have been unsuccessful, and resulted in food diversion.

Contracts with commercial companies include a clause which makes them liable in the case of negligence or theft. Shortfalls are dealt with in two ways: 1) The company is paid based on the number of pieces received at the end-use site, not what was listed as loaded at the warehouse; and 2) The company is charged 120% of market value for all shortlanded commodities.

C. FIELD OPERATIONS

Feeding Strategies

The program is almost exclusively wet-feeding, with food cooked and served on-site through school, preschool and community-run canteens. CARE has found that given the lack of such health infrastructure in Haiti in general, and the project area in particular, the most reliable method of reaching the most vulnerable segments of the population, is through this mechanism.

The number of beneficiaries and sites, by category, is as follows:

CATEGORY	NO. SITES	NO. BENEFICIARIES	%
Primary Schools:	519	109,361	36%
Preschools:	41	4,066	1%
General Relief*:	940	186,573	63%
Totals:	1500	300,000	100%

*General Relief feeding is done primarily through community-managed canteens (Cantines Populaires). A small number of beneficiaries (850) are served through hospitals and orphanages.

Canteen Selection and Organization

All requests for canteens are carefully screened. Those that are preselected are then visited by CARE management staff to determine acceptability.

Selection criteria consists of the following:

-Geographical location

-Degree of Access
-Leadership ability of those charged with operating the canteen.
-Food storage capacity, cleanliness and security
-Community acceptance and their willingness and ability to participate in the canteen's operation.

Spoons, plates and cooking pots are provided to centers which do not have the means to obtain them. Community members whose family members benefit are expected to contribute in anyway they can. This includes firewood, spices, additional foods, such as meat, poultry and vegetables, and, if possible, cooking pots. Community volunteers act as cooks and servers, or assist with maintaining discipline.

Canteen management is normally the responsibility of one person and his or her assistant(s). As a strategy for increasing community participation and control of the canteen, management of new canteens will be the responsibility of a committee made up of community members elected by the community rather than one single person. This is to encourage a sense of community ownership of and responsibility for the canteen.

The various activities connected with canteen management will be between the members of the committee. Other volunteers will act as cooks/servers and assist with maintaining discipline.

Participant Training

Those responsible for managing the canteens are provided a 2-day training which covers: proper food storage and preparation; crowd control; basic hygiene; basic food accounting, recordkeeping and reporting. The information transmitted in this way is reinforced through regular inspection visits. Retraining is carried out as necessary.

Field Inspections and Follow-Up

All canteens are inspected once per month. An estimated 20% of these receive a poor rating and require a follow-up visit. This is done by a field supervisor and not the person who made the original inspection, and must take place within seven days of the original inspection. Field inspectors are responsible for doing spot checks and for following up food deliveries. The latter activity is carried out on the day of delivery to ensure that the amount of food listed on the waybill is the amount delivered to the center.

D. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS (MIS)

The CARE-Haiti Food Aid Project MIS consists of three separate but interrelated programs: Commodity Management System (CMS); Warehouse Inventory Control (WIC); and the Food Management Information System (FOODMIS). Together, they serve to track

commodity movement from the time it arrive in port, is warehoused, distributed and consummed by the beneficiaries. The CMS and FOODMIS are already on line and functioning. Design and implementation of the WIC program is scheduled to take place in early FY'94. The manual system already on line will continue to be used until it is ready.

MIS had been the responsibility of the Food Program Assistant (FPA), a short-term position which ended in mid-FY'92. Given the importance of MIS within the program, the position of Food Project MIS Specialist has been created. His or her salaries and benefits would be 50% covered by this Grant.

MIS Components

CMS

The CARE/USA-developed Commodity Management System (CMS) was installed at CARE-Haiti in early FY'93. The system is designed to strengthen the Mission's commodity tracking and accountability capacity. It serve to track commodity from the port of embarquement to the port of arrival, in this case the CARE warehouse in Gonaives. The CMS is operated from CARE's main office.

WIC

The WIC Program will be a computerized facsimile of the current manual system. Its purpose will be to increase the speed and efficiency of inventory control. Once in place, the WIC program will download to the CMS. The MIS Specialist will be responsible for its design. S/he would be assisted by the data-entry secretary and assistant already on-line.

FOODMIS

The CARE-Haiti designed Food Aid Management Information System (FOODMIS) is used to track commodities from the warehouse to end-user sites. It consists of four separate but interlinked modules and includes both computer-driven and manual components.

Entry into the FOODMIS is limited to only a few key people. A password is used which is changed every two months.

Module I

The Profile Database Module provides: a complete list each month of all institutions and beneficiaries by category, active or suspended; and a list of all institutions deselected through CARE-applied sanctions, on a quarterly or as needed basis.

Module II

The Waybill Production/Reporting Module produces the waybills

which accompany all CARE deliveries, whether by CARE or private transport. A consolidated report is then generated for each delivery period (30-45 calendar days).

Module II is linked to Module I so that all authorized changes in the Profile Database, such as number of beneficiaries, category and ration-size, appear automatically.

Module III

The Monitoring Report Consolidation Module serves to:

- Consolidate the data from the individual monitoring forms, providing timely management information in the form of monthly reports;

- Track canteen managment indicators over time to measure project progress throughout the year;

- Identify trends to assist management in better targeting retraining and monitoring efforts;

- Track inspections by institutions, enabling management to ensure that the proper number of monitoring and follow-up visits is taking place; and

- Permit better follow-up of CARE field inspectors through a review of the inspection forms submitted.

Module IV

the End-Use Report Consolidation Module provides: a detailed report of all institutions reporting. It includes average number of beneficiaries, and average amount of food distributed per feeding center per day; and an aggregate of all institution reports, including total, reported receipts, distribution, losses, and current inventory.

It also contains both computerized and manual components, the latter being the End-Use Ledger kept by each feeding center dirctor and used to record all food transactions taking place, i.e. the amount of food used at each feeding, the amount lost due to theft or spoilage, and the opening and closing balances per delivery period.

E. STAFF TRAINING

Staff training and retraining is an important project component. Several events have been planned for FY'94: communications; training of trainers; community participation techniques; project design; and project management.

Follow-up training is often done on an informal, on-site basis, and is used to reinforce what the employee has already learned.

Topics include proper food storage and preparation; personal and environmental hygiene; reporting and recordkeeping; community organization and participation techniques; and public and personal relations.

F. COUNTERPART COLLABORATION

CARE will work to establish relations with the National Foundation for Private Education (FONHEP), a USAID-funded local NGO. It will also seek to expand existing coordination with the Red Cross and the Faith Clinic, a local NGO. In both cases, counterparts are trained to assist in the support and maintenance of CARE-assisted canteens.

G. PUBLIC AWARENESS

A key component of the Enhancement Strategy public education, and includes CARE employees and their families. A key component ofthe Enhancement Strategy are activites designed to reduce food diversion. CARE strongly believes that this cannot be done unless the public is kept informed regarding the nature and objectives of the Food Aid Program.

The Food Aid public relations person works in conjunction with IEC to hold events aimed at heightening public awareness. CARE staff and public officials have been provided with a letter, enjoining them to participate in eliminating food diversion. These includes local merchants, especially those who have been found selling PL-480 commodities.

The public awareness process is reinforced on the ground, either through CARE staff in the field, in dealings with government officials, counterparts and religious and public figures. Further reinforcement is provided by a mass-media campaign through radio, television and printed media.

The Deputy Project Manager will be the person primarily responsible for this campaign. His salary and benefits would be 50% covered by this Grant.

IV. AUDIT

As with all USAID funding sources, this Grant would be subject to an audit.

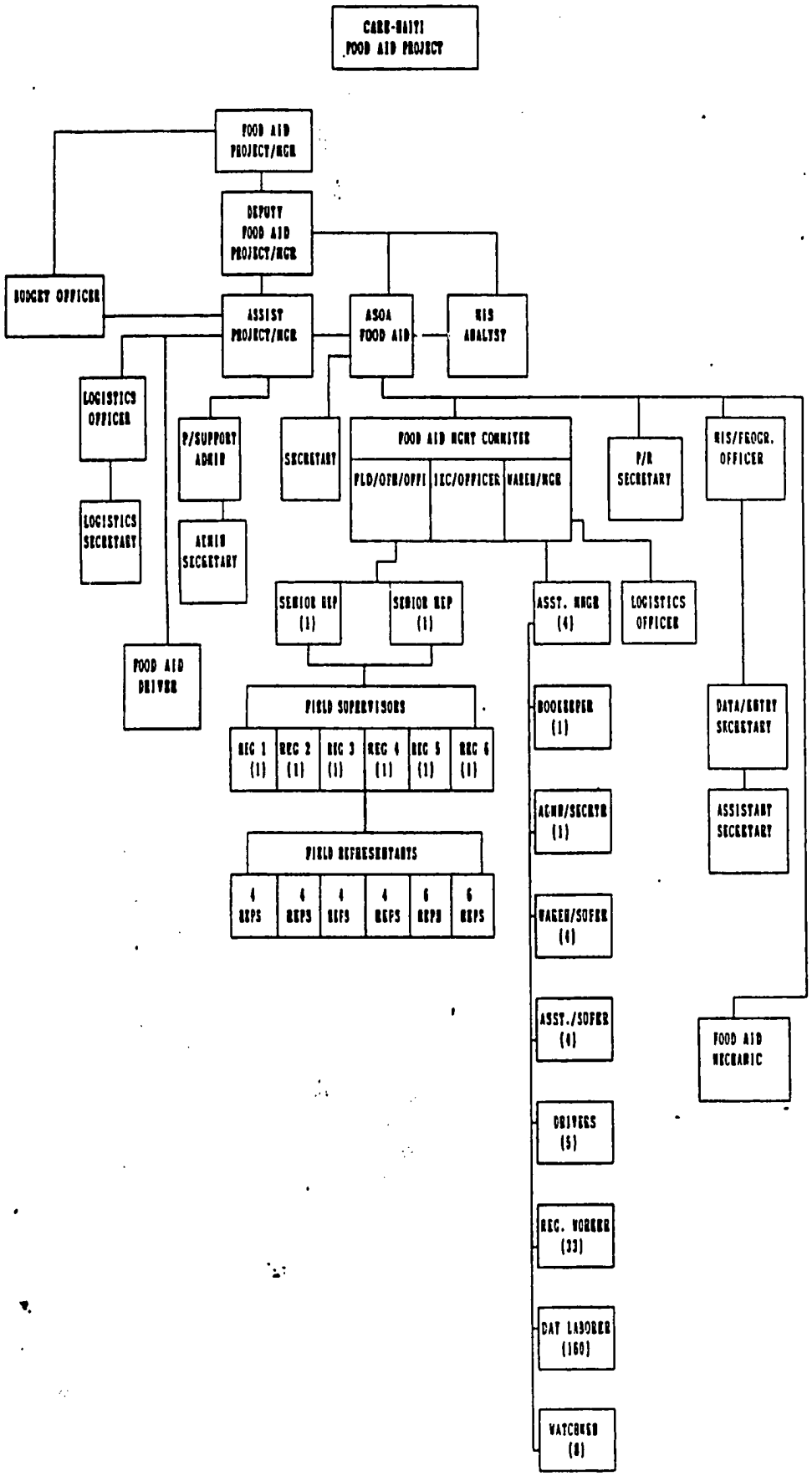
V. FINANCE PLAN

The monies obtained through this Grant would be applied towards direct program costs, including internal transport, distribution, storage, training. Other funding would be used to support program administration and management. The total amount of this request is: $430,431, including 7.6% ICR (see Appendix B).

These monies are necessary to enable the project to reach its stated goals and objectives. The Grant would complement other sources which cannot, neither individually nor in combination, cover the costs of the program. Importantly, all funding approved for FY'94 was based on CARE's 139,000 beneficiary program. This will stand at 300,000 for FY'94, more than double its original size. Two amendments to the three-year Cooperative Agreement, totaling more than one-million dollars, have already been approved to cover the increase in beneficiaries from January-September 1993. While a third amendment is possible, USAID-Haiti has informed CARE that it will not be enough to cover the entire FY'94 shortfall. Hence the need to apply for Section 202(e) funding.

FY'94 Section 202(e) Grant funds would help meet a portion of the U.S. dollar costs for the expanded project. These are: international Food Aid and program support staff salaries and benefits; the services of a CARE Regional Technical Advisor; vehicle purchase; privatized commodity transport; overseas training; and audit.

APPENDIX A



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CARE INTERNATIONAL HAITI FISCAL YEAR 1994 SECTION 202(e) BUDGET (FARM BILL FY'94)	
Revenue Source/ *Line Item Category*	
A. Salary/Benefits/ Allowances	*$121,104*
B. Travel	*$0*
C. Training	*$767*
D. Technical Assistance	*$4,500*
E. Office Administration – Recurring	*$24,388*
F. Vehicles	*$66,000*
G. ITSH	*$183,270*
H. Other Equipment & Mat.	*$0*
I. Subtotal	*$400,028*
J. ICR - 7.60%	*$30,402*
TOTAL	*$430,431*

FISCAL YEAR 1994 SECTION 202(e)
(FARM BILL FY'94)

A SALARY/BENEFITS/ALLOWANCES	Monthly USD Total		USD Total
A/C 4540 - Salaries			
Country Director	5000	19%	11,100
ACD/Program Support	3700	19%	8,214
Workshop Manager	2650	19%	5,883
SOA-Gonaives	2100	24%	6,048
Deputy Project Manager	2600	50%	15,600
MIS Specialist	2100	50%	12,600
			$59,445

A/C 4542 - Benefits			
Country Director	2200	19%	4,884
ACD/Program Support	1628	19%	3,614
Workshop Manager	1166	19%	2,589
SOA-Gonaives	924	24%	5,322
Deputy Project Manager	1144	50%	6,864
MIS Specialist	924	50%	5,544
			$28,817

FISCAL YEAR 1994 SECTION 202(e)
(FARM BILL FY'94)

A/C 4544 Qters & Reloc Allow	Monthly USD Total		UDS Total
Country Director	1200	19%	2,664
ACD/Program Support	750	19%	1,665
Workshop Manager	0	19%	0
SOA-Gonaives	0	24%	0
Deputy Project Manager	1200	50%	7,200
MIS Specialist	1000	50%	6,000
			$17,529

A/C 4545 Rest & Relocation Exp			
Country Director		0%	0
ACD/Program Support		0%	0
Workshop Manager		0%	0
SOA-Gonaives	119	50%	711
Project Manager	223	50%	1,339
Deputy Project Manager	119	50%	711
MIS Specialist	119	50%	711
			$3,472

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FISCAL YEAR 1994 SECTION 202(e)
(FARM BILL FY'94)

	Monthly USD Total		UDS Total
A/C 4546 Post Adjustment			
Country Director	400	19%	888
ACD/Program Support	267	19%	592
Workshop Manager	167	19%	370
SOA-Gonaives	125	24%	360
Project Manager	0	0%	0
Deputy Project Manager	125	50%	750
MIS Specialist	125	50%	750
			$3,710
A/C 4549 Moving Costs Incoming Staff			
Deputy Project Manager		50%	3,000
MIS Specialist		50%	3,000
			$6,000
A/C 4550 HOME LEAVE EXPENSES			
Country Director	130	19%	288
Workshop Manager	278	19%	618
SOA-Gonaives	167	24%	480
Project Manager	125	23%	345
Deputy Project Manager	67	50%	400
			$2,131
	GRAND TOTAL		121,104

FISCAL YEAR 1994 SECTION 202(e)
(FARM BILL FY'94)

		USD Total
C TRAINING		
A/C 4566 Training		
1 Offshore training	50%	767
		$767

FISCAL YEAR 1994 SECTION 2(e)
(FARM BILL FY'94)

		USD Total
D TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE		
A/C 4561 Regional Technical Advisor (30 days @ $300/each)	50%	$4,500
		$4,500

FISCAL YEAR 1994 SECTION 202(e)
(FARM BILL FY'94)

E OFFICE ADMINISTRATION

		USD Total
A/C 4555 Office Supplies		
(Diskettes,envelopes,Computer paper, Pens,Pencils,Markers, etc)	50%	2,582
A/C 4585 Depreciation	39%	13,806
A/C 4587 Insurance		
(Veh.Ins & Gral Ins)	50%	8,000
		$24,388

FISCAL YEAR 1994 SECTION 202(e)
(FARM BILL FY'94)

F VEHICLES

		USD Total
A/C 4577 Vehicles purchase		
3 Wranglers (Replacement)	100%	$66,000

FISCAL YEAR 1994 SECTION 202(e)
(FARM BILL FY'94)

G ITSH

A/C 4571 Materials & equipment		USD Total
Commercial Food Delivery		
(73,308 pieces @ $2.50)	100%	$183,270
(This represents 75% of total volume transported)		

TITLE II, PL-480 COMMODITIES
ANNUAL ESTIMATE OF REQUIREMENTS - FY 1994

FORM APPROVED
O.M.B. NO. 26-R0051

1. Country Haiti 046

2. Cooperating Sponsor: CARE-International

	Number FEED-INGS DAYS PER Mo	Number of Recipients	Number Months Operating	Number Distributed Per Year	5. PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION a. SFB b. Number Recipient	c. Rate Kgs	d. (000) Kilograms	a. RSB b. Number Recipient	c. Rate Kgs	d. (000) Kilograms	a. FEAS b. Number Recipient	c. Rate Kgs	d. (000) Kilograms	a. OHL b. Number Recipient	c. Rate Kgs	b. Number Recipients
rnal Child Health-Mother																
rnal Child Health-Child																
chool Child Health-Child	25	4,066	8		4,066	2.5	81,320	4,066	1	32,528	4,066	1.2	39,031	4,066	0.5	16,254
r Child Feeding																
r Child Feeding																
old Feeding	25	109,361	8		109,361	2.5	2,187,220	109,361	1	874,888	109,361	1.2	1,049,866	109,361	0.5	437,444
ief Non Institutional	25	185,723	12		185,723	4.375	9,750,458	185,723	1.875	4,178,768	185,723	1.875	4,178,768	185,723	0.63	1,404,065
lief Institutional	30	850	12		850	3.25	33,350	850	2.25	22,950	850	2.25	22,950	850	0.75	7,650
er/General Relief																
TOTAL RECIPIENTS		300,000			300,000			300,000			300,000			300,000		
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FY 19							12,072,548			5,109,134			5,290,618			1,865,424
OSTED REQUIREMENTS FOR SHIPMENT (METRIC TONS)																
Quantity on Hand September 30, 1993							232.65			288.45			747.01			335
Quantity Received October 1 through February 28, 1993							3,375.40			701.23			766.6			423
. From Prior Year Approval																
. From Current Year Approval																
. Quantity on Hand February 28, 1993							1,514.70			270.33			603			365.5
. Quantity Ord or Rec'd for Current FY Program After Feb 8, 1993							5,024.60			1,056.25			3,118.40			921.0
. Total Line 11 Plus Line 12							6,539			1,360.58			3,721.40			1,225.5
. Projected Distribution March 1 through September 30, 1993							6,138			2,785			2,823			1,75
. Estimated Inventory, September 30, 1993							101			(-1,116.42)			898.4			(-531.35
. Desired Operating Reserve 5%							599			255.46			220			93.2
Adjusted total Requirements FY 1994							12,570			5,365			4,612			1,3

CLEARANCES	SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE
8. Submitted by (Field Representative)	Douglas Clark	Food Aid Manager/CARE-Haiti	May 11, 1993
9. Reviewed and Recommended by US AID or Embassy	Karen Poe	Chief/GDO	May 12, 1993
10. Cooperating Sponsor Approval	Scott Solberg	Program Officer, CARE-USA	
11. ISC/AID - Washington Approval	Rudy Griego	FHA/PPE/LAC DIVISION CHIEF	

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CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY BUDGET FORMAT

FY 1995

REVENUE/SOURCE LINE ITEM CATEGORY	CARE UNR.	USG FARM BILL	LOCAL USAID-DOL	LOCAL USAID-LOC	OTHER DONOR	LOCAL GOV'T	TOTAL
A. Salary/benefits/ Allowances	0	138,620	632,967	249,628	207,886	202,790	1,429,871
B. Travel	0	19,848	40,438	15,301	7,594	0	83,179
C. Training	0	12,194	1,261	12,277	1,127	0	26,679
D. Technical Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. Office Administration							0
Recurring	0	159,103	80,535	42,579	15,845	9,481	307,543
F. Vehicles	0	160,747	443,057	149,919	24,968	23,100	821,791
G. ITSH	0	88,403	519,138	43,481	128,919	10,190	790,116
H. Other Equipments &							0
Materials	0	0	140,725	9,985	53,846	2,000	206,556
I. SUBTOTAL (ALL A/C)	0	596,920	1,858,139	523,150	440,165	247,561	3,665,935
J. ICR	0	45,366	180,978		33,453	18,815	278,611
GRAND TOTAL (FS)	0	$642,286	$2,039,117	$523,150	$473,618	$266,376	$3,944,546

USG FARM BILL : Includes USD 248,449 Farm Bill'92 which was carried over to Oct-Dec'92.

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CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY BUDGET FORMAT

FY 1994

REVENUE/SOURCE LINE ITEM CATEGORY	CARE UNR.	USG FARM BILL	LOCAL USAID-DOL	LOCAL USAID-LOC	UNKNOWN DONOR	LOCAL GOV'T	TOTAL
A. Salary/benefits/ Allowances	0	121,104	172,800	488,891	617,076	40,000	1,437,871
B. Travel			3,451	13,335	2,582	0	19,368
C. Training	0	767	4,000	7,346	9,764	0	21,877
D. Technical Assistance	0	4,500	5,000	0	0	0	9,500
E. Office Administration							0
Recurring	0	24,388	0	98,818	103,947	0	228,953
F. Vehicles	0	88,000	28,315	174,704	188,461	0	455,480
G. ITSH	0	183,270	335,558	13,333	1,454,449	0	1,986,608
H. Other Equipments &							0
Materials	0		0	0	56,472	0	56,472
I. SUBTOTAL (ALL A/C)	0	400,029	546,922	794,227	2,432,751	40,000	4,213,929
J. ICR	0	30,402	101,927		184,889	3,040	320,259
GRAND TOTAL (FS)	0	$430,431	$848,849	$794,227	$2,817,640	$43,040	$4,534,188

CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY BUDGET FORMAT

FY 1995

REVENUE/SOURCE LINE ITEM CATEGORY	CARE UNR.	USG FARM BILL	LOCAL USAID-DOL	LOCAL USAID-LOC	UNKNOWN DONOR	LOCAL GOV'T	TOTAL
A. Salary/benefits/ Allowances	0	121,104	189,500	423,774	771,345	40,000	1,545,723
B. Travel			0	31,337	3,228	0	34,564
C. Training	0	767	2,909	13,055	12,205	0	28,936
D. Technical Assistance	0	4,500	6,000	0	0	.0	10,500
E. Office Administration							0
Recurring	0	24,388	73,861	84,830	129,934	0	313,013
F. Vehicles	0	66,000	6,792	121,918	235,578	0	430,288
G. ITSH	0	183,270	97,580	213,667	1,818,061	0	2,312,559
H. Other Equipments &							0
Materials			0	101,216	70,590	0	171,806
I. SUBTOTAL (ALL A/C)	0	400,029	376,622	989,797	3,040,939	40,000	4,847,387
J. ICR	0	30,402	103,848		231,111	3,040	368,401
GRAND TOTAL (FS)	0	$430,431	$480,470	$989,797	$3,272,050	$43,040	$5,215,788

Catholic Relief Services/Haiti
Multi-Year Operational Plan Update
FY 1994

In May 1993, CRS/Haiti will begin an emergency program in response to the February 1993 Jeremie ferryboat disaster. This undertaking will be the only major change to the MYOP for FY 1994. The overall goals and objectives remain unchanged with only minor changes in activities and numbers of beneficiaries. This document will discuss changes only and has references to the approved MYOP in parenthesis.

I. JEREMIE FERRYBOAT DISASTER (New)

On February 17, 1993, a ferryboat carry passengers from Jeremie to Port-au-Prince capsized leading to the deaths of approximately 2,000 people. Most of the passengers were from the Jeremie area and according to a census conducted by a Coordinating Committee established in the wake of the disaster, over 7,000 dependents were left without support. Most of those left without a guardian were taken into the homes of relatives and friends. This has put an additional economic strain on these families, which were already among the poor.

CRS has been working with the Diocese of Jeremie on an emergency response program that is designed to give direct food aid to these families. Since some families took in more than one victim, CRS is planning for 6,000 direct beneficiaries and 24,000 indirect beneficiaries (other family members).

It is anticipated that this program will use the existing parish network to distribute a monthly dry ration of 25kgs of cereal and one gallon of oil for a twelve month period to each family which has taken in a dependent (see Sec. II for explanation of ration). The Diocesan Development Office is also in the process of looking at longer-term solutions to this problem. The food distribution program is an interim step to alleviate this additional economic burden until economic development activities are in place.

CRS will be seeking additional funding (approximately $25,000) through EFS to support these activities.

II. BENEFICIARY LEVELS (Section III, A.1., Pgs. 3-4 and Section V, B.1, Pgs. 9-10)

Total projected beneficiaries for FY 1994 is 202,390, which is an overall increase of 37,490 over project Year II levels of 164,900 (see Annex A). Beneficiary levels by category are as follows:

Category	Update	Explanation
MCH-Child	3,510*	No significant change.

MCH-Indirect	7,040*	Food supplement for indirect beneficiaries of children in recuperation program. This is a new category and reflects a change in the way CRS is accounting for the food distributed through the MCH program (see II. RATIONS).
MCH-Mother	4,840*	Food supplement for pregnant women following maternal health program at a health center. The decrease of 560 recipients is due to the slower than anticipated bring on of new MCH centers.
S/F	145,000	No change.
OCF	5,000	No change.
G/R-Wet	5,000	No change.
G/R-Dry	2,000	Food supplement for tuberculosis patients (1,000) and sick and elderly people (1,000) through structured distribution centers. The second category of beneficiaries is new to planning documents but have in fact been served since 1988 under the rubric of General Relief (ie. PL 416). The total number of beneficiaries currently receiving dry rations is approximately 2,000. CRS will revise reporting procedures for these centers and work with them to establish criteria for selection of beneficiaries.
Emergency-Dry	6,000	Direct Beneficiaries -- Victims of the Jeremie Ferryboat disaster (see Sec. I above).
Emergency-Dry	24,000	Indirect Beneficiaries -- Victims of the Jeremie Ferryboat disaster (see Sec. I above). This figure is based on the assumption of a five-member household (1 indirect and 4 indirect beneficiaries).

* Note that these figures are the projected achievement for the end of the fiscal year.

III. RATIONS (Section III, B.1., Pgs. 5-6 and Section V, B., Pgs. 9-11)

MCH

In an effort to be consistent with the manner in which other Cooperating Sponsors account for MCH recipients, CRS is adding an additional category to this program in FY 94--"MCH Indirect." This addition changes both the total number of beneficiaries for the MCH program and the ration for malnourished children in the recuperation program.

In FY 93, recuperating children received a "family ration," which was counted as one recipient. The rationale behind the larger family ration was to ensure that the child received a sufficient amount of food to allow for known consumption by other family members. The reason CRS counted only one recipient was that the recuperating child was the "beneficiary" of the MCH program and not other family members.

The number of indirect recipients is based on two per recuperating child. It should be made clear that it is impossible to know the exact number of other family members that benefit from this ration; however, the figure of two per recuperating child is both consistent with other sponsors and is a very conservative estimate (ie. the number could be as high as five or more). In

addition, CRS does not consider these additional recipients as part of the MCH program in the sense that their nutritional status is not followed nor do they benefit from de-worming or vitamin A therapy. Rather, the reason for their addition is simply to more accurately reflect the believed consumption patterns of the ration and to be more consistent with other sponsors.

Below is a table showing the ration changes for the MCH program. As the table indicates, CRS is assuming that the child in recuperation is receiving 50% of the "family ration." This ration affords the child a nutritionally balanced supplement to their regular diet.

PROGRAM COMPONENT (Recipients)	MYOP		UPDATE	
	Oil	WSB	Oil	WSB
Child in Recuperation (1)	2.8	10.0	1.4	5.0
Indirect Family Members (2)	---	---	0.7	2.5
TOTAL	2.8	10.0	2.8	10.0

Jeremie Ferryboat Disaster

The ration for the Emergency Component for victims of the Jeremie ferryboat disaster is the same as the ration established for General Relief dry distributions. The total number of beneficiaries is based on the assumption that each household consists of five individuals. The ration is intended to alleviate the economic strain to families which have taken in dependents of the victims.

Ration Study

CRS and the other Cooperating Sponsors plan to conduct a ration study during this fiscal year. The Cooperating Sponsors have different rations even when the target groups are the same. This study was originally planned for FY 1992, however the emergency nature of activities during that year made the study impossible. A draft scope of work was developed in September 1991 and the Cooperating Sponsors will finalize it and undertake the study in FY 1994.

IV. MCH (Section III, B.1., Pgs. 5-6)

The MYOP estimated that by the end of FY '95, 52,500 children would benefit from a system of community based nutritional surveillance and clinic-based recuperation. It further estimated that 50,000 mothers would participate in community education programs. These figures were found to be incorrect after comparing them to CRS' own internal Strategic Program Plan for the same period. The figure of 52,500 should have been for both children and mothers together in the program.

Annex B shows revised indicators for those activities mentioned in the MYOP. As the table shows, the MCH program is lagging behind originally anticipated targets by between 10% and 31%. This is due in large part to a longer than anticipated reorientation of the existing MCH centers based on CRS' 1988 evaluation. In addition, the number of new MCH centers per year was reduced from eight to five due to the development of a longer training program and the need of additional follow-up time.

V. SANITATION (Section III. D., Pg. 7)

During FY 94 CRS plans to begin a sanitation program aimed at reducing the incidence of parasites and water-borne diseases in MCH target communities. Due to logistical concerns and staffing limitations, the original goal of the 2,000 latrines in FY 94 was reduced by 25% to 1,500. In addition, the source catchment construction program due to start in FY 94 was similarly scaled down from 25 to 20, a 20% reduction.

VI. EARLY WARNING SYSTEM/VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT (Section III, A.2., Pg. 5, Section IV, 1.d, Pg. 8, and Section V, A., Pg. 9)

CRS participated in a workshop on conducting a vulnerability assessment for Haiti in March of this year. This was the first of a three-step process which consists of: 1) selection of indicators; 2) preparation and digitization of indicators for analysis; and 3) assessment of baseline food security through weighing and combination of indicators. It is hoped that this system will serve as a tool to identify areas of relative need for further investigation to determine appropriate interventions.

VII. MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (Section IV, 1.A., Pgs. 7-9)

The specific operational goals and objectives listed in the 1993-1995 MYOP have not significantly changed; however, CRS' staffing plan has changed as follows:

1. Deputy Director: Under the current organizational structure, the three assistant managers in the food program (ie. Logistics, Programming and MCH) report directly to the Country Director who is also responsible for a significant privately-funded portfolio of activities. The Deputy Director has been focussing over 50% of her time on financial and office management duties for which two positions (below) have been created. The Deputy Director will now focus primary attention on the Food Program in order to increase oversight of all Title II activities.

2. Office Manager and Financial Manager: The functions of these two positions has up to now been the responsibility of the Deputy Director. Since she will be overseeing the food program, the position of Office Manager was created to handle personnel, procurement, maintenance, and vehicle control functions. In

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addition, a new accounting position envisioned for FY 93 was upgraded to Financial Manager to assume the oversight function previously held by the Deputy Director.

3. Data Entry Clerk: An additional Data Entry Clerk will be needed in the Port-au-Prince office due to the decision to computerize Les Cayes activity.

4. Chief Inspector: One of the five new inspectors position has been upgraded to Chief Inspector. It was felt that with an increase of five inspectors (bringing the total to ten), a Chief Inspector was necessary to coordinate their activities and ensure that follow-up is carried out on a regular basis.

VIII. PRIVATIZATION (Section VII, B., Pgs. 13-14)

CRS/Haiti has used contracted transporters for roughly 50% of its activities during FY 1993. This represents a significant increase in levels foreseen in the MYOP and signals a much more rapid move toward privatizing 100% of the Port-au-Prince warehouse deliveries. CRS will continue to use contracted transporters for FY 1994 for deliveries made from its Port-au-Prince warehouse, which will represents approximately 60% of program operations. Since there are no transport companies based in Les Cayes, CRS will maintain its own trucks for transport from the Les Cayes warehouse.

USAID has made a contract with International Maritime Terminal, S.A. for the management of an "overflow" warehouse to handle large quantities of food still arriving from 1992's emergency activities. This contract will expire in August of this year. A longer term contract for such an overflow warehouse is being considered by USAID. This warehouse would be available for storage of CRS commodities in the event that warehouse space was insufficient. This is seen as a "test case" to determine the feasibility of moving toward one centralized warehouse for all Cooperating Sponsors.

IX. AUDIT (Section X, Pg. 15)

An audit of Grant # FAO-0206-A-00-2007-00 (Long Term Emergency) covering the period January - September 1992 was conducted in early 1993 by the local audit firm of Merove-Pierre, associated with Peat Marwick. Recommendations have not yet been submitted to CRS/Haiti.

CRS/Haiti is currently undergoing an internal audit of program operations. Title II and US Government Grant activities during the period covered by this operational plan will be audited in accord with CRS' agency-wide A-133 audit plan.

All previous audit recommendations have been closed.

X. CONSTRAINTS (Section XI, Pg. 15)

CRS/Haiti is currently unable to provide accurate figures regarding beneficiary levels in the Recipient Status Report. The figures that appear in these quarterly reports represent number of beneficiaries for which distributions have been made rather than the number of beneficiaries participating in the program on a monthly basis. These numbers may include some beneficiaries twice if during the three-month period two distributions were made to the center serving those beneficiaries.

The computerized commodity tracking system will improve this information when it is fully operating (March 1994) however, given the large volume of information emanating from the centers, there may still be delays in access to this information.

XI. FUNDING (Section XII, Pg. 15-16)

CRS expects to cover costs through three external sources during FY 1994: Farm Bill, Enhancing Food Security Grant and a VACS grant. USAID does not expect that a Title III monetization will be possible during FY 1994, barring a resolution to the political crisis in Haiti. Title II monetization is currently deemed ill-advised due primarily to the unfortunate experience of International Lifeline in FY 93.

CRS' Farm Bill request (see Annex D) will cover transport leasing costs, purchase of three replacement jeeps for monitoring activities, one delivery truck and two computer sets. The VACS grant will cover costs associated with the management and oversight of MCH activities (excluding food delivery) and sanitation and water capping activities. The EFS budget will cover management costs of food program activities (including monitoring, warehousing, some internal transport costs) and associated agricultural development projects.

On the following page is a reconciliation of the difference between CRS' FY 94 budget as stated in the MYOP and its revised FY 94 budget. A more detailed estimate of financial inputs can be found in Annex C.

ESTIMATED FINANCIAL INPUTS BY SOURCE
FY 94
(US$)

Source	MYOP	Update	Change	% Change
1. CRS	253,550	297,789	44,239	17.4%
2. Farm Bill-202(e)	179,249	326,922	147,673	82.4%
3. MCH/VACS	151,846	532,361	380,515	250.6%
4. Development Assistance (EFS)	961,871	1,063,078	101,207	10.5%
5. Monetization	148,050	0	(148,050)	-
6. Unidentified USG Source	144,032	0	(144,032)	(83.4%)
7. Empty Containers (CRS)	5,838	10,000	4,162	71.3%
8. Beneficiary Contributions	139,589	0	(139,589)	--
TOTAL	1,984,025	2,230,150	246,125	12.4%

Budget Notes:

1. Increase of $44,239 (Item 1) is due to increased CRS contribution.
2. Increase of $104,992 (Items 2, 4, 5, and 7) represents the total increase to direct program support (ie. personnel, logistics, etc.). This is attributed to the addition of one truck and costs associated with the Jeremie emergency.
3. Increase of $236,483 (Items 3 and 6) is due primarily to expanded staff and travel costs. SED activities were also increased.
4. Decrease of $139,589 (Item 8) is due to the fact CRS has eliminated beneficiary contributions which are collected at the center level because of an inability to properly track this information at the current time.

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ANNEX A
CRS/HAITI
FY 1993-95 REVISED AER RECIPIENT LEVELS

Categories	FY 93	FY 94			FY 95		
	MYOP	MYOP	Update	% Change	MYOP	Update	% Change
MCH-Pregnant Women	3,800	5,400	4,840	-10.4	7,000	5,800	-17.1
MCH-Recuperating Child	3,000	3,500	3,510	0.3	4,000	4,275	6.9
MCH-Indirect Family	n/a	n/a	7,040	n/a	n/a	8,550	n/a
Sub-Total MCH	6,800	8,900	15,390	72.9	11,000	18,625	69.3
School Feeding	130,000	145,000	145,000	0.0	160,000	160,000	0.0
Other Child Feeding	5,000	5,000	5,000	0.0	5,000	5,000	0.0
General Relief-Wet	5,000	5,000	5,000	0.0	5,000	5,000	0.0
General Relief-Dry	1,000	1,000	2,000	100.0	1,000	2,000	100.0
Sub-Total G/R	6,000	6,000	7,000	16.7	6,000	7,000	16.7
Emergency-Dry--Direct	n/a	n/a	6,000	n/a	0	0	n/a
Emergency-Dry--Indirect	n/a	n/a	24,000	n/a	0	0	n/a
Sub-Total Emergency	0	0	30,000	n/a	0	0	n/a
Grand Total	147,800	164,900	202,390	22.7%	182,000	190,625	4.7%

11 May 93

ANNEX B
CRS/HAITI
FY 1993-95 REVISED MCH INDICATOR LEVELS

Indicators	FY 93	FY 94			FY 95		
	MYOP	MYOP	Update	% Change	MYOP	Update	% Change
MCH Centers	25	30	27	-10.0	35	32	-8.6
Rally Posts	550	675	525	-22.2	800	610	-23.8
Community Health Workers	550	675	610	-9.6	800	725	-9.4
Children Undergoing Surveillance	18,750	22,250	18,570	-16.5	26,250	22,500	-14.3
Mothers Participating in Education	18,750	22,250	15,440	-30.6	26,250	19,125	-27.1
Children in Recuperation Program	3,000	3,500	3,510	0.3	4,000	4,275	6.9
Indirect Family Recipients	-	-	7,020	-	-	8,550	-
Pregnant Women Receiving Ration	3,800	5,400	4,840	-10.4	7,000	5,800	-17.1
SED Projects	8	17	24	41.2	27	29	7.4
SED Beneficiaries	200	425	600	41.2	675	725	7.4

11 May 93

ANNEX C
CRS/HAITI
FY 1994 ESTIMATED FINANCIAL INPUTS BY SOURCE
(US Dollars)

US$1.00 = 10.00 Gourdes

	Private Funds (CRS)	Farm Bill 202 (e) (USG)	MCH/ Sanitation (USG)	EFS (USG)	*Monetization (USG)	**Unidentified (USG)	Empty Containers (CRS)	***Beneficiary Contrib.	TOTAL	% of Budget
A. PROGRAM SUPPORT	70,289	7,500	256,259	568,805	0	0	0	0	902,853	40.5%
B. CONSULTANTS/TECH ASSISTANCE	0	0	12,125	0	0	0	0	0	12,125	0.5%
C. AUDITS	0	5,000	37,000	0	0	0	0	0	42,000	1.9%
D. LOGISTICS	0	120,900	0	89,400	0	0	10,000	0	220,300	9.9%
E. CAPITAL/EQUIP EXPENDITURES	5,000	163,400	131,588	11,600	0	0	0	0	311,588	14.0%
F. SUNDRY/TRAINING/EVALUATION	0	0	8,550	22,974	0	0	0	0	31,524	1.4%
G. ASSOCIATED DEV'T PROJECTS	222,500	0	0	180,000	0	0	0	0	402,500	18.0%
SUBTOTAL	297,789	296,800	445,522	872,779	0	0	10,000	0	1,922,890	N/A
H. NICRA (22.58%) #	N/A	30,122	86,839	190,299	0	0	N/A	0	307,260	13.8%
GRAND TOTAL	297,789	326,922	532,361	1,063,078	0	0	10,000	0	2,230,150	100.0%
PERCENT OF BUDGET	13.4%	14.7%	23.9%	47.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	

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* No monetization is currently planned for FY 1994. Costs have been transferred to Farm Bill and EFS.

** The original budget figures were for sanitation activities which are covered by the MCH/VACS grant. The budget above is for emergency activities in the Grand Anse in response to the victims of the sinking of the boat "Neptune" in February 1993.

*** CRS is currently unable to track information regarding beneficiary contributions. It is expected that during FY 94, with the installation of the computerized tracking system, CRS will improve its monitoring of this program-generated income.

\# Overhead for each budget is caculated as follows:
Farm Bill: Subtotal less $163,400 for capital equipment = $133,400 * 22.58% = $30,122.
MCH/SAN: Overhead includes a portion of previous year's funding.
EFS: Subtotal less $30,000 for construction of center warehouses = $842,779 * 22.58% = $190,229.

TITLE II, PL 480 COMMODITIES
ANNUAL ESTIMATE OF REQUIREMENTS
FY 1994

HAITI
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

RECIPIENT CATEGORIES	FEEDING DAYS/MO	NUMBER of RECIPIENT	# MOS OPER	DIST /YR	OIL NUMBER RECIPIENT	OIL RATE KGS	OIL TOTAL MT	SF BULGUR NUMBER RECIPIENT	SF BULGUR RATE KGS	SF BULGUR TOTAL MT	WSB NUMBER RECIPIENT	WSB RATE KGS	WSB TOTAL MT	PEAS NUMBER RECIPIENT	PEAS RATE KGS	PEAS TOTAL MT	
Maternal Child Health-Mother	30	4,840	12	4	4,840	1.4	81.3	0	0	.0	4,840	5.0	290.4	0	0	.0	
Maternal Child Health-Child	30	3,510	12	4	3,510	1.4	59.0	0	0	.0	3,510	5.0	210.6	0	0	.0	
Maternal Child Health-Indir	30	7,040	12	4	7,040	.7	59.1	0	0	.0	7,040	2.5	211.2	0	0	.0	
School Feeding	20	145,000	8	4	145,000	.5	580.0	145,000	3.5	4,060.0	145,000	1.0	1,160.0	145,000	1.0	1,160.0	
Other Child Feeding	30	5,000	12	4	5,000	1.0	60.0	5,000	3.0	180.0	5,000	1.0	60.0	5,000	1.0	60.0	
General Relief - Wet	30	5,000	12	4	5,000	1.0	60.0	5,000	5.0	300.0	5,000	1.0	60.0	5,000	1.5	90.0	
General Relief - Dry	30	2,000	12	4	2,000	.7	16.8	2,000	5.0	120.0	0	.0	.0	0	.0	.0	
Emergency: Jeremie-Direct	30	6,000	7	7	6,000	.7	29.4	6,000	5.0	210.0	0	.0	.0	0	.0	.0	
Emergency: Jeremie-Indirect	30	24,000	7	7	24,000	.7	117.6	24,000	5.0	840.0	0	.0	.0	0	.0	.0	
7 TOTAL RECIPIENTS		202,390			202,390			187,000			170,390			165,000			
8 TOTAL REQUIREMENTS FY 1994							1,063.2			5,710.0			1,392.2			1,310.0	10,075.4
ADJUSTED REQUIREMENTS FOR SHIPMENT (MTs)																	
9 Quantity on Hand September 30, 1992							99.8			233.3			105.4			106.4	
10 Quantity Received October 1 through February 28, 1993							428.2			2,161.7			1,333.7			553.9	
11 From Prior Year Approval (FY 92)							203.8			1,673.6			536.7			449.8	
12 From Current Year Approval (FY 93)							224.4			482.2			743.0			110.1	
13 Quantity on Hand February 28, 1993							207.5			414.7			778.8			128.3	
14 Quantity Due or Rec'd for Current FY after Feb 28, 1993*							489.0			3,050.2			430.3			994.0	
15 Total Line 11 Plus Line 12							696.5			3,441.3			1,209.1			1,122.3	
16 Projected Distribution Mar 01 through Nov 30, 1993							414.7			2,025.7			820.8			570.2	
17 Estimated Inventory November 30, 1993							281.8			1,415.2			328.3			552.7	
18 Desired Operating Reserve of 5%							53.2			285.5			99.6			65.5	
19 Adjusted Total Requirements FY 1994							834.5			4,580.3			1,763.5			822.3	8,001.2

CLEARANCES	SIGNATURE		TITLE		DATE
20 Submitted by (Field Representative)	Douglas Greene		Director	CRS/Haiti	11 May 93
21 Reviewed and Recommended by USAID or Embassy	Karen Poe		Chief, GDC	USAID/Haiti	11 May 93
22 Cooperating Sponsor Approval	John Forsyth		Resource Administrator	CRS/Baltimore	
23 USAID Washington Approval	Rudy Griggs		FFP/Food for Peace	AID/Washington	

ANNEX D

P.L. 480 SECTION 202 (E) GRANT PROPOSAL

I. SUMMARY OF TITLE II PROGRAM (G.1. from Guidance)

CRS' food program is targeted towards Haiti's southern peninsula by agreement with the other cooperating sponsors and USAID. CRS works through four primary mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups within this geographic focus area: schools (S/F); health centers (MCH and G/R -- tuberculosis patients); institutions serving the aged and the chronically ill (G/R); and institutions serving orphaned and abandoned children (OCF).

CRS operates two warehouses, one in the capital city of Port-au-Prince and the other in the southern town of Les Cayes. CRS maintains a fleet of six trucks which work primarily out of Les Cayes. Transport for deliveries from the Port-au-Prince warehouse is contracted out.

During FY 1993, CRS increased its management and monitoring staff. One senior manager who is responsible for oversight of the whole program has been added. One middle (assistant) manager has been added with responsibilities for training and programmatic concerns. The monitoring team was increased from six end-use checkers to 10 and has added a monitoring section head who will be responsible for monitoring planning and follow up. In addition, qualifications for the end-use checking staff have been increased.

II. ACTIVITIES AND DETAILED BUDGET NARRATIVE (G.2., G.3, and G.4.)

The activities to be supported by this funding source are the following:

- Direct program costs (internal transport and distribution costs through the purchase of one truck and the provision of funds for transport leasing).

- Improvement and strengthening of program administration and management oversight (through the purchase of three vehicles for monitoring activities and two computers to improve commodity tracking)

CRS is requesting funds for the replacement of three jeeps, one delivery truck, for transport leasing costs and for the purchase of two computers.

A. Jeeps

The three jeeps (and dealer-recommended spare parts packages) will be used for monitoring activities. They replace one vehicle which will be six years old in 1994 and two which will be five years old; the oldest in the fleet. These vehicles are used almost exclusively for field travel on difficult roads which decreases their useful life. A list of vehicles used by the Title II program with expected replacement dates is

attached. CRS has included costs for spare parts packages based on 10% of estimated vehicle price.

Jeeps have been purchased in the past through Outreach and Title III monetizations and in FY 1993 through Farm Bill funds when the monitoring team and, consequently, the vehicle fleet was significantly expanded. No monetization is planned at this time for FY 1994.

As mentioned above, CRS is making efforts to improve monitoring by, among other things, expanding its monitoring team.

B. Delivery Trucks

CRS' fleet of delivery trucks consists of:

Ford F700	1985
International	1986
International	1986
Renault	1987
Renault	1987
Unknown	1994

Trucks in the past have been purchased primarily with the USG Outreach Grant and Title III monies. The delivery vehicle to be purchased in FY 1993 will be funded by EFS.

The truck CRS would purchase with these Farm Bill monies would replace one of these trucks, however, CRS will retain the older truck for peak delivery periods and to serve as a back-up.

Beginning in 1991, CRS changed its delivery scheduling. Prior to that, CRS made deliveries of a four-month supply to schools (twice per year) and three-month supply to other institutions (four times per year). In order to serve all the school centers with CRS' limited logistical capabilities, deliveries were begun as much as two months in advance of school's opening. This meant that the food sat in center warehouses for up to six months under less than ideal conditions. Because of increasing attendance at schools, in particular, existing center warehouses are not sufficient to accommodate the four month supply.

CRS' current plan is for four deliveries (of two months each) per year to school centers.

C. Internal Shipping and Handling

CRS is requesting $120,900 for transport leasing costs. CRS did not have significant transport leasing prior to FY 92. Costs for FY 92 were covered by emergency funding and in FY 93 were partially covered by Farm Bill funding and partially covered by Title III monies. Given the current political situation in Haiti, USAID does not expect that a

Title III monetization will be possible during FY 94. In addition, no Title II monetization has been planned.

As mentioned above, CRS has changed its delivery schedule to every two months for schools and every three months for all other centers. This requires a faster pace of delivery (e.g.; three weeks for deliveries to all schools instead of two months), which in turn requires more trucks. Rather than increasing the size of its fleet, CRS is beginning to rely on contracted truckers for deliveries from Port-au-Prince where trucking companies work.

D. Computers

The computers used CRS' food program were purchased through both Title III monies and Strengthening Grant.

CRS recently computerized its information systems related to the food program in order to improve access to information. This system will track commodities from arrival through distribution at the center level. Computerization is particularly important for information emanating from and about centers (monthly center reports for commodity tracking and program-generated income, end-use-checks, etc.). Because of the number of centers with which CRS interacts directly (approximately 600), this information is difficult to compile and analyze. Based on the monthly volume of information to be entered into the computer, it is estimated that one-and-one-half computers will be needed for data entry full-time. This, in addition to increased number of users due to increases in management staff, will require more computer sets for CRS' offices.

Attached is a budget estimate for the Section 202(e) Grant Proposal.

* * * * *

CRS/HAITI
FARM BILL SECTION 202(E)
(US Dollars)

Description	Amount
A. PROGRAM SUPPORT	
3 sets spare parts for jeeps	7,500
B. CONSULTANTS/TECH ASSISTANCE	0
C. AUDIT	5,000
D. LOGISTICS	
Transport Leasing*	120,900
E. CAPITAL/EQUIP EXPENDITURES	
1 Delivery Truck	80,000
3 Jeeps	75,000
2 Computer Sets	8,400
F. SUNDRY/TRAINING/EVALUATION	0
G. ASSOCIATED DEV'T PROJECTS	0
SUBTOTAL	296,800
H. NICRA (22.58%)**	30,122
GRAND TOTAL	$326,922

11 May 93

* Transport Leasing costs based on 60% of total program activity (10,075 TM * .6 = 6045 TM) or 100% of activity out of Port-au-Prince @ 200 gourdes per TM.

** NICRA based on $133,400 (all costs except capital equipment) * 22.58%.

260
2-30