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USAID/HAITI



SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

APRIL 1, 1994 - MARCH 31, 1995

USAID/HAITI
SEMI-ANNUAL PORTFOLIO REVIEW REPORT
MARCH 31, 1995

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OVERVIEW

I. BACKGROUND

During the review period April 1, 1994 to March 30, 1995, the Mission's assistance program went through several transitions to support Haiti's restoration of constitutional rule and governance. In the early part of the review period, USAID's humanitarian and other relief activities provided a safety net that mitigated the impact of deterioration in all sectors. During the latter part of FY 94, USAID switched gears and began aggressively implementing its post-resolution strategy to support the United States foreign policy objective in Haiti.

USAID initially focused on increasing and expanding A.I.D.'s Humanitarian Assistance Program (HAP) when the decision was made in June 1994 to tighten the UN/OAS economic embargo on Haiti to force Haiti's Military High Command and the de facto government to leave power. The Humanitarian Assistance Program included direct feeding and health activities to reach those most "at risk" as a result of the political instability and the embargo. A.I.D. emergency feeding program increased to 1.3 million beneficiaries. During the implementation of this program, the PVO/NGO community was successfully supported with access to fuel through the UN/OAS Humanitarian Fuel Program and humanitarian shipments.

While implementing the HAP, USAID began developing and implementing the post-resolution strategy to support the restored constitutional Government. To prepare for post-resolution, Mission staff met with representatives of the Constitutional Government in exile and after their return to Haiti, amended existing projects to increase and expand activities, especially in the democracy and justice sectors, increased our Mission personnel and restructured our portfolio to improve USAID's effectiveness and flexibility to respond to new opportunities for development interventions.

Post-resolution occurred with the peaceful deployment of the Multinational Force (MNF) in Haiti on September 19, 1994, the removal of the Haitian Military Command on October 12, and President Aristide's return to Haiti on October 15, 1994.

At the time of post-resolution, USAID was ready. The Mission's efforts to support Haiti's transition to democracy and to bolster the country's weakened economy were intensified.

II. PORTFOLIO

Highlights during the review period, especially during post resolution were numerous. First, last summer an Human Rights Fund was developed in the Democracy Enhancement project to help victims of politically-motivated human rights abuses and to promote respect for human

rights. USAID's Emergency Economic Recovery Program contributed to the clearance of the GOH's arrears to international financial institutions, thus clearing the way for Haiti to access other donor funding. Through the Mission's Administration of Justice and the Department of Justice's ICITAP program, training of a permanent public police and training of judges and other judicial personnel began. An estimated 50,000 short-term jobs were created through USAID's Jobs Creation Program. The program proved to be such a success that the World Bank will use A.I.D.'s Jobs program as a model to implement their own follow-on \$50 million Jobs program this summer. Under the Incentives to Improve Basic Education project, efforts were undertaken with the GOH to develop and launch a National Education Plan thus initiating the first steps to education reform. Under the Policy and Administrative Reform project funding was provided to support initial steps to privatize up to 9 parastatals and to undertake an immediate review of the Central Bank's operations over the last three years under the de facto government's rule. Two Commissions created by President Aristide, the Presidential Commission and the Tripartite (Business, Labor, Government) Commission, to promote an enabling environment for the private sector and to provide a framework for business/labor dialogue and conflict resolution were supported with technical assistance from the Mission's Promotion of Business and Exports project. A large relief effort to assist victims of Tropical Storm Gordon in response was supported by USAID along with the Multinational Forces, the GOH, and other donors. A Skills Bank was established in response to the Administrator's request to increase the participation of Haitian-Americans in Haiti's development process. Finally, USAID re-established a bilateral relationship with the constitutional government through the Administration of Justice project, Democracy Enhancement. Health 2004, and the PL 480 Title III program.

The Mission's portfolio supported three strategic objectives in FY 1994 and FY 1995:

- SO#1 Protecting and Developing Human Resources
- SO#2 Supporting Sustainable Private Sector-Led Economic Growth
- SO#3 Promoting Restoration of Democracy

Nine projects supported SO#1 with a total value of \$189,399,000 or 43% of the Portfolio. Seven projects supported SO#2 with a total value \$120,300,000 or 27%. Six projects supported SO#3 with a total value of 126,580 or 30%

Although there were several delay which resulted in outputs being revised and some hiatus in project implementation in the Mission's portfolio, overall, given the fuel shortage from the embargo, and political and economic crisis, the portfolio's performance was good.

Over the review period, eight projects were amended as a result of evaluations conducted and to increase the Mission's efforts to support the United States Government's post-resolution strategy in Haiti. These are: the Productive Land Use Systems (0217), Coffee Revitalization (0216), Targeted Watershed Management (0191), Democracy Enhancement (0236), Administra-

tion of Justice (0238), Jobs Creation (0241), Caribbean and Latin American Scholarship (0217), and the Incentives to Improve Basic Education (0190). New designs included Health 2004 (0248), which will consolidate all of USAID's health, family planning, child survival, and AIDS activities, and Election Support (0254). Two projects that were suspended after the coup in 1991 were re-activated, Promotion of Business and Exports and the Policy and Administrative Reform.

Evaluations were conducted on six projects, Coffee Revitalization, PLUS, CLASP II, Jobs Creation, TWM, Provincial Enterprise Development. Adjustments in project implementation are currently underway and LOP output targets have been revised.

III. FINANCIAL DATA

The total budget allowance provided to the Mission in FY 1994 was 45,013,306, of which 99.3% was obligated. For FY 1995, the total budget allowance provided was 89,663,000, of which 71% was obligated as of March 31, 1995. The pipeline was 15% higher at the end of March 31, 1995, compared with a year ago. With the exception of projects that were in suspension (PROBE and PAR) or contained some activities that were not implemented as a result of the political crisis, e.g. (PED and Democracy Enhancement) most of the Mission's portfolio's pipeline is not more than three years old. Currently, all of the Mission's programs and projects are active. It is anticipated that projects with a pipeline of more than three years old, will liquidate the pipeline quickly.

IV. SAR PROCESS

The Mission's internal SAR process was initiated with the review of draft SARs by appropriate project teams. The project teams confirmed progress to date, financial data presented and expected accomplishments for the next six month period. After the drafts were put in final, the Policy Coordination and Project Support Office held a Mission Review of the SARs. The formal SAR review was held from April 20 to April 27. The Mission SAR reviews were followed-up with decision memoranda to the files. A representative from AID/W also participated in the review since the Mission had not had an SAR review for one year. USAID was exempt from doing the SARs in the Fall of 1994 so the Mission could fully concentrate on quickly implementing the United States Government's post resolution strategy in Haiti.

Of the 21 projects in the portfolio 14 projects were given an "A" rating, and 7 projects were given an "B" rating. There were no projects graded "C." Many of the Mission's projects, especially the agricultural projects exceeded many of their LOP output targets or provided outstanding support to the HAP and the U.S. Government's post resolution strategy. Other

projects that supported the Humanitarian Assistance program, despite of the political and economic crisis performed exceedingly well in delivering health services and feeding those individuals most "at risk" during the crisis. By the end of the rating period, a total of 1.3 million individuals were being fed under the Enhancing Food Security project. Other activities in the area of democracy, governance, and justice, such as Administration of Justice, Democracy Enhancement, Policy and Administrative Reform provided quick and effective support to the recently restored constitutional government.

USAID/HAITI ACTIVE AND NEW PROJECTS

(As of March 31, 1995)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 1-A

STRENGTHEN GOVERNANCE AND RESPONSIVENESS IN KEY PUBLIC SECTOR INSTITUTIONS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 1-B

STRENGTHEN PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN PACD AN EMERGING CIVIL SOCIETY

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Democracy Enhancement (0236) | May 31, 1999 |
| 2. Administration of Justice (0238) | Sep. 30, 1999 |
| 3. Policy and Administrative Reform (0222) | Sep. 30, 1996 |
| 4. Elections Support Project (0254) | June 6, 1996 |

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 2

SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE PRIVATE SECTOR LED ECONOMIC GROWTH

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 5. Targeted Watershed Management (0191) | Mar. 31, 1996 |
| 6. Coffee Revitalization (0216) | Dec. 31, 1996 |
| 7. Productive Land Use Systems (PLUS) (0217) | Dec. 11, 1999 |
| 8. Provincial Enterprise Development (0223) | Jun. 30, 1996 |
| 9. Emergency Economic Recovery (0242) | N/A |
| 10. Seed Production (0245) | Sep. 30, 1996 |
| 11. Promotion of Business and & Export (0186) | Aug. 14, 1996 |

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3

PROTECT AND DEVELOP THE HUMAN RESOURCE BASE

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 12. Private Sector Family Planning (0189) | Mar. 31, 1996 |
| 13. Incentives to Improve Basic Education (0190) | Jul. 01, 1996 |
| 14. Voluntary Agencies for Child Survival (0206) | Mar. 31, 1996 |

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 15. Expanded Urban Health Services (0218) | Sep. 30, 1996 |
| 16. Awareness and Prevention of Drug Abuse (0221) | Jun. 30, 1996 |
| 17. AIDS Control (0224) | Mar. 30, 1996 |
| 18. CLASP II (0227) | Aug. 31, 1995 |
| 19. Enhancing Food Security (0241) | Sep. 30, 1996 |

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF USAID/HAITI PORTFOLIO
(APRIL 1ST, 1994 THROUGH MARCH 31, 1995)
(\$000)

ATTACHMENT A
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
PROJECT NO.	PROGRAM/PROJECT TITLE	CATEGORY	DATE OF INIT. OBLIG.	LAST REVISED PACD	% OF LOP ELAPSED	% OBLIG. EXPEND.	AUTH. LOP AMOUNT	CURRENT OBLIG. 4/95 - 3/95	CUMUL. AMOUNT OBLIG.	MORTGAGE	BEGINNING FY PIPELINE	PLANNED PERIOD EXPEND.	ACCRUED PERIOD EXPEND.	ACCRUED AS % OF PLANNED	CUMULATIVE ACCRUED EXPEND.	ENDING PIPELINE	PLANNED EXPEND (NEXT SEM.)
ACTIVE PROJECTS						(10/10)	(8-10)					(14/13)			(10-16)		
OBJECTIVE 1: PROTECTING & DEVELOPING HUMAN RESOURCES																	
521-0189	Private Sector FP(G)		29-Aug-88	31-Mar-98	90%	83%	34,931	6,573	29,222	5,709	2,823	4,282	4,444	104%	24,270	4,952	3,000
521-0190	Basic Education (G)		29-Aug-88	01-Jul-98	87%	85%	25,200	2,270	18,464	6,738	2,387	2,258	1,889	82%	15,687	2,797	4,077
521-0208	Vol Agencies for CS(G)		02-Aug-87	31-Mar-98	83%	78%	41,807	11,400	40,404	1,203	5,801	5,790	8,338	144%	31,540	8,883	3,600
521-0218	Exp. Urb. Health (G)		30-Jun-89	30-Sep-98	80%	86%	18,500	2,907	16,128	2,374	2,334	3,000	2,921	97%	13,807	2,319	1,500
521-0221	A.&Prev. Drug Ab (G)		29-Sep-88	30-Jun-98	84%	81%	1,850	500	1,850	0	304	400	484	121%	1,330	320	320
521-0224	AIDS Control (G)		30-Jun-91	31-Mar-98	80%	53%	10,407	2,897	8,588	1,821	1,582	1,500	485	31%	4,593	3,893	1,050
521-0227	CLASP II (G)		23-Aug-90	31-Aug-98	77%	96%	2,904	138	2,215	889	484	750	538	72%	2,123	92	130
521-0241	Enh. Food Security (G)		31-Jul-92	30-Sep-98	61%	70%	50,000	29,259	40,883	3,117	7,171	7,630	22,457	294%	32,909	13,974	12,000
521-0640	PTIC (G)		25-Aug-87	30-Sep-94	100%	100%	4,200	0	3,404	786	1	0	0	N/A	3,404	0	0
OBJECTIVE 2: SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE PRIVATE SECTOR LEO ECONOMIC GROWTH																	
521-0188	Prom. of Bus. & Exp. (G)		20-Aug-88	14-Aug-98	85%	81%	12,700	0	5,589	7,111	1,052	0	9	N/A	4,548	1,043	1,043
521-0191	Targ. Wal Mgmt (G)		29-Aug-88	31-Mar-98	89%	91%	18,900	1,443	15,988	834	488	400	451	113%	14,478	1,488	450
521-0216	Coffee Revital. (G)		01-Mar-90	31-Dec-98	74%	80%	7,300	1,117	4,835	2,865	941	500	1,139	228%	3,715	919	700
521-0217	Prod. Land Use Syst. (PLUS) (G)		29-Dec-89	11-Dec-99	52%	88%	62,000	4,222	24,520	37,480	4,237	4,260	5,413	127%	21,473	3,047	2,700
521-0223	Prov. Ent. Davel (G)		26-Jun-91	30-Jun-98	75%	81%	12,000	(653)	3,390	8,610	2,805	150	645	584%	2,084	1,308	360
521-0242	Emergency Econ. Recov. (G)		25-Sep-93	N/A	N/A	100%	8,000	0	8,000	0	8,000	8,000	8,000	100%	8,000	0	0
521-0245	Seed Production (G)		12-Nov-92	30-Sep-98	50%	70%	1,400	0	1,400	0	1,088	250	653	261%	984	418	270
OBJECTIVE 3: PROMOTING RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY																	
521-0222	Policy & Adm. Reform(G)		09-Aug-91	30-Sep-98	71%	40%	9,000	0	2,700	6,300	2,700	0	208	N/A	1,073	1,627	3,500
521-0238	Democracy Enhanc. (G)		28-Jun-91	31-May-99	52%	82%	29,080	2,895	10,019	19,061	2,737	1,500	3,608	241%	8,198	1,823	2,500
521-0238	Administ. of Just. (AOJ)(G)		22-Aug-93	30-Jun-99	26%	3%	18,000	0	3,000	15,000	3,000	0	101	N/A	101	2,899	6,000
521-0250	Emerg. Economic Recovery II		07-Dec-94	N/A			15,000	15,000	15,000	0	0	15,000	N/A	15,000	0		
521-0253	Em. Bal. of Payments. Sup.		30-Sep-94	N/A	0%	87%	45,000	30,000	30,000	15,000	0	0	20,198	N/A	20,198	9,804	9,904
521-0254	Elections Support		30-Sep-94	30-Jun-98	0%	19%	10,500	9,174	9,174	1,328	0	0	1,770	N/A	1,770	7,404	7,404
TOTAL ACTIVE PROJECTS						77%	436,279	118,940	300,347	135,932	49,915	40,888	98,898	243%	231,280	61,684	53,004

Note Bene. Since PD&S (000) does not have an authorized LOP, it is not listed above, but its Cumulative Obligations total \$14,358,580, whereas its Cumulative Expenditures total \$ 13,928,628.

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Clearance: PCPS: F. Mathelier 5/24/95
Clearance: FM/USAID/HAITI.J. Winn 5/24/95

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PIPELINE ANALYSIS
 USAID/HAITI ACTIVE PROJECTS
 MARCH 31, 1995
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P. No.	Proj. Title	Cumulative Obligation	FY Obligations							Cumulative Pipeline	FY Pipeline								
			Thru								Thru								
			1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994		1995	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
521-																			
0186	Promotion of Bus. & Exports	5589.4	3737.1	573.0	0.0	1279.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1043.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1043.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0189	Priv Sect. Family Planning	29222.1	4859.8	1894.8	3182.6	3303.2	3305.3	5099.8	4787.3	2809.5	4951.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	116.7	347.1	1679.1	2806.4
0190	Basic Education	18464.5	6600.6	3690.7	1514.5	1640.0	1750.0	248.7	3000.0	20.0	2797.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	856.4	38.7	1768.2	20.0
0191	Targeted Waterised Mgmt.	15988.2	6435.4	3436.3	2199.7	2184.7	157.1	54.7	498.3	1000.0	1323.4	0.0	0.0	33.0	234.0	0.0	1.4	54.9	1000.0
0208	Voluntary Ag. Child Surv.	40403.6	7009.3	2840.7	5188.2	4752.3	2704.1	5999.0	7310.0	4800.0	8863.3	0.0	0.0	163.5	104.1	155.8	529.5	3625.7	4284.6
0216	Coffee Revitalization Dev.	4634.5	0.0	0.0	999.1	1657.3	0.0	861.2	500.0	617.0	919.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.3	259.7	817.0
0217	Productive Land Use Sys.	24520.1	0.0	0.0	4673.2	5381.6	7450.3	2792.5	2472.5	1750.0	3047.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1437.8	1809.8
0218	Expanded Urban Hllh Serv.	16126.0	0.0	2365.0	2700.0	2715.0	1458.6	3857.5	729.9	2200.0	2318.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	118.8	2200.0
0221	Aw. & Prev. Drug Abuse	1650.0	486.3	0.0	163.7	200.0	0.0	300.0	0.0	500.0	320.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	320.0
0222	Policy & Admin. Reform	2700.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2700.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2493.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2493.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0223	Provincial Enterprise Dev.	3390.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2271.5	0.0	335.6	608.0	175.0	1308.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	677.7	0.0	0.0	453.6	175.0
0224	AIDS Control	8586.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1489.0	2000.0	2200.0	897.0	2000.0	3993.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1114.0	879.0	2000.0	0.0
0227	Clasp II	2214.8	0.0	0.0	409.7	905.7	235.0	200.2	392.3	71.9	92.2	0.0	0.0	8.8	2.7	28.7	40.6	13.4	0.0
0236	Democratic Enhancement	10019.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2713.8	364.8	2644.4	1101.0	1595.7	1823.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	217.4	0.0	68.1	161.0	1379.1
0238	Administration of Justice	3000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3000.0	0.0	0.0	2899.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2899.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
0241	Enhancing Food Security	46882.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5850.3	9020.2	22219.5	9792.9	13973.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1191.2	215.8	4892.0	7674.6	0.0
0242	Emergency Econ. Recovery	8000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0245	Seed Production	1400.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1400.0	0.0	0.0	416.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	416.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
0250	Economic Recovery Assist.	15000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0253	Emerg. Bal. of Payments	30000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15000.0	15000.0	9804.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9804.2
0254	Elections Support	6474.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6474.2	4704.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4704.0
	TOTAL	294243.9	29128.	14800.	21030.	33193.	26875.	46113.	59495.	63606.	67090.1	0.0	0.0	203.3	4791.0	2448.8	5711.0	15341.3	38594.6

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PROJECT CATEGORY AND OUTLIER MATRIX

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
NAME OF PROJECT	DATE OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	PROJECT DESIGNATION (A,B,C)	STATUS OF CP'S	SIZE OF PIPELINE	AGE OF PIPELINE	ACCRUED EXPENDITURES	UNCOMMITTED BALANCE	EOPS-A	EOPS-B	AUDIT-A	AUDIT-B	EVALUATION-A	EVALUATION-B
			Cite only if there are as yet unmet CP's older than 18 months.	Cite if pipeline exceeds two years estimated expenditures using an average of the last three years obligations as base. I.E. unexpected obligations as of Sept. 30, 1994 divided by the average of obligations in FY 93,94, and current planned for FY 95. For newer projects the base would be the average annual obligations since inception.	Cite if any obligation remains more than 50 percent unexpended four years after the obligation was made.	Cite if accrued expenditures are less than 60 percent of planned current FY amounts shown in the MACS report (or similar accounting system)	Cite if balance exceeds 30 percent of obligation 18 months after most recent obligation.	Cite if Mission believes there is little to no chance of achieving the most important EOPS before current PACO.	Cite if EOPS are being achieved at higher level or faster rate than planned.	Cite if a financial audit has not been done in the last 18 months.	Cite if there are unresolved Inspector general (IG) recommendations older than six months.	Cite if the activity has not been evaluated in the last three years.	Cite if activity has project evaluation system (PES) recommendations still open six more months after PES target date for closure.
521-0254 Elections Support Project	07/30/94	A		N/A	N/A					N/A			
521-0216 Coffee Revitalization Project	3/01/90	A											
521-0217 PLUS (Productive Land Use Systems)	12/29/89	A											
521-0189 Private Sector Family Planning	8/29/86	A											
521-0242 Emergency Economic Recovery Program	9/25/93	A								X		N/A	
521-0245 Seed Production	09/06/92	A											
521-0189 Private Sector Family Planning	06/29/86	A								X			
521-0206 VACS (Voluntary Agency for Child Survival)	06/17/87	A		X		X				X		X	
521-0218 EUHS (Expanded Urban Health Services)	06/30/89	A											
521-0221 APAAC (Awareness and Prevention of Drug Abuse)	09/29/86	A											
521-0224 AIDS Control	6/30/91	A								X			
521-0241 Enhancing Food Security	09/30/92	A										X	
PL-480 Title III Local Currency	N/A	A											

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II. PROJECT STATUS REPORT

1. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES NO. 1

- A. Strengthen Governance and Responsiveness
in Key Public Sector Institutions
- B. Strengthen Private Organizations
Participating in an Emerging Civil
Society

PROJECT CATEGORY AND OUTLIER MATRIX

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
NAME OF PROJECT	DATE OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	PROJECT DESIGNATION (A,B,C)	STATUS OF CP'S	SIZE OF PIPELINE	AGE OF PIPELINE	ACCRUED EXPENDITURES	UNCOMMITTED BALANCE	EOPS-A	EOPS-B	AUDIT-A	AUDIT-B	EVALUATION-A	EVALUATION-B
			Cite only if there are as yet unmet CP's older than 18 months.	Cite if pipeline exceeds two years estimated expenditures using an average of the last three years obligations as base, i.e. unexpected obligations as of Sept. 30, 1994 divided by the average of obligations in FY 93,94, and current planned for FY 95. For newer projects the base would be the average annual obligations since inception.	Cite if any obligation remains more than 50 percent unexpended four years after the obligation was made.	Cite if accrued expenditures are less than 50 percent of planned current FY amounts shown in the MACS report (or similar accounting system)	Cite if balance exceeds 30 percent of obligation 18 months after most recent obligation.	Cite if Mission believes there is little to no chance of achieving the most important EOPS before current PACD.	Cite if EOPS are being achieved at higher level or faster rate than planned.	Cite if a financial audit has not been done in the last 18 months.	Cite if there are unresolved Inspector General (IG) recommendations older than six months.	Cite if the activity has not been evaluated in the last three years.	Cite if activity has project evaluation system (PES) recommendations still open six more months after PES target date for closure.
521-0254 Elections Support Project	9/30/94	A		N/A	N/A					N/A			
521-0216 Coffee Revitalization Project	3/01/90	A											
521-0217 PLUS (Productive Land Use Systems)	12/29/89	A											
521-0189 Private Sector Family Planning	8/29/86	A											
521-0242 Emergency Economic Recovery Program	9/25/93	A								X		N/A	
521-0245 Seed Production	09/08/92	A											
521-0189 Private Sector Family Planning	08/29/86	A								X			
521-0206 VACS (Voluntary Agency for Child Survival)	08/17/87	A		X		X				X		X	
521-0218 EUHS (Expanded Urban Health Services)	06/30/89	A											
521-0221 APAAC (Awareness and Prevention of Drug Abuse)	09/29/88	A											
521-0224 AIDS Control	8/30/91	A								X			
521-0241 Enhancing Food Security	09/30/92	A										X	
PL-480 Title III Local Currency	N/A	A											

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IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Democracy Enhancement Project
Project Number: 521-0236
Date of Authorization: original 05/31/91 amendment 03/20/95
Date of Obligation: original 06/28/91 amendment 02/03/93
PACD: original 06/30/95 amendment 05/31/99
Implementing Agencies: America's Development Foundation (ADF)
American Institute for Free Labor
Development (AIFLD)
National Democratic Institute (NDI)
International Republican Institute (IRI)
Center for Democracy (CFD)
(formerly Consortium for Legislative Development)
Parliamentary Human Rights Foundation (PHRF)
(formerly Congressional Human Rights Foundation)

Major Contractors: Datex, Inc.
World Learning (WL) (formerly EIL under the
ADF Cooperative Agreement)

AID Project Manager: Jane P. Nandy
Status of Cps/Covenants: None
Date of Last Evaluation: N/A Next Evaluation: on or about 06/97
Planned Number of Non-Federal Audits during Fiscal Year:
The Number of such Audits Contracted for/completed:
Date of Last Audit: ADF : 12/31/92 Next Audit: 07/95
AIFLD: 12/31/92 " " 12/95
NDI : 09/30/92 " " 12/95
IRI : 09/30/91 " " 12/95

B. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: DA Grant: original \$ 11,000,000 amended to \$29,080,000
Amount Obligated: DA/ESF Grant: original \$ 7,324,875 amended to \$10,019,501
Amount Committed: Period: \$ 2,694,626
Cumulative: \$ 10,019,501
Accrued Expenditures: Period - Projected: \$ 1,500,000
Period - Actual \$ 3,608,320
Cumulative: \$ 8,195,285
Period - Next 6 months: \$ 2,500,000
Pipeline as of 04/05/95: \$ 1,823,676

Counterpart
Contribution:
Planned: \$13,450,000
Amended: \$0
Actual: \$0

% LOP Elapsed: 52%
% of Total Auth. Oblig. 67%
% of Total Oblig. Exp. 82%
% of Total Auth. Exp. 42%

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE #1(A and B)

Specific Objectives: The Mission's strategic objectives for this project are:

1A: Strengthened governance and responsiveness in key Public Sector
Institutions;

1B: Strengthened private organizations participating in an Emerging Civil Society.

The relationship of the DEP to these two Strategic Objectives is direct and close. The project's major components (before the DEP amendment), include support to Parliament, political parties, the Permanent Electoral Council (CEP), independent sector organizations and local governments.

The DEP amendment #1, signed March 20, 1995, focusses project resources only on support to the Parliament, Local Governments and Civil Society. Mission Strategic Objective #1 (A&B) is directly supported by DEP.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives: 100 %

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

To increase the capacity of public and private institutions and individuals to facilitate broad-based participation in democratic decision-making while respecting the constitution.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The original project strategy, to support the development and strengthening of key institutions of democratic governance, is still valid under the DEP amendment, issued March 20, 1995. The amendment regroupes the objectives under the headings of Democratic Institution Development, embracing the National Assembly, the political parties and Local Government and Civil Society that now extends to the "Promotion of citizen participation", "encouraging dialogue at the national level" as well as "reconciliation". Implementation will continue to provide a flexible framework that can respond and adjust quickly to a very dynamic political environment and a number of entry points to the Haitian democratic scene so that the shape and level of assistance can be adjusted as the situation and needs of Haiti evolve.

V. PROJECT STATUS (amended EOPS in bold)

- A. EOPS amended March 20, 1995, in the PPA. EOPS of the DEP original are listed below with progress made to date. The amended EOPS are listed afterward.

Planned EOPS

Progress To Date

1. 1. Constitutional structures at the national and selected departmental, communal sections levels will be functioning according to the Constitution
- September/October, 1994 saw the restoration of the legitimately elected government, including the President, Parliament and local government officials. Subsequently, Haiti entered an extra-constitutional period, as the terms of all deputies, nine senators and all local government officials, expired on January 9, 1995. Parliament, summoned into extraordinary session by the returned Aristide remained in session until February 4, 1995, when the terms of all the deputies and of nine senators expired. With the senators elected in the disavowed elections of January 18, 1993, having been excluded, only nine senators now remain in session. President Aristide asked a number of serving mayors to remain in place until the projected elections; in addition, he replaced a number of others by new appointees.

Political party training has improved skills and functioning of parties. Many now have platforms.

2. Democratic political parties will have improved skills at functioning within legislative structures and as partisan non-governmental interest groups.

Citizens are more aware of rights and responsibilities through Civic Education carried out nationwide through five subgrantees as well as through activities carried out by various labor organizations.

3. An increased number and type of independent sector institutions will be promoting citizens rights and responsibilities both for the general population and for selected groups for which AID has special concern.

NEW EOPS AS OF DEP AMENDMENT #1
APPROVED MARCH 20, 1995

THE FIVE NEW EOPS WILL BE REPORTED
ON IN FUTURE SARs

1. The capacity of the National Assembly's administrative operational and technical system will be improved.

2. All sectors of society exhibit increased participation in democratic fora and increased understanding of rights and responsibilities of citizens.

3. At least 50 municipal and 300 Section Councils will have adopted new administrative practices, introduced new mechanisms for identifying needs and designed and implemented small local development projects.

4. A National Association Establishment to articulate the needs\interests of CASECs, Communal and Departments Councils.

5. Legislation in place to provide a revenue base for communal councils.

B. Major Project Outputs:

Like the EOPS, project outputs have changed with the signing of the DEP amendment on March 20, 1995. Below are the project outputs under the original DEP, followed by the new project outputs, which will be reported on in future SARs.

OUTPUT 1. Increased efficiency of Administrative System in both Chambers of the National Assembly by 1995.

PROGRESS TO DATE No progress during the period prior to the restoration of the legitimate government (Oct., 1994). PHRF and CFD are beginning activities in this area.

OUTPUT 2. A number of parties will maintain offices nationally, regionally and at the grass--roots level and increase institutional identity by the end of project.

PROGRESS TO DATE No progress to date in the establishment of offices at the national, regional and grass-roots levels. However, 19 political parties have participated in political party summits and seminars during which most of them have expressed various aspects of their respective party platforms.

OUTPUT 3. The Permanent Electoral Council will be established, functioning and using a valid Electoral Registry as a basis for elections.

PROGRESS TO DATE This activity has been transeferred over to the Elections Support Project.

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

PROGRESS TO DATE As of December 31, 1994, six independent sector organizations had received support and training in areas such as civic education and access to justice. Several labor groups have received training during this period.

OUTPUT 5. At least 350 local government bodies will have improved organizational skills in planning resource generation and allocation and constituent participation.

PROGRESS TO DATE Twenty-six communes have received training on the roles and responsibilities of local government, including some aspects of Objective #5. (It should also be noted that USAID's Jobs Creation Program has also carried out related activities.)

OUTPUTS AMENDED AS MARCH 20, 1995, ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. Both Chambers will have re-designed and implemented their committee systems and upgraded technical staff to support them.
2. Both Chambers will have re-organized their administrative support structures and upgraded their administrative personal.
3. A small Legislative Reference Service will have been established.
4. Basic office and information equipment will be provided to both Chambers and an adequate locale secured for the senate.
5. Improved mechanism will be designed and implemented to factor in citizen concerns gender issues and popular participation in the policy deliberation process.

6. Techniques will have been introduced for better handling of internal conflicts, especially between and among parties.
7. All the elected bodies which comprise Haiti's territorial administration will be established and functioning.
8. At least three-hundred Casecs and fifty Communes will have received Technical Assistance training and practical experience.
9. There will be increased involvement of grass-roots organizations in discussion of common problems with Local Government.
10. There will be functioning, regional and possibly a national foundation or association working to address the needs of Casecs, Communal and Departmental councils through a permanent secretariat.
11. Steps will be taken to assure a guaranteed revenue base for the communes and a transparent and participatory process for allocating these resources.
12. National and local civic education campaigns will have been carried out.
13. Through participation in non-partisan fora, Haitians from all sectors will have opened channels of communication to express and address common problems.
14. Labor groups will have increased capacity to frame and present issues.

C. Other accomplishments and Overall Status

1. Outside of its output targets and because of the extreme terror imposed on the population during the de-facto period, HRD collaborated closely with the Embassy Political section in the Mission initiative to establish closer cooperation with the Haitian and international human rights commission. HRD tasked PIRE, ADF's UMU with providing the facilitation skills for a series of Ambassador's round tables. One outgrowth of these round-tables was the creation of a "Human Rights Fund" to be administered by PIRE. The Human Rights Fund provided assistance to some 2,000 families (well over 10,000 direct beneficiaries) who were victims of politically-motivated violence. Beneficiaries received medical care, family assistance, safe haven, transportation to safety, and/or psychological counselling. In addition, a database of these cases is being created to assist documentation efforts for future use of a Truth Commission.
2. After the de-facto government expelled the UN observers in June, 1994, DEP staff contributed to the Mission's efforts to fill the gap by dispatching volunteers personnel to the provinces in an effort to keep down the incidence of human rights violations. One case during this effort resulted in the release of two men who had been illegally detained.
3. DEP staff played a key intermediary role during the height of Haiti's political crisis during this period, up to and through the restoration of Haiti's legitimate government.
4. Progress was made in the participation of Women in the electoral process. Both the NDI and AIFLD, grantees who have initiated pre-election programs, have been calling for a higher level of participation of women in the activities they organize. There have been women present at all the events organized by these two grantees and their enthusiasm for greater participation by women is likely to encourage more of them to participate. At least sixteen women have already participated in training workshops for legal advocates.

D. Problems and Delays:

1. The reinstatement of the legitimately elected government was an important step on Haiti's long road to democracy. However, serious problems remain in the Democracy sector due to the continued fragility of the political situation, pertinent examples including: delayed elections; no permanent CEP; unconstitutional situation regarding local government and parliamentary officials; on-going distrust between political parties and the CEP/electoral system.
2. Approval of the DEP amendment, originally slated for the fall of 1994, was significantly delayed and was finally signed on March 20, 1995. This caused significant interruptions in key activities, and very nearly caused all DEP activities to cease.
3. Timing for implementing the amended DEP, which calls for only three new management units (contracts) and mobilization by late summer, may also be delayed if the parliamentary elections, the subsequent seating and reorganization, and the "settling in" process for the new National Assembly and local government officials are all pushed back.

4. The active DEP elections grantees, NDI and AIFLD, had to contend with major distrust among the political parties, and between them and the CEP (Electoral Council). Particular antagonism exists between the two main political groupings, pro and anti-Coup. Actions by HRD, through its grantees, has but started a degree of trust among the grantees and the political parties. AIFLD has continued its meaningful contact with the union leadership maintained throughout the coup period.

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

1. Major Activities

- a. Three new contractors will be selected and mobilized under the Amended DEP.
- b. PHRF and CFD will provide orientation training for newly elected Parliamentarians July 1995. PHRF will also carry out training activities for Parliamentary staff as well as developing a new Legislative Information Service. CFD will develop and publish a Parliamentary Directory once the new Parliament sits.
- c. IRI will deploy a significant number of poll-watchers for the forthcoming elections in June and November 1995, and will participate in other pre-elections activities.
- d. NDI will launch its Civic/Education program on April 25, 1995.
- e. The ADF cooperative agreement is expected to be closed out on June 30, 1995.
- f. USAID will recruit one FSN and one USPSC for project management.

2. Corrective Actions

NONE.

- F. Inventory Certification Section.** Up-to-date inventory is on relevant files for all HRD grantees.

G. Issues

1. NDI, IRI, and AIFLD elections activities under their present grants will need to be extended, and probably additional funding will be needed if we ask them to extend their roles through the presidential elections. The grantees will be asked to submit budgets when appropriate.
2. The project is affected by the general understaffing of HRD, including the proposed but not yet implemented addition of a third Direct Hire, a PSC for local government and a senior FSN.
3. Innovative measures are being proposed regarding the management of the amended DEP, in which three competitively-selected contractors will implement the project. A team approach, including DEP project managers, other AID personnel, donors, NGOs and leaders in fields relevant to the project, is anticipated.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Elections Support Project
Project Number: 521-0254
Date of Authorization: original 09/30/94 amendment
Date of Obligation: original amendment
PACD: original 06/30/95 amendment 06/30/96
Implementing Agencies: UN Elections Unit, IFES

Major Contractors: UN Elections Unit, IFES
AID Project Manager: Jane Nandy/Sue Nelson
Status of Cps/Covenants: None
Date of Last Evaluation: N/A Next Evaluation: TBA
Planned Number of Non-Federal Audits during Fiscal Year: none

Date of Last Audit: N/A Next Audit: TBA

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$10,500,000
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant: original	\$ 6,474,212
Amount Committed:	Period: as of 3/31/95	\$ 6,474,212
	Cumulative:	\$ 6,474,212
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$ 0
	Period - Actual:	\$ 1,770,170
	Cumulative:	\$ 1,770,170
	Period - Next:	\$ 4,704,042

Pipeline as of 3/31/95 : \$ 4,704,042

Counterpart

Contribution:	Planned:	\$ 850,000
	Actual:	\$ 200,000

% LOP Elapsed:	<u>29%</u>
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	<u>62%</u>
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	<u>27%</u>
% of Total Auth. Exp.	<u>17%</u>

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Objectives: This project directly supports the strategy of strengthening the capacity and responsiveness of public sector institutions and promoting broad-based participation in democracy by the Haitian people. By strengthening the capacity of the Provisional Electoral Council in carrying out its mandate of free and fair elections and through voter education campaigns, participation in the democratic electoral process will be broadened.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives: SO #1A 100 %

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

To support the legitimate Government of Haiti (GOH) acting through a Provisional Electoral Council (CEP) to plan and implement Haiti's next parliamentary, local government and presidential elections scheduled for 1995.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project was designed to provide assistance to the GOH, through a Provisional Electoral Council, to plan and implement the 1995 parliamentary, local and presidential elections. The project began September 30, 1994 with the issuance of a grant to the United Nations Electoral Assistance Unit. The purpose of this Grant was to provide material and technical assistance to the CEP including assistance with the drafting of the Electoral Law, the development of an electoral operations plan and calendar, training of CEP staff and coordination of donors on the electoral process. The project was expanded to include a cooperative agreement with the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) for the procurement of ballot when the UN determined that they could not procure the ballots in a timely manner.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

There is not a project paper for this project, therefore there are no specified project level outputs and EOPS. The EOPS and outputs listed below are a combination of the UN and IFES grant-level outputs and EOPS.

A.

<u>Planned EOPS</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
1. Free and fair national legislative elections held in June 1995 with the results accepted by the Haitian people.	The Electoral Law was promulgated and the elections were scheduled for June 4, 1995. Voter registration started as scheduled on March 26, 1995, however not all BIs (Voter Registration Offices) opened on the 26th due to late establishment of the BIs and late delivery of some registration materials. As all BIs must stay open for the 22 days required in the electoral law, there will be no uniform national registration closing date. Candidate registration started March 30 and will close April 10. The printer for the ballots was contracted by IFES and a candidate data base is being designed.
2. Free and fair preidential elections held in December 1995 with the results accepted by the Haitian people.	Presidential elections are scheduled for November 26, 1995. However, work on the presidential elections will not start until after the June legislative elections. The Trust Fund established by the United Nations for the legislative elections will also be used for the presidential elections.
3. Electoral Council established and functioning.	A Provisional Electoral Council was established in December 1994 by the GOH. The CEP opened an office at a house loaned by USAID and is looking for a second office for the administration and operations staff. All key positions are filled at the CEP, the BEDS (Department Electoral Offices and BECs (Communal Electoral Offices). The CEP is implementing the electoral calendar, however it is still in the process of being established and required significant international (MNF) logistical and operational assistance to start voter registration.

B. Major Outputs: Due to the unique nature of this project, the outputs are not quantifiable. The list below describes the accomplishments to date.

1. Provision of Elections Technical Assistance: The UN Technical Assistance team is established and working with the CEP and the BEDs nationwide. The team has provided direct assistance to the CEP with the drafting of the electoral law, establishment of the electoral budget, calendar, operations and logistics plan. They have assisted with the voter registration operations and the coordination of donors. The team is comprised of 6 electoral and logistics officers assigned to the CEP and 12 UNVs (UN Volunteers) who have been deployed to the 9 BEDs to provide department wide logistics support.
2. Training of CEP Staff and Election Workers: This activity was foreseen under the UN grant, however it was subsequently undertaken by IFES under a buy-in to a centrally funded democracy project. IFES has completed training of the BED and BEC officials, but training of the BIV (Vote and Voter Registration Offices) workers has not yet occurred. UN TA has provided on the job training to the CEP members and staff through their daily interaction.
3. Information/Education/Communication and Popular Participation: UN TA assisted the CEP with the conceptualization of the role of the CEP and its participation in a coordinated nationwide civic education program. The CEP designed their civic education materials but are having difficulties implementing their program. The principal civic education activities are taking place outside of the CEP through other donor (UNDP) or other AID funding mechanism (NDI and AIFILD). These other-funded activities have started, but require expanding and strengthening.

4. Procurement of Elections Commodities: The CEP procured the voter registration

materials which are now being used for the nationwide voter registration. IFES contracted with a printer for the printing of ballots, although the selection of the printer was initially contested by the CEP. Canada will provide the voter kits based on needs identified by the UN TA and CEP.

5. Budget Support to CEP: The United Nations Mission to Haiti (UNMIH) established an elections Trust Fund which they administer on behalf of the CEP. USAID contributions to the Trust Fund to date are \$6.9m. France, Japan and possibly the EU will also make contributions to this fund. CEP operations costs funded by donors are paid for out of the Trust Fund.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. Elections as scheduled are on track: Despite the problems and delays described under D below, the electoral calendar is being respected and elections are on track for June 25. Voter and candidate registration is underway and the next critical step will be the compilation and transmission of the candidate lists to the printer by April 24. The late submission of the list could delay the elections.

2. Resolution of CEP reluctance to work with USAID grantees: CEP was reluctant to work with both NDI (National Democratic Institute) and IFES. The CEP felt NDI had not consulted them in the initial implementation of the program and raised concerns regarding their program and relationship with the political parties. USAID worked with the CEP and NDI to correct misconceptions and NDI now has a closer collaborative relationship with the CEP. For IFES, the CEP complained in writing about their lack of professionalism in the training program of the BED officials and their choice of a printer for the ballots. The CEP finally agreed to work with IFES after intensive USAID-CEP-UNMIH and GOH discussion and now the working relationship between the CEP and IFES needs to be normalized.

D. Problems and Delays

1. CEP disorganization and lack of capacity: CEP had to begin implementation of the electoral calendar at the same time it had to establish itself as an institution. It was difficult to do both simultaneously, as indicated in the disorganized and tardy distribution of voter registration materials. Voter registration started on schedule only due to the active logistical assistance by the MNF, CivPol and UNMIH military. The CEP needs to complete its staffing, and establishment and decentralize its decision making and operations. All decisions are made by either the President or Council and as a result decision making is slow and politicized. This situation needs to be rectified by delegating technical decisions and operations to the respective administrative staff.

2. Lack of commitment by GOH: GOH supports a June 4 election date, however this has not resulted in required material assistance to the CEP. GOH has only committed 26% of the election costs and did not support the CEP logistically with desperately needed office spaces for the CEP, BEDs, BECs and BIVs.

3. Lack of smooth disbursement of the Trust Fund: One of the major problems of the CEP has been the difficult access to money available through the Trust Fund. UNMIH administrative regulations and the inability of the CEP to provide monthly operation budgets resulted in an extremely slow and disjointed disbursement of funds which were needed for the set up and operations of the CEP and in implementing the electoral calendar. UNMIH has dedicated an administrative officer to manage the Trust Fund, however the UN TA needs to work with the CEP to ensure budgets are prepared and money flows out through the CEP to the department and communal offices. (Lack of payments to the BED, BEC and BI workers has halted the registration process in some areas and is also creating security problems).

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions during Next Six Months

1. Elections in June: Legislative elections will occur in June. Activities which must occur in order for elections to be held on schedule include: compilation of candidate registration base, transmission of candidate information to printer, printing of ballots, reception and distribution of ballots and voting materials and the opening of all BIVs for election day. The CEP will also need to accredit the international and national observers, organize the count and announce the official results. Run-off elections will be June 24 and the ballots will need to be printed for that immediately after the count.

2. Creation of a permanent electoral council: The Constitution requires a permanent electoral council to organize elections in Haiti. The CEP now in place is a Provisional Electoral Council. A permanent council needs to be established and the assets and institutional knowledge of the current CEP transferred over to the permanent council. A permanent voter registration list would also need to be done by the Council. The GOH will need to increase its support to the permanent council and cover the salaries and normal operating costs.

3. Preparations for presidential elections: Presidential elections are scheduled for November 26, 1995 and the CEP will need to start these preparations as soon as the June elections are over. Additional donor financing for the presidential elections will be needed as it is not anticipated that there will be adequate funds remaining in the Trust Fund to cover the presidential elections, estimated to cost at least \$2million.

F. Audit Information

UN grant will be audited according to UN regulations.

IFES grant will have annual A133 audit.

G. Inventory List

None at this time.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Administration of Justice
Project Number: 521-0238
Date of Authorization: original 09/02/93 amendment
Date of Obligation: original 09/22/93 amendment
PACD: original 09/10/96 amendment 6/30/99
Implementing Agencies:
Major Contractors:
AID Project Manager: Catherine Hall
Status of CPs/Covenants: Waived
Date of Last Evaluation: N/A Next Evaluation: 03/97
Date of Last Audit: N/A Next Audit: N/A

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant: original	\$ 4,000,000	amended to \$
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant: original	\$ 3,000,000	amended to \$
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$	
	Cumulative:	\$ 3,000,000	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$	
	Period - Actual:	\$ 68,080	
	Cumulative:	\$ 100,599	
	Period - Next:	\$	
Pipeline as of 03/31/95:		\$ 2,899,401	
Counterpart			
Contribution:	Planned:	(in kind)	
	Actual:	\$	
% LOP Elapsed:		27%	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		75%	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		03%	
% of Total Auth. Exp.		03%	

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

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

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives #1: 100 %

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

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

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

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

The project was amended in March 1995 to include allocation of funds to UNDP for training of personnel for prison administration and for prison rehabilitation. LOP funding was authorized at \$18 million.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

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

A.	<u>Planned EOPS</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
1.	A nationwide inventory of Haitian courts (physical and human resources) will be completed. The data will be used to strengthen the independence and capabilities of the judicial branch by: developing and conducting accelerated basic training of all members of the judicial branch; implementing simple management and information systems; providing courts with technical assistance and basic commodities.	A nationwide inventory of courts, physical and human resources within the judicial system was begun in October 1994, with the cooperation of the Civil Affairs Brigade/Ministerial Advisory Team (CAB) of the United States Department of Defense. An interim report was completed in December 1994. A team of 17 CAB attorney reservists, headed by Major General Donald F. Campbell, arrived in Haiti on February 10, 1995 to begin a more in-depth survey of the justice system. A final report on this expanded activity will be completed on or before April 30, 1995. The Ministry of Justice has already benefited greatly from information gathered concerning the actual personnel operating within the justice system, and from reports detailing the condition of the physical structures utilized by the courts. The group's final report will be utilized in joint USAID/MOJ efforts to reform the justice system.

2. The MOJ will set priorities, plan for and begin implementation of justice system institutional reforms. These include: immediate steps to make the MOJ operational; developing the capacity to handle effectively new oversight responsibilities of police and prison departments; drafting new legislation or executive order to amend 1985 MOJ organizational decree; holding basic education programs for all MOJ related personnel; and establishing schedules and benchmarks for the implementation of mid to long term reforms.

In February 1995, a list of basic procurement needs was established in collaboration with the MOJ. Portable radios have been given to key MOJ personnel. Installation of a generator and necessary re-wiring of the Ministry was begun in mid-March, and a purchase order was signed for installation of an inverter. A purchase order for a larger procurement package, to include basic office supplies, as well as computer equipment, was also signed in mid-March. Fourteen containers of excess USG furniture arrived on March 26 and will be distributed in April, according to the needs determined by the Ministry of Justice. This will allow the MOJ to better perform its internal administrative functions, as well as providing basic supplies needed by the system as a whole.

A new police law was written and passed by the Legislature in November 1994. Good coordination among MOJ, USAID and ICITAP were reactivated.

A short-term training course began on January 17, 1995. The target groups were the juges de paix and their suppliants, the commissaires and their substitutes, and the juges d'instruction. By March 31, 1995, approximately 300 judicial personnel had received basic training in appropriate interaction with a civilian police force, and a core set of legal texts. By April 30, 1995, approximately 500 personnel will have participated in the short-term course and will have received basic legal texts. This course represents the first time in the history of Haiti when these groups have formally assembled in one place to discuss their roles in the judicial system. Mid-term efforts will include a more intensive two-week training course for the same groups, with the addition of trial court judges. By August 31, 1995, at least 120 judicial personnel will have participated in the two-week course. Under an institutional contract, long-term training efforts will continue as long as is practicable. This activity will then be assumed by another donor.

3. The MOJ will have launched a short term, high profile information campaign targeted at all justice personnel, the legal community and the general public. Its purpose is to convey information about justice system related changes underway, and basic rights and responsibilities under the 1987 Constitution; and to alter negative perceptions about the Haitian system of justice.

By April 30, a basic set of legal texts will have been furnished to each participant in the short-term training program. This will allow them to more effectively perform the functions of their offices. Civic education campaigns are planned for the long-term effort under the institutional contract. Donor coordination has already begun for short-term civic education activities.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>4. The MOJ, in coordination with USAID, will (a) assess results of efforts listed above, to plan for institutionalization of these reforms in the long term; (b) sponsor specialized studies to help inform long term plans further; (c) determine the desirability of an extended and expanded Administration of Justice project.</p> | <p>In coordination with USAID, the MOJ will be assisted by a five-part interim effort to bridge the gap between the end of the CAB-/USAID efforts and the short-term training program. The components are: a medium-term training program; a prisons program; a judicial security program that will provide courtroom security to trial courts in the 15 judicial districts; a felony trial program designed to bring serious crimes before the justice system in a timely fashion; a judicial supervision program to assist the Ministry in designing appropriate administrative systems for managing its affairs. These activities will be undertaken through the joint efforts of the U.S. Department of Justice and the National Center for State Courts, under the supervision of USAID. Mechanisms for this effort will be in place by April 15.</p> <p>The RFP for the long-term institutional contractor was provided to a limited list of potential bidders (supported by a waiver of full and open competition) on March 24, 1995. The institutional contractor is expected to be selected and on the ground by July 1, and fully operational by September 1, 1995.</p> |
| <p>5. The USAID, in collaboration with the GOH, will elicit participation of other donors toward an eventual expanded, longer term administration of justice project.</p> | <p>Discussion and collaboration with other donors is fully underway. Major donors include France, Canada and the UNDP. Coordination will help prevent duplication of efforts.</p> |
| <p>6. USAID will fund a UNDP project to train personnel in prison administration and management, and to rehabilitate some existing penal facilities.</p> | <p>As an interim measure to address prison issues until the anticipated start date of May 15 for the UNDP program, the USAID has contracted with a retired Bureau of Prisons expert. Beginning April 30, he will be assisted by an attorney who has worked in Haitian prisons, as well as by Haitian "stagiaires" (law graduates who are completing thesis research and required legal apprenticeships).</p> |

B. Major Outputs: Initial survey of human and physical resources of justice system, including prisons. Report submitted December, 1994. In-depth survey begun February 10, 1995. Final report due April 30, 1995. Short-term training of approximately 300 Haitian judicial personnel as of March 31, 1995. Distribution of basic sets of legal texts to training participants. Installation of generator at Ministry of Justice. Commodities purchase contract signed March 14, 1995, to furnish the judicial system with basic supplies and equipment.

	Planned		Accomplished			% of LOP
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period Cum.	
5. Training						
5a. Long-Term						
5b. Short-Term			300	600		

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. MOJ contribution: Minister Exumé, upon assuming office, wasted little time in assembling a group of experienced and well-respected members of the Haitian bar to serve as advisers to the Ministry. In spite of this, the Ministry is still under-staffed, considering the panoply of responsibilities that fall under its aegis: the judicial system, prisons, and the national civilian police force.

2. USAID technical assistance: Muriel Jolivert, an engineer in the Economic Growth Office, has been extremely helpful in addressing construction issues concerning the condition of the National Penitentiary, as well as the possibilities for refurbishing the former Military Academy for use as a public administrative training facility, which will include judicial training.

Morgan Gilbert, also of EG, has shared information concerning the activities of two consultants from Nathan Associates who have presented a proposal for the Legal/Regulatory Framework Analysis for Trade and Investment in Haiti. This activity has great potential for cooperation with the AOJ Project, as it addresses issues of commercial law that were not anticipated in the original Project design.

3. Collaboration with other organizations: UNMIH, CIVPOL, MNF, MICIVIH, UNDP

D. Problems and Delays: After the assassination in October 1993 of Minister of Justice Guy Malary, Project activities were suspended. All the activities listed above were completed or initiated by November 1, 1994. The first Minister of Justice to be named by the restored democratic government was the last GOH ministerial position to be filled. While former Minister Mallebranche was a very well-respected senior member of the Haitian bar, negotiations with him were difficult. He was initially resistant to virtually every assistance effort initiated by USAID. He very reluctantly agreed to the short-term training program and, in fact, withdrew during the second week of the course. Joint Project Implementation Letter No. 3 was signed on November 17, 1994. Minister Ernest Mallebranche held the post until his resignation on January 24, 1995. Jean-Joseph Exumé was named to replace him on January 26, 1995. Joint Project Implementation Letter No. 4 was signed on March 15, 1995.

The Haitian judicial system is in a deplorable condition, both from the standpoint of human resources and physical facilities. The état civil, which is responsible for the maintenance of public records has not been sufficiently maintained for at least 15 years. Until the return of President Aristide, the judicial system was traditionally dominated completely by a series of repressive military regimes. In fact, if Haiti has ever had a functional judicial system, it has been dysfunctional since the late 1950's. There still exists a lack of societal stability that blocks effective public access to justice.

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

The Request for Proposal for an institutional contractor was sent to a limited list of bidders on March 24, 1995. On April 11, 1995, a well-attended bidders' conference was held in Port-au-Prince. Proposals are due by COB May 17, 1995. The contractor will be expected to be on the ground by July 1 and fully operational by September 1, 1995.

An interim contract will be let for the period from April 21-August 31, 1995. The five components of this contract are: (1) as a follow-up to the short-term course, more in-depth training of at least 120 judicial personnel; (2) establishment of a basic crimes unit, with full participation by MOJ, to begin criminal investigation in particular of major felonies and assassinations; (3) security/bailiff training of least 30 fixed site guards to provide courtroom security in the 15 courts of first instance; (4) establishment of administrative support mechanisms within the MOJ to effect a more efficient functioning of the Ministry; (5) interim prison reform to cover the gap before USAID's contract with UNDP begins on May 15.

F. Audit Information N/A

G. Inventory List Updated list of commodities on file at Mission.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Policy and Administrative Reform
Project Number: 521-0222
Date of Authorization: original 07/23/91 amendment NA
Date of Obligation: original 08/09/91 amendment N/
FACD: original 09/30/96 amendment N/A
Implementing Agencies: Office of the Prime Minister
Major Contractors: Not yet selected
AID Project Manager: Carol Horning, Gabriel Verret
Status of CPs/Covenants: CPs for initial disbursement met
Date of Last Evaluation: N/A Next Evaluation: To be determined
Planned Number of Non-Federal Audits during Fiscal Year: N/A
The Number of such Audits Contracted for/Completed: -0-
Date of Last Audit: None Next Audit: To be determined

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 9,000,000	amended to \$
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 2,700,000	amended to \$
Amount Committed:	Period:		\$ 2,368,704	
	Cumulative:		\$ 2,368,704	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		\$ N/A	
	Period - Actual:		\$ 206,309	
	Cumulative:		\$ 206,309	
	Period - Next:		\$ 3,500,000	
Pipeline as of 03/31/95:			\$ 2,493,691	
Counterpart				
	Contribution:	Planned:	\$ 4,000,000	
		Actual:	\$ Waived	
% LOP Elapsed:			70%	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.			30%	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.			88%	
% of Total Auth. Exp.			26%	

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

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

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

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

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

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project is intended to assist Haiti to achieve economic growth that is equitable and sustainable within a stable, democratic framework by working toward the improvement of economic policies and of the administration of the public sector. It provides a framework for assistance (technical, material, training, minor construction) that can be drawn upon by the GOH in the areas of economic policy analysis and formulation, and of the reform of the government apparatus. This project was the first and only Development Assistance project signed with the democratically-elected Haitian Government before the September 1991 coup d'état.

Both long and short-term technical assistance contractors (both expatriate and Haitian) will provide targeted expertise in the fields of economic policy reform (e.g., foreign trade regime, tax policy, monetary policy), institutional and financial management, accountability, civil service reform, decentralization of government functions, and revenue management.

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

A.

	<u>Planned EOPS</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
1.	Priority policies addressed and implemented	Privatization of parastatals addressed via GOH-IFC contract for evaluation of options and implementation of chosen proposals.
2.	Policy dialogue, including private sector, routinely used	None
3.	Revenues and expenditures programmed through use of strategic management systems	None
4.	Ministries improve efficiency through procedural reforms	None

B. Major Outputs

	<u>Planned</u>				<u>Accomplished</u>			
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP	
1.	Priority economy policy reform	10	N/A	N/A	TBD	0	0	0
2.	Fora for public/private sector dialogue on policy issues	25	N/A*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.	Institutional and financial management studies	20	N/A	N/A	TBD	10	10	50
4.	Policy and administrative reform implementation plans	5	N/A	N/A	TBD	0	0	0
5.	Training (p.m)	400	N/A	N/A	TBD	0	0	0
5a.	Long Term (p.m.)	160	N/A	N/A	TBD	0	0	0
5b.	Short Term (p.-m.)	240	N/A	N/A	TBD	0	0	0

*Largely taken over by Presidential Commission and Tri-Partite Commission.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Since the installation of the Aristide/Michel Government, PAR, which had been in suspension since the September 1991 coup, was reactivated. The lines of responsibility for the project within the GOH have been settled, and the Cabinet Chief of the Prime Minister named GOH Project Manager. A January 1995 meeting of most of the GOH Cabinet (including the Prime Minister) and USAID produced agreement for the GOH to establish two steering committees (economic and financial policies, and public administration reform) which are to identify the GOH's own coordinated priorities for PAR intervention, rather than the use of PAR resources as a funding source for ad-hoc and dispersed needs.

Two million dollars have been made available to finance the contract between the GOH and the International Finance Corporation for the privatization (or in certain cases, management contract) of the nine major parastatals. The financial and management situation of the Central Bank over the three years of de facto rule has been assessed by DAI. The draft report has now been submitted to USAID and to the GOH for comments, but even before the draft, a special presentation was arranged by USAID at which DAI consultants were able to thoroughly report on their findings to the newly-named but not yet installed Board of Governors of the BRH. To upgrade the management capabilities of the Office of the President, the computer and computer-related equipment needs of the office has been evaluated, and the equipment ordered.

D. Problems and Delays

GOH officials have thought of PAR as a fund for miscellaneous expenditures, both large and small, rather than as a project intent on addressing in a integrated manner a series of problems in public administration and economic policy/management. In addition, Mission has concluded that the project is too broadly defined for the needs of the moment, and sought, through a July 1994 amendment to the project, to more sharply define its scope. The proposed PP amendment was rejected by LAC in September 1994.

E. Major Activities and Target Accomplishments During the Next Six Months

1. Negotiate with the Prime Minister and his Project Manager the narrowing of project focus and project implementation mechanism: management structure (e.g., qualifications of GOH Project Officer), priority areas for intervention to stress economic management and financial accountability, desirability of institutional contractor).
2. Amendment of Project Agreement for obligation of incremental funding of \$5 million.
3. Extend the PACD, now slated for September 30, 1996.
4. Decisions regarding USAID structure for PAR management: FSNPSC Assistant to the Policy Specialist? USAID Project Implementation Committee (PIC), as initially designed?

2. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 2

**Support Sustainable Private Sector
Led
Economic Growth**

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Targeted Watershed Management
Project Number: 521-0191
Date of Authorization: original 09/30/86 amendment 08/31/92 amendment 07/07/94
Date of Obligation: original 08/29/86 amendment 09/23/92 amendment 08/28/94
PACD: original 09/30/92 amendment 09/30/94 amendment 3/31/96
Implementing Agencies: Union des Cooperatives de la Region Sud (UNICORS);
Biodiversity Support Program (BSP)
AID Project Manager: Charles-Emile Philoctete, Lionel Potevien
Status of CPs/Covenants: Fulfilled
Date of Last Evaluation: 05/94 Next Evaluation: None
Date of Last Audit: 07/94
Next Audit: 04/95

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$15,000,000	amended to \$16,900,000
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 1,500,000	amended to \$15,966,200
Amount Committed:	Period:		\$ 1,442,702	
	Cumulative:		\$15,966,200	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		\$ 400,000	
	Period - Actual:		\$ 451,116	
	Cumulative:		\$14,478,551	
	Period - Next:		\$ 450,000	
	Pipeline as of 3/31/95:		\$ 1,487,649	
Counterpart				
Contribution:	Planned:		\$ N/A	
	Actual:		\$ N/A	
% LOP Elapsed:			89%	
% of Total Authorizations Obligated			94%	
% of Total Obligations Expended			90%	
% of Total Authorizations Expended			85%	

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives:

Fire-clearing (slash and burn) and indiscriminate tree cutting are destroying the natural habitats and causing irreversible ecological damage to the Park Macaya area, the last remaining rain forest in Haiti. This project aims to mitigate the degradation of the natural resources base in and around the park thereby addressing environmental pressures and sustaining agricultural production and food availability in support of USAID/Haiti's strategic objective to promote sustainable private sector-led economic growth (Strategic Objective No. 2). The strong ecological and biodiversity conservation emphases of this project are fully supportive of the Agency's strategy for Protecting the Environment (ENV.).

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

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

The project purpose is to extend soil conserving and fertility augmenting land management practices in the Park Macaya watersheds which will increase farmer income and to apply lessons learned from this field effort to national-level hillside management planning.

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

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In September 1992, the Targeted Watershed Management project was extended and amended to provide continued support for the protection and rehabilitation of the natural ecosystems, biological diversity and natural resources of Park Macaya and the surrounding areas. The amended project includes support activities in the buffer zone to decrease pressure on the park through the promotion of sustainable agricultural production technologies. Project outputs and EOPS were revised and active implementation was resumed in March, 1993.

The amendment is a mechanism for bridge funding to a prospective project by the World Bank that is being redesigned. The amended project will address the protection of the environment and natural resources in Haiti through poverty alleviation and may include the

support of Park Macaya. The CA with UNICORS was amended to provide for the implementation of these bridge activities.

The May 1994 assessment recommended project continuation due to continued political instability which prevented the start-up of the World Bank project; therefore, mission management decided to amend and extend the project once again with a new PACD of March 31, 1996.

IV. PROJECT STATUS¹

<u>Planned EOPS (as amended)</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
1. Increased acres forested and planned in Park Macaya; at least 1,500,000 trees planted:	During the cumulative period 966,000 trees have been planted with 90% survival rate to provide renewed habitat and enhanced ecosystem protection.
2. Increase in farmer revenue: measured by number of jobs created and number of other production enhancement activities.	To date 28,000 farmers have received revenue from working on project related activities as an alternative income source which reduces ecological pressure on the Park. New cash-crop vegetables and spices, such as garlic, have been introduced and successfully grown in the Park buffer zone area.
3. 1,200 farmers trained with land use management practices:	To date over 1,068 farm families have received direct technical assistance from the project. This has considerably reduced encroachment and deforestation in the Park.
4. Environmental Education Impact through radio and conferences.	Regular radio spots are broadcast over the entire south peninsula emphasizing environmental conservation and the importance of protecting Park Macaya. Two public conferences were held in Les Cayes targeted at the decision making people such as Agronomists, ecologists, naturalist groups, MOA etc. The result is that no visible encroachment or fires were reported so far in the Macaya region during this lawless period in Haiti.

B. Major Outputs (as amended)

	<u>Planned</u>				<u>Accomplished</u>		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1. Park Protection							
a) Tree Production (000)	1,800	350	1,500	400	384	1,350	75
b) Tree plantation (000)	1,500	300	900	350	487	966	64
c) Ravine protected (Km)	15	4	11	4	3.9	8.4	56
d) Gully plugs (check dams)	1,000	140	485	200	52	486	48
2. Income/ Production Enhancement							

¹ The project has been extended until March 1996 with new EOPS to reflect new activities and expansion into a new area. Project goal and purpose remain unchanged. For the reporting period, project implementation status is given in the context of these revised EOPS and outputs.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1994 - March 31, 1995

A _____ B x C _____

a) Vegetable Gardens	170	30	90	50	13	84	49
b) Traditional Crop Improvement ²	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
c) Improvement (Bred) ²	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
d) Forage Pastures (Ha)	70	15	55	20	22	47	67
e) Cash Crop Demonst. Plots.	46	15	23	10	8	33	72
f) Forage Hedges (km)	130	20	110	15	15	105	81
g) Milk Unit Processing ²	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
h) Women Village Banks ²	25	10	10	10	0	0	0
i) Job Creation M (000)	30	5	17	7	6	15	42
F	22	1	9	5	1	13	50

3. **Training**

a) Field Agent (Train/Sessions)	11	3	12	2	1	7	63
b) No. of field agents trained. M	18	17	29	17	17	32	177
F	2	4	8	2	2	4	200
c) No. of farmer's families trained	1200	300	1100	100	565	1068	89
d) Sr & Jr. Staff training M	1	2	0	5	2	2	200
F	0	0	0	1	0		200
e) Articles published	4	2	3	2	1	1	25
f) Broadcasting	36	12	16	12	12	14	39

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. During the reporting period emphasis was placed on the public awareness program, results in that area have now exceeded 100 percent. In spite of political instability which created conflict between Park agents and the surrounding farmers, the project planted 487,000 endemic trees both inside and outside the Park.
2. At the beginning of this reporting period an assessment of the project was conducted. Based on field accomplishments and the recommendation of the assessment team to extend the project, USAID has authorized an 18 month extension to allow the Mission to explore other long term funding options for the park. Another assessment recommendation was to provide institutional assistance to strengthen UNICORS' institutional capacity. An administrative consultant was provided by the Biodiversity Support Program (BSP) to assess UNICORS administrative capacity and needs. The consultant recommended that UNICORS hire a more qualified administrator and accountant. UNICORS subsequently identified and hired a new administrator. After only a few months at post, administrative improvements are visible.
3. During the reporting period, UNICORS' technical director, a BSP representative, and a technician from the Ministry of Agriculture participated in a Buffer zone Management training course in Costa Rica.
4. A radio communication system has been installed linking all project sites with project headquarters, main office, and the Mission to better manage the project.
5. The "Milk Processing Unit" and the "Women Village Banks" are two new activities that were added under the Amendment No. 2 and are activities planned for the next period.

D. Problems and Delays

1. The socio-economic state of Haiti resulting from the past political crisis and the embargo imposed by the international communities have had several effects on the

² New activities added as a result of project evaluation.

progress of the project such as reduction in extension activities and acquisition of vegetable seeds from overseas. But in spite of all these constraints, planned project activities and objectives were achieved in most cases. Increases in the cost of living have had a major impact on the project's budget. Recruitment of qualified personnel could not be made as many Haitians were fleeing the country side and waiting for the return of a stable political environment.

2. An audit was conducted during the reporting period, but the report has still not been finalized because supporting documents were not available. UNICORS conducted, with the assistance of an independent firm, an internal investigation which revealed that these documents were destroyed by an employee after his dismissal. The audit will be carried out during the next reporting period.
3. In section B, "Major Outputs", the life of project output for ravines to be protected was updated and reduced to 15 Km (while the number of gully plugs was maintained) due to an underestimate of the number of gully plugs needed to protect each ravine. The requirement to closely space gully plugs on steep ravines means that more gully plugs are needed per each kilometer of protected ravine.

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

1. UNICORS is expected to do a major administrative change base on the May 1994 assessment and other consultants' recommendations. A new accountant will be hired, a re-evaluation of all administrative personnel will take place, and changes made accordingly.
2. A new organizational policy manual will be developed by UNICORS.
3. A major extension program to promote garlic production will start in the next reporting period.
4. BSP will organize/participate in donor round table to discuss potential funding sources for Park Macaya.

F. Audit

An organization wide audit was performed in July 1994, covering the period of June 9 to July 1993. A final report was submitted to UNICORS. The next organization wide audit will be done in April 1995.

G. Issues

The project is approaching its tenth year (original obligation date is September 30, 1986). While a donor round table is planned for later this summer, BSP has not yet identified other donors to fund the environmental protection activities needed around Park Macaya. Park Macaya and its watersheds are extremely important ecologically and agriculturally to the entire southern peninsula of Haiti. The Mission will review BSP's efforts to find additional donors and the current status of the World Bank environmental protection project. Then, USAID will consider targeting some park protection/conservation activities into the proposed consolidated environmental management activity until other donors can be identified to support this crucial natural resource.

H. Inventory Certification

An inventory list of all non-expendable equipment was provided by UNICORS during the reporting period.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Coffee Revitalization
Project Number: 521-0216
Date of Authorization: original 03/01/90
Date of Obligation: original 03/01/90 amendment 06/29/93
PACD: original 02/28/95 amendment 12/31/96
Implementing Agencies: Inter American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)
Major Contractors: N/A
AID Project Manager: Marc-Eddy Martin
Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A
Date of Last Evaluation : 4/94 Next Evaluation: 9/96
Date of Last Audit: N/A Next Audit: N/A
Number of such Non-Federal Audits during Fiscal Year: 0

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$5,140,000	amended	\$7,300,000
Amount Obligated: DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 881,440	cumulative	\$4,634,552
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$1,117,000		
	Cumulative:	\$4,634,552		
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$ 500,000		
	Period - Actual:	\$1,139,206		
	Cumulative:	\$3,715,496		
	Period - Next:	\$ 700,000		
	Pipeline as of 3/31/95:	\$ 919,056		
Counterpart				
Contribution:	Planned:	\$ 300,000		
	Actual:	\$ 42,000		
% LOP Elapsed:		72%		
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		63%		
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		80%		
% of Total Auth. Exp.		51%		

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

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

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

IIB. PROJECT GOAL AND PURPOSE

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

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

PROJECT STATUS³

<u>EOPS (As Amended)</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
1. Increased hectareage planted with improved coffee varieties in association with higher value perennial (429,000 banana seedlings and 88,000 citrus seedlings).	400 hectares of new coffee plantations have been established. 113,000 banana seedlings and 21,000 citrus seedlings were distributed to farmers to plant in the targeted areas.
2. The spread of coffee rust is retarded in project areas as compared to other parts of Haiti.	A total of 200,000 rust resistant coffee seedlings were produced and distributed in project areas as a means to slow down the progression of this disease.
3. Forty to Fifty percent of participating farmers increased the quality of coffee products.	4,000 coffee growers, representing 50% of current project participants have produced and sold superior quality coffee.
4. Participating farmers increased their coffee yields by 80 percent.	A sample of 23 farm plots have been selected by the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) firm. Each plot has an identification sheet which details each farm's economic and production characteristics.

B. <u>Outputs (*s Amended)</u>	<u>Planned</u>					<u>Accomplished</u>	
	LOP	This Period	Cum Next Period	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1. Distribution of high yield rust resistant varieties.	6.2 (Millions)	1.6	1.6	2.935	1.9	1.9	30
2. Coffee based cropping technology package introduced to small farmers							
a) # of direct beneficiaries ⁴	18,000	12,000	12,000	4,000	12,000	12,000	60
b) # of indirect beneficiaries ⁵	96,000	60,000	64,000	20,000	64,500	64,500	67
3. Information on coffee technology disseminated through weekly radio program.							
# of weekly broadcast	1,548	600	600	400	584	584	37
4. Establishment of a marketing network for the sales of quality coffee:							
# of high quality coffee producers	7,000	800	1,300	2,000	2,000	4,000	57

³The project has been extended until December 1996 with new EOPs and outputs to reflect expansion of activities into new areas. Project goal and purpose remain unchanged. For this reporting period, project implementation status should be considered within the context of the increased EOPs and outputs.

⁴Direct Beneficiaries: Farmers directly participating in project.

⁵Indirect Beneficiaries: Farmers attending demonstration and training sessions as observers and receiving advice from technicians working in their areas.

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# of exporters linked with producers	3	1	3	1	1	2	66
# of 60 kgs/bags of quality coffee exported	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,612	0	7	001
# of niche market for Haitian specialty coffee identified	3	1	3	1	1	2	66
5. Establishment of Agricultural input stores	25	5	5	5	6	6	24
6. Training							
a) Short Term/ Technicians Person/days (total)	100	50	50	12	62	62	62
M	100	50	50	12	62	62	62
F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	<u>Planned</u>					<u>Accomplished</u>	
	<u>LOP</u>	<u>This Period</u>	<u>Cum</u>	<u>Next Period</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Cum.</u>	<u>% of LOP</u>
b) # of farmers trained (000)	18	12	12	3	12	12	66
M	12	8	8	2	8	8	66
F	6	4	4	1	4	4	33
c) Farmers training sessions (session days).	9535	1764	1764	2000	3524	3524	36
d) Field staff training sessions (session days)	70	25	25	25	20	20	28

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

- In April 1994, the project was positively evaluated with the assistance of LAC/TECH specialists. Based on their observations and findings, they recommended that the project be extended and expanded. It was determined that additional time and resources would be required to achieve sustainable impacts due to the 15 month project implementation hiatus caused by the political events of 1991. The evaluation team recommended to replicate project activities on a wider scale and to extend its PACD for at least an additional 18 months in order to assure a foundation for institutional and economic sustainability. Subsequent to this evaluation, the project was amended to extend the PACD until December 30, 1996 and increase life of activity funding by \$2.9 million. IICA's grant was amended to incorporate these changes. Project activities were expanded into new areas and additional staff were recruited.
- IICA's annual work plan was refined to incorporate recommendations made by the evaluation team regarding a more aggressive and opportunistic marketing strategy: a) a new local marketing specialist was recruited to assist IICA in reorganizing and strengthening the local marketing associations; b) a marketing agreement is being negotiated with seven US distributors for the exclusive distribution and sales rights for "Haitian Blue", a registered specialty coffee produced by the associations; and, c) IICA is now discussing contractual arrangements with a local businessman for the promotion and distribution of "Haitian Blue" in the local market.
- Of the 14 small local processing centers planned under the first phase of the project, 12 are completely finished and functioning. A total of 500 bags of washed coffee have been processed in these centers and are now stored in containers for export. Intensive training of progressive farmers for the management of these processing units are continuing.
- The M&E firm continues to collect data and information on project SPIs and EOPS. The firm has submitted its first monitoring report which indicates that notable progress has been achieved in realizing the approved EOPS. A control system has also been

developed to validate information and data on the project's indirect beneficiaries.

5. A total of 1,000 lbs of rust resistant coffee seedlings were imported during this reporting period mostly from the Dominican Republic. Seedlings from these improved lines of catimor will be planted during the next rainy season.
6. IICA staff participated in the Specialty Coffee Association of America (SCAA) Trade Show at Houston Texas in April 1994. Haitian Blue was presented at the Show and received very favorable results from a large sample of cup tests. US coffee roasters expressed considerable interest in purchasing the coffee at premium prices.

D. Problems and Delays

Due to the tightened international embargo and increased political tensions in mid 1994, project marketing efforts were thwarted. Not having a trade exemption for coffee has cost the project an entire marketing year which has also delayed the economic sustainability prospects for the project.

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

1. Major Activities

Review and approve IICA's annual work plan. Continue project implementation and expand activities into new areas.

Develop and finalize plan for the sales of Haitian Blue to US distributors. Finalize agreement with the local businessman for the promotion and distribution of this specialty coffee in Haiti.

Intensify the promotion of washed coffee in the new implementation areas by building additional coffee processing centers. Initiate training in coffee harvesting and processing in the new areas.

Purchase motorcycles for project technicians in order to improve implementation efficiency at the field level.

Participate in the SCAA Trade Show at Long Beach, California in May to continue to promote Haitian Blue in other markets beyond the US.

Initiate the process to develop the conceptual framework for the integration of coffee project-type activities into a wider environmental resource management program.

2. Corrective Actions

None

3. Targets

Sale 2-4 containers of Haitian Blue coffee at quality coffee prices.

Finish remaining 2 processing units from original group and initiate 3-5 new units in new areas.

F. Audit and Inventory Information

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

All project commodities have been inventoried and reports are up to date and on file.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Productive Land Use Systems (PLUS)⁶
 Project Number: 521-0217
 Date of Authorization: original 12/12/89 amendment I: 8/14/92 amendment II: 9/13/94⁷
 Date of Obligation: original 12/29/89 amendment 09/29/92
 PACD: original 12/31/94 amendment 12/11/99
 Implementing Agencies: Pan American Development Foundation (PADF), and
 Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)
 Major Contractors: South East Consortium for International Development
 (SECID)
 AID Project Manager: Lionel Poitevien, Charles Emile Philoctète, Ron Daniel
 Status of CPs/Covenants: Fulfilled
 Date of Last Evaluation: 04/94 Next Evaluation: 04/97
 Date of Last Audit: 09/94 Next Audit: 09/95

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$30,000,000	amended to \$61,500,000
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 4,654,000	amended to \$24,520,147
Amount Committed:	Period:		\$ 4,222,468	
	Cumulative:		\$24,520,147	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		\$ 4,260,000	
	Period - Actual:		\$ 5,412,512	
	Cumulative:		\$21,472,706	
	Period - Next:		\$ 2,700,000	
	Pipeline as of 3/31/95:		\$ 3,047,441	
Counterpart				
Contribution:	Planned:		\$ 2,000,000	
	Actual:		\$ 0	
% LOP Elapsed:		52%		
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		39%		
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		87%		
% of Total Auth. Exp.		34%		

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives:

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

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

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

The Project's purpose is to achieve sustainable increases in on-farm productivity and income generation by integrating into existing farming systems appropriate land use and soil and water conservation measures, involving trees, shrubs, grasses, and other plant materials which will enhance soil fertility.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project addresses the degradation of the natural resource base by coupling increased food and tree crop production to the adoption of sustainable land use interventions which conserve the environment. Implementation is carried out by two grantees (CARE and PADF) and one institutional contractor (SECID/Auburn). The two grantees maintain outreach programs to assist farmers with conservation through development practices. Their programs aim at conserving the soil and water resources through increasing the productive

⁶ This project was redesigned and the name changed from Agroforestry II (AF II) to PRODUCTIVE LAND USE SYSTEMS (PLUS) as of 09/92. The actual active period of the redesigned project is from January 1993 to date.

⁷ The PLUS project has been amended with new EOPS and Output levels to reflect a five year extension and major expansion of activities. Project goal and purpose remain unchanged. For this report, project implementation status is given within the context of revised EOPS and Outputs.

potential of Haitian hillside agriculture and enhancing present and future farm income. CARE operates through partnership arrangements with the farmers while PADF implements its activities through a network of Haitian NGOs. SECID is responsible for monitoring and evaluating the socio-economic impacts of the project, applied research and germplasm improvement, development of marketing linkages and value added enterprises.

In April 1994, PLUS was assessed by an independent team which concluded that the project interventions and design approach were providing significant financial rewards to project beneficiaries. Based on these outstanding results during an extremely difficult time period, the Mission has approved Project Paper (PP) amendment No. 2 which authorizes an increase of the life of activity (LOA) funding by \$31.5 million for a new LOA total of \$61.5 million; and extended the PACD from December 31, 1995 to December 11, 1999. Under the second amendment to PLUS, the geographic coverage will be expanded, and greater emphasis will be placed on marketing, institutional sustainability, local tree nurseries and planting and seed banks.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

	<u>Planned EOPS (As Amended)</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
1.	80,000 farmers having adopted improved land use practices over three growing seasons.	42,000 farmers have implemented improved land use practices.
2.	18,000 farmers have produced tree seedlings over four growing seasons.	4,838 individuals have produced trees through farm nurseries. To date, the following production outputs have been accomplished: 690,655 fruit trees produced; 1,513,000 multipurpose tree seedlings planted.
3.	19,000 farmers have bio-intensive gardens for two growing seasons.	11,655 bio-intensive gardens have been installed by approximately 6,000 farmers for two seasons.
4.	38,000 farmers have increased income by at least 25%.	Our case studies show that for some specific crops, income has gone up as much as 40%. A later study will indicate the average income increase for PLUS farmers.

B. Major Outputs (as amended)

	<u>Planned</u>			<u>Accomplished</u>			
	LOP ⁸	Period	Next Period	Period	% of Planned	Cum.	% of LOP
1. Fruit tree production							
-CARE(000)	1,157	144	72	62	43	267	23
-PADF(000)	3,540	161	409	165	102	412	12
2. Grafted fruit tree product.							
-CARE	53,000	1,650	825	5,200	315	10,561	20
-PADF	62,000	11,348	5,500	14,705	130	30,586	50
3. Hedgerow planted							
-CARE (km)	3,730	630	190	94	15	393	11
-PADF (km)	10,900	710	850	1,448	204	2,764	25
4. Gully plugs(#)							
-CARE	69,900	5,500	3,250	5,000	91	19,221	27
-PADF	72,000	12,932	5,500	12,272	95	21,308	30
5. Rock walls							
-CARE (km)	1120	100	50	65	65	161	14
-PADF (km)	2466	125	130	206	165	338	14

⁸ LOP outputs have been revised by grantees as recommended by the assessment team.

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6.	Erosion control dead barriers							
	-CARE (km)	3344	390	220	287	74	1310	39
	-PADF (km)	1655	112	136	533	475	770	47
7.	Individual tree nurseries							
	-CARE	850	400	200	333	83	898	106
	-PADF	10,000	3048	1095	1892	62	3940	39
8.	Multipurpose tree planted							
	-CARE (000)	1,610	336	168	93	28	623	39
	-PADF (000)	2,951	1,000	440	541	54	890	30
9.	Farmers trained							
	-CARE (M)	34,209	924	460	3745	70	4,683	14
	(F)	14,661	396	200	1605	30	2,007	14
	-PADF (M)	45,000	16,727	12,227	24,086	144	30,600	68
	(F)	25,000	5576	4,076	5,781	104	10,000	40
10.	Field agent (training days)							
	-CARE	13,975	853	420	826	97	2,067	15
	-PADF	6,000	2000	2000	3403	170	5,000	83
11.	Beneficiaries (farm families)							
	-CARE	37,000	9,884	8,000	10,000	101	14,000	32
	-PADF	67,000	28,045	6,847	20,054	71	28,613	43
12.	Bio-Intensive Gardens							
	-CARE	15,000	1,255	913	1715	136	3,655	24
	-PADF	28,400	6,274	2000	4509	72	8,000	28

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Results from an independent assessment of the PLUS Project, April 4-16, were quite favorable. The assessment team found that the project interventions and design approach were providing significant financial rewards to project beneficiaries. Using Net Present Value calculations, it was estimated that present activities will provide approximately \$10 million in returns to project participants (19,000 small farmers at that time). The redesigned approach has proven effective in achieving the project's purpose-level impacts and the team recommended that PLUS should be extended virtually unchanged for the next five years. Based on these results and progress to date, Mission management has decided to extend and expand the PLUS project per PP amendment No. 2 which was authorized on September 13, 1994.

In spite of the political turmoil and logistical difficulties of the past year, PLUS implementors have been able to double the number of poor hillside farmers benefiting from this project. Beneficiary numbers have grown from 19,000 to 42,000. These efforts are resulting in greater sustainable food security for over 230,000 rural Haitians. However, lack of resources may jeopardize these accomplishments and the proposed expansion under amendment two.

A study of farmer's adoption of Project interventions shows very positive results. Approximately 70 percent of the farmers in the Northwest Department of Haiti have adopted one or more of the soil and water conservation practices promoted by CARE. The adoption rates of farmers served by PADF were slightly higher at 75 percent.

Under the guidance of the project, farmers are achieving very encouraging increases in production. Some hillside terraces supported by rockwalls show a 40 percent increase in production over nearby plots without rockwalls.

A study of the impact of trees planted during the USAID project which preceded the PLUS Project is giving guidance to current tree planting activities. The study indicated farmers derived significant financial benefits from use of the trees. Approximately 40 percent of the trees that had been harvested were sold for cash. The remaining 60 percent were used for non-monetary purposes, such as, home construction, on-farm fuel, or as gifts. The introduction of these trees has made a longer-term impact on the environment by encouraging the re-establishment of woodlots, establishment of perennial gardens (with coffee, sugar cane, or plantain), and encouraging the transplanting or protection of seedlings.

Results from the first round of variety testing by SECID/CARE in the Northwest has demonstrated the potential for making substantial increases in food crop production by making improved varieties available to farmers. The improved maize variety Comayagua gave more than twice the yield of the local variety at Bombardopolis. Yields of best performing cowpea varieties were two to four times that of the farmers' variety. Evaluation of resistance to cowpea storage weevil showed the local variety to be seriously damaged while several improved varieties combined superior yield performance with a high level of resistance.

Several activities were undertaken with the GOH Ministry of Agriculture (MARNDR) during this period. MARNDR supplied improved crop seed to PADF, and presented a week-long course on seed potato selection to PADF/PLUS team in August. PLUS vehicles transported several thousands lime seedlings to PVOs, farmers associations, cooperative and religious groups selected by MARNDR during "Season of the Tree" (May 1994). PLUS also purchased 20 video cassettes for MARNDR that were used to record mango grafting video. These were distributed to groups by MARNDR during "Season of the Tree".

Vegetable gardening is a new enterprise for most farmers in Project zones; however, the majority of the farmers trying vegetable gardening are achieving very favorable results. The average net return to land and management was about twice the average gross revenue for corn.

Nature provided a severe test of the conservation impacts of PLUS technologies via tropical storm Gordon which struck Haiti in mid-November. Major rainfall flooded several areas causing loss of life, taking out bridges and roads, destroying farms, animals, and livelihoods. In general, PLUS field teams reported much less damage from the storm where conservation structures cover much of the land. In the Marigot area close to the hardest hit area of Jacmel, the storm did little damage to protected slopes and ravines.

D. Problems and Delays

During the first half of this reporting period, the main problems have been caused by the poor climate and the international embargo. Project activities continued at a good pace in spite of these constraints. The principle effects have been poor crop yield due to bad weather and reduced amount of fuel curtailing extension activities in the field.

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

1. Major Activities

Initiate new Cooperative Agreements and Contract with PLUS implementors to make necessary adjustments as prescribed in Amendment No. 2

Conduct an assessment of the Project Monitoring and Evaluation System with an objective of institutionalizing changes to the system that have evolved through practice; also, to identify and institute changes to make the system more effective.

More emphasis will be given to modifying Project extension messages to reflect local conditions and problems or opportunities identified by field staff and farmers.

Develop activities leading to strengthening of the marketing component. These activities include the training of local groups, the management (in an advisory role) of marketing enterprises; market intelligence, e.g., the development and maintenance of an awareness of local and regional market conditions including prices for inputs and outputs and changes in demand.

Do a study to investigate ways PLUS can incorporate the production of balanced animal feed into our soil conservation activities, either as a part of protective structures or as a separate components of the farm.

Conduct a general financial and administrative assessment of MARNDR. The purpose is to assess the administrative and financial management procedures currently in use by the Ministry of Agriculture. Specifically the review will assess the Ministry's internal control systems, its financial management capacity to carry out its mandate, and its capacity to manage a portfolio of activities and meet basic accountability requirements.

USAID/Haiti will develop an Environmental Resource Management Program which consolidates some existing sustainable hillside agriculture activities with a much broader sectoral approach which could include support to agribusiness/marketing services to improve access and reduce transaction costs, resource tenure policy dialogue, regulatory and policy analysis support for environmentally sound economic development planning, greater emphasis on traditional and non-traditional agricultural export promotion and/or cooperative development.

2. Corrective Actions

None

3. Targets

To institute the Administrator's Tree Initiative, PLUS grantees should increase tree production, distribution and planting by approximately 400,000 seedlings over the next six months. This will require the opening of ten new local community level tree nurseries.

Begin to support MARNDR participation in training and field activities to promote the PLUS project approach. Depending on the results of the financial and administrative assessment, Obligate \$1 million in PL-480 Title III money and any available DA resources up to the \$2 million planned for support to MARNDR under PLUS, as amended. These efforts will effectively enable MARNDR to play an appropriate role in the planning, monitoring, and supervision of agriculture extension services.

Develop a phase-out plan which will devolve appropriate responsibilities from SECID to MARNDR. To accomplish the planning and phase-over of services to MARNDR, the skill mix of the long-term advisors of SECID will need to be modified in the next three months to bring in an institutional development specialist.

CARE to begin PLUS activities in the Grande Anse Department.

F. Audit and Commodity Inventory

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

09/30/93 for PADF
06/30/92 for CARE and for SECID. The Mission Controllers Office will contact the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) Auditors and Datex for information.

All project commodities have been inventoried and reports are up to date and on file.

G. Issue

Only \$3 million is programmed for obligation to PLUS, of which \$2.5 million has already been obligated, in FY 95. At the current rate of expenditures, the PLUS grantees and contractor will run out of funds by August/September 1995. USAID/Haiti needs to make OYB reallocation decisions (\$1.5 million) to carry PLUS implementors until first quarter FY 96 funds can be made available in early November 1995.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Provincial Enterprise Development
 Project Number: 521-0223
 Date of Authorization: original 06/26/91 amendment
 Date of Obligation: original 06/26/91 amendment
 PACD: original 06/30/96 amendment
 Implementing Agencies: Haitian Development Foundation
 Major Contractors: None
 AID Project Manager: M. Gilbert
 Status of CPs/Covenants: None
 Date of Last Evaluation: 12/94 Next Evaluation: none
 Planned Number of Non-Federal Audits during Fiscal Year:
 The Number of such Audits Contracted for/Completed:
 Date of Last Audit: Next Audit: 9/95

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$12,000,000	amended to \$
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 3,390,107	amended to \$ 2
Amount Committed:	Period:		\$	
	Cumulative:		\$ 3,390,107	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		\$ N/A	
	Period - Actual:		\$ 1,238,326	
	Cumulative:		\$ 2,083,808	
	Period - Next:		\$ 360,000	
	Pipeline as of 3/31/95		\$ 1,306,299	
Counterpart				
Contribution:	Planned:		\$	
	Actual:		\$ 172,000	
% LOP Elapsed:		80%		
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		28%		
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		61%		
% of Total Auth. Exp.		17%		

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives: The project directly stimulates sustainable private sector led economic growth, S.O.2, specially in provincial towns, by providing loans and technical services to microenterprises, as well as the humanitarian goal of mitigating the effects of the current economic retrenchment on small businesses and microenterprises by preserving employment and the means of livelihood.

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

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

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

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

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

2) A comprehensive technical assistance and financing program (called Provincial Private Enterprise Development, or PPED), aimed at providing provincial entrepreneurs with better information with which to make informed business decisions, including baseline surveys, feasibility studies and assistance with proposal preparation in connection with

⁹ This large pipeline is due to a combination of the suspension of the project during the embargo and \$800,000 lending capital that remains frozen because of USAID's policy against converting U.S. Dollars for lending where negative interest rates prevail.

loan applications either to PPED's own capital financing arm, or externally, e.g. to SOFIHDES or, in rare cases to a commercial bank.

3) Institutional support to small-scale NGO lenders, such as MEDA and FHAF in the form of assistance in loan administration and computer technology.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A.

	<u>Planned EOPS</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
1.	2500 jobs ¹⁰ created, 3500 jobs saved thru loans under project.	1038 jobs created thus far under PED and about 968 saved during this period 3/94 thru 3/95.
2.	HDF achieves self-sustainability and can continue operations without grant capital or institutional support.	Operational self-sufficiency has not been achieved due to the rapidly retrenching economy and HDF devotion to expand into the provinces. This expansion to the provinces has temporary cost that is preventing HDF to reach self-sustainability. Branches become operationally self-sufficient within nine months of operations. The management of the foundation has set self-sustainability as the number one priority, options are now being reviewed by the board of HDF and the Office of Economic Growth.
3.	HDF has active lending operations in 4-6 provincial towns.	HDF has opened five provincial branches and one greater Port-au-Prince annex. Cap Haitien branch is in its sixth year, and it has a portfolio of 158 loans. Les Cayes branch opened in October 1992 and has made 127 loans. Jeremie opened in September 1993 and has made 122. Jacmel opened in May 1994, and has made 119 loans in its first 10 months. The Croix-des-Bouquets annex opened in September 1994. St. Marc opened in January 1995, and 23 loans have already been disbursed. HDF will open a new annex in Carrefour by the middle of the year and the Gonaves branch is scheduled to open before the end of the year.
4.	HDF firmly established as primary microlending institution in Haiti and has lent to 500 microenterprises.	HDF has earned an excellent institutional reputation and is among the few full-service credit facilities in Haiti serving microenterprises. Under PED, 1068 loans have been made since project resumption in mid-1992, including 549 loans in the provinces from 3/94 to 3/95.

B. Major Outputs

	LOP	Planned			Accomplished			% of LOP
		Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.		
1. Extend credit to provinces*	1000	60	120	500	549	669	66.9	
2. Institutional strengthening of HDF**	30	3	5	4	3	7	23	
3. PPED activities in full operations**	40	4	11	4	4	11	28	

¹⁰ Recent worldwide experience confirms results achieved by HDF in Haiti that microenterprise lending tends not to generate a high level of employment, but rather higher income for participating businesses. For this reason, we are adjusting the planned EOPS regarding job creation, set during a optimistic period in early 1991, to a more realistic number, and a separate estimate for jobs saved.

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4.	Institutional support to local credit institutions***	4	1	2	1	1	2	50
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- * In light of the achievement of this period, we have realized that it was necessary to reevaluate more realistically the number of loans extended to the provinces as an major project output.
 - ** Number of interventions
 - *** Number of organizations assisted (PPED activities has been suspended over the embargo and given the poor conditions of the economy today, it is not expected that PPED activities will increase substantially).

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

It should be noted that the activities of PED will be subsumed under the recently approved Program for the Economy in Transition (PRET). Existing funding will be disbursed under existing mechanisms; however, any new funding will be provided under the PRET program.

Over the past year, despite the context of a retrenching economy, exacerbated by political uncertainties and a wait-and-see attitude, HDF has achieved certain objectives set for PED in the project logframe. HDF has branches operating in five provincial towns, four of them opened since the start-up of PED. In addition, the Port-au-Prince branch has opened a satellite office in Croix-des-Bouquets and plans to introduce another such unit within a few weeks in Carrefour district of the capital. In making comparisons among the branches in portfolio quality, Port-au-Prince office dominates the global picture with 451 loans for this period (3/94 -3/95), Because of some old loans in arrears, the current collection rate for the portfolio in Port-au-Prince is about 75 percent, while for the same period, in the newer provincial branches, which have collectively made 587 loans, the collection rate is almost 100 percent. The demand for loans has picked up recently and is expected to rise sharply in the next period.

Haiti's overall economy has still not been able to create new jobs in significant numbers. HDF has nonetheless made its contribution to this important indicator by creating 638 new jobs over the past year and preserved many others through its lending program. This represents considerable progress by creating twice as many new jobs as the preceding year. Employment generation during the current period breaks down to 417 males and 221 females, with half of the new jobs in Port-au-Prince. As noted in the last report, expectations for job creation over the life of the project must be reevaluated in light of current difficulties in restarting the economy after three years of retrenchment and negative growth. Accordingly, a downward adjustment in employment estimates has been made and explained above.

The mid-evaluation of the PED project was undertaken in December 1994 by the Development Assistance Corporation (DAC). The evaluation concluded that HDF has operated effectively during a very difficult period and made several recommendations for improved operations, such as efforts to reduce late repayments, loan delinquency, and increased rate of collection. All personnel should be aware that salaries are related to productivity. HDF should undertake a complete self-analysis of all costs, including implied costs of capital funds in the bank account, and identify areas where output can be increased and costs reduced.

The Provincial Private Enterprise Development component of the project, known as PPED, continues to undertake baseline studies in provincial cities and completed studies in St. Marc and Gonaives during the period.

Under PPED, HDF has very recently instituted a planned loan guarantee program with the Ministry of Agriculture (BCA) to provide agricultural loans throughout the country. Under this project the Ministry of Agriculture will provide the capital under an IDB loan and will cover 60% of the loan risk, with HDF assuming 40%. HDF's other Loan guarantee with IICA is going well, providing credit to 9,065 coffee growers through 16 coffee associations. Under the coffee project, 75% of the loan risk is covered and 25% is assumed by HDF.

PPED financing of the 700-ton cargo/passenger vessel Freda I to service the isolated Jérémie community is now going well, with the boat operating profitably and the owners making regular loan repayments.

In March 1995, the HDF Board of Directors appointed a new Executive Director, Mr. Daniel Godefroy, to replace Mr. Guy Paul, who departed after eight years as Director. Mr. Godefroy was once operations director at Citibank and more recently has run a successful computer systems consulting firm. He has also been a member of the HDF Board, serving as Chairman for several years in the 1980s. Mr. Godefroy is expected to bring strong management to the day-to-day operation of the Foundation.

D. Problems and Delays

Funds in the HDF Cooperative Agreement allocated for lending capital remain frozen because of the problem of negative interest rates. A new law to remove the 22% interest cap has been voted by the Chamber of Representatives and is expected to pass the Senate in July or August 1995. This action will resolve USAID policy restrictions concerning the provision of loan capital under a situation of negative real interest rates. In the meantime, HDF is considering raising its fee structure to supplement interest payments, in order to avoid a negative real rate. A declining inflation rate should ease this problem also. For the present, HDF continues its lending operation using its own loan reflows and interest payments from the

SOFIHDES Trust Account. Since this amounts to only US\$200,000 per year from SOFIHDES and about the same amount from HDF reflows, it is not enough to meet the growing level of loan demand, which HDF estimates at least US\$1 million over the next year. Thus, lack of lending capital is a current limitation and will inhibit growth of the lending program unless additional loan capital is acquired.

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

- . Given the prevailing opinion that the interest rate in Haiti is between 15 to 20 % which results in a real interest rate for loans by HDF with appropriate fees and interest, the frozen lending capital should be released and lent to deserving microenterprises.
- . Fold PED activities under the PRET program as appropriate.
- . Loan count will be presented by gender.
- . Gonaives annex is tentatively scheduled to open in December 1995.
- . Carrefour satellite annex will officially open in May 1995.
- . Implementation of the loan guarantee mechanism signed with the Ministry of Agriculture under the project development service.
- . Decentralization of the accounting system of HDF.
- . Establish clear definitions and indicative measures of 1) operational self-sufficiency 2) self-sustainability 3) employment creation and preservation, and 4) bench marks for achievement of development objectives toward independent financial viability.
- . Audit problem of last year will be corrected.

F. Audit Information: An organization-wide audit was done covering the period of October 1, 1992 to September 30, 1994 by KPMG. Exit conference to be held.

G. Inventory Certification List: Not yet available

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Emergency Economic Recovery
Project Number: 521-0242
Date of Authorization: original 09/17/93 amendment N/A
Date of Obligation: original 09/25/93 amendment N/A
PACD: original N/A amendment N/A
Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Economy and Finance
Major Contractors: None
AID Project Manager: Carol Horning, Gabriel Verret
Status of CPs/Covenants: CPs for disbursement met
Date of Last Evaluation: N/A Next Evaluation: N/A
Planned Number of Non-Federal Audits during Fiscal Year: -0-
The Number of such Audits Contracted for/Completed: -0-
Date of Last Audit: None Next Audit: To be determined

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 8,000,000	amended to \$ N/A
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 8,000,000	amended to \$ N/A
Amount Committed:	Period:		\$ 8,000,000	
	Cumulative:		\$ 8,000,000	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		\$ 8,000,000	
	Period - Actual:		\$ 8,000,000	
	Cumulative:		\$ 8,000,000	
	Period - Next:		\$ -0-	
Pipeline as of 03/31/95			\$ -0-	
Counterpart				
	Contribution:	Planned:	\$ -0-	
		Actual:	\$ -0-	
% LOP Elapsed:			N/A%	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.			100%	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.			100%	
% of Total Auth. Exp.			100%	

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives: The rapid clearance of Haiti's arrears to the three IFIs called upon to provide the largest share of recovery financing was identified as one of the keys to the resumption of economic growth, to political stability and to the beginnings of the institutionalization of democracy in Haiti after the restoration of the legitimate authorities.

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

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

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

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The \$8 million balance of payments support of this program grant -- part of a total U.S. contribution of \$24.8 million -- has contributed to the December 19, 1994 liquidation of more than \$83 million arrears accumulated since the September 1991 coup by the de facto authorities (and by the legitimate GOH) to the principal international financial institutions (IFIs) of importance to Haiti -- i.e. the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank (IBRD), and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) -- thereby making possible the renewal of project-based, sector and macroeconomic policy lending and disbursements from these institutions. The assistance of these IFIs is expected to be the major share of the five-year \$1 billion of development assistance to Haiti promised by President Clinton in March 1993.

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

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A.

Planned EOPS

Progress To Date

1. Arrears to IFIs cleared

All arrears to World Bank, IMF and IDB cleared on 12/19/94

B. Major Outputs

1. N/A

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Successful negotiations with the GOH resulted in rapid signature of the Program Grant Agreement on September 25, 1993, barely three weeks after the installation of the constitutionally-selected Prime Minister, Robert Malval, and his ministers. With the marginalization, then outright ouster of the Malval Government, disbursement was held up as the U.S. Treasury-led multi-donor clearance operation of arrears awaited the definitive reinstatement of democratic rule in Haiti. The December 1994 clearing of the arrears has since unleashed \$402 million of IFI economic assistance (both the reactivated portfolios and newly-approved programs and projects).

D. Problems and Delays

None.

E. Major Activities and Target Accomplishments During the Next Six Months

None. Close-out of Program.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Seed Production
Project Number: 521-0245
Date of Authorization:¹¹ original 08/06/92 amendment
Date of Obligation: original 09/06/92 amendment
PACD: original 09/30/96 amendment
Implementing Agencies: Organization for the Rehabilitation of the Environment
Major Contractors: None
AID Project Manager: Charles-Emile Philoctete, Marc-Eddy Martin
Status of CPS/Convenants: Fulfilled
Date of Last Evaluation: None Next Evaluation: 4/96
Date of Last Audit: 11/94 Next Audit: 4/95

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$1,400,000
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$1,400,000
Amount Committed:	Period:		\$1,400,000
	Cumulative:		\$1,400,000
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		\$ 250,000
	Period - Actual:		\$ 653,118
	Cumulative:		\$ 983,925
	Period - Next:		\$ 270,000
	Pipeline as of 3/31/95		\$ 416,075
Counterpart			
Contribution:	Planned (maximum):		\$ 0
	Actual:		\$ 0
% LOP Elapsed:			62%
% of Total Authorizations Obligated			100%
% of Total Obligations Expended			70%
% of Total Authorizations Expended			70%

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives:

This project responds to the country's critical shortage of seeds by increasing the availability of high quality seeds to small farmers. By promoting the use of new and improved seeds and providing a sustainable improved seed supply, the project aims to increase farmers' production of grain thereby, increasing small farmers' revenue and promoting private sector-led sustainable economic growth (Strategic Objective No. 2).

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

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

The project purpose is to encourage the sustainable production and marketing of high quality bean, corn, and sorghum seeds and sweet potato cuttings as a means of increasing agricultural production and enhancing food security.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

To respond to the emergency need for seeds and to ensure the availability of improved seeds on a sustainable basis, this project supports the production, proper storage, sale, and distribution of 770 metric tons of quality seeds (corn, sorghum, and black bean) and four million sweet potato cuttings. The objectives of the program are as follows:

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

IV. PROJECT STATUS

<u>Planned EOPS (As Amended)</u>		<u>Progress To Date</u>
1.	Availability of quality seeds to 29,267 farmers. Seed quality is measured by: % germination rate, moisture content, and varietal purity.	To date, 16,706 farmers have purchased improved seed.
2.	20 percent yield increases in the farmer's field using improved seeds instead of unimproved local seeds.	The results of the ORE monitoring program indicate the yield with improved seeds are 100 percent higher than with local grains.
3.	Increase in farmer's revenue due to increased production of grain in the farmer's field.	Results are not yet available. An independent monitoring program was set-up to monitor specific indicators, collect and analyze data to provide information on improved seed yields compared to traditional seeds, and the impact on farmers' revenue. The results related to increased farmer revenue will be available in the next reporting period.
4.	Expansion of the amount of seed sold by ORE by 15 percent per year.	Improved seeds have been sold directly to local farmers and to distributors in several region of the country. Direct sales to farmers increased by 314 percent from the previous year which had reduced production due to the project start-up delay.
5.	Extension and adoption of new technologies.	The use of improved seed technologies, such as spacing, fertilization, minimum tillage, and investing/post-harvesting techniques are increasing through the seed multiplication program involving over 500 multiplier farmers during this reporting period.

B. Major Outputs (As Amended)

	<u>Planned</u>				<u>Accomplished</u>		
	LOP	Period*	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1 Production of Basic Seed (MT)	24	12.5	21.1	7.1	19.12	25.82	108
2 Production of Commercial Seed (MT)	770	370	490	250	349.13	402.53	52
3 Production of Sweet Potato Cuttings (000)	4,000	1,700	1,950	2,000	612	1,262	31
4 Sales transaction (No. of Farmers)	29,297	15,000	15,000	10,000	14,588	16,706	57
5 No. of Ha. for Multiplication	550	220	750	250	659.3	973.8	177
6 No. of participating farmers	M 175 F 25	465 25	635 35	240 15	508 36	720 49	411 196
<u>Training</u>							
1 In-field training seminars (No. of Multipliers)	M 85 F 5	0 0	80 5	30 0	0 0	71 5	84 100
2 In-field training seminars (No. of farmers)	M 500 F 25	234 6	97 9	90 5	0 16	27 16	5 64

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3 In-Country semi- nars (No. of technicians) ORE & others	85	57	67	15	32	61	72
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*See C section D.1, Paragraph 1

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. Project implementation began in June 1993, delaying the project by one year and allowing only twenty-one months for implementation to date with a PACD of 9/30/96. The independent Monitoring & Evaluation of the project by a local firm (producing two monitoring reports) provided the Mission with useful recommendations and standards for quality control. Section B on Major Outputs tabulates the quantifiable achievements to date which have exceeded the life of project goal in several categories.
2. A data tracking program is being used to monitor each step of the seed production and sales processes. Detailed reports for all production periods are available such as: multiplier lists by crop and by zone and input credit (basic seed, fertilizer and, pesticides).
3. The seed processing and storage building is 95 percent complete. Equipment for seed processing (in storage in Miami) is scheduled to be shipped in April 1995.
4. A training program of four, four-day sessions started in February 1995 to train seed producers and in-country quality testing laboratory technicians.

D. Problems and Delays

1. The socio-economic state of Haiti and the past embargo have had several effects on progress of the project, causing the decapitalization of farmers which reduced their buying power and a reduction in extension activities. While good progress has been made toward achievement of project activities and major outputs, Hurricane Gordon (November 1994) had a serious effect on recent production goals: 50 percent loss on corn seed and 90 percent loss of bean and sorghum seed. Planned production for the next period has been increased to cover for these losses.
2. Increases in the cost of living, particularly the cost of fuel, building materials, vehicles parts, maintenance supplies, and agricultural commodities, have had a major impact on the project's budget. Subsequently, an amendment for additional funds has been requested by ORE and is currently being reviewed by the Mission.
3. Gradual increases in sale prices for improved seed above local grain prices will ensure the sustainability of the program. The strategy of pricing at 25 percent above local market price for food grain was successfully tested in Les Cayes Plain with farmers who were not exposed to donor seed subsidy programs. Project sustainability is being compromised by organizations such as FAO who are offering seed at subsidy prices in neighboring localities and often to the same target beneficiary groups as ORE. Corrective action has been identified (Section E, 3).
4. The production of sweet potato cuttings is made in rotation with the production of the corn and bean seeds. Production of sweet potato cuttings, as planned during the last reporting period, was reduced to invest more land in the production of beans and sorghum which had been detrimentally affected by Hurricane Gordon.

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

1. Completion of the seed processing and storage facility.
2. Installation of the equipment for the processing of the seed.
3. An evaluation is planned to assess the impact of donor subsidy programs on the sustainability prospects of the project.
4. Marketing and pricing policies to be developed to offset the subsidy program.
5. Production cost of seed to be determined.

F. Audit

An organization-wide audit will be performed in April 1995 covering the period of October 1993 to September 1994.

G. Issues

USAID has made a substantial investment to ensure a local source of improved, locally adapted seeds in Haiti and should consider additional funding or creative measures to ensure that this USAID investment will be protected and well-managed in the future.

H. Inventory Certification

An inventory list of all non-expendable equipment was provided by ORE during the reporting period.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Jobs Creation Program: Enhancing Food Security (EFS), Voluntary Agencies for Child Survival (VACS), Cooperative Development Support Grant (CDSG), PL-480 Title III Program (PL-480)
Project Number: 521-0241 (EFS), 521-0206 (VACS), 938-0192 (CDSG), 521-0480 US-Owned LC
Date of Authorization: original 08/14/92 (EFS) amendment 07/25/93
Date of Obligation: original 04/12/93 amendment N/A
PACD: original 08/31/95 amendment 09/30/96
Implementing Agencies: Pan American Development Foundation (PADF)
 Planning Assistance (PA)
 Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF)
Major Contractors: N/A
AID Project Manager: Lee Nelson, Jean-Claude Lucas, Martial Bailey
Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A
Date of Last Evaluation: 10/94 Next Evaluation: 4/95
Planned Number of Non-Federal Audits during Fiscal Year: 3
The Number of Such Audits Contracted for/Completed: Contracted for:1 Completed:0
Date of Last Audit: Financial Reviews conducted on quarterly basis through 9/94
Next Audit: 6/95

* Start date of Jobs Program. N.B. This activity is not a stand-alone project. It is a component of the Enhancing Food Security project and has received funding from VACS, CDSG, and significant local currency resources from the PL-480 Title III program. Therefore, figures provided in this report have already been computed in the projects mentioned above.

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$18,061,450	amended to \$ 23,480,289*
	PL-480:	original	\$ 6,465,517**
Amount Obligated: DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 1,172,861	amended to \$ 22,806,649
Amount Obligated: PL-480:	original	\$ 2,558,032**	amended to \$ 7,948,275**
Amt. Committed DA/ESF:	Period:	\$ 8,642,321	
	Cumulative:	\$22,806,649	
Amt. Committed PL-480	Cumulative:	\$ 7,948,275**	
Total Amount Committed:		\$30,754,924	
Accrued Expend. DA/ESF:	Period - Actual:	\$12,474,723	(4/1/94-3/31/95)
	Cumulative:	\$16,821,723	
	Period - Next:	\$ 6,658,566	
Accrued Expend. PL-480:	Cumulative:	\$ 3,937,343**	(2/1/94-3/31/95)
	Period - Next:	\$ 9,217,241**	
Total Accrued Expend.	Cumulative:	\$20,759,066	
	Period - Next	\$15,375,807	
Pipeline DA/ESF as of 3/31/95:		\$ 5,984,926	
Pipeline PL-480 as of 3/31/95:		\$ 4,010,932**	
Total Pipeline as of 3/31/95:		\$ 9,995,858***	
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	\$ 7,413,793****	
	Actual:	\$ 7,413,793****	
% LOP Elapsed:		%75	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		%84	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		%68	
% of Total Auth. Exp.		%56	

*Includes \$1,006,573 made available from VACS and \$221,953 from a FHA/PVC CDSG

**PL-480 Title III funds. The dollar amount shown is approximate based on an exchange rate of 14.5 Haitian gourdes:1 US dollar.

***The apparent shortfall between the total pipeline and the expenditures over the next 6 months will be covered by local currency resources already programmed from unfrozen FY 1993 and FY 1994 PL-480 Title III funding totaling \$5,206,309. In addition, \$673,640 will be reprogrammed from Mission OYB funds.

****PL-480 Title III funding totaling Gourdes 107,500,000 for GOH Public Sector Jobs Program

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives

Haiti's political crisis has greatly accelerated overall economic deterioration. Unemployment is widespread (estimated at 80%), the country's physical infrastructure is crumbling, and uncollected garbage threatens the well-being of many municipalities. Thus, the Jobs Creation Initiative is a quick impact, employment creation and infrastructure rehabilitation effort designed to blunt the rate of decline, restore confidence and hope, and help

create a political climate conducive to national healing and economic recovery. Jobs activities are vitally linked to all three Mission SOs.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives: 100% (SO No. 1, 2, and 3)

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

The Jobs Program was designed to quickly provide short-term employment for many of the neediest people in both rural and urban areas throughout Haiti during the period leading up to and immediately following a satisfactory political resolution to Haiti's protracted political crisis. Labor-intensive activities are increasing the incomes of many poor Haitian families and strengthening their capabilities to meet their basic nutritional requirements. The 24-month program was intended to create a sense of confidence and hope that the restored democratic government is working for the people and can create tangible benefits to the quality of life. Concurrently, the program was to have resulted in improvements to the country's deteriorated productive infrastructure, thus enhancing the possibilities for grassroots economic recovery.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Three NGOs—PADF, PA, and CHF—are working with a broad local NGO network as well as with municipal and communal officials and private firms where appropriate to employ approximately 250,000 people and a Government of Haiti (GOH) public sector program will work through NGOs and the private sector (monitored by USAID, GOH technical ministries, and the PL-480 Management Office) to employ 70,000 people for an average of two months each in the following types of projects: a) rehabilitation of productive infrastructure such as roads, culverts, and irrigation canals, b) vector control through garbage collection and cleaning of drainage canals, and c) environmental protection through erosion control and soil reclamation activities. In addition, local government officials in 6 municipalities will receive training in general administration, municipal planning, and project development.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A.

Planned EOPS*

Progress To Date

1. Employment Generation (NGO Program):
250,000 people will be employed for an average of two months through the project's two year duration creating approximately 500,000 person months of employment. At least 20% of those employed will be women.

To date over 170,000 individuals have been employed in nearly 100 sub-projects spread throughout the country and 277,000 person months of work have been created. Participation of women has been documented at 21% as of 12/94 quarterly reports. During the next 7 months over 30 more sub-project activities are planned to come on line, which will create an additional 223,000 person months of work.

2. **Productive Infrastructure Rehabilitation (NGO Program):**
Geographically diverse and economically significant short-term productive infrastructure development activities will be generated, successfully tested, refined, and operational throughout Haiti.
- The 97 sub-projects which have been implemented to date (of which 60 have been completed) cover all nine departments and 69 out of 132 communes. These include 34 road repair projects, 24 irrigation and drainage rehabilitation projects, 23 soil and water conservation activities, 12 sanitation projects, 2 market repair projects, 1 potable water project, and the reparation of one school. These infrastructure projects will rehabilitate over 1,150 km. of roads, over 1,700 km. of irrigation systems. To date, over 46,500 hectares of arable lands have been improved due to these interventions. After analyzing cropping patterns of affected areas, estimates by USAID agronomists indicate that these improvements could increase annual food production by approximately 93,000 metric tons, which represents over 10% of the national yearly production rate of 911,000 MT and would be valued at \$23 million at current world market prices. To date, USAID Office of Economic Growth technical staff have inspected 53 sub-projects and report general compliance with established technical and environmental standards. Corrective measures have been applied where necessary.
3. **Management Assistance to Municipalities (NGO Program):**
600 municipal officials, their staff, and other community leaders in 6 municipalities will be trained to become more responsive to their constituents in the field of social services and infrastructure rehabilitation.
- Through Planning Assistance, the Jobs Program has trained 80 municipal officials and their core staffs, 33 CASEC members, and 390 community leaders and local representatives of GOH ministries from sixteen different towns in the Artibonite and South departments. Over 100 participants were trained in basic administration and planning skills. Twenty-eight city controllers and secretaries have developed and improved their technical and administrative skills. Of the 631 participants trained, 21% were women. As a direct result of this training, eight towns have updated their fiscal records, thus increasing their potential tax base and their ability to offer basic services. One, the principal southern city of Les Cayes, has already provided the national authority governing tax collection with this information. Seven socio-economic studies were carried out laying the basis for concrete municipal development plans. Twenty-one priority sub-projects were identified and executed in 8 different communes. These sub-projects cost a total of \$570,000 and employed over 7,000 people for approximately one month. 26% of the participants were women.

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4. Port-au-Prince Solid Waste Collection and Discharge (Municipal Program):
260,000 cubic meters of solid waste will be cleaned up over a sixteen-month period and technical assistance will be provided to concerned GOH entities in the areas of privatization of the collection system, revenue generation, and landfill management.
- A total of 447,000 cubic meters of solid waste has been cleaned up by the two principal grantees, the Cooperative Housing Foundation and the Pan American Development Foundation. Through March 4, over 243,000 cubic meters of refuse has been collected and discharged in the Cooperative Housing Foundation effort. To date, CHF has employed over 5,000 workers for an average of 6 weeks, over 30% of whom were women. PADF and its sub-grantee Center for Development and Health (CDS) have removed an additional 204,000 cubic meters of trash and sediment waste from the capital city's streets and storm drainage systems over the past 18 months. With assistance from the Multi-National Forces in rehabilitating the access route, CHF have successfully coordinated the transfer from the La Saline discharge to the more environmentally appropriate Truittier site. In addition, through CHF, USAID has laid out important groundwork for a sustainable solid waste management system in Haiti. CHF continues to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of the Environment in the areas of organizational management of privatized solid waste collection and disposal services, landfill management, and sustainable methods of revenue generation to finance the municipal collection system.
5. Employment Generation (Government of Haiti Public Sector Program):
70,000 people will be employed for an average of two months creating 140,000 person months of work.
- This activity could not be implemented because its funding source, the Haiti PL-480 Title III Program was suspended May 10, 1994 due to the inauguration of the defacto Jonassaint regime by the military who controlled Haiti at the time. Program bank accounts holding the PL-480 and ESF generated local currencies that were frozen by USAID and then blocked by the defacto government were reactivated only in November/ December 1994 upon the return of President Aristide to Haiti and the restoration of constitutional government. The GOH PL-480 Title III Management Office (MO) was also demobilized by the defacto regime in August 1994. In January 1995, USAID concurred to the appointment of a new PL-480 Title III Program Executive Secretary by the GOH, to the closing of the MO to facilitate the implementation of a USAID-approved restructuring plan, and joined the GOH in reprogramming the unfrozen funds as well as the newly generated FY 1994 PL-480 Title III local currencies. These funds were assigned primarily to provide crucial funding to the NGO Jobs Program and to finance the Public Sector component of the Jobs Creation Program.
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B. Major Outputs: NGO and Municipal Government Program*

		<u>Planned</u>				<u>Accomplished</u>		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP	
1.	People Working Each Day (peak)	N/A	50,000	N/A	50,000	38,000	N/A	N/A
2.	Persons Who Have Worked	250,000	125,000	140,000	90,000	155,000	170,000	68.0
3.	Person/Months of Work Created	500,000	261,000	280,000	220,000	259,000	277,000	55.4
4.	Mgmt Assistance -Municipalities	6	6	6	6	16	16	266
5.	Short-Term Training of Municipal Officials	600	400	400	200	631	631	105.1

* Figures do not include GOH Public Sector Program portion which has not yet been implemented.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. NGO Program:

a. Since its inception in September 1993, the Jobs Program has created approximately 280,000 person months of work through March 1995. The creation of 220,000 additional person months of work over the course of the next 7 months will significantly expand its magnitude, reach, and daily impact. Projected levels of employment on a month-by-month basis are as follows:

1995 April:	40,000
May:	50,000
June:	50,000
July:	40,000
August:	25,000
September:	10,000
October:	5,000

b. Of the Gourdes 115,250,000 (approximately \$8 million) programmed by USAID and the GOH PL-480 Executive Council in early CY 95 to make up for a significant DA and ESF shortfall in NGO Jobs Program funding, only 37,091,477 (approximately \$2.56 million) was disbursed to PADF before the defacto regime blocked this account in late May 1994. However, the grantees were instructed to keep this politically and socially important program running at full steam until additional dollar resources could be identified. Washington made additional funding available in September 1994. Since then, however, between September 1994 and April 1995, seven separate amendments to the Cooperative Agreements of the three Jobs grantees-PADF, CHF, and PA-have incrementally raised program goals from the creation of 200,000 person months of work to the current target of 500,000 (this includes the amendment for 50,000 more person months currently in circulation). The amount authorized to be funded under the CAS has increased by US\$ 4,330,564 (\$3,668,673 for PADF and \$661,891 for CHF) and Gourdes 96,689,477 (92,689,477 for PADF and 4,000,000 for CHF) in Title III local currency resources.

c. While the Jobs Project Team reviews and an evaluation conducted in October 1994 have strongly endorsed Planning Assistance's municipal development approach to jobs creation, additional funding for this component of the Jobs Program-which is due to terminate in August 1995-has been difficult to secure. Recently, however, negotiations between USAID and the PL-480 Executive Council have programmed up to \$340,000 in local currency for Planning Assistance to work with municipalities. The Mission has recommended that PA program these local currencies for training purposes and use these funds to leverage Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) PURE program funds or joint IDB-World Bank FAES funds for the infrastructure works component to augment program impacts.

d. When the Mission restructuring plan was put into effect in August 1995, the management responsibility of the Jobs Program was shifted from the General Development Office to the Office of Economic Growth in view of the Jobs Creation Initiative's predominant economic development objectives and the technical support offered by the new office's core agricultural, environmental, and engineering staff.

e. To ensure both the continuing collection and discharge of the daily accumulated solid waste in the metropolitan Port-au-Prince region and responsible management of the city's landfill site during a reasonable transition period upon the return of constitutional government, the CHF Cooperative Agreement was first extended through November 1994 and then again by six months through May 1995. This period has allowed CHF to coordinate the closing of the antiquated and saturated La Saline dumping site and reopen the more environmentally sound Truittier landfill site. Through both dialogue and negotiation with GOH authorities and a transparent public campaign and debate, USAID has held firm in its stance to discontinue its direct intervention in the field of trash collection and discharge as of April

1995 while continuing to support the reorganization and capacity-building of the central government's solid waste management units, and to provide technical assistance in the areas of medium-term revenue generation and appropriate landfill operating standards. The significant savings realized through phasing out of direct garbage collection by mid-April (approximately \$235,000) will allow the Mission to consider extending this technical assistance phase another seven months (see below).

f. The Voluntary Repatriation Program of Haitian migrants from Guantanamo displayed the type of versatility and responsiveness which the Jobs Program has repeatedly proved it is capable of providing within a climate of frequently shifting political winds and increasing social needs. Conceived, planned, and ready to be implemented within a matter of weeks, this highly flexible program was mobilized and prepared to assist a major USG foreign policy objective through the immediate integration of up to 5,000 participants into new and on-going activities. The fact that the number of migrants who eventually inscribed in the program was relatively small does not diminish this achievement by USAID/Haiti and its Jobs grantees.

2. GOH Public Sector Program: As of March 31, 1995, the restructuring of the PL-480 Title III Program Management Office had reached an advanced stage, the recruitment of a number of highly qualified financial, administrative, and technical personnel having been accomplished. It is anticipated that by May 31, 1995, the MO will be fully operational and capable of responsibly and effectively managing program resources. Concurrently, several sub-projects have been identified by the GOH in soil conservation, irrigation/drainage rehabilitation, rural and peri-urban road repair, food production, and school and hospital rehabilitation. These activities will be executed by the private and NGO sectors.

D. Problems and Delays

1. NGO Program:

a. The USAID Jobs Program was targeted to momentarily peak at 50,000 people working daily in late March/early April 1995. However, a lack of contracting office coverage and unforeseen delays in processing and disbursement of Title III PL-480 funds did not allow for the planned 2-3 week convergence of the dollar funded sub-projects with those funded with local currency. This delay did not affect overall project targets. However, with a new mandate to maintain a peak of 50,000 people working from May through the June elections, the promised \$3 million infusion of US dollars and PL-480 local currency must be received in a timely fashion to meet these new levels.

b. The USAID Jobs Program was initially designed as a bridge activity to other donors' large scale employment generating activities. The Mission's current transition plan depends highly on the GOH Public Sector program and other donor-financed activities coming on line in a timely fashion during the spring and summer of 1995 and the maintenance of high levels of employment during this extremely sensitive political period, at least through the inauguration of a new president and planned departure of the UNMIH forces in early 1996. Consequently, any significant delays in the implementation of the PL-480, PURE, or FAES programs will adversely affect this strategy and could once again require an infusion of USAID resources to sustain politically acceptable levels of employment, thereby counteracting social unrest and aiding political stability.

2. GOH Public Sector Program: See Project Status.

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

1. NGO Program:

a. A month-long evaluation of the PADF activities--the largest component of the overall Jobs Program--will take place in mid-April 1995. This evaluation will not only look at whether the project has met its stated objectives under the Cooperative Agreement, but will examine the options for rendering it more developmentally sustainable, particularly in the domain of food security.

b. CHF has submitted a proposal for a seven-month no-cost extension to its Cooperative Agreement to continue providing technical assistance to the Government of Haiti in the field of solid waste management. Under this extension proposal, CHF would: 1) manage the resources the Government of Haiti has allocated to the Ministry of the Environment for collection/disposal services and train Ministry employees to take over the management and oversight of this system, 2) set up the management systems and institutional capacity within the various municipal governments in metropolitan Port-au-Prince, which will eventually be responsible for managing these services, 3) promote the recommendations made for a sustainable revenue generation structure for solid waste services and assist the government of Haiti in seeking additional funding during an interim period until a taxation system is put in place, and 4) conduct a national conference to disseminate the lessons learned in solid waste management to other secondary cities throughout the country. The cost of this extension is \$235,000, which would be covered by funds currently available within the Cooperative Agreement. It is anticipated that the Ministry would take complete charge of the solid waste management and oversight functions within this seven month time frame.

In addition, CHF has proposed a cost extension totaling \$220,000 which would include 1) preparations of an operations manual on solid waste management, 2) training sessions in landfill management and operations, 3) workshops on public finance administration, 4)

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technical support in the establishment of environmental standards and norms, 5) environmental impact assessments for future landfill sites, and 6) a continuing public education campaign. This proposal has not yet been reviewed by the Project Team.

c. As mentioned above, in order for Planning Assistance to continue with significant interventions in both the municipal training and public works components they will need to leverage a funding package that might include PL-480 local currency, FAES and/or PURE resources, and potentially additional USAID funding.

2. GOH Public Sector Program: It is anticipated that the appropriate momentum will be maintained over the next 6 months to: a) assure the timely disbursements to local currency to support the NGO Jobs Program, and b) launch and sustain the implementation of GOH Program activities in a manner that will deliver the targeted level of employment for the projected period.

F. Audit

1. NGO Program: Since the program's implementation in September 1993, financial review fieldwork has been undertaken on a quarterly basis by a local audit firm to enable inclusion of the Jobs Program in the organization-wide A-133 Audit of the principal PVO implementing organizations. As of October 1994, PADF, PA, and, CHF have received authorization from the Financial Management Office to forego these quarterly reviews and instead receive an annual audit.

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

G. Inventory Certification

The current inventory lists for the three NGO Jobs Program grantees--PADF, PA, and CHF--have been updated and are on file at the Mission.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Promotion of Business and Export
Formerly Export and Investment Promotion
Project Number: 521-0186
Date of Authorization: original 08/15/86 amendment 06/29/91
Date of Obligation: original 08/20/86 amendment 07/31/91
PACD: original 08/31/90 amendment 08/14/96
Implementing Agencies: PROBE: SOFIHDES, CMP (Cooperative Agreement)

Major Contractors: None
AID Project Manager: M. Gilbert
Status of CPs/Covenants: None
Date of Last Evaluation: 02/28/89 Next Evaluation: Unscheduled
Planned Number of Non-Federal Audits during Fiscal Year: ----
The Number of such Audits Contracted for/Completed: ----
Date of Last Audit: 01/12/92 Next Audit: Unscheduled

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$	amended to \$ 12,700,000
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$	amended to \$ 5,589,396
Amount Committed:	Period:		\$	0
	Cumulative:		\$	5,589,396
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		\$	N/A
	Period - Actual:		\$	9,000
	Cumulative:		\$	4,546,275
	Period - Next:		\$	300,000
	Pipeline as of 3/31/95		\$	1,043,121
Counterpart				
Contribution:	Planned:		\$	
	Actual:		\$	
% LOP Elapsed:				85%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.				44%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.				81%
% of Total Auth. Exp.				35%

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives: This project supports sustainable private sector-led economic growth, S.O.2, through an emphasis on promoting public-private sector policy dialogue, undertaking analytical studies to facilitate job creation and improving the regulatory environment for trade and investment, and promotional activities in the fields of tourism and agribusiness development.

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

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

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

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In 1991, USAID undertook a comprehensive redesign of the project, taking a fresh approach to business promotion. USAID financial support to PROMINEX, the export promotion entity established in 1986 under the original project, ceased, and as a result the organization permanently closed its doors in September 1991. A Project Authorization Amendment in June 1991 changed the project to "Promotion of Business and Exports¹²," (PROBE), extending the PACD to September 1995 and increasing the funding by \$5 million to a total LOP of \$12.7 million.

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

The PROBE project was placed in suspension following the September 30, 1991 coup. No project activities other than initial planning and staff recruitment had taken place when the project was suspended. The project remained in suspension until December 1994, when

¹² While the PROBE project was still in suspension the mission informally changed its name to "Sustainable Use of Resources for Growth and Equity" (SURGE) to reflect its intended revisions, and this name appears in a number of USAID/HAITI program documents. However, the project was not formally amended to document this name change from PROBE which name is retained in this report.

the Mission was authorized by the LAC Bureau to reallocate that portion of the project (Component number 2) which dealt with efforts to improve the business climate through analyses relating to policy and regulatory reform. This was in response to the creation by the President of Haiti of the Commission for Economic Growth and Modernization (Presidential Commission), consisting of fifteen members of the Haitian business community and several cabinet ministers. The Commission's purpose is to facilitate an analytical process leading to policy measures and enabling legislation to improve the business and investment climate and to restore economic growth and employment. This initiative is consistent with activities under Component 2 of the Cooperative Agreement. Accordingly, on February 2, 1995 the Cooperative Agreement with SOFIHDES was amended to provide for direct USAID contracting with the Commission's Executive Director and the technical assistance entity to schedule and oversee the work of outside consultants.

In January 1995 the Tripartite Commission was re-established by President Aristide for the purpose of providing a forum for business / labor dialogue and conflict resolution and to authorize studies of various issues affecting workers' conditions. USAID has agreed to provide technical assistance to this Commission.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

	<u>Planned EOPS</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
1.	Mechanism established for gathering and disseminating market information, available to the Haitian business community.	None
2.	Exports will increase to U.S. and other markets.	None
3.	Four new sub-sector programs will be implemented to stimulate economic growth and create employment.	None
4.	Private Business Community engages in formal and informal policy dialogue with GOH in ten substantive areas, aims at achieving an improved policy environment.	Support for the Presidential Commission: Contracted an Executive Director to oversee and direct the analytical process; Contracted with Capital Consult, a local consulting firm, to manage the work of outside consultants performing a series of analytical tasks; Completion by Nathan Associates of the first formal study submitted to the Commission, an analysis of the legal and regulatory environment. Completion of the first draft of the agro-industrial sector study which will provide a framework for the Agriculture Subcommittee of the Commission. Support for the Tripartite Commission: Provided assistance to establish a draft agenda which will form the basis of the Commission's work.

B. Major Outputs

	<u>Planned</u>				<u>Accomplished</u>		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1. Business Development Services provided to assist businesses to become more competitive in world markets, through information and targeted services	100%	0	7	0	0	0	0

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2.	Sector Strengthening Activities in the business community aimed at improving Haiti's relative position in world markets, including macro-economic and regulatory environment, through studies, fora and program grants.	100%	0	28	10	2	2	7.15%
3.	Representation support to key industries (not firms) representing Haiti abroad, e.g., at CLAA Miami conferences, to promote Haitian trade and investment.	100%	0	35	0	0	0	0

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

- Support to the Presidential Commission - Broad technical assistance to promote an enabling environment for the private sector is being made available to the Presidential Commission for Economic Growth and Modernization. This assistance finances a contract with a local consulting firm (Capital Consult) to undertake the management of a series of analytical tasks, drawing on technical, financial and legal specialists in Haiti and abroad. The principal objectives of these analyses are to introduce measures to strengthen budget and monetary policy, modernize the investment code and regulations, mobilize capital and savings, improve banking practices, and upgrade the regulatory framework under which business and commerce operate. The Commission has a one-year mandate to complete this process, or at least to carry it to a point where it can confidently and with wide public support be taken over by the next government in 1996. Work began in January 1995 with the creation of sectoral sub-committees, and the first formal study was completed in March by Nathan Associates, an assessment of the legal and regulatory environment to business. The investigatory phase of a study of the agro-industrial sector was completed in March and a draft report has been released. The final report reflecting the comments and approval of the Presidential Commission is due by the end of April. An Executive Director for the Commission was contracted by USAID in March to oversee and direct the analytical process being implemented by Capital Consult, which won a competitively selected contract to implement the Commission's work agenda. The process will be monitored closely by the USAID/Haiti Office of Economic Growth, which has acquired the services of a local-hire American with a professional banking and finance background.

- Tripartite Commission - Technical support is being provided to the Tripartite Commission, which was re-established in January 1995 by Presidential decree. The Commission's objective is to provide a framework for business / labor dialogue and conflict resolution. Headed by the minister of Social Affairs or his delegate, the Commission is composed of six representatives from labor, six from business and three from the government. The Commission's by-laws authorize studies in areas of work-place conditions, training, social security, health and safety in the workplace, transportation, management, efficiency and factors affecting the appropriate minimum wage. Meetings between USAID and Commission members have resulted in the beginning of a draft agenda which will form the basis of the Commission's work. The following elements are included in the agenda: 1). With the assistance of a labor relations expert, design and establish the basic structure and operating norms of the commission; 2). Conduct a comparative study of the cost of doing business in the region in order to determine how Haiti can become more competitive. 3). Conduct analyses leading to recommendations to restructure as quickly as possible the state-run workers' pension fund and workers' compensation programs, which are essentially bankrupt.

D. Problems and Delays

The Presidential Commission and the Tripartite Commission have not yet established offices or hired the secretarial and support staff which are necessary for them to accomplish their missions with speed or efficiency. Individual members of the Commissions have other, full-time commitments to their businesses or careers and thus have limited time to devote to Commission activities. The Presidential Commission does now have the services of an Executive Director and a technical assistance support firm funded by USAID under this program. However, funds have not yet been disbursed by the Government of Haiti to cover the Commissions' operating budgets or the initial costs of setting up their offices. This deficiency is expected to be corrected by the end of April.

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

1. Prioritize the Presidential Commission agenda and prepare schedule of events.

2. Work with the Executive Director and members of the Presidential Commission to monitor the work of outside consultants. Provide assistance as the Commission sets priorities and a timeline for accomplishment of their tasks; this goal-setting process should be completed by the first week of May. The following areas have been targeted for analysis by the Commission:
 - a. Budget and monetary policy issues, including taxation of income, real and personal property, and goods and services.
 - b. Possible intervention of the state in economic activity, including price controls, foreign exchange controls, measures to prevent monopolies and to open the economy to broader participation.
 - c. Improving the effectiveness of public sector-private sector dialogue.
 - d. Incentives to promote investment and increase productivity, with particular recommendations to be made for the agro-industry, export, tourism and mining subsectors.
 - e. Legislation governing liens and guarantees.
 - f. Modernizing the commercial and investment codes and regulations.
 - g. Legal authorization and regulations for credit institutions, capital markets, and pledging and financial services.
 - h. Regional economic and trade integration.
 - i. Protection of intellectual property rights.
 - j. Labor and wage issues, to be addressed in collaboration with the Tripartite Commission.

3. Continue to work with the members of the Tripartite Commission to refine their objectives. Coordinate the process of obtaining appropriate technical assistance and monitor the outputs. Subjects which may be addressed include work-place conditions, training, social security, health and safety in the workplace, transportation, management, efficiency and factors affecting the appropriate minimum wage.

4. Facilitate coordination of effort between the Presidential Commission and the Tripartite Commission in order to avoid duplication of effort and to promote consensus.

5. Assist the Tripartite Commission to develop its plan of action and execute a project agreement (ProAg) with the Ministry of Social Affairs to finance agreed tasks in the Commission's program.

- F. Audit Information - NONE

- G. Inventory Certification List - NONE

3. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3

Protect and Develop
the
Human Resource Base

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Private Sector Family Planning (PSFP)
 Project Number: 521-0189
 Date of Authorization: original 08/20/86 amendment 06/20/94
 Date of Obligation: original 08/29/86 amendment 07/10/94
 PACD: original 09/30/89 amendment 03/30/96
 Implementing Agencies: Int'l Planned Parenthood Federation/Western Hemisphere Region
 Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)
 Major Contractors: Family Health International (FHI), The Futures Group, John Hopkins (PCS), Population Council, Georgetown University.
 AID Project Manager: Gisèle Balmir
 Status of CPs/Covenants: Not applicable
 Date of Last Evaluation: 05/93 Next Evaluation: N/A
 Planned Number of Non-Federal Audits during Fiscal Year: Not applicable
 The Number of such Audits Contracted for/Completed: Not applicable
 Date of Last Audit: 06/93 Next Audit: '95

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 3,250,000	amended to \$ 34,931,394
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 2,700,000	amended to \$ 29,222,106
Amount Committed:	Period:		\$ 6,573,004	
	Cumulative:		\$29,222,106	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		\$ 4,282,291	
	Period - Actual:		\$ 4,444,357	
	Cumulative:		\$24,270,393	
	Period - Next:		\$ 3,000,000	
	Pipeline as of 3/31/95		\$ 4,951,713	
Counterpart				
Contribution:	Planned:		\$ 5,457,000	
	Actual:		\$ -0-	
% LOP Elapsed:			<u>90%</u>	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.			<u>84%</u>	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.			<u>82%</u>	
% of Total Auth. Exp.			<u>70%</u>	

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives #3: This project responds to strategic objective #3, to strengthen the human resource base. Family Planning is one of the most important health interventions which can be offered in Haiti to protect human resources. Child spacing alone could reduce the high child mortality rate by at least 20 percent. Similarly, the high rates of natural increase (2.9 percent) and total fertility (4.8 children per woman) are indicative of the serious dimension of the population problem. The PSFP project seeks to promote quality FP services and public dialogue on population issues.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives: 100%

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

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

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The PSFP designed to increase access to voluntary FP services and strengthen the capacity of PVO service providers to deliver these services. PSFP is implemented by the IPPF/WHR under a Cooperative Agreement and by PAHO via an International Organization Grant. The project collaborates with FHI and NORPLANT activities, the Futures Group for contraceptive social marketing (CSM), the Institute for Reproductive Health (IRH) to support on-going natural family planning activities, the Population Communication Services (PCS) to support information, education and communication programs, and the Population Council for operations research activities.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

Preliminary results of the recent DHS suggest that despite the political upheaval of the past three years in general and the past 12 months specifically, the project has had a tremendous impact on advancing family planning knowledge and acceptance in Haiti. Since the coup d'etat of September 1991, project institutions have been virtually the only providers of family planning services in the country. The results of PSFP efforts are most dramatic when compared with those from the 1989 DHS: A 20 percent increase in knowledge of at least one method for all women aged 15-49 (from 81.3 percent to 97.8 percent) and a 17 percent increase in the knowledge of men (from 84.1 to 98.2) which means almost everyone of reproductive age currently knows about family planning; a 76 percent increase in the percentage of women in union

presently using a contraceptive method (from 10.2 percent to 18 percent); and a 220 percent increase in the utilization of a family planning method by all men of reproductive age (from 8.5 percent to 27.2 percent) and a 187 percent increase (from 11.3 percent to 32.4 percent) by men in union.

A.

<u>Planned EOPS</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
1. 35 PVOs providing basic or improved family planning (FP) services.	The number of institutions providing FP remained unchanged and the emphasis was placed on the improving of quality of services. The mystery client strategy was revised and is being implemented. The medical quality of services committee made an assessment of most grantees, and findings have been discussed and corrections proposed.
2. 23 PVOs facilities offering voluntary surgical contraception (VSC) services.	CDS is presently offering VSC services in its three northern centers, which brings the total number of fixed sites to 15. Two more fixed sites are being developed. Number of mobile team sites have also increased to 24. A third mobile clinical methods team will be soon functional.
3. 10,000 cycles of oral contraceptives being marketed monthly at 350 commercial sales outlet	After a serious decline due to fuel shortages during the embargo, the monthly sales average of socially marketed oral contraceptives has risen from 3000 to 5000.
4. Haitians better informed about FP issues and services	INHSAC Curriculum for community health workers has been revised to include FP, STD/AIDS, and IEC modules. FP pamphlets were revised and distributed to all institutions. FP counselling guidelines were also revised to reflect FP/AIDS integration. Focus group results were used to develop FP messages and will form the basis of the FP campaign to be launched at 3 sites in the West, North and Northeast.
5. 16% of women of reproductive age in union will be using contraception.	According to recent DHS survey, current contraceptive prevalence rate is about 18%--up from 10% in 1989. Presently, 2,424,053 Haitians of reproductive age have access to project FP services.
6.	

B. Major Outputs

	LOP	<u>Planned</u>				<u>Accomplished</u>									
		Period		Cum.		Period		Cum.		% of LOP					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1. 200,000 new contraceptors	200			25		220		40		65		285		142	
2. Perform 7500 VSC by PACD	7500			1000		6884		1500		3288		10122		135	
3. Carry out 15 OR research/survey	15			4		17		2		7		24		160	
4. 3 new FP methods introduced	3			0		2		0		0		3		100	
5. Training	300	300		136	142	428	618	150	150	158	242	586	860	195	286
5a. Long Term	2	2		0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	3	2	150	100
5b. Short Term	5	5		3	4	14	17	0	0	1	1	19	19	380	380

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

During this rating period, emphasis was put on quality of care as the key to improving retention rate of FP users. The first step was the INHSAC seminar organized in September for levels A and B to improve counselling skills. Under Phase II of the IEC plan, nation-wide workshops for training of trainers were conducted. The recommendations of the second interim evaluation was discussed in July during a two day meeting for the project directors and actions decided upon. For example, operations research for liberalization of services was undertaken and results are already being incorporated. The medical committee for quality of Care (MCQC) has been very active in making assessment at most project sites using the six key elements guideline developed by Judith Bruce.

Activities programmed under the buy-ins are progressing as scheduled: in collaboration with INHSAC, the PCS Resident Advisor developed a project targeting Port-au-Prince youth in the CDS and FOSREF sites. She worked closely with the FP Task Force and the Child Survival Task Force to develop the radio soap opera series to be launched under the theme "The Happy and Healthy Child."

The Institute for Reproductive Health hired a local coordinator and a subcontract was signed with PROFAMIL. Activities have been initiated at the four selected sites and two weeks of NFP/LAM training of trainers was conducted. The OPTIONS Project's briefing book on population growth and family planning in Haiti is available in draft and has been shared with all major actors. The up-dated version of the RAPID model is completed and has been presented to the Minister of Public Health and his staff, including the new Secretary of State for Population, and other important health sector actors.

Six PROFAMIL, AOPS and CDS institutions participated in operations research on Supervision and Quality of Care conducted jointly by INHSAC and the Population Council. A baseline assessment on quality of supervision was performed, training were organized for all levels and, finally, guidelines for supervision have been developed. In addition, Population Council provided training to a network of 110 Pignon midwives to initiate FP post-partum activities.

Under a sub-contract with FHI, INHSAC, in conjunction with PROFAMIL, Pignon, and CDS, organized NORPLANT training for level A and B as called for in the Norplant extension strategy. The method is now available at 6 new sites. The FHI team visited Pignon in February to initiate a comparative study of satisfaction of physician and non-physicians provision of Norplant.

According to its agreement with SOMARC, Commerce, S.A. will soon include IUDs and Depo-Provera as CSM products. UNFPA has donated the initial supply of Depo-Provera and funds generated from its sale will be used by Commerce, S.A. to purchase further supplies.

Following the CDS assessment, a day's retreat on FP was held at the headquarter to discuss findings. Agreement was reached on the firm commitment to promote a successful program. As a result, VSC is now available at 3 CDS centers and prevalence has increased from 5% to 14%.

The project paper amendment was signed in June to extend the PACD to March 31, 1996.

INHSAC, AOPS, and CHI were externally evaluated during this period and the results were highly positive. Recommendation have been discussed and agreement reached on future actions.

D. Problems and Delays

Due to possible budget cuts, several activities were either eliminated or put on hold. Activities eliminated include the annual meeting of project directors at IPPF/WHO headquarters, and short and long term overseas training. Personnel have also been cut at most institutions. Activities which were temporarily suspended include the family planning IEC campaign in three regions and the addition of the third mobile clinical team.

During this difficult period, some problems have been solved through close collaboration with other donors. For example, UNFPA was able to provide Depo Provera to avoid the shortage threatened due to AID contractual problems with the manufacturer. The coordination between the various agencies involved in family planning has been very fruitful.

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

The main activity will be the authorization of the HS 2004, followed by the selection of a new umbrella contractor. Preparation for the transition to the new project will begin, including continuation of dialogue with the MSPP.

During this last year of the project, implementation of activities will continue at the same level and the focus will remain on quality of services to reduce drop out rate. The only new activity will be an exhaustive evaluation of PROFAMIL.

A third PROFAMIL mobile clinical team will be functional.

F. Audit Information

During the rating period most institution has been audited for the year 93 with positive result. 93/94 audit is ongoing for INHSAC; Pignon and Ste Croix will be audited next semester and during the coming 94/95 audit will be performed for all institutions.

G. Inventory

The contraceptive order for FY95 has been placed and delivery will be in May.

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IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Incentives to Improve Basic Education (IIBE)
Project Number: 521-0190
Date of Authorization: original 07/02/86 amendment 06/23/94
Date of Obligation: original 08/29/86 amendment 03/31/95
PACD: original 08/30/92 amendment 07/01/96
Implementing Agencies: Fondation Haitienne de l'Enseignement Privé (FONHEP)
Major Contractors: Florida State University* (FSU); Research Triangle Institute (RTI);
The Mitchell Group (TMG); Advancing Basic Education and Literacy
(ABEL) II; UNESCO; EHRTS; LEARNTECH.
AID Project Managers: Yves J. Joseph and Rebecca C. Adams
Status of Cps/Covenants: N/A
Date of Last Evaluation: 09/93 Next Evaluation: 04/95
Date of Last Audit: 01/95 Next Audit: 05/95

1B. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant: original	\$15,000,000	amended to \$25,200,000
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant: original	\$ 1,116,000	amended to \$18,464,478
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$ 2,269,999	
	Cumulative:	\$18,464,478	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$ 2,255,837	
	Period - Actual:	\$ 1,859,230	
	Cumulative:	\$15,667,157	
	Period - Next:	\$ 4,077,150	
Pipeline as of 03/31/95:		\$ 2,797,321	
Counterpart			
Contribution:	Planned:	\$ -0-	
	Actual:	\$ -0-	
% LOP Elapsed:		87.5%	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		73.27%	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		84.85%	
% of Total Auth. Exp.		62.17%	

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES # 1 and 3

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

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives: 100 %

S03. Protecting and developing human resources: 60 %

S01. Promote institutionalization of democracy: 40%

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

The IIBE project has two purposes:

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

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The IIBE project works with the education sector in Haiti to stimulate and support improvement in educational quality and efficiency in primary schools serving rural and disadvantaged urban areas. Two institutions are targeted for assistance: 1) Haitian Foundation for Private Education (FONHEP), 2) Ministry of National Education, Youth and Sports.

FONHEP was created in April 1989 with two founding members: the Episcopal Commission for Catholic Education (CEEC) and the Haitian Federation of Protestant Schools (FEPH), to represent the fragmented private sector primary education institutions comprising 80% of education clientele.

The Ministry of National Education, Youth and Sports (MENJS) has management responsibility for 20% of primary school clientele.

Following, the termination of the contract with Florida State University (FSU) in 1993, the Mission followed the recommendations of two review teams and began identifying alternative mechanisms for providing TA to FONHEP and the MENJS.

To more adequately address the need to support the GOH in its effort to promote democracy and consensus building and reverse the downward trend in education, the Mission decided to amend the project to allow a more rapid response to the education crisis in Haiti.

In June, 1994 the project was amended to extend the PACD to July 1, 1996, increase LOP funding to 25.2 millions, and revise project components.

The End-of-Project status and quantitative measures that reflect achievement of the purpose were revised.

The menu system used in providing services to 259 pilot primary schools was eliminated to shift support to only those components with a higher success rate and to reach a greater number of schools. School refurbishing, teacher salary supplements, school feeding components were phased out.

The project refocused on the following four major components:

- 1) Institutional Strengthening(eg. policy dialogue and reform, FONHEP sustainability, public/private collaboration, educational administration, etc.)
- 2) Primary School Support (eg. textbooks and school materials distribution)
- 3) Basic Education Human Capacity Development (eg. teacher diagnostic testing, pre-service, in-service, follow-up, training of trainers and education agents in general: teachers, inspectors, school directors, departmental directors, etc.)
- 4) Research and Development (eg. distance-education pilots, curriculum development, surveys, data collections and information management, early childhood, girls education.)

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A.	<u>Planned EOPS</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
1.	Reformed or improved alternate curricula adopted in current(259) participating schools and disseminated in an increasing number of schools which are members of the education sub-sectors .	Now being applied in 259 schools: 111 Protestant schools, 100 Catholic schools and 48 lay or independent schools, with a total of 60,000 students. Adopted curricula to be disseminated in affiliated schools and lessons learned to be shared with the public sector.
2.	Representative bodies created in the Catholic, Protestant, and lay sub-sectors are coordinating and regulating educational improvement efforts.	The Haitian Private Education Foundation (FONHEP) consisting of the CEEC (Commission Episcopal for Catholic Education) and the FEPH (Haitian Federation of Protestant Schools), serves as USAID grantee for the implementation of project activities. The Lay sub-sector is currently organized in 11 associations of schools which constitute the confederation of Independent Schools of Haiti (CONFEPH).
3.	Three alternate models of pre-primary education devised, implemented, and evaluated. Most cost effective methods ready for dissemination.	Three models were tested in 72 experimental ¹³ schools. A preliminary report ¹³ presenting research findings of the experiment was issued. Following FONHEP reactivation, additional evaluation data will be collected from experimental schools.

¹³ The preliminary report provides a description of the three models. The "didactic materials" model appeared to be the most efficient compared to the "community participation" model, found to be the most expensive; and to the "curriculum and training only" model, considered to be the least costly.

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4. Applicability of alternate educational technologies (radio education programmed teaching, audio support) evaluated and project for wider development and diffusion prepared. Curriculum development initiated. Pre-pilot distance education (interactive radio and materials). Pilot planned for 30 schools nation-wide.

B. Major Outputs

	LOP ¹⁴	Planned		Accomplished		% of LOP	
		Period	Cum. Next Period	Period	Cum.		
1. All school directors trained in improved school administration practices: a. # of courses	24	0	16	1	0	16	56%
b. # of school Directors	500	0	500	259			
2. Full set of instructional materials furnished to selected schools	200,020	0	60,000	0	0	60,000	30%
3. Training: a. One ST course/year.	8	0	6	0	0	6	75%
b. Teacher Training: 1200 teachers yearly, in improved instructional and management methods.	7,768	0	6,274	1,200	0	6,274	81%
4. School equipment provided to project schools.	225,000	0	6	0	0	60,000	27%
5. Pre-primary education program in 72 schools.	72	0	72	0	0	72	100%
6. Innovations disseminated to project schools once a year.	300	0	6	42	0	259	86%
7. Instruments for testing knowledge and skill gains in basic education designed and tested.	445	0	409	36	0	409	93%

¹⁴ These LOPs have been revised. In major output #1, 24 represents the number of courses. In major output #2, LOP target represents the number of schools children. Textbook distribution planned for October 1995-est. target 150,000. In major outputs #1 (a) and #3 (a) LOP targets will not be attained due to political crisis and FONHEP suspension project (although the number of courses will not be attained, project will achieve LOP goals regarding the number of people trained. In major output #4 LOP target will not be attained due to lack of funds. In major output #7, 455 represents the number of instruments (evaluation tests for teachers and schoolchildren, class observation forms, school data collection forms, etc.).

8.	Evaluation of instructional and organizational innovations in project schools completed project years 4 and 9.	2	0	1	1	0	1	50%
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C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The period of review has proven one of the most impressive periods in the IIBE project history to date. Haiti, marked with political uncertainty, international sanctions and an embargo, underwent a significant transition as the first democratically elected President was restored in October 1994. Each of these phases was dramatically reflected in the country's education sector; beginning with a downward trend in literacy rates, significant decreases in attendance levels, particularly in the public schools, and a general overall decline in the quality and efficiency of the school system - to the end of the period when attendance rates had dramatically increased, some small projects had commenced and most important, were the impressive signs on the part of the citizenry to reform the education system of Haiti. The Ministry of National Education, Youth and Sports (MOE) moved quickly and courageously to initiate a policy dialogue process that would serve to build a consensus around educational reform and also provide a functional approach to the reconciliation of a fragile nation. The IIBE project provided the mechanism from which support for these efforts came and currently serves as the centerpiece of Haiti's educational change process.

Institutional Strengthening: The suspension of FONHEP triggered by the military coup on September 1991 and maintained due to inadequate financial controls was finally lifted on March 20, 1995 after almost 41 months. This reactivation came after a series of positive and successful actions aimed at strengthening FONHEP's finance and internal control system. A CPA firm was selected to provide assistance to FONHEP in strengthening its internal financial controls. Five modules were developed on the following topics: payroll and personnel, fixed assets, inventory systems, procurement systems, and subcontracts. FONHEP is currently implementing these modules.

The need for an institutional contractor to provide technical assistance in financial management had been identified as necessary to the continued viability of FONHEP. On September 30, 1994 The Mitchell Group (TMG) entered into a contract with USAID to provide the IIBE project with technical assistance in financial management, internal control systems, and procurement. The Mitchell Group's contract included also technical assistance to be provided to the Ministry of Education (MOE) in textbooks procurement and general management. Only one month after the return of a democratic government in Haiti, The Mitchell Group (TMG) established a workplan for strengthening FONHEP's financial accountability and internal controls. In December of 1994 an independent audit of FONHEP was initiated for the period August 1, 1992 - July 31, 1994 and resulted in a qualified opinion and further acknowledged that progress had been made in the financial management and accountability of the institution.

FONHEP was very successful in promoting institution building by creating 11 associations of schools from the previously balkanized lay education sub-sector. These associations have organized themselves into a Confederation of Independent Schools of Haiti (CONFEPH).

In April 1994, the Ministry of Education (MOE), under legitimate governance, initiated a critical education policy dialogue with the private education sector and donors which catalyzed an important collaborative process to develop a National Education Plan. The MOE broadened collaboration to involve participation from all segments of society in developing a national consensus on the need for a strategy to pursue national education reform. USAID/Haiti funded a launching seminar organized by the MOE to promote the consensus building process on the development of a National Education Plan. Despite subsequent political disruption, and to show support to democracy and to the National Plan participatory process, USAID/Haiti sponsored the travel to the U.S. of members of the Executive Bureau for the Plan project and the FSN Education Advisor to participate in working sessions on the Plan project with President Aristide's education advisors in D.C. and to contribute to the symposium on education organized in New-York by President Aristide's office.

In anticipation of the restoration of President Aristide to Haiti in October 1994, a grant was signed between the Mission and UNESCO to continue the support to the MOE's National Education Plan 2004 process. The National Education Plan Project has made significant progress particularly in social marketing and in the creation of a "Groupe de Réflexion" comprised of prominent personalities in education. The purpose of this group is to discuss key educational issues and to provide guidance to the Bureau Exécutif for the National Education Plan process. Key Technical Commissions on training, textbooks, curriculum, policy dialogue etc. were created to draft supporting documentation for the Plan project. The "Groupe de Réflexion" as the "think tank" of the process meets on a monthly basis to debate critical issues and policy documents drafted by the Technical Commissions.

To support the National Education Plan and its important role in the restoration of democracy in Haiti, the Mission entered into a cooperative agreement with The Research Triangle Institute's Center for International Development (RTI) in September 1994 for ongoing assistance to the MOE in the National Education Plan project and to provide policy support to Haiti's national educational policy reform and planning process.

Within weeks following President Aristide's return to Haiti in October 1994, the IIBE project coordinated U.S. military transportation for representatives of the MOE and the National Education Plan Project to the provinces for local meetings to support deconcentration and decentralization efforts.

During that same period, The Mitchell Group assisted the MOE in budget preparation to be submitted to the Ministry of Finance.

Primary School Support: The Mitchell Group has been providing support to the MOE in developing a strategy for a National Survey of Public Primary Schools to enable quality data collection and maintenance by the MOE and to facilitate textbook procurement and distribution for the start of schools in fall 1995. FONHEP's school inventory is well underway in preparation for a textbook distribution in October 1995.

Basic Education Human Capacity Development: Substantial progress was made in policy dialogue between public and private education sectors when both FONHEP and the MOE agreed to send respectively two and three of their technical staff to a joint program in school management and decentralization. Representatives of both institutions participated at all levels in the selection process.

Policy analysis training has been ongoing in-country for the MOE's department of planning and computer unit in statistical analysis and data management.

Through the Advancing Basic Education and Literacy Project (ABEL II), the Mission provided technical assistance to the MOE in teacher training. Plans are underway to support the MOE in identifying its needs for TA and in reviewing strategies for teacher training programs, deconcentration and decentralization objectives.

Research and Development: FONHEP began discussions and the design of a high profile distance education project to be launched in collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MOE). A preparatory seminar was held with an active participation of education partners. FONHEP developed with the MOE a common curriculum in civic education, environment, and math to be experimented in the pre-pilot phase of the distance education project. Actions are underway for the development of a strategy to implement the pilot distance education program following the pre-pilot phase.

An analysis of outstanding research projects has been undertaken by RTI and plans are underway to complete selected projects.

D. Problems and Delays

All planned implementation activities were delayed because of the continued suspension and pending TA to put the internal control system in place. The decision to have a pre-award survey for FONHEP after a four-month period of TA was dropped in favor of bringing in a firm which would provide technical assistance and oversight to the project and have signatory responsibility for all FONHEP funds.

The completion of the research was also delayed to allow a better appraisal of the research status by a RTI team with the collaboration of FONHEP technical staff.

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

1. Finalize and implement Technical Assistance Package to the MOE in teacher training, education planning, administration and organization. This will include the development of a strategy for decentralization and deconcentration. This will also include proposal development for MOE's project submissions to donor community.
2. Conduct a nation-wide Education Sector Diagnosis and Social Marketing Campaign in support of the MOE's National Education Plan Reform Process.
3. Complete first draft document of the National Education Plan 2004.
4. Implement a distance education, interactive radio education demonstration in 12 primary schools(public and private)nation-wide in civic education targeting teachers and primary school students.
5. Develop a Management Information System (MIS) that links FONHEP and the MOE for data management of school related information.
6. Launch the three month pilot Distance Education in 30 primary schools nationwide following the demonstration and specialized teacher training in the summer of 1995.
7. Implement a nation-wide school survey for the MOE and finalize procurement and distribution plan for textbooks delivery at the opening of the school year in October 1995.
8. Modify CA with RTI to include activities not provided by UNESCO or other donors

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for the National Education Plan.

9. Modify Contract with The Mitchell Group to include school inventory (pre-requisite for textbooks distribution), and to allow for technical assistance to the MOE's Direction of Finance and Administration (DAF).
10. Modify grant with UNESCO grant to realign budget to allow for modifications the needs of the National Education Plan Project.
11. Conduct the evaluation of the IIBE Project
12. Begin the design of the education follow on project.
13. Buy-in to the ABEL II central contract for additional assistance in Distance Education and Technical Assistance to the MOE.

F. Audit Information: The most recent audit of FONHEP covered the period from August 1, 1992 to July 31, 1994. The audit resulted in a qualified opinion and further acknowledged that progress had been made in the financial management and accountability of FONHEP.

G. Inventory Certification: The current inventory list for FONHEP has been updated and is on file at the Mission.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Voluntary Agencies for Child Survival
 Project Number: 521-0206
 Date of Authorization: original 07/30/87 amendment 08/05/92
 Date of Obligation: original 08/17/87 amendment 09/30/92
 PACD: original 07/30/92 amendment 03/31/96

- Implementing Agencies:
- A. CHILD SURVIVAL SERVICE DELIVERY
 - 1. Haitian Health Foundation (HHF)
 - 2. Association des Oeuvres Privées de Santé (AOPS)
 - 3. Service and Development Agency (SADA)
 - 4. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
 - 5. Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)
 - 6. CARE/RICHES
 - 7. International Child Care (ICC)
 - 8. Save the Children (SCF)
 - 9. EYE CARE MARCH
 - 10. Fondation Haitienne de la Santé et de l'Education (FHASE)
 - 11. Comité de Bienfaisance de Pignon (CBP)
 - 12. EYE CARE PROVAX
 - 13. Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
 - 14. EYE CARE CITYMED
 - B. CHILD SURVIVAL PROGRAM SUPPORT
 - 1. John Hopkins University (JHU)
 - 2. John Snow Inc.
 - 3. Child Health Institute (CHI)
 - C. RESEARCH/TRAINING
 - 1. John Hopkins University (JHU)
 - 2. Family Health International (FHI)
 - 3. National Academy of Sciences (NAS)
 - 4. Centers for Disease Control (CDC)
 - 5. Institut Haitian de Santé Communautaire (INHSAC)
 - 6. Abt Associates Inc. (AAI)

Major Contractor: University Research Corporation (URC)
 AID Project Manager: Frantz M. Louis
 Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A
 Date of Last Evaluation: Feb.1993 Next Evaluation: N/A
 Date of Last Audit: N/A Next Audit: N/A

1B. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$12,000,000	amended to \$41,607,000
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 3,000,000	amended to \$40,403,627
Amount Committed:	Period:		\$11,399,914	
	Cumulative:		\$40,403,627	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		\$ 5,789,814	
	Period - Actual:		\$ 8,337,567	
	Cumulative:		\$31,540,255	
	Period - Next:		\$ 3,600,000	
	Pipeline as of 4/95		\$ 8,863,372	
Counterpart				
Contribution:	Planned:	N/A	\$ N/A	
	Actual:	N/A	\$ N/A	
% LOP Elapsed:		88%		
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		97%		
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		80%		
% of Total Auth. Exp.		76%		

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives: The Voluntary Agencies for Child Survival (VACS) project is an essential contributor to the S.O # 3. which strives "to protect and strengthen the human resource base". Haiti's high mortality rate is largely due to high mortality rates among children and women of reproductive age. Most childhood mortality is due to vaccine preventable diseases, diarrheal diseases and acute respiratory infections, aggravated by poor nutritional status. Women's mortality is associated with childbirth. The VACS project supports the child survival and maternal health activities of thirty PVOs operating throughout Haiti.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives # 3: 100%

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

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

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

IV. PROJECT STATUS

<u>A.</u>	<u>Planned EOPS</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
1.	At least 30 Haitian PVO/NGOs have the management and technical expertise to provide child survival and services in rural areas.	To date, the project serves 29 PVOs.
2.	1.3 million people participate and benefit from the VACS project through NGOs/-PVOs.	Project serves over 1.3 million people presently.
3.	By 1993, 50% of children less than two years of age vaccinated against measles in population served by the project.	Figures from the AOPS evaluation which took place in December 1994 showed that 71% of children from 12-23 months were fully vaccinated, and that 60% of those from 0-11 months were vaccinated against measles.
4.	At least 50% of Haitian mothers with children under five participating in the VACS project will use ORS.	AOPS evaluation figures showed also that 80% of mothers used ORS to treat episodes of diarrhea affecting their under-five children.

B. Major Outputs

	LOP	Planned			Accomplished			% of LOP
		Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.		
- 30 PVOs provide CS services	30	29	29	0	29	29	97%	
- 100% of VACS institutions provide routine vaccination	29	29	29	0	29	29	100%	
- An effective training and research program established at CHI and INHSAC: measured by the following:								
1. CHI support-ive research to PVOs								
- DHS survey	1	1	1	0	1	1	100%	
- Baseline surveys	3	3	3	0	0	3	100%	
- Research Pro-jects	10	3	13	0	1	14	140%	
- Special surveys	5	2	2	0	0	5	100%	
2. INHSAC	LOP	PER	CUM	NP	PER	CUM	LOP%	
Long-term	45M/105F	12M/35F	40M//95F	10M/30F	10M/32F	50M/125F	111 119	
Short-Term*	290/285	100/50	282/261	65/100	80/35	362/ 296	124 103	

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Under the reporting period, the project saw its fourth and final amendment which had the purpose of extending its PACD from September 1995 to March 1996 and increasing its LOP funding level from \$ 29,932,000 to \$ 41,607,000.

This amendment was necessary in order to: provide adequate time for the transition to the HS 2004 project; improve the range and quality of CS services provided by PVO's/NGO's; renew the dialogue with the Ministry of Health for the purpose of developing public-private partnerships to assure CS services can be sustained over time within a broader family health framework.

The project's key accomplishments under the reporting period are as follows:

1) PARTICIPATING PVO's NGO's

All grantees and sub-grantees are now providing at least the "basic four" CS services of immunization, growth monitoring, breast feeding and oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Many are providing a much broader range of preventive services, including pre-natal counseling, family planning, treatment of acute respiratory infections (ARI), health education, micro-nutrients, and attention to environmental health concerns (deworming, potable water, sanitation, sewerage).

While the original project paper assumed that by 1991, approximately 2.2 million people would have increased access to health services, as of 1993, it was demonstrated that slightly 2.2 million Haitian men, women, and children are benefiting from the VACS-supported PVO/NGO programs and that an additional estimated 400,000 children under five years of age benefit from VACS support to the national EPI.

The recent completion by the Child Health Institute of a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and the publication of its preliminary results indicate that infant mortality which in 1989 was 121/1000 has fallen in 1994 to 75/1000, while immunization coverage and use of ORT have doubled since 1987.

Also as part of its activities CHI, under the reporting period:

- conducted a second preschool nutrition status survey in the Northwest to assess the prevalence of pre-school malnutrition. Figures submitted to PHN show a prevalence of 4% for acute malnutrition (wasting) while 29% of the under five children were found to be chronically malnourished (stunted).
- pursued with its nutrition surveillance activities in primary schools, which started in the Northwestern and was expanded to La Gonave and Côte de Fer. The first two rounds of measurements have taken place in the North West and La Gonave, the first round is completed in Côte de fer.

The three core grantees under the project namely: CHI, AOPS and INHSAC have been the subject of external evaluations. These evaluations showed that all three institutions have met their targets and performed extremely well in spite of the tumultuous political periods that Haiti have been going through. Figures from the AOPS evaluation showed that while the institution's vaccination objective is 80%, to date it has achieved 71% of that target. The evaluation of INHSAC's demonstrated that the institution has developed a rapid and unusual life cycle and has achieved a level of training efficiency that has enabled its technical staff to achieve programmatic objectives ahead of schedule, while that of CHI showed that the Institute became a very credible research institution.

A recent evaluation of the Catholic Relief Service (CRS) VACS funded CS project, showed that the integration of food inputs into maternal and child health activities has a positive impact on health and nutrition status of beneficiaries and that infants born from pregnant women who benefited from the project were reported to weigh more than children born from non-beneficiaries.

2) PUBLIC SECTOR COLLABORATION

With the return of constitutional order, the Mission made available to the Ministry of Health, through PAHO and UNICEF a grant amounting \$2,900,000, of which \$2,000,000 came from VACS funds. Those monies will be used to provide a support to the public sector to equip and supply public health facilities and train public health workers.

In addition, the National immunization campaign will be completed by June 1995 and will have vaccinated 90% of Haitian children under 15 against measles.

Other accomplishments during the reporting period can be resumed as follows:

FHASE and AOPS strategic plan have been developed.

Field market research began, under a contract with PSI, to identify constraints to greater utilization of ORS and the possibility of increasing ORS use through a social marketing program. This research suggests that an effectively marketed ORS packet could increase

utilization significantly.

Three PVOs were identified to implement expanded acute respiratory infections treatment (ARI) programs. The Centers for Development and Health (CDS), the Pignon Welfare Committee (CBP), the Albert Schweitzer Hospital (HAS) will build on experience gained from the Haitian Health Foundation (HHF) to decentralize the treatment and increase mothers' awareness of ARI.

FHASE, INHSAC, PIGNON have started aggressively the implementation of their strategic plan.

A standardized job classification and salary scale for all grantees was prepared by the Financial Management Office and approved by PHN in conjunction with the Contracting Office.

D. Problems and Delays

Due to shortage of funds, PHN was not in the position to provide incremental funding to grantees and in fact, the office was compelled to de-obligate funds from six grantees FY95 in order to allow all VACS grantees to continue their activities through the end of the project.

As PHN could not extend URC's contract beyond September 30, 1995 and due to financial constraints, the contractor has been requested to cease its activities by the end of FY95.

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

The project strategy to achieve the end-of-project-status conditions will remain unchanged. Individual PVO's activities will continue as planned. The main areas of concentration during the next six months will be to:

- 1) Assist the Ministry of Health and Population in identifying ways to strengthen MSPP programs and collaboration between the public and private sectors, particularly within the framework of the HS 2004.
- 2) Audit of Pignon.
- 3) Organize a meeting with all grantees to provide new directives in view of contractor's close out.
- 4) Participate actively in URC's close out process.
- 5) Discuss with AOPS, INHSAC and CHI corrective actions to be taken in relation to recommendations contained in their evaluation reports. Monitor implementation of the same.

F. Audit Information

Annual audits for AOPS, INHSAC, FHASE, CBP, SADA, Eye Care, CityMed and March have been completed. CHI 1993 and 1994 audits, using the institute computerized accounting system, is being carried by Price Waterhouse.

PIGNON's audit did not take place as foreseen as the grantee was not fully ready to undergo a financial review. The Financial Management Office has sent one of its staff in order to assist the grantee in preparing for this audit.

G. Certification of Project Commodities

The inventory of commodities procured under the VACS project has been updated in February 1995.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Expanded Urban Health Services
Project Number: 521-0218
Date of Authorization: original 06/28/89 amendment 08/10/93
Date of Obligation: original 06/30/89 amendment 08/30/93
PACD: original 09/30/94 amendment 09/30/96
Implementing Agencies: Centers for Development & Health (CDS)
Major Contractors: Family Health International (Buy-in)
AID Project Manager: Marlène Charlotin
Status of CPs/Convenants: N/A
Date of Last Evaluation: 8/92 Next Evaluation: 5/95
Date of Last Audit: 9/93 Next Audit: 9/94 (ongoing)

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 10,800,000	amended to \$ 18,500,000
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 1,400,000	amended to \$ 16,126,059
Amount Committed:	Period:		\$ 2,906,618	
	Cumulative:		\$ 16,126,059	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		\$ 3,000,000	
	Period - Actual:		\$ 2,921,425	
	Cumulative:		\$ 13,807,263	
	Period - Next:		\$ 1,500,000	
	Pipeline		\$ 2,318,796	
Counterpart				
Contribution:	Planned:		\$ 5,550,000	
	Actual:		\$ 4,625,000	
% LOP Elapsed:			80%	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.			87%	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.			85%	
% of Total Auth. Exp.			74%	

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives:

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

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives 3: 100%

IIB. REVISED PROJECT PURPOSE

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

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Expanded Urban Health Services project is implemented through a Cooperative Agreement between USAID and the Centers for Development and Health (CDS), a Haitian PVO that strives to improve the health and standard of living of economically depressed persons in Haiti. Through EUHS, CDS provides child survival and primary health care services to 648,000 disadvantaged residents of twelve areas around Haiti.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

Revised Planned EOPS

Progress To Date

1. CDS will provide primary health care services with an emphasis on child survival to a population of 450,000 people through a network of seven health care facilities. In August, the project was amended to extend CDS services to an additional population of 108,000 people of six new localities: Terrier-Rouge, Capotille, Ferrier, Mont-Organizé, Vallières, and Petite Place Cazeau.
 - 574,000 people will have access to full range of preventive and curative services provided.
 - 74,000 people in the Northeast region will have access to CDS services but will not be enrolled in the community outreach program.
 2. Proportion of operating costs generated through user-fees will increase to 20% of total health operating costs.
 3. Non-AIDS infant mortality decreases from 101/1000 to 85/1000. Non-AIDS children (0-5) mortality decreases from 140/1000 to 120/1000.
 4. Decrease in low birth weight from 16% to 12% of all births.
 - Decrease in children (0-5) malnutrition from 55% to 45%.
 - Vaccination coverage of children 12-23 mos increase from 45% to 85% for measles, polio, DPT, and from 63% to 90% for BCG.
 - Prenatal and parturient TT immunization coverage increase from 45% to 90%.
 - ORT use in children 0-5 increase from 36% to 60%.
 - 10,368 TB cases identified and 75% of cases complete course of treatment.
- CDS had exceeded its target population and was serving a population of 501,245 when the project was amended to include 6 additional locations: Terrier-Rouge, Capotille, Ferrier, Mont-Organizé, Vallières, and Petite Place Cazeau. At five of the six new locations, Petite Place Cazeau, Mont-Organizé, Vallières, Capotille and Ferrier, a wide range of services is being provided. That is to say that presently CDS is providing services to 525, 635 people in five of the six additional sites planned in the amendment, which represents 92% of the planned end-of-project population.
- The original project design assumed that, by PACD, CDS would support 17% of health care costs through user fees. The mid-term evaluation of August 1992 reported that this level of cost recovery has been achieved. As of January 1995, a new user fee system is being tested in two centers: La Saline (P-au-P) and La Fossette (Cap-Haitien). The objective is to reach over 30% cost recovery through user fees. To achieve this objective, a consultant has also been hired to put in place a central pharmacy to help CDS define new policies regarding drug use, procurement and tariffs.
- Estimated infant mortality from a J. Hopkins study in 1991 in Cite Soleil reported an overall infant mortality rate of 101/1000. CDS is presently conducting a study on infant mortality at all its sites; the results will be published by December.
- Low birth weight rate for all centers combined has now dropped from 17% in 1992 to 10.20%.
- Percentage of malnourished pre-school children has also decreased from 62% in 92 to 55% for all centers combined.
- Measles coverage is at 76% for all centers combined, and at 90% for La Fossette alone. DTP 77%, polio 55% for 0-12 mos category. BCG coverage is at 81%.
- Pregnant women coverage with TT is at 79% for all centers combined.
- ORT is used by 48% of mothers of children with diarrhea.
- TB cases successfully treated represent 66% of cases identified.

5. Institutional Development: Health Information System (HIS) and Financial Information System (FIS) in place and functional. The new information system being successfully implemented by the Monitoring & Evaluation Unit of CDS was presented to the Ministry of Health and other institutions as a model for Monitoring and Evaluation. A monitoring report is published every 15th of the month and presents detailed Mortality and Morbidity report with trends in vaccination coverage, LBW incidence, malnutrition, service statistics, FP, etc.

B. Major Revised Outputs

	Planned				Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
- Provision of primary health care and child survival services at 12 CDS sites.	648,000	0	539,245	38,000	0	525,635	* 81%
- Immunization 12-23 mos (3.7% pop) increase 45-85% for measles, polio and DPT.	23,976	2,398	19,181	2,000	2,386	16,772	69%
- Immunization 12-23 mos increase from 63% to 90% for BCG (3.7%).	23,976	20,000	20,000	1,500	19,181	19,181	80%
- TT coverage- pregnant women increase 45%-90% (4% of target population).	25,920	2,000	21,547	1,500	500	20,574	79%
- TB cases treated 75% (1.6% target).	10,368	500	7,500	400	466	6,906	66%
- Infant mortality (0-11) (3.5%) decreases from 101 to 85/1000.	Survey in progress						
- children (11-59) mortality (12%) decreases from 140 to 120/1000.	Survey in progress						
- Training							
a. Long Term	4M/2F	0	4M	2F	2M	2M	33%
b. Short Term	25M/25F	10M/10F	10M/10F	4M/2F	0	24M/17F	82%

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

In order to improve quality of care, treatment protocols for dermatology, Otho-Rhino-Laringology (ORL), and internal medicine have been developed by CDS and approved by WHO. These protocols are currently being tested in several CDS treatment centers.

CDS has reorganized its central office, downsized its headquarters and reinforced the capacity of two recently created regional offices (West and North-Northeast). More decision-making authority is given to these regional offices in both administrative and technical fields.

* Accomplishment for this period regarding the population coverage is less than the previous period because one institution was turned over to another PVO for geographical purposes. A replacement is being proposed by the MSPP.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status (Continued)

The automation of CDS headquarters and Cite Soleil administration is now complete. Payroll checks are now printed using a business computer software adapted to the needs of non-profit organizations. Manual bookkeeping system has been discontinued since September 1994 and all bookkeeping entries are now entered directly into the computer.

CDS is actually revising its community outreach model in Cite Soleil in order to decrease pressure on the centers, and to assure better coverage of the population. The system being tested is the creation of Unite Communautaire Peripherique (UCP) staffed by one nurse, three auxiliary nurses and 15 health agents. There will be six UCPs in Cite Soleil and each one will cover a population of 30,000 people. The first UCP will be inaugurated on April 1, 1995 and every two months a new one will be inaugurated. Results of this experiment will be communicated by the next reporting period.

A significant decrease of low birth rate babies have been registered. LBW that was at 17% in 1992 has now to 10.20% for all CDS centers combined. A big improvement have been experienced in the nutritional status of preschool children where malnutrition has decreased from 62% to 55%.

D. Problems and Delays

Renovation of health center in Raboteau (Gonaives) has been delayed. Construction were reluctant to bid on RFP due to uncertainty of the political situation.

All short term candidates scheduled to go on training could not travel due to unavailability of air transportation.

Two male candidates selected for MPH were not accepted by the University.

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

Publication of survey results on infant/child mortality in Cite Soleil.

Update census of La Fossette (Cap-Haitien).

Publication of census of Cite Soleil.

Conduct survey on "clientele satisfaction" in Cite Soleil.

Need to make decision on Gonaives construction.

F. Audit

The CY 93 completed. Final report produced. CY 94 audit in progress.

G. Inventory

Project inventory of AID-financed commodities completed and on file.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

<u>Planned EOPS</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
1. Conduct needs assessment to establish drug prevalence.	2.5% of those surveyed admitted use of psychoactive substance during last 30 days. An indicator of the immediacy and intensity of the drug problem in Haiti: over a third of those ever using marijuana, crack, and cocaine are current users.
2. Strengthen APAAC capacity to provide drug information & treatment through training, research, staff expansion, development of audiovisual and written materials, radio/tv interviews, conferences, school presentations, etc.	One of the greatest achievements of this institution is its potential to diversify its interventions. After having experienced poster contest, media campaign, billboards, posters, conferences, group training, etc., APAAC has launched a literary campaign with the theme "Growing up without drugs". This national campaign had greater success than expected. 254 texts were received from eight geographical departments. Twenty three prizes (23) were distributed to the winners. A pamphlet of the best texts is being printed in 1,000 copies and should be ready for distribution by the next reporting period.
3. Establish a network of 10 agencies or groups in Port-au-Prince and six other cities to disseminate locally information on drug and alcohol abuse through conferences, lectures, school presentations, etc.	To date, a network of twenty-three groups has been established: Jérémie, Cayes, Jacmel, Cap-Haitien (10), Grand Goave, Pétionville (6), Carrefour (3) and contacts are being made to establish a few groups in Cité Soleil. To ensure a better coordination of the establishment of these groups, the position of an Outreach Coordinator had been envisioned, however, this may not be put into effect due to substantial cuts in project funding.
4. Give training in counselling and rehabilitation techniques to five agencies or groups for rehabilitation or referral programs.	The 16 agents who have received academic and practical training in rehabilitation and counselling techniques are now working with selected members of the above-mentioned groups to train them in rehabilitation and counselling techniques, and community empowerment, to ensure continuity in the interventions.
5. Conduct a vast publicity campaign through TV, radio, and written messages, to spread information on the danger of drug and alcohol abuse, and to make APAAC known to the public as a referral point for help.	The variety of publicity campaigns launched by APAAC have tremendously raised the demand for services. The latest intervention is a literary contest organized throughout the country, in eight departments where 254 texts have been received and 23 prizes distributed. The number of phone calls and visitors requesting information have increased by 75%. Presently, the rehabilitation agents are working nonstop due to the large number of people in treatment and on the waiting list.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1994 - March 31, 1995

A_X_B_C_

B. Major Outputs

	LOP	Planned			Accomplished			% of LOP
		Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.		
1. Pamphlets Distributed	10000	2500	12500	0	4700	12500	125%	
2. Posters distrib. to school, etc.	1500	0	1500	0	0	1500	100%	
3. Interviews Radio/TV	12	0	50	5	8	59	492%	
4. Publications	2	2	9	2	0	5	250%	
5. Training								
a. Long Term	8F/8M	16	16	12	16	16	100%	
b. Short Term	3F/3M	1	5	1M	0	5	83%	
6. Network of information and education groups	10	5	5	5	18	23	230%	
7. Network of rehabilitation and referral groups	10	5	5	5	5	5	50%	

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Grantee approached UNDP to discuss the possibility of assistance when USAID assistance terminates. UNDP is studying the request but will not be able to start any program with APAAC unless the GOH presents its global plan of action on drugs.

Two of the 16 rehabilitation agents trained have been appointed full-time to conduct rehabilitation sessions with patients in treatment.

A Nationwide literary contest was organized. A total of 235 schools and 44 youth associations from all over the country participated. Five main prizes and 18 consolation prizes have been awarded to the best poems and texts.

A new office building will be bought. A firm has been appointed to appraise its value before concluding the deal.

D. Problems and Delays

Reduction of the grant budget by \$200,000 will be of great handicap to this successful program, especially when we know that the project will not be renewed after PACD, June 96.

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

Distribution of booklets composed of texts submitted by participants of literary contest, under theme "Growing up without drugs".

Acquisition of building to be finalized.

Amend Cooperative Agreement to reflect budget reduction of \$200,000 and possible shortening of PACD.

Explore possibilities of presenting APAAC to other USG Agencies for funding.

F. Audit

The CY 93 audit completed. Final audit report completed.

G. Inventory

Project inventory of AID-financed commodities updated and on files.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: AIDS Control Aba SIDA
 Project Number: 521-0224
 Date of Authorization: original 04/16/91 amendment none
 Date of Obligation: original 06/30/91 amendment 09/92
 PACD: original 03/30/96 amendment none
 Implementing Agencies: Family Health International (FHI)
 Major Contractors: See below
 AID Project Manager: Shelagh O'Rourke
 Status of CPs/Covenants: Not applicable
 Date of Last Evaluation: 2/94 Next Evaluation: N/A
 Planned Number of Non-Federal Audits during Fiscal Year: N/A
 The Number of such Audits Contracted for/Completed: N/A
 Date of Last Audit: N/A Next Audit: 03/96

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: DA/ESF Grant: original	\$ 6,700,000	amended to \$10,407,000
Amount Obligated: DA/ESF Grant: original	\$ 1,489,000	amended to \$ 8,586,000
Amount Committed: Period:	\$ 2,897,000	
	Cumulative:	\$ 8,586,000
Accrued Expenditures: Period - Projected:	\$ 1,500,000	
	Period - Actual:	\$ 2,361,449
	Cumulative:	\$ 6,488,908
	Period - Next:	\$ 1,050,000
	Pipeline as of 03/95	\$ 2,097,092
Counterpart		
Contribution: Planned:	\$ 1,000,000	
	Actual:	\$ -0-
% LOP Elapsed:	<u>80%</u>	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	<u>83%</u>	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	<u>00%</u>	
% of Total Auth. Exp.	<u>00%</u>	

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

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

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

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

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

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project, which is primarily implemented under a cooperative agreement with FHI, seeks to change sexual behavior in order to reduce transmission of the AIDS virus in Haiti. The project has five components: 1) Support to the MSPP National AIDS Program to implement their Medium Term Plan. 2) Support to non governmental organizations (NGOs) that work in AIDS prevention. 3) Condom Social Marketing (CSM). 4) Technical assistance to major institutions involved in AIDS prevention. 5) Research in specific areas that relate to STD/HIV prevention activities in Haiti. Activity No. 1 which was suspended in October 1991, due to the political situation and in agreement with Section 513 of the FAA, Activity No. 1, has only recently been resumed.¹⁵ The project focuses its activities on five priority groups: adolescents, sexually active men, sexually active women, commercial sex workers, and health care providers.

¹⁵ Due to the coup d'etat of September 29, 1991, all assistance to the GOH was terminated as stipulated under Section 513 of the Foreign Assistance Appropriation Act of 1991.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

The political situation before restoration of the democratically elected government created major problems for the AIDS Control Project in terms of transportation, communications, and security. As will be seen below, however, the project flourished during the past 12 months because project managers were extremely creative in developing coping strategies to deal with the external context. For example, car pools were formed to assure staff office attendance and their presence at important functions, generator use was limited to key high workload periods, and schedules for working with certain populations such as commercial sex workers were adapted from night to day hours. Whenever possible, phone calls replaced all but the most important meetings. When employment in the assembly sector dropped almost to zero, one grantee which had previously worked primarily with women factory workers began working with women in the vicinity of its office. Managers were forced to negotiate with defacto and military authorities to assure them of the nonpolitical nature of meetings but meetings and training for target populations continued. Finally, fire and the fact that the fire department was nonfunctional destroyed most of the office of one grantee but even their work continued almost unabated.

Certainly the lesson to be learned from all this is that highly committed people will develop creative responses to keep working toward their objectives regardless of circumstances. During the turmoil of the past three years in general and this 12 month reporting period in particular, this project was providing virtually the only AIDS services in an AIDS priority country. Project staff understood the critical importance of what they were doing and responded accordingly. Four years ago when the AIDS Control Project had just started, it is doubtful that the response would have been as overwhelmingly positive. The moral: Staff motivation and commitment isn't just half the battle; it is the battle.

A.	<u>Planned EOPS</u>	<u>Progress To Date</u>
1.	Increased condom use. Decreased STD incidence and prevalence.	<p>Recent DHS results indicate that condom usage has increased dramatically since 1989. Usage among women in union has increased five-fold and has doubled among men in union.</p> <p>During this period, Pante condom sales reached over 7 million under the CSM project with PSI. Project presently expanding distribution to more commercial and PVO distributors in rural areas.</p>
2.	Increased public knowledge and discourse about AIDS and effective preventive practices.	<p>The successful "Alerte SIDA" sub-project created and previously implemented by AIDSCAP to encourage family dialogue on sexuality, STDs, and HIV/AIDS has been adopted by PAHO and Haitian Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.</p> <p>A monthly variety and quiz show on adolescent sexuality and STDs/AIDS aimed at youth has been created to provide an open, safe (anonymous call-ins) and non-judgmental arena to express ideas and resolve problems.</p>
3.	Increased perception of personal risk.	<p>Results of STD study conducted at 2 CDS prenatal clinics in Cité Soleil indicate that more than one-third of these women have one or more STDs. Thirty percent of notified partners of these women responded to invitation to be tested for STDs.</p>
4.	Increased community and individual support for HIV-infected persons.	<p>Three Global financed subprojets on AIDS care management have been developed and implemented, thus addressing a critical need felt by the AIDS prevention community since launching of National AIDS Program in 1987.</p>

5. Increased coordination of AIDS prevention and control activities. AIDSCAP is a member of the inter-agency AIDS coordinating committee instituted by the MSPP. AIDSCAP chairs monthly meetings of sub-grantees to discuss project's progress.
- The Save the Children (STC) sub-project which joins 7 indigenous community-based PVOs working with women in the Central Plateau is being successfully implemented.
6. Improved capacity of NGOs to provide AIDS and STD and control prevention services. The "Institut Haïtien pour la Santé Communautaire (INHSAC)" providing training to all project agencies in condom logistics and promotion, project monitoring, materials development and counseling.

B. Major Outputs

	<u>Planned</u>				<u>Accomplished</u>		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1. <u>People directly educated on AIDS (in thousands)</u>							
- Adolescents	240	20	92	10	13.3	75.8	31.5
- Sexually active males	200	30	90	20	51.4	113.9	64.5
- Commercial sex workers	50	5	20	5	4.0	24.4	48.2
- Other sexually active females	300	20	110	20	84.6	117.5	39
- Symptomatic individuals	9	1.5	4.2	1.0	4.3	8.3	92
- Health workers, teachers and community leaders, teachers	1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.4	140
2. <u>Condoms promoted distributed or sold (in thousands)</u>							
- People exposed to mass media promotion	3,000	500	1,214	1,214	1,214	1,214	40
- Condoms distributed and/or sold	15,000	2,500	10,500	12,500	4,347	12,262	81
3. <u>Operations Research studies conducted</u>	5	1	3	1	1	5	100
4. <u>Geographical areas involved in HIV surveillance</u>							
5. Training*	2,500	200	350	200	795	1,475	59
5a. Long Term	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
				F M	F M		
5b. Short Term	2,500	200	350	100 100	334 411	1,475	59

(*) Training sessions last usually 1 to 4 weeks. Reporting forms were changed to account for gender disaggregation.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Highlights for the Period April 1, 1994 - March 31, 1995

In January, the MSPP, in collaboration with PAHO and Cornell/Gheskio, held a three day workshop involving all important actors to develop recommendations for a new national AIDS policy. This workshop was the first major action on AIDS programming carried out by the public sector since the return of the elected government. A preliminary report presented to the Minister suggested 55 recommendations developed by participants, including the need to revive the National AIDS Commission, policies for vaccine trials, enhanced programming for targeting adolescents and women, and the use of research data to inform policy and decision making.

An important component of the communications for behavioral change strategy was developed during this period with the creation of a 10 part soap opera entitled "Sultana Mon Amour". The weekly TV serial, which was developed in coordination with the Producteurs Haitiens Reunis, relates the story of a working class couple in which the husband has AIDS. With this series and its treatment of such critical issues as marital/family relations with a symptomatic AIDS person, the project will reach beyond the provision of information to the presentation of positive models for behavioral change. The series will begin to air in late April.

In November 1994, AIDSCAP advocated and coordinated a joint planning for World AIDS Day with the MSPP and PAHO. Activities implemented by AIDSCAP for the December 1 celebration included a half-day orientation on AIDS prevention and the role of opinion leaders complete with press kits for 28 print and broadcast journalists; a week-long promotion of the topic "Women and AIDS" by all project participants on the theme: "Protecting myself also protects my family" complete with t-shirts and posters; and TV and radio broadcasts in the capital and in the provinces paneled by AIDS experts.

A Haitian national was hired as IEC Coordinator in June, 1994 to replace the expatriate IEC Advisor who had been at post for a year. With this change, the entire AIDSCAP local office is staffed by Haitians.

In January, after input from all important actors, AIDSCAP finalized the new Communication for Behavioral Change Strategy.

Women and AIDS: Women & AIDS: The Centre de Promotion des Femmes Ouvrières (CPFO) implements a program to reduce the transmission of STDs among female factory workers and their families through the training of peer educators, the development of educational materials on safe sex, the implementation of seminars on the impact of AIDS on families and the society, and the sale of condoms. During this period, CPFO developed materials and implemented a three day forum for 44 women's groups to sensitize them on issues concerning AIDS/STDs confronted by women. Due to closure of the majority of assembly factories, the organization also extended its programming to include women living in the vicinity of its offices.

Intervention with Adolescents: PREKOMAS, a joint AIDS/STD prevention project of the Boys Scouts and the "Volontariat pour le Développement d'Haiti" (VDH), uses an extensive youth association network to reach urban and peri-urban adolescents in the northern and central districts. The program has developed peer educator training guides and curricula and other IEC materials appropriate for adolescents, and is developing a CSM system among participating youth groups.

AIDS in the Workplace: The "Groupe de Lutte Anti-SIDA" (GLAS) trains and supports peer educators and condom distribution in about 35 major factories in Port-au-Prince. The project relies on the active participation of factory owners and managers in facilitating the establishment of a peer education network and the gradual institution of CSM sales points at the worksite.

Interventions with commercial sex workers and their clients: The Implementing Agency for Cooperation and Training (IMPACT/Inter-Aide) uses participative educational techniques and CSM to prevent HIV/STD transmission among commercial sex workers and their clients in 7 port cities. The initial target group has been expanded to include taxi drivers. The organization recently completed peer education training for 250 commercial sexworkers.

Intervention with youth in southern Port-au-Prince: The Centre Haitien de Service Social (CHASS) implements a community-based communication and condom promotion project with youth in a major Port-au-Prince slum with a high concentration of prostitutes. The project reaches youth through a system of information booths, peer education sessions, and volunteer outreach.

STD services in community health clinics: The "Centres pour le Développement et la Santé" (CDS) has integrated STD/HIV/AIDS prevention education and counseling, as well as improved STD diagnosis and treatment, into community outreach and clinics. The project serves approximately 544,000 people in impoverished urban areas throughout the country. CDS recently completed condom social marketing training for its community outreach workers who will begin selling Pante during the next period.

PVO Grants Program: The Save the Children (SC) PVO Grant brings together a core group of at least seven indigenous community-based NGOs working with women in the Central Plateau district to train peer educators and provide training for medical personnel and traditional healers on AIDS and STDs. It addresses improved STD diagnosis, treatment and referral, as well as better communication between partners to encourage safer sexual

behavior. In February, STC conducted a week long assessment of STD services in five clinics and labs in the Central Plateau. Twelve lab technicians received refresher courses and, as a result, all women attending prenatal services in these clinics are presently tested for syphilis and treated if positive. Cost of syphilis testing in these clinics have decreased by 50 percent.

Counseling HIV/STD patients and training of health care providers: The Cornell/GHESKIO program trains physicians, laboratory personnel, and AIDS/STD counselors to diagnose, care for and counsel patients with STDs and HIV infection. The subproject includes information sessions for non-health personnel and religious leaders. In February, Cornell/Gheskio implemented a two day workshop on vaginal discharges in relation to STDs attended by eighty one physicians and nurses involved in STD control activities. This workshop marked an important advance in sharing data and moving toward common agreement on STD treatment and control.

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

Evaluation of AIDSCAP/Haiti subprojects: The Institut Haitien de l'Enfance (IHE) is working with each AIDSCAP subproject to conduct evaluations that will lead to a refinement of activities and improved execution.

Condom social marketing: Population Services International (PSI) markets Pantè brand condoms in conjunction with AIDSCAP-supported NGOs, health services and private-sector businesses. Sales surpassed 7 million during this period as the result of an aggressive promotional campaign which counteracted many of the negative external factors. In February, PSI organized a highly successful publicity/information campaign for the Madri Gras celebration during which the Pante logo was seen virtually everywhere.

D. Problems and Delays

- The numbers of adolescents, sexually active men and women, and commercial sex workers directly educated about AIDS are lower than originally estimated for several reasons. First, the original estimations of the numbers of adolescents and sexually active men and women included those who were to be reached through MSPP clinics. When all activities with the public sector were suspended in October of 1991, these targets were never revised but left as in the original project paper. Second, in addition to the deficit caused by inability to work with the MSPP, adolescents were particularly difficult to reach during the three year defacto period as any attempt to organize or work with youth was viewed suspiciously due to the perceived allegiance of youth to President Aristide. And third, the number of commercial sex workers, especially in the Port-au-Prince area, was probably grossly over-estimated in the project paper but has also never been revised. Inter-Aide, the organization with primary responsibility for working with this group, conducts an annual census of commercial sex workers in Port-au-Prince which suggests that there are approximately 900-1,000 working in bars and 10,000 on the streets. Although change-over does occur, the figure of 50,000 is a gross over-estimation.
- Launching of second condom brand postponed until start-up of new integrated health project.

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

- Second Cornell/Gheskio workshop on vaginal discharges and STDS will be implemented.
- Broadcast of "Sultana Mon Amour" will begin in May.

F. Audit Information

- Project audit will be done at PACD.

G. Inventory

Project inventory of AID-financed commodities updated and on files.

IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Caribbean and Latin American Scholarship Program II (CLASP II)
Project Number: 521-0227
Date of Authorization: original: 06/22/90 amendment: 02/08/95
Date of Obligation: original: 08/23/90 amendment: 02/08/95
PACD: original: 08/30/95 amendment: 08/31/96
Implementing Agencies: None
Major Contractors: Partners for International Education and Training (PIET)
Centre de Formation et d'Encadrement Technique (CFET)
AID Project Manager: Hervé Jean-Charles
Status of CPs/Covenants: None
Date of Last Evaluation: 11/94 Next Evaluation: 01/96
Date of Last Audit: None Next Audit: 08/31/95

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$2,404,000	amended to \$2,904,000
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$2,066,534	amended to \$2,214,837
Amount Committed:	Period:		\$ 135,829	
	Cumulative:		\$2,214,837	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		\$ 750,000	
	Period - Actual:		\$ 537,750	
	Cumulative:		\$2,122,634	
	Period - Next:		\$ 129,077	
Pipeline as of 03/31/95:			\$ 92,203	
Counterpart				
Contribution:	Planned:		\$ N/A	
	Actual:		\$ N/A	
% LOP Elapsed:			77%	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.			77%	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.			96%	
% of Total Auth. Exp.			73%	

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Linkage to Strategic Objectives:

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

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3.

- 1.a) Strengthen governance and responsiveness in key public sector institutions. 16.5%
- b) Strengthen private organizations participating in an emerging civil society. 16.5%
2. Sustainable private sector led economic growth. 33%
3. Protect and develop human resources. 33%

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

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

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The CLASP II project was amended on 02/08/95 to extend the project for one year, realign targets with respect to numbers and types of training, and refocus training toward sector policy issues targeting groups comprised of public and private representatives. To accomplish this, emphasis shifted to short-term technical training: Forty-seven short-term technical scholarships were added, eight long-term technical scholarships were deleted and six long-term academic scholarships were deleted.

Major Components:

1. U.S. Short-Term Technical Training (average 6 weeks) consists of short-term technical programs for an estimated 167 people in the identified priority fields.
2. U.S. Long-Term Technical Training (9 to 15 months) consists of specialized courses for 11 individuals in the identified priority fields.
3. U.S. Long-Term Academic Training (18 to 24 months) consists of Masters' degree level work in health, education and agriculture for eight trainees.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A.

Planned EOPS

Progress To Date

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Returned trainees are employed in their areas of expertise and applying the skills learned in the U.S. | All but five of the 114 long-term and short-term trainees have returned to their jobs and are applying the skills learned in the U.S. The Follow-on contractor, the Centre de Formation et d'Encadrement Technique (CFET) has the responsibility for monitoring and providing follow-up about returned participants. |
| 2. Returned trainees are active and influential in community or professional affairs. | In July 1994, the USAID Alumni Association, the "Association Nationale des Anciens Boursiers de l'USAID (ANAB)", held its first National Assembly. On this occasion, the constitutional charter and by-laws of the association were voted and the Board of Directors elected.

Three local chapters were created to facilitate the participants' activities throughout the country: one, in Les Cayes for the South Department; one in Cap-Haitian, for the North Department; and one in Port-au-Prince, for the West and Central Departments.

Plans are underway to administer a questionnaire to returned trainees to measure the degree to which they are active and influential in their community or professional affairs. |
| 3. Returned trainees have benefitted from the program in terms of either finding a job or having increased responsibility or salary in an existing one. | The follow-on Contractor, the Centre de Formation et d'Encadrement Technique (CFET), is conducting a survey to determine whether the returnees have increased responsibility in their jobs or volunteer work, and higher salary. The Alumni Association became functional in July 1994 and serves as a forum for returnees to nurture ideas, maintain returned trainees' common interests, organize seminars and workshops, publish a journal, and pursue job opportunities. |

4. Returned trainees have maintained some linkage with the U.S. after return home.

The Alumni Association, through its several activities such as the newsletter, subscription to American professional journals, organization of and participation in conferences, workshops, and seminars in and outside of Haiti, enables returnees to build personal and professional relationships with American citizens and institutions, and consequently, strengthen their ties with the U.S. These activities were initiated in March 1994. Newsletters are published quarterly. Workshops and seminars in resume writing, interview techniques, and networking are scheduled every two months. To date, workshops have been conducted in Les Cayes, Cap-Haitien, and Port-au-Prince.

IV. PROJECT STATUS (Cont'd)

A.

Planned EOPS

Progress To Date

In December 1994, representatives of the University of Pittsburgh travelled to Haiti for a briefing seminar with the five education policy trainees who had recently completed a six month program at the University of Pittsburgh in Educational Policy Analysis and Planning. Discussions entailed how the university and the group maintains contact for professional follow-up. The University of Pittsburgh plans to return to Haiti during the summer to discuss ways participants have been able to apply their newly gained skills in school administration.

In December 1994, five Thomas Jefferson Associates representing the public and private education sector developed, with key representatives from the Ministry of National Education, Youth and Sport, (MENJS) an action plan for participation in educational policy reform. Two trainees are now participating in an Education Sector Diagnosis being carried out by the MENJS. At an ANAB conference held in Les Cayes in December 1994, more than 20 returned trainees worked with community leaders to discuss ways to contribute to their communities. Representatives from Teacher's college, the mayor of Cayes, UNICORS, and medical facilities participated to discuss the possible creation of a community assistance fund.

In January 1995, meetings were held between graduates of Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and respective schools representatives to discuss future follow-on activities.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT

October 1, 1991 - September 30, 1992

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B. Major Outputs

		Planned								Accomplished					
		LOP		Period		Cum.		Next Period		Period		Cum.		% of LOP	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1.	Short-Term Tech. Trainees	84	83	13	14	78	80	5	5	7	3	64	42	77%	51%
2.	Long-Term Tech. Trainees	5	6	10	9	10	9	0	0	4	2	4	2	80%	34%
3.	Long-Term Academic Trainees	4	4	1	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	100%	100%
4.	HBCUs (Train/month) (both sexes)	152 ¹⁶		20.0 ¹⁷		88		15		66		112.50		74%	

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

- During this reporting period, 11 long-term technical candidates and 11 short-term technical candidates began training in the United States. Long-term Thomas Jefferson Associates (TJA) were comprised of two groups: five from the education sector and six from the agriculture sector. All candidates including 10 alternates, were provided with four months of intensive English Language Training (ELT) at The New American School. Originally scheduled to depart for the U.S. in July, the candidates departure was accelerated by one month to enable the 11 trainees to depart on the last flight prior to the international air embargo in late June. The six TJAs representing the education sector are enrolled at Tuslegee University in Environment/Natural Resources/Agricultural Marketing and are scheduled to return May 26, 1995. The five TJAs representing the education sector attended a six months program in Educational Policy Analysis and Planning at the University of Pittsburgh and returned December 1994.

The TJA education group was comprised of two representatives from the Ministry of National Education, Youth, and Sports (MENJS) and three from the Haitian Foundation for Private Education (FONHEP). This program was designed and implemented in support of the policy dialogue process necessary for national educational reform which is currently underway in the education sector. One month prior to the completion of the U.S. program component, three representatives from the MENJS and FONHEP travelled to the training institution and participated in a one week planning session with the TJAs, and the CLASP II Project Manager to facilitate the integration of the TJAs upon their return to Haiti.

Because of the unique nature of the program, a case study evaluation was conducted by Aguirre International, the CLASP II Monitoring and Evaluation contractor, to evaluate process and impact of the program in policy analysis and planning on the group. The case study included focus groups, structured interviews and observation, and was conducted during the week of MENJS and FONHEP participation. The evaluation was generally positive, despite some difficulties encountered by the University and the participants as a result of the early start of the program due to the accelerated departure. Some of the major findings of this evaluation are: a) the training provider did a good job in the design and implementation of the program, and the participants learned a great deal; b) the group quickly coalesced, in part due to classes together, and in part due to living together. They are able to work together as a unit, and have been functioning as such for several months; c) to ensure better program outputs and avoid miscommunications, future programs should put more efforts into coordination among the principals and ensure ongoing feedback among all the parties.

Upon the return of the group in December, a debriefing and strategic

¹⁶ HBCU participation is measured in trainee months by the Human Capacity Development Office (HCD). CLASP II requires 10% placement for LOP. The total number of trainee/months for the new LOP is 490.5 and 152.0 represent 31% of this number.

¹⁷ Original projection was for a 6 month period.

workshop was held with more than 25 participants from the MENJS and FONHEP. Two of the TJAs (FONHEP) are currently participating in activities of the MENJS's Bureau Executif in the National Education Plan project.

2. A group of six short-term agriculture technicians participated in a six-week short-term program in Environment/Natural Resources/Agricultural Marketing at Tuskegee University. Upon their return in May 1994, a debriefing session was conducted by the Follow-on contractor, Centre de Formation et d'Encadrement Technique (CFET), at which time all subscribed as members of the USAID Alumni Association (ANAB).
3. During this reporting period, the CLASP II project was amended on 02/08/95 to extend the project for one year, realign targets with respect to numbers and types of training, and refocus training toward sector policy issues targeting groups comprised of public and private representatives. To accomplish this, emphasis shifted to short-term technical training: Forty-seven short-term technical scholarships were added, eight long-term technical scholarships were deleted and six long-term academic scholarships were deleted.
4. To more adequately meet the challenges of the CLASP II project, the position and scope of work for CLASP II Project Manager were eliminated and replaced with Human Resource Advisor position and revised scope of work.
5. Despite all the difficulties encountered in recruiting women candidates, the project has attain its 40% female target. To date, out of 120 people trained, 48 are women.
6. Follow-on Program:

To better evaluate impact of program on trainees, upon their return, debriefing sessions have been held at USAID in collaboration with CFET. At this time participants have the opportunity to subscribe as members of the USAID Alumni Association (ANAB).

The Alumni Association of USAID's scholars (ANAB) and CFET have been very dynamic in carrying out their planned activities. They have held many conferences and workshops on Job Search, Interview Techniques, Resume writing, and similar themes.

One of the major accomplishments of ANAB was its first National Assembly which was held at Christopher Hotel in July 1994. At that time, the trainees elected new board members and created chapters in Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haitian, and Les Cayes to facilitate access to participants in those regions. At the end of the Assembly, a celebration was organized in their honor at Ambassador Swing's residence. The Ambassador had the opportunity to meet and discuss with the trainees about the future of their association.

D. Problems and Delays

1. Recruitment

Due to the difficulties caused by the political crisis and resulting international air and oil embargo, the recruitment of candidates has been greatly restricted. The staff has not been able to travel to each of the provinces in efforts to identify candidates from rural areas due to security concerns, and the cost of fuel. As a result, targets have been impossible to achieve. Also handicapping the training process was the ability to communicate with candidates, once selected, to process visas, schedule medical examinations, and complete other participant training paperwork. Subsequently, processing participants through this period has been extremely labor intensive and slow. Finally, all recruitment ceased when the air embargo commenced as travel to the US institutions was impossible to plan.

2. Management

The CLASP II project had a manager for only six months of this reporting period. The departure of the CLASP II Program Manager from June to September 1994 for reasons of security and the evacuation of the Education and Training Chief from July to October 1994, resulted in only one person, the CLASP II Program Assistant, to handle the project. The Program Manager remained in his position for only three months following his return to post, and then failed to return to work after December 20, 1994. Recruitment for a Human Resources Advisor was initiated in early January 1995 but due to problems in the selection process the position remained unfilled. This resulted in the inability to begin the recruitment process that

should have been initiated in January 1995. As recruitment is required no less than three months prior to departure for the U.S. (HB10), the project cannot send TJAs to summer programs and runs the risk of not being mobilized for the fall training programs in the U.S. Other activities have been cancelled due to lack of management and staff support.

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

1. Out of the 120 participants who undertook studies in the U.S., 109 are back in-country and are presumably working in their former positions. The Centre de Formation et d'Encadrement Technique will soon provide us with a list of their activities.
2. Fill the Human Resource Advisor position and provide staff training from the Office Human Capacity Development (HCD).
3. Replace the Participant Training Management Information System and Clasp Information System (Mission-wide software upgrade scheduled for June) and train staff in its use and reporting.
4. Develop a CLASP II detailed training plan with the other technical sectors and counterparts.
5. In May, initiate recruitment of 66 short-term technical candidates in the fields of education, democracy, agriculture, small business, and health.
6. Conduct pre-departure orientations for one group of 10 candidates departing in August.
7. Follow-on
 - Work closely with CFET, the Follow-on contractor on the Follow-on Implementation Plan for the next six months and ensure that they develop a sustainability plan for the Association Nationale des Anciens boursiers de l'USAID (ANAB).
 - Participate in seminars, conferences and General Assembly which will be conducted nation-wide by the follow-on contractor (CFET) and by the USAID alumni association (ANAB).
 - Make appropriate arrangements for the audit of CFET in August 1995.

F. Audit Information

Audit of CFET, the Follow-on contractor is scheduled for August 1995.

G. Inventory List

An updated inventory list of all AID-financed commodities under this project is currently available at HRD.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1994 - March 31, 1995

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IA. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Enhancing Food Security (EFS) - Title II Program
 Project Number: 521-0241
 Date of Authorization: original 08/14/92 amendment 07/26/93
 Date of Obligation: original 09/30/92 amendment 09/30/93
 PACD: original 08/31/95 amendment 09/30/96
 Implementing Agencies: Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
 Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)
 Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
 Major Contractors: International Maritime Terminal (I.M.T.)
 RONCO
 Haïti Jardin
 AID Project Manager: Terry L. Hardt
 Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A
 Date of Last Evaluation: IL Evaluation 2/93 Next Evaluation: Within the next
 twelve months the
 RONCO and MU
 components of the
 project will be
 evaluated
 Planned Number of Non-Federal Audits during Fiscal Year: N/A
 The Number of such Audits Contracted for/Completed: N/A
 Date of Last Audit: N/A Next Audit: Standard A-133

IB. FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 20,000,000	amended to \$ 40,000,000 on 07/26/93
				amended to \$ 50,000,000 on 09/23/94
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant:	original	\$ 5,991,564	amended to \$ 17,623,711 * amended to \$ 46,882,940 *
Amount Committed:	Period:		\$ 29,259,230 *	
	Cumulative:		\$ 16,178,612 (Title II)	
			\$ 20,251,829 (Jobs)	
			\$ 2,702,358 (L.M.U.)	
			\$ 1,217,232 (Quant. M.U.)	
			\$ 186,546 (Qual. M.U.)	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:		\$ 10,000,000 (Title II, LMU, MUs)	
	Period - Actual:		\$ 9,982,019 (Title II, LMU, MUs)	
	Cumulative:		\$ 10,525,420 (Title II)	
			\$ 14,344,041 (Jobs)	
			\$ 2,030,621 (L.M.U.)	
			\$ 754,828 (Quant. M.U.)	
			\$ 108,122 (Qual. M.U.)	
	Period - Next:		\$ 4,980,000 (Title II)	
			\$ 671,737 (L.M.U.)	
			\$ 200,000 (Quant. M.U.)	
			\$ 78,424 (Qual. M.U.)	
Pipeline as of 03/31/95			\$ 5,653,192 (Title II) (44.2%)	
			\$ 5,907,788 (Jobs) (46.3%)	
			\$ 671,737 (L.M.U.) (5.3%)	
			\$ 462,404 (Quant. M.U.) (3.6%)	
			\$ 78,424 (Qual. M.U.) (0.6%)	
Counterpart				
Contribution:	Planned:		\$ N/A	
	Actual:		\$ N/A	
% LOP Elapsed:			63%	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.			94%	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.			80%	
% of Total Auth. Exp.			66%	

* Funds allocated for Jobs Creation are included in this financial data
 ** Data were provided by FM (Financial Status Report)

IIA. RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Specific Linkage to Strategic Objectives: The project supports S.O. #3 "...to protect and strengthen the human base." It alleviates suffering by directly feeding nutritionally vulnerable population groups at risk by persistent conditions of hunger and sickness which

were worsened by the coup d'etat, the UN/OAS embargo and the resultant decline in the economy.

Percent of LOP Funds Relating to Strategic Objectives: S. O. #3 100 %

IIB. PROJECT PURPOSE

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

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Enhancing Food Security (EFS) Project, which began implementation on October 1, 1992 is a four-year effort to help establish long term availability of and access to food resources in a chronically food-deficit country. It provides management and ancillary support cost for a PL-480 Title II feeding program originally designed to be carried out by four PVOs in Haiti. The base PVO program was to provide one meal/day or equivalent rations to approximately 645,000 at-risk Haitian per year. In July 1993, the project was amended to provide for increasing the beneficiary level to 750,000 persons in FY 94. In addition an emergency program funded directly by Washington began in September 1993 which added another 320,000 beneficiaries. In May 1994, the Cooperating Sponsors were asked to expand their feeding programs to approximately 1,300,000 persons (750,000 enrolled in the Regular Program and 550,000 in the Emergency Program). Project funding is provided for a food security Information System which will provide early warning signs of nutritional risk. The project also consists of funding for quantitative and qualitative data gathering on the humanitarian and other social economics situation in the country. A final component, added during the period of this report, is a logistics management unit to deal primarily with Title III operations. The above mentioned components will be the included in this SAR. The Jobs component, also funded by this project, is the subject of a separate SAR. The project consists of five components:

1. Title II Base Feeding Program for FY 94 and FY 95:

♦ The approved PL-480 Title II food commodity levels for the FY 94 Regular Program were as follows:

<u>PVO</u>	<u>Recipients</u>	<u>Tonnage</u> <u>(MT)</u>	<u>Commodity Value</u>
ADRA	224,700	10,900	3,062,200
CARE	300,000	21,250	5,648,200
CRS	202,390	7,490	2,225,200
TOTAL	727,090	39,640	10,935,600

♦ The approved PL 480 Title II food commodity levels for the FY 94 Emergency Program were as follows:

<u>PVO</u>	<u>Recipients</u>	<u>Tonnage</u> <u>(MT)</u>	<u>Commodity Value</u>
ADRA	112,000	1,590	435,500
CARE	320,000	12,570	3,352,100
CRS	115,000	2,170	624,000
TOTAL	547,000	16,330	4,591,600

♦ ADRA and CRS did not implement their Emergency Program in FY 94 but they respectively called forward 1/3 and 2/3 of these commodities which will be used for FY 95

♦ The current approved PL 480 Title II annual estimated requirements for fy 95 Regular Program are as follows:

<u>PVO</u>	<u>Recipients</u>	<u>Tonnage</u> <u>(MT)</u>	<u>Commodity Value</u>
ADRA	224,700	12,980	3,531,100
CARE	300,000	25,100	6,801,700
CRS	220,750	12,140	3,453,300
TOTAL	745,450	50,220	13,786,100

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1994 - March 31, 1995

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♦ The current approved PL 480 Title II annual estimated requirements for FY 95 Emergency Program are as follows:

<u>PVO</u>	<u>Recipients</u>	<u>Tonnage (MT)</u>	<u>Commodity Value</u>
ADRA	112,000	5,500	1,476,000
CARE	320,000	10,960	2,684,700
CRS	115,000	9,850	2,731,000
TOTAL	547,000	26,310	6,891,800

These above figures are based on the commodity levels approved by USAID/Washington/-BHR/FFP.

♦ Both the FY 1994 and FY 1995 regular programs are implemented through the five following categories of activities:

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AUTHORIZED BENEFICIARY LEVEL</u>		<u>PERCENT OF PROGRAM</u>	
		<u>FY 94</u>	<u>FY 95</u>	<u>FY 94</u>	<u>FY 95</u>
School Feeding	Hot lunch in pre-school	356,427	390,420	49%	52%
Maternal-Child Health	Supply of food supplements to pregnant women and malnourished children age up to five years of age	80,390	89,750	11%	12%
Other Child Feeding	Distribution of orphanages and hospitals	6,200	7,000	1%	1%
Food for Work	Assistance distributed to workers engaged on community development activities	22,500	22,500	3%	3%
General Relief	Cantine Populaire/Community Kitchen which are designed to reach Children up to five years of age, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and the handicapped	261,573	235,074	36%	32%
	Total Beneficiaries	727,090	744,750	100%	100%

♦ In FY 1994 the commodities for the Emergency Program were distributed to people in CARE's General Relief program which consisted of dry distribution to 64,000 families. The authorized beneficiary level is distributed as follow:

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AUTHORIZED BENEFICIARY LEVEL</u>		<u>PERCENT OF PROGRAM</u>	
		<u>FY 94</u>	<u>FY 95</u>	<u>FY 94</u>	<u>FY 95</u>
School Feeding	as described above	0	15,000	0	3%
Maternal-Child Health	as described above	0	72,000	0	13%
Food for Work	as described above	0	30,000	0	5%
General Relief	as described above with a dry distribution component in addition	320,000	430,000	100%	79%
	Total Beneficiaries	320,000	547,000	100%	100%

2. Title II Emergency Reserve Response: At the beginning of this reporting period, the Mission was working with the Minister of Plan and the Minister of Agriculture and other major international donors to conduct a complete review of the food programs when the third de facto government took power in May 1994. This stopped all activities on this initiative. However with the restoration of the constitutional government in October 1994, it was possible to initiate meetings with the Haitian government and other donors about ways to re-orientate the food program towards more developmental activities. This

process has proceeded slowly as the government ministries have many higher priority issues to work on at the present time.

3. **Improved PVO Cost-Effectiveness:** Given the incredibly difficult circumstances in Haiti under which the Cooperating Sponsors have had to operate over the last year, no credible attempts to decrease the cost-per-beneficiary were either possible or available. The lifting of the international embargo in October 1994 did not appreciably change overall situation.

4. **Food Security Information System:** Recognizing That both food and dollar resources are scarce in the face of increased world-wide needs, and that priority should be given to food that is needed as food and for activities that are as development oriented as possible, the Enhancing Food Security Project has gone through the many conceptual and planning steps necessary to implement an interim Food Security Information System (IFSIS).

This system has as its objectives to establish baseline levels of vulnerability to negative Food Security "events", to monitor indicators that measure change in vulnerability, to confirm those changes that are detected, to inform the GOH, CSs and USAID and the donor community, and, where appropriated suggest appropriate interventions to mitigate the effects of the event in such a manner as to protect the productive assets of the affected community. In addition the IFSIS should be able to monitor for program activities effectiveness when given both the outcomes desired and the mandate.

5. **Productive Infrastructure:** In FY 93 the Enhancing Food Security Project was expanded to support a Labor-Intensive Infrastructure Rehabilitation Initiative (Jobs Program) which is reported separately.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A.

Planned EOPS

Progress To Date

1. 80 percent of at-risk population in Haiti's most vulnerable areas receiving minimum energy requirements (KCal/day) year round.
Because baseline studies were never conducted, measurement of achievement of this target cannot be documented. Regular program efforts continued to target the more nutritionally vulnerable population groups. These efforts were dramatically reinforced when emergency programs were implemented, doubling the total program size. Both regular and emergency programs target children up to five years of age, pregnant and lactating mothers, and the elderly. In addition, nearly half of the total FY 95 program was located in the northwest, the neediest portion of Haiti.
2. PVOs supported by USAID and their affiliate organizations are measuring and meeting stated annual program objectives beyond simple number of persons fed.
Despite the difficult operating environment the Cooperating Sponsors were able to serve more than 80% of their feeding centers in FY 94 as stated in their Annual Progress Reports. The security situation thus far in FY 95 has caused some program disruption.
3. Concerned international organizations and the PVO/NGO community collaborating on improved information system which measures food security on sub-national and real-time basis.
Planned by-weekly meetings continue to be held with the Cooperating Sponsors and with representatives of the World Food Program and the European Union. Since September 1994, security has become the dominant issue for these meetings. Food security issues continue to be addressed through the development of the Food Security Information System currently being established, and will be the focus of the Enhancing Food Security II project paper design.

B. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

I.- Food/Fuel/Security:

1. As of the end of March 1995, the Title II feeding program was providing a meal a day to nearly 1.2 million beneficiaries out of a total approved program of 1.3 million persons.
2. In response to a request from USAID/Washington, CARE was asked by the Mission to extend their emergency feeding program (which was scheduled to run through September 30, 1994) through the first six months of FY 95. A request from CARE to extend the emergency feeding program in the northwest for an additional six months (April 1, 1995 through September 30, 1995) was approved by USAID/Washington. This fourth phase of the supplemental feeding program will provide a dry ration to 64,000 families (320,000 beneficiaries). This program is an extension of the CARE emergency program which began in September 1993.
3. In response to a request from USAID/Washington, ADRA added an emergency Title II feeding program which began in October 1994. This program will run throughout FY 95 and is designed to serve 112,000 beneficiaries.
4. Design of EFS II began in late 1994. An initial Project Paper will be reviewed by the Mission in May. Major efforts under this follow on project will be a closer integration of Title II food commodities with other activities being undertaken in the Mission. Major activities under Jobs Logistical Support and the monitoring report will be extended and focused to reflect the current situation.
5. Likewise, CRS responded to the request from USAID/Washington to expand the feeding program in response to the tightened embargo. CRS devised a two-phased program adding 115,000 beneficiaries in the first two quarters of FY 95 with a potential to add another 100,000 beneficiaries April 1, 1995 if the embargo was still in effect. As the embargo was lifted with the successful return of President Aristide in October 1994, Phase II of the CRS program will not be implemented. Food commodities originally set aside for that program are being reprogrammed by USAID/Washington to support the CARE Phase IV program mentioned above.
6. All Cooperating Sponsors had access to fuel through the UN/OAS humanitarian assistance which enabled them to move the commodities from the port to their warehouses and the feeding centers with great success during the embargo.

II.- Logistics:

1. A Logistics Management Unit was added to the portfolio to deal with Title II logistics problems (specifically, the lack of sufficient commercial trucking to make deliveries to feeding centers and the lack of sufficient equipment at the port and terminals to deal with the increasing number of Title II containers coming into the country) and for Title III program management. An additional requirement of the LMU was to provide support on an as required basis to assist the Mission with the humanitarian assistance program.

III.- Data Collection:

1. An interim Food Security Information System was established with all three Cooperating Sponsors active in the effort. Critical support was received from USAID/Washington/OFDA to make the system a reality. This activity will provide the Cooperating Sponsors with the data they need to make programming decisions and will assist them in measuring the impact of the use of Title II resources.

In spite of the overwhelmingly difficult period during the last year, the PVOs and USAID/FFP Office managed to implement an interim Food Security Information System as planned by a consultant just before the beginning of the current fiscal year.

2. Monitoring Unit data gathering on the overall humanitarian situation in Haiti continued throughout the reporting period and was instrumental in assisting Washington leaders make informed decisions. With the economic embargo having wreaked havoc on the Haitian economy, the role of the Monitoring Unit was crucial.

3. In September 1994, USAID/Haiti reorganized and the Title II Food Unit was made part of the Population, Health and Nutrition Office. The Monitoring Unit moved to the Project Coordination and Program Support (PCPS) Office. The Jobs program was moved from the General Development Office to the Economic Growth Office. The LMU and the Qualitative Monitoring sections were made part of the PCPS Office.

4. All three Cooperating Sponsors submitted FY 95 MYOF Updates to the Mission. These documents were reviewed by the Mission and comments cabled to USAID/Washington/BHR/FFP for approval. The plans were approved as submitted by BHR/FFP.

5. In April 1994, a Qualitative Monitoring System was established to: (a) provide a systematic means of capturing, analyzing and reporting qualitative information, (b) ensure a near-real time reporting of data on a variety of topics not included in the more formal quantitative monitoring report. To date the Qualitative Monitoring System has conducted more than 7,500 interviews and issued reports on various subjects, namely the effects of the embargo on micro enterprises, the boat people phenomenon, the intervention of the US led

multinational force, the upcoming 1995 elections, the first one hundred days of President Aristide since his restoration, the separation of the police from the army. The information gathered is used by several U.S. Government agencies and other USAID-funded grantees. Moreover other USAID grantees request the services of the Qualitative Monitoring System to conduct social marketing surveys.

C. Issues, Problems and Delays

1. Funding remains the number one issue facing the Title II component of the Enhancing Food Security Project. Only \$2.13 million in DA and ESF has been provided to the Title II component. Approximately \$6.0 is needed each year. Bottom line is that the Cooperating Sponsors run out of dollars in August 1995. Either additional dollar resources will have to be provided or feeding activities will have to be scaled back. To the maximum extent possible, the Cooperating Sponsors will access available Title III local currency to maintain their programs.
2. Security has been the most significant problem facing the daunting challenge of implementing a food program of the size and scope of the one in Haiti. Weekly coordination meetings with U.N. military forces are held to ensure that delivery trucks in high-risk areas are escorted through a system of military convoys.
3. A continuing problem under both the de facto regime and the current constitutional government has been securing the required paperwork for the release of the food commodities from the port. All major donors experience these delays. Discussions with the Government of Haiti will continue.

D. Major Activities or Target/Accomplishments During the Next Six Months

1. A new Enhancing Food Security Project is currently being written. It is expected to be authorized soon. This project will provide the Title II program with a developmental focus and will be integrated with other USAID development activities.
2. The political resolution and resulting transition of the Title II program with a more developmental approach will dramatically increase the unit cost of delivery per beneficiary.
3. All three Cooperating Sponsors will be submitting five-year plans for their Title II programs. These Development Project Proposals (DPPs) are due in USAID/Washington by May 1, 1995. Implementation of the DPPs will begin in FY 96.
4. CRS began in March 95 a Rapid Rural Appraisal/Baseline Study for the Southern region of Haiti. This study will be completed in June 95.
5. ADRA will undertake a Rapid Rural Appraisal/Baseline Study for the Central Plateau region of Haiti. This study will provide ADRA with the information they need to begin the process of measuring impact with respect to their Title II feeding activities.
6. A waiver for a no-cost extension of the I.M.T. contract will be requested. I.M.T. currently serves as the contractor providing management services for the central warehouse in Port-au-Prince. This warehouse is used by ADRA and CRS.
7. LMU will provide technical assistance to the management office by helping them to develop standard procedures. The system is expected to be in place by June 1st. LMU will possibly help with the sales of FY 95 Title III commodities.
8. With intense consultation and cooperation with the Cooperating Sponsor and the Ministry of Agriculture, the IFSIS is largely in place. All major positions are filled and data collection has begun. Building upon the Baseline studies mentioned above, within the next six months the IFSIS will be providing punctual and useful data to the Oversight Committee that comprises the IFSIS System Manager, USAID and CSs, with GOH and other donors present as observers. Furthermore there could be sufficient data produced to allow an intervention to be implemented.
9. Monitoring Unit: The Monitoring Unit continued its unbroken 38 month reporting effort on 23 basic food prices in 13 major markets, pre-school child, malnutrition rates and five major diseases monitoring in 40 plus health institutions, as well as a selection of quality-of-life indicators. These data are freely distributed both electronically and in print format to some 1,500 readers around the country and the world. Due to the radical political changes that have occurred in Haiti since the restoration of democracy and the coming of age of the FSIS, it may not be necessary to continue to publish the Monitoring Report although the information will still be available through the FSIS report.
10. In February 1995, a contract was awarded to an independent firm to conduct the assessment of the Qualitative Monitoring System. The result of this assessment will determine the fate of this activity.

E. Audit Information

The IG audit of International Lifeline should be concluded in FY 95. Findings will be relevant to both Haiti cooperating sponsors and other Title II programs worldwide.

F. Property Inventory

All project commodities have been inventoried and reports are up to date on file.

III. FOOD AID - LOCAL CURRENCY

Local currency generated by the sale of the FY 94 wheat flour was deposited in a separate US Owned bank account and jointly programmed with the restored constitutional government to finance public sector and NGO labor-intensive activities aiming at rehabilitating dilapidated productive infrastructure, including irrigation canals, secondary rural roads, schools and hospitals, that underwent serious deterioration during the period that followed the coup d'etat of September 1991.

Reform measures associated with the FY 94 PL 480 Title III Program include the commitment of the GOH to a) continue its progress towards the consolidation of democratic governance, and to the elaboration and promulgation of policies or legislation which will facilitate the operations and development activities of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and b) perform the audit and restructuring of the PL 480 Title III Management Office.

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

IV. PROGRAM STATUS

Although this program has been implemented in a very difficult and sometimes hostile environment, and in the context of a demobilized GOH PL 480 Title III Management Office, enormous progress has been accomplished in the implementation of the Program since the return to Haiti of President Aristide and the restoration of his constitutional government, especially with respect to the reform measures and objectives specified in the FY 94 PL 480 Title III Agreement.

A. Progress and Accomplishments.

1. Approximately 35,000 metric tons of wheat flour in 50 Kg bags supplied under the \$15 Million FY 94 PL 480 Title III Agreement were received within an eight week period (November 25, 1994-January 22, 1995). This accomplishment was in no small measure facilitated by the provision with the first of nine shipments, of a program-dedicated superstacker, and by the availability of another superstacker procured by RONCO under its logistics Management contract with USAID.
2. In spite of unprecedented and significant conjunctural and logistical difficulties, including by the use of port facilities by the Multinational Force, sale operations started December 7, 1994 and were directed to a universe of small, medium and large buyers and by the end of February 1995, the entire volume had been sold, generating approximately 160 Million Gourdes or (\$11 Million), at prices negotiated with the GOH that reflected normal commercial procurement and import conditions for wheat flour.
3. Pursuant to the sale and delivery of the commodity supplied under the FY 94 PL 480 Title III Program, flour prices dropped by 30 percent compared to the speculative levels prevailing at the beginning of the deliveries, December 8, 1994 and remained stable until the end of March 1994.

4. FY 1993 PL 480 Title III and prior-year local currency accounts that had been blocked by the de facto regime in May 1994 were unblocked by the restored legitimate government and successfully reprogrammed with the GOH in December 1994. New, private-sector driven procedures for the implementation of public sector projects have been agreed upon by both the GOH PL 480 Executive Council and by USAID.
5. Appointed by President Aristide in December 1994 and installed in January 12, 1995 with the approval of USAID, the new Executive Secretary of the GOH PL 480 Title III Management Office began the task of restructuring the Management Office with the active support of USAID and technical assistance of RONCO CONSULTING CORPORATION, following the recommendations formulated in the 1993 audit and in the proposal that had been submitted by the GOH and approved by USAID.
6. Consistent with the purpose of this program, 18% of the available local currencies were programmed in support to the three U.S. PVOs engaged in the Title II Feeding program, and about 74% of the allocations to the public sector Job Creation program were jointly programmed to support project implementation by local NGOs and private sector firms, as opposed to the ceiling of 25% prescribed by the FY 94 Title III Agreement.
7. Responding to the pace of progress achieved in the restructuring of the Management Office and to the liquidity requirements of the Job Creation program, USAID and the President of the GOH PL 480 Title III Executive Council signed a PIL, with AID/W approval, establishing an interim joint RONCO/PL 480 Management Office, management system of local currencies.
8. As part of its technical assistance to the PL 480 Title III Management Office, RONCO developed a standardized form to facilitate the identification and review processes of public sector project submission and implementation.
9. USAID concurred to a GOH request to provide FAES, the World Bank/IDB sponsored job creation infrastructure rehabilitation project, with an advance of \$.433 million to jump start its operations, pending initiation of its regular fund inflow.

B. Problems and Delays.

1. While the FY 1994 Title III Agreement called for four shipments with the first arriving September 1994 and a four-week interval between two shipments, the 35,000MT of wheat flour were spread over nine consignments cramped into a eight-week period.
2. Frequent breakdowns of the port crane caused delays in vessels discharging full and loading empty containers. One such breakdown caused a one-month delay in the arrival of the last shipment.
3. Unprecedented security problems arose at the commercial terminal where traditionally delivery is made to buyers, and by mid-January increased to the point where, in spite of repeated interventions by the U.S. military police and MNF, delivery had to be restricted to the secondary delivery point established to service small customers at the secure Ronco-operated warehouse.

4. The tremendous flood of commercial, military and humanitarian cargo arriving at port during the first three months after political resolution, overtaxed port capacities, infrastructure and ill-maintained equipment. It also led the local agents of the Title III shippers to frequently assign the program-dedicated superstacker and even the Ronco superstacker to non-program activities at the detriment of the positioning of the average of 50 containers required by market demand. Mission had to request TDY intervention of OP/TRANS, AID/W to correct that deficiency.

V. MAJOR ACTIVITIES/TARGETS OVER THE NEXT SIX MONTHS

1. Complete negotiations with the GOH PL 480 Title III Executive Council to formalize the programming of the FY 1995 and 1996 PL 480 generated local currencies and to agree on the conditionalities included in the FY 1995-1996 PL480 Title III Program Proposal.
2. Submission to and review by AID/W of the FY 1995-1996 PL 480 Title III Proposal.
3. Preparation and signing of the FY 1995-1996 PL 480 Title III Agreement.
4. Oversee the timely disbursement of funds to Job Creation Program activities through both NGO and public sector components to ensure the attainment of the goal of 50,000 persons/month of short-term employment through July 1995.
5. Update of the 1991 Wheat Flour Marketing Chain study.
6. Oversee the completion of the PL 480 Title III Management Office restructuring process, and when deemed satisfactorily completed, arrange for the transfer back to the PL 480 Title III Management Office of full program management responsibilities.
7. Undertake a dialogue with the GOH on a revised decree governing the GOH PL 480 Title III Program.
8. Receipt and marketing of the commodity to be supplied under the FY 1995 PL 480 Title III Program.
9. Evaluation by USAID and the Management Office of the results of the 1992-1994 Audit, and development by the Financial Management Office of the scope of work for an Audit of the 1994-1995 Program.
10. Pursue the collection of a balance of 50,150 Gdes outstanding from the FY 91 Title III Program.

VI. AUDIT INFORMATION

A contract has been signed with a local firm to perform the audit of the two-year period starting October 1992 and ending September 1994 of the PL 480 Title III Management Office. The results will enable the Mission and the PL 480 Management Office to evaluate potential areas of financial and/or administrative concerns, if any, that may not have been corrected by the implementation of the restructuring plan.

IV. CENTRALLY AND REGIONALLY FUNDED ACTIVITIES

CENTRALLY FUNDED ACTIVITIES

The projects described below represent the list of centrally-funded projects that USAID/Haiti intends to make use of in FY 96 and FY 97 in pursuance of its mission objectives. Section A lists those projects that will be managed directly by the Mission, while Section B details those are beyond Mission's capacity to manage directly, and require AID/W assistance

SECTION A:

Health Program

- Project Title:** Contraceptive Social Marketing II (CSM II)
- Project Number:** 521-3051
- Funding Level:** \$458,000
(Mission buy-in to the Futures Group SOMARC)
- PACD:** March 1996
- Project Purpose:** Social Marketing of Oral Contraceptives
- Mission Management:**
- Review scopes of work for consultants periodic visits.
 - Discuss findings during debriefing sessions.
 - Follow-up on trip reports.
-
- Project Title:** Initiatives in Natural Family Planning (NFP) & Breast-feeding (BF)
- Project Number:** 936-3061
- Funding Level:** \$131,000
(Mission buy-in to Georgetown University)
- PACD:** March 1996
- Project Purpose:** Upgrade teaching of NFP and integrate BF strategy for nutrition purposes with lactational amenorrhea method of child spacing.
- Mission Management:**
- Review scopes of work for consultants periodic visits.
 - Discuss findings during debriefing sessions.
 - Follow-up on trip reports.

Project Title: International Population Fellows Program (IPFP)
Project Number: 521-3054
Funding Level: \$319,000
PACD: September 1995
Project Purpose: Provide UNICEF with professional expertise in population and FP-related areas.
Mission Management: Meetings with Fellows.

Project Title: Population Communication Services (PCS)
Project Number: 521-3052
Funding Level: \$303,000
(Mission buy-in)
PACD: March 1996
Project Purpose: To develop effective information and communication programs in support of population and family planning activities.
Mission Management: - Meet regularly with resident advisor to review progress
- Review scopes of work for consultants periodic visits.
- Discuss activities and follow\up on projects implementation findings during debriefing sessions.

Project Title: AIDSCAP (Aba SIDA)
Project Number: 936-5972
Funding Level: \$1 million)
PACD: March 1996
Project Purpose: Implementation and Management of Mission's AIDS Control Project

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

B. EDUCATION/TRAINING

Project Title: Advancing Basic Education and Literacy (ABEL)

Project Number : 936-5832

Funding Level: \$500,000

PACD: FY 96

Project Purpose: To provide technical assistance to the educational sector. Next step after LASER. To assess policy options for reform.

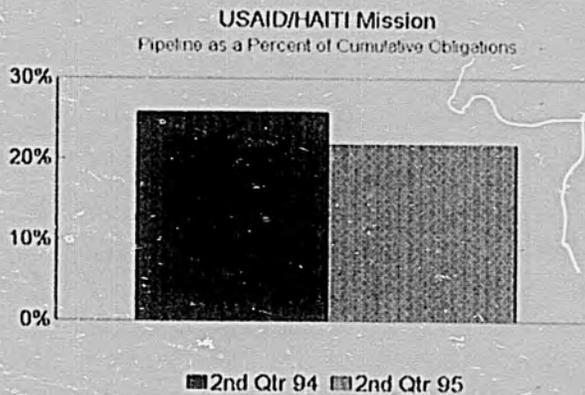
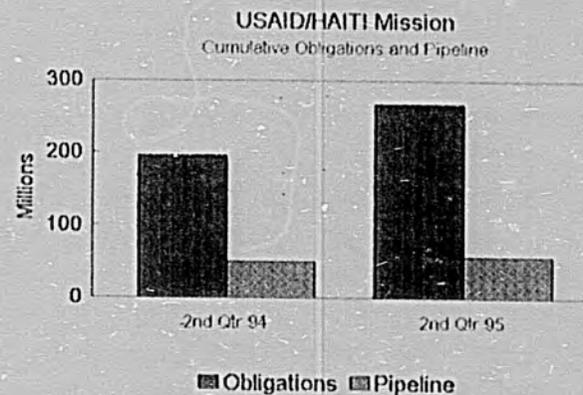
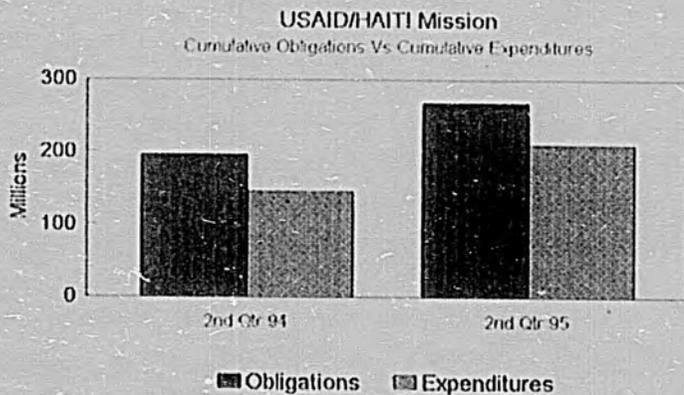
V. EVALUATION PLAN

EVALUATION PLAN

PROJECT No. & TITLE	DATE OF LAST EVALUATION	DATE OF NEXT EVALUATION	PURPOSE AND ISSUES
521-0216 Coffee Revitalization	04/94	09/96	Final evaluation
521-0217 Productive Land Use Systems (PLUS)	04/94	04/97	Mid-term progress to date
521-0241 Jobs Creation Program	10/94	04/95	Evaluation on-going to see lessons learned and if project can continue
521-0238 Administration of Justice	none	03/97	Mid-term evaluation to assess project Effectiveness of contractor in dealing with GOH counterpart.
521-0236 Democracy Enhancement Project	none	06/97	Mid-term evaluation to determine the effectiveness of on-going projects; special emphasis on implementation of project in light of political environment.
521-0254 Elections Support Project	none	TBA	To determine the effectiveness of grant activities in contributing to the legislative, local and presidential elections.
521-0227 Caribbean & Latin American Scholarship Program II (CLASP II)	11/94	01/96	Progress evaluation, issues of will be self-sustainable. Success job searching program. Are former scholars contributing to community development, are scholars fully aware of their roles.
521-0190 Incentives to Improve Basic Education (IIBE)	09/93	04/95	To assess the integration of the mid-term recommendations by the project and also to assess project activities resulted from the review of the project in an attempt to provide a rapid response to the emergency needs of the Haitian education sector.
521-0241 Enhancing Food Security (EFS) Title II Program	02/93	03/96	To evaluate the activities conducted under this project and if there is a need to continue.
521-0218 Expanded Urban Health Services	08/92	09/95	To assess project progress towards EOPS.

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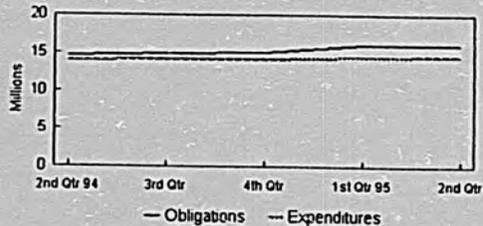
USAID/HAITI Mission Active Projects March 31, 1995



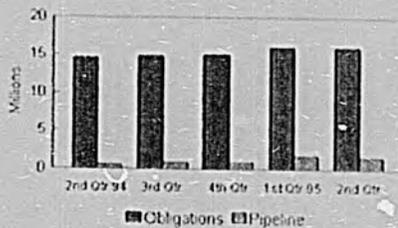
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EG Portfolio

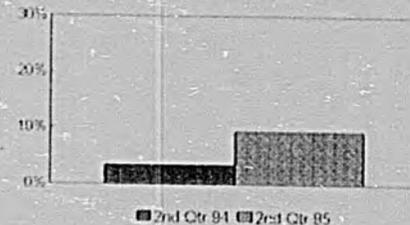
Targeted Watershed Management (521-0191)
Cumulative Obligations Vs Cumulative Expenditures



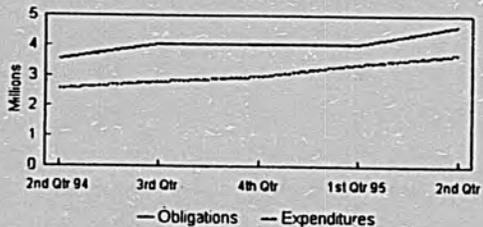
Targeted Watershed Management (521-0191)
Cumulative Obligations and Pipeline



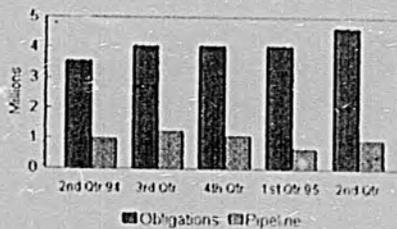
Targeted Watershed Management (521-0191)
Pipeline as a Percent of Total Obligations



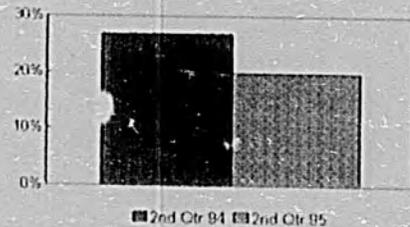
Coffee Revitalization (521-0216)
Cumulative Obligations Vs Cumulative Expenditures



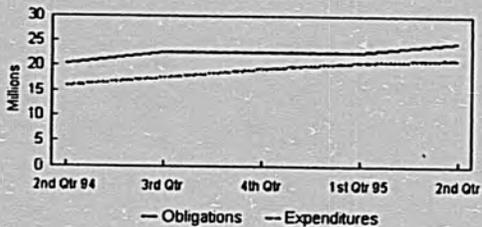
Coffee Revitalization (521-0216)
Cumulative Obligations and Pipeline



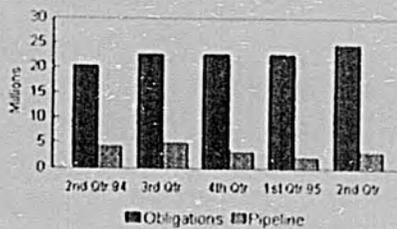
Coffee Revitalization (521-0216)
Pipeline as a Percent of Cumulative Obligations



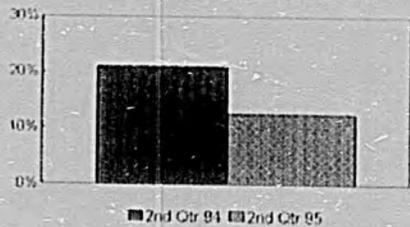
Productive Land Use Systems (521-0217)
Cumulative Obligations Vs Cumulative Expenditures



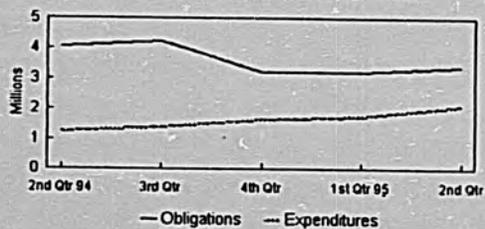
Productive Land Use Systems (521-0217)
Cumulative Obligations and Pipeline



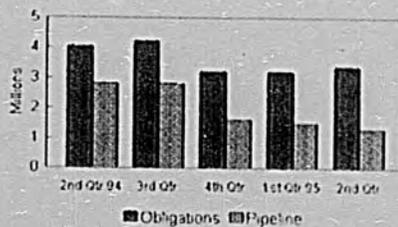
Productive Land Use Systems
Pipeline as a Percent of Cumulative Obligations



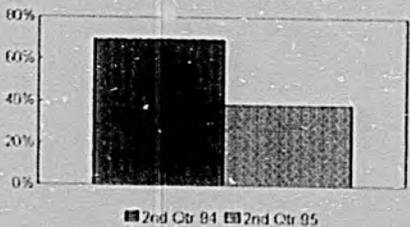
Provincial Enterprise Development (521-0223)
Cumulative Obligations Vs Cumulative Expenditures



Provincial Enterprise Development (521-0223)
Cumulative Obligations and Pipeline

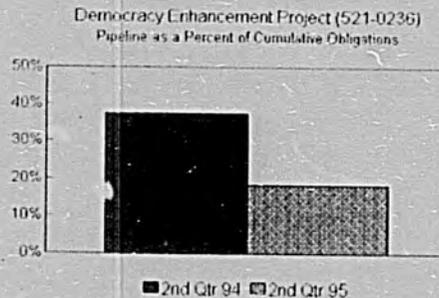
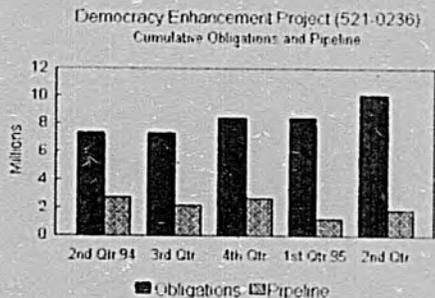
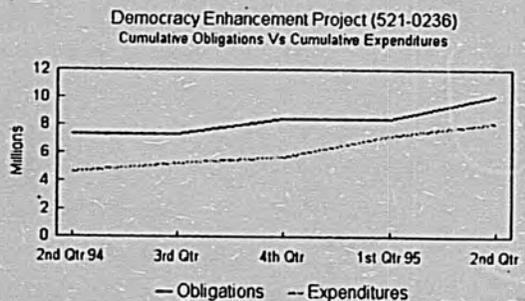
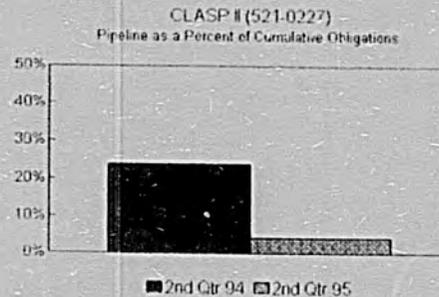
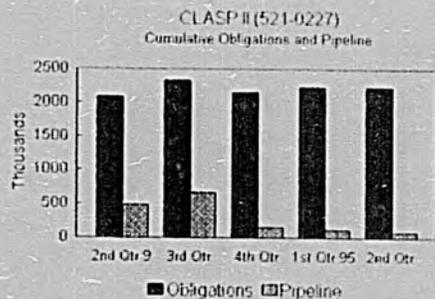
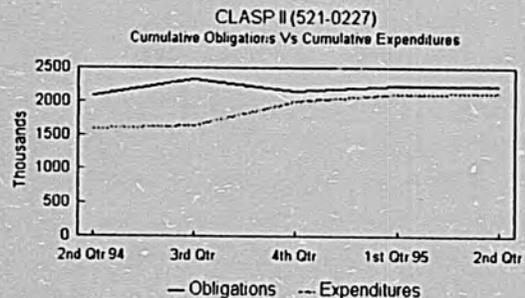
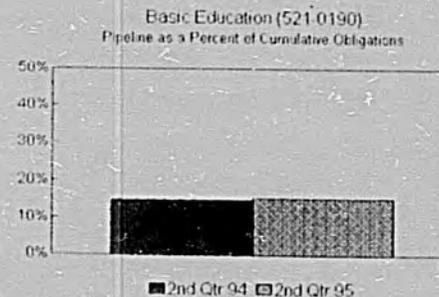
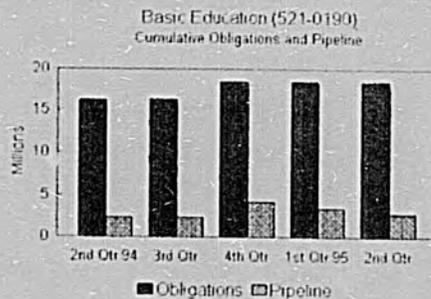
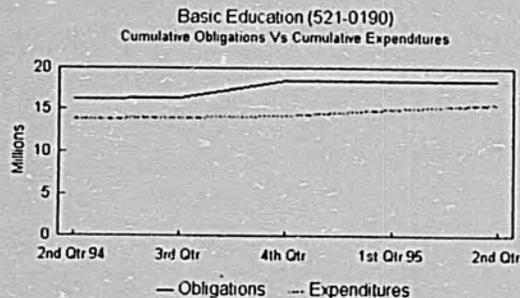


Provincial Enterprise Development (521-0223)
Pipeline as a Percent of Cumulative Obligations



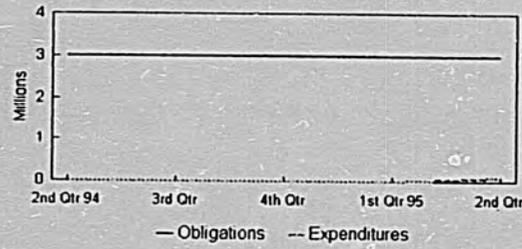
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HRD Portfolio

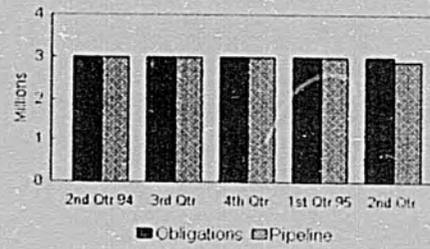


HRD Portfolio

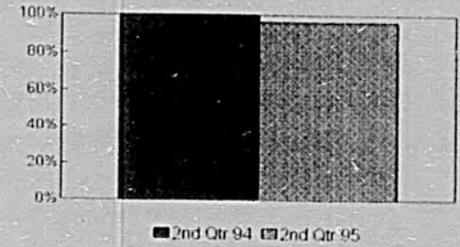
Administration of Justice (521-0238)
Cumulative Obligations Vs Cumulative Expenditures



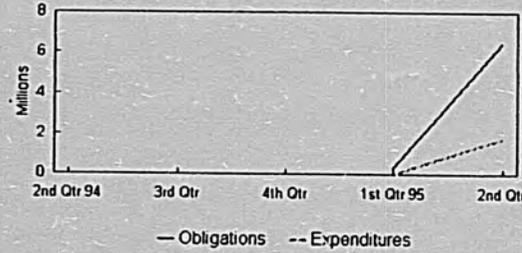
Administration of Justice (521-0238)
Cumulative Obligations and Pipeline



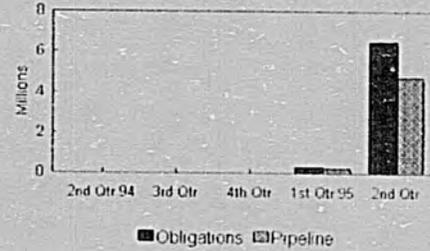
Administration of Justice (521-0238)
Pipeline as a Percent of Cumulative Obligations



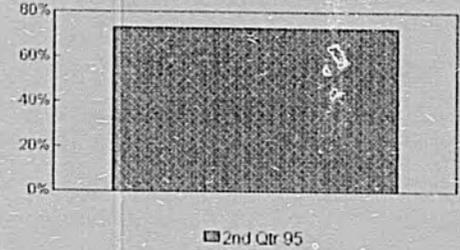
Elections Support (521-0254)
Cumulative Obligations Vs Cumulative Expenditures



Elections Support (521-0254)
Cumulative Obligations Vs Cumulative Expenditures

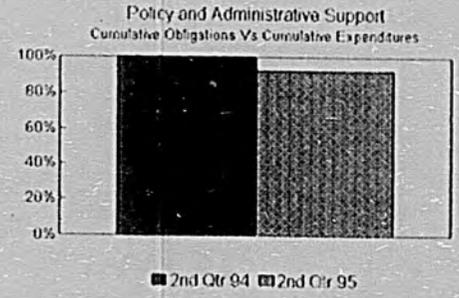
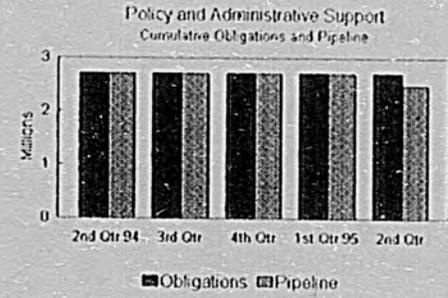
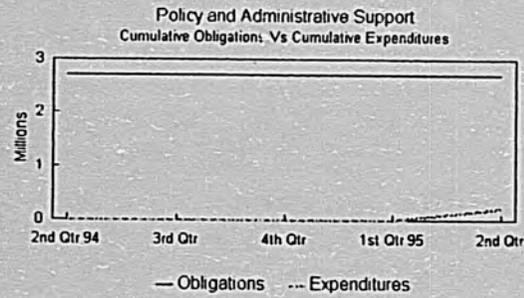


Elections Support (521-0254)
Pipeline as a Percent of Cumulative Obligations



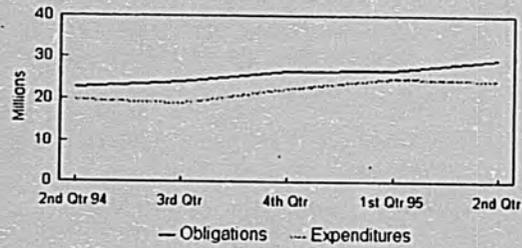
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PCPS Portfolio

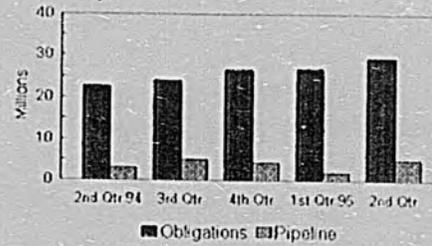


PHN Portfolio

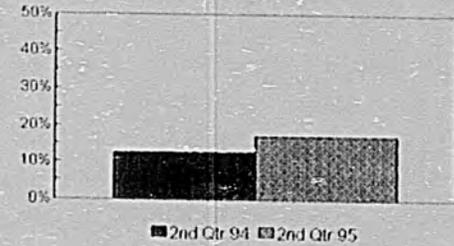
Private Sector Family Planning (521-0189)
Cumulative Obligations Vs Cumulative Expenditures



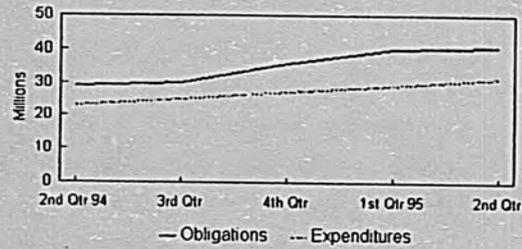
Private Sector Family Planning (521-0189)
Cumulative Obligations and Pipeline



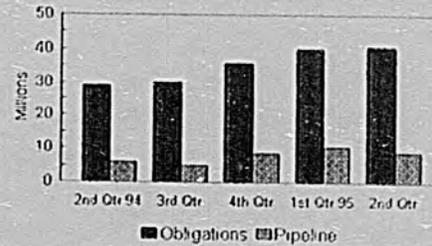
Private Sector Family Planning (521-0189)
Pipeline as a Percent of Total Obligations



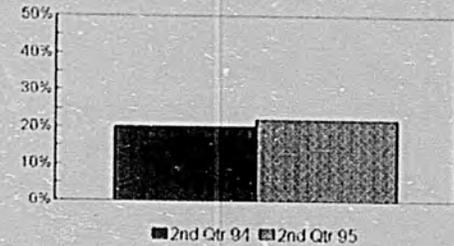
Voluntary Agencies for Child Survival (521-0206)
Cumulative Obligations Vs Cumulative Expenditures



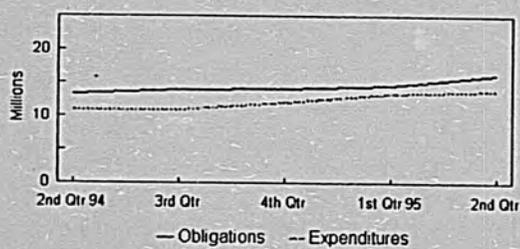
Voluntary Agencies for Child Survival (521-0206)
Cumulative Obligations and Pipeline



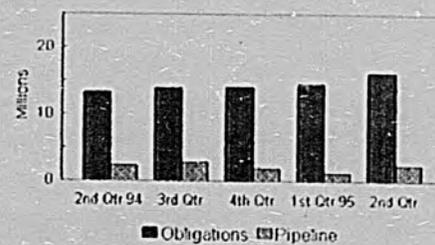
Voluntary Agencies for Child Survival (521-0206)
Pipeline as a Percent of Total Obligations



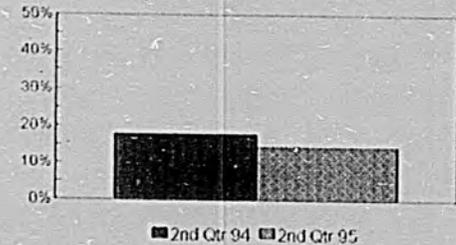
Expanded Urban Health (521-0218)
Cumulative Obligations Vs Cumulative Expenditures



Expanded Urban Health (521-0218)
Cumulative Obligations and Pipeline



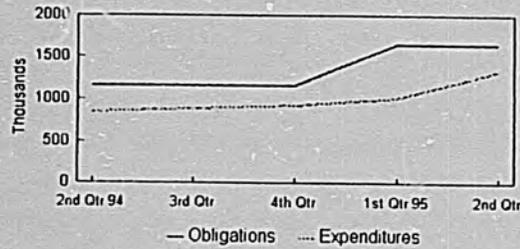
Expanded Urban Health (521-0218)
Pipeline as a Percent of Total Obligations



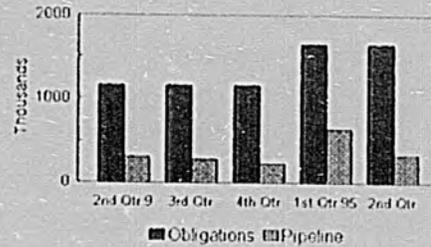
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PHN Portfolio

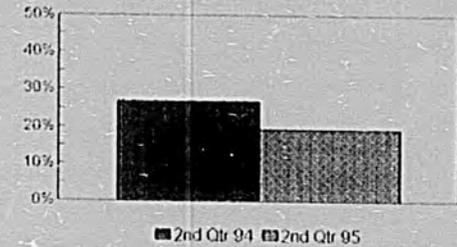
Awareness and Prevention of Drug Abuse (521-0221)
Cumulative Obligations Vs Cumulative Expenditures



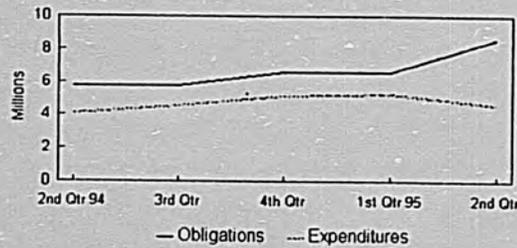
Awareness and Prevention of Drug Abuse
Cumulative Obligations and Pipeline



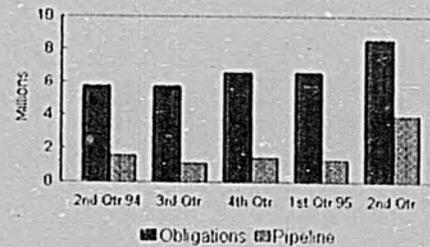
Awareness and Prevention of Drug Abuse
Pipeline as a Percent of Total Obligations



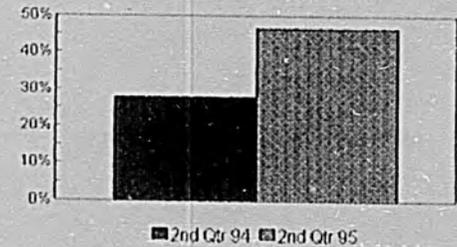
AIDS Control (521-0224)
Cumulative Obligations Vs Cumulative Expenditures



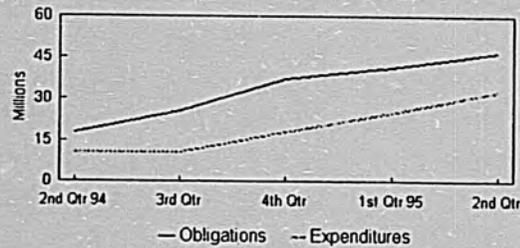
AIDS Control (521-0224)
Cumulative Obligations and Pipeline



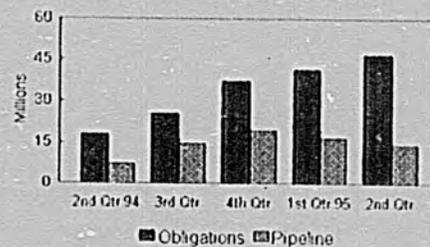
AIDS Control (521-0224)
Pipeline as a Percent of Total Obligations



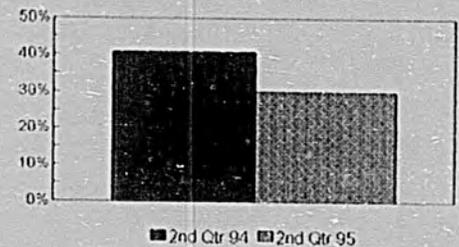
Enhancing Food Security (521-0241)
Cumulative Obligations Vs Cumulative Expenditures



Enhancing Food Security (521-0241)
Cumulative Obligations and Pipeline



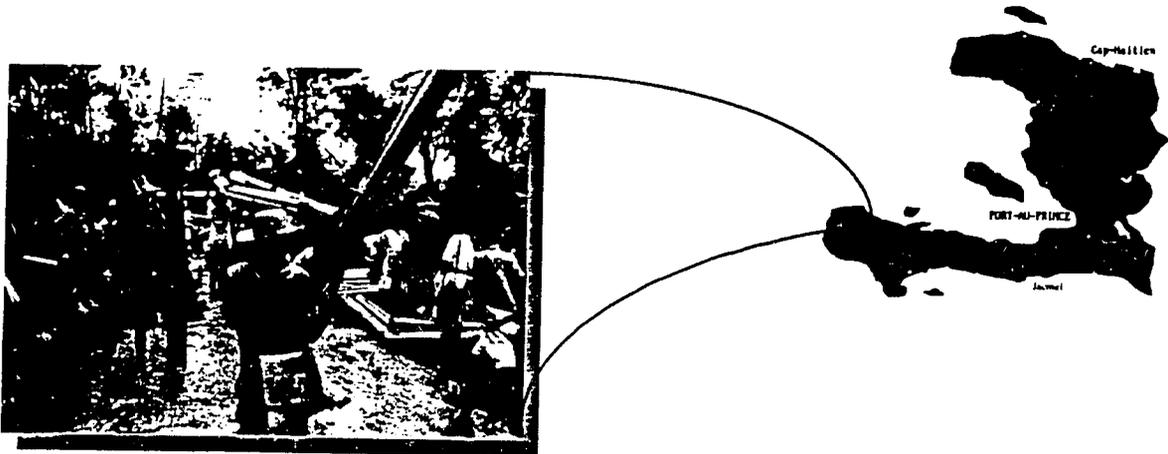
Enhancing Food Security (521-0241)
Pipeline as a Percent of Total Obligations



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HAITI ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME



Monthly Report March 1995

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Cover Photo: The community of Dayère (Grande Anse) restoring a 7 classroom school, identified by the community as a local priority. More than 150 community members have volunteered their time to accomplish this project. IOM assisted with the purchase and transportation of the necessary materials.

HAITI ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

The return of Haiti's democratically elected government in the Autumn of 1994 emphasized the need to *assist local populations* establish effective public participation under the new democratic system; and to *reintegrate former Haitian soldiers* into civilian life.

With these goals in mind, the *International Organization for Migration (IOM)* set up the **Haiti Assistance Programme**, a project of *USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives*. The Haiti Assistance Programme is presently made up of two components designed to address both needs.

COMMUNAL GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME

This program aims to assist in the development/restoration of local democratic governance in Haiti by supporting the emergence of effective community participation by a.) fostering coordination between existing and long-term humanitarian assistance and infrastructure rehabilitation efforts; and b.) facilitating, at the local level, the Haitian Government's process of decentralization as an important step towards greater overall social, economic and political development. These goals are accomplished by thirteen transition teams consisting of two or three highly qualified international staff from 14 nations and 5-10 Haitian staff in 16 zones across Haiti.

REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME

IOM provides immediate on-the-ground assistance to the Government of Haiti in its efforts to ensure that FAD'H demobilized members receive reintegration orientation and six months of comprehensive skills training in various professional and technical fields as first steps in their reintegration into civilian life.

As throughout Latin America over the last several decades, the Haitian Army has been part of a struggle against civilian society; a struggle that worsened significantly since 1991. The objective of the Reintegration Programme is to help Haitian society during the reconstruction process by successfully transforming soldiers into productive members of society.

Taking weapons away is not enough to neutralize an army. Weapons need to be substituted with productive working tools. By offering the opportunity to master new skills through training, former soldiers will be able to rejoin civil society. Reintegrated soldiers will become community members able to assist in the reconstruction of their country and will cease to be a dangerous element of destabilization. Truly an investment for peace.

COMMUNAL GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME

Accomplishments Since Programme's Launch in November:

- ★ The establishment of 13 working field offices, comprised of 32 international staff and approximately 150 local staff in all 9 of Haiti's Departments;
- ★ The engagement of well over 600 grass-roots community groups and committees representing in excess of 30,000 Haitians; and
- ★ The successful implementation of 480 community development projects.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS Projects Registered as of April 1, 1995

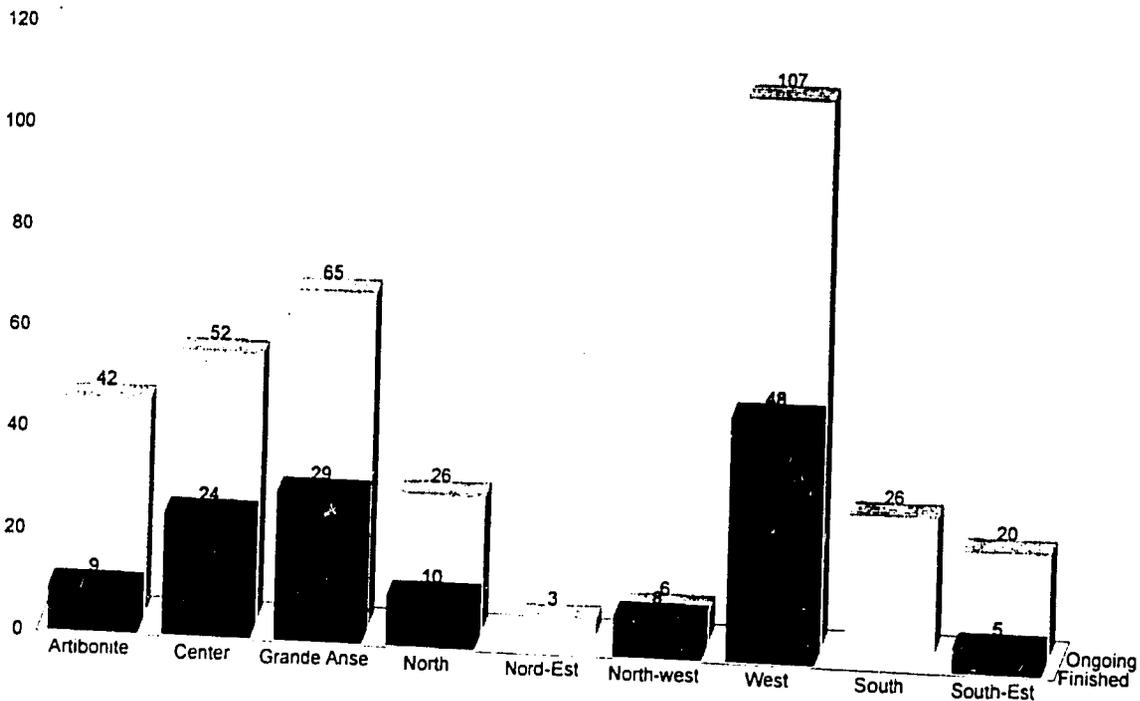
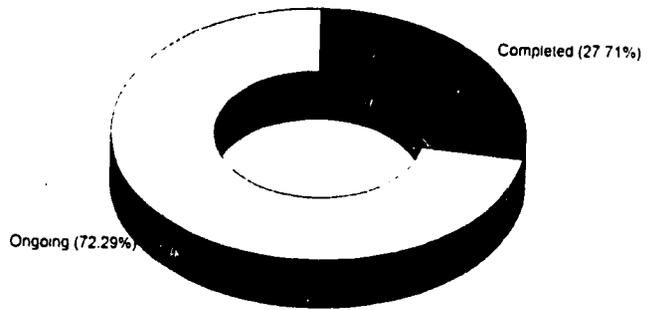
TYPE OF PROJECT	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	VOLUNTEER WORKERS	PROJECTS' TOTAL COST IN GOURDES
Governance/Civic Education	40	853	297,469
Establishing Community Service	71	4,285	10,957,962
Building/Rehabilitation of:			
Community Buildings	128	13,371	20,270,012
Roads	55	3,025	23,949,325
Utilities	50	3,071	4,226,654
Other Infrastructure	76	9,871	3,105,665
Reforestation/Environmental	12	7,515	639,125
Other	48	9,755	5,870,689
TOTAL	480	51,746	69,316,901



PROJECTS AT GLANCE

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTED PROJECTS AS OF APRIL 1, 1995

DEPARTMENT	Completed	Ongoing	Total Projects
Artibonite	9	42	51
Center	24	52	76
Grande Anse	29	65	94
North	10	26	36
Nord-Est		3	3
North-west	8	6	14
West	48	107	155
South		26	26
South-Est	5	20	25
TOTAL	133	347	480

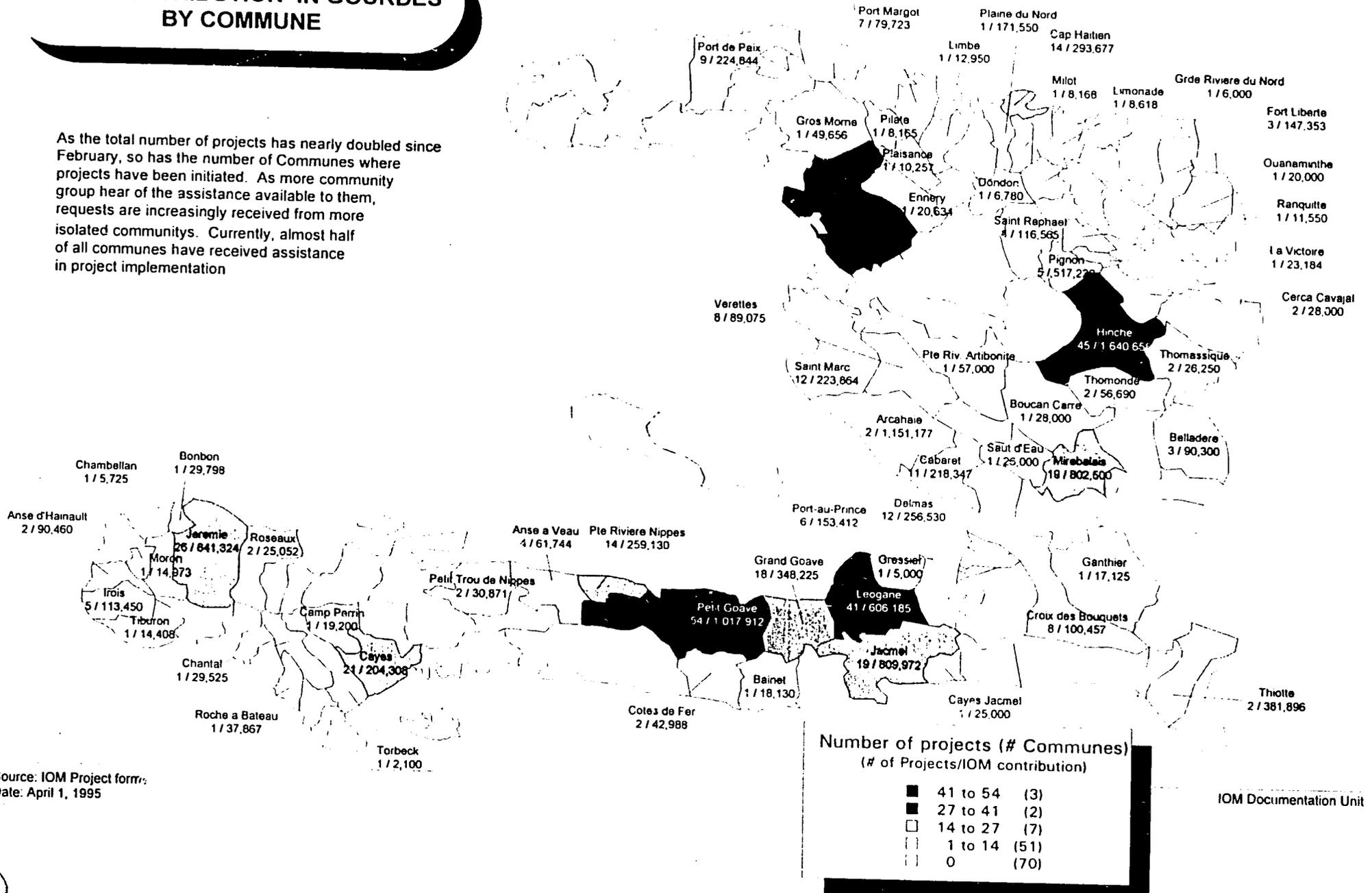


Source: IOM Project Form
Date: April 1, 1995

DISTRIBUTION OF 480 PROJECTS & IOM CONTRIBUTION IN GOURDES BY COMMUNE

As the total number of projects has nearly doubled since February, so has the number of Communes where projects have been initiated. As more community groups hear of the assistance available to them, requests are increasingly received from more isolated communities. Currently, almost half of all communes have received assistance in project implementation

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Source: IOM Project forms
Date: April 1, 1995

IOM Documentation Unit

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SPECIAL FOCUS

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

Communities in many areas across the country have made school rehabilitation and construction a top priority. IOM has so far been asked to assist in 93 such projects.



To date, 11 new schools have been or will be built with IOM assistance near Jérémie and Mirebalais.

Rehabilitation of school facilities has taken many forms:

- ★ Providing schools with basic furniture and blackboards;
- ★ Repairs to buildings damaged by Hurricane Gordon or by neglect;
- ★ Enlarging schools that have become too small to handle current needs;
- ★ Improving health facilities for students use;
- ★ Installing lighting to allow schools to function after dark;
- ★ Creating kitchens to improve students' nutritional needs.

SCHOOL PROJECTS

82 Ongoing School Projects

- Involving over 15,000 volunteers
- Total Cost: 10,304,211 gds.
- IOM's Financial Contribution: 2,301,457 gds.

11 School Initiatives Are Already Completed in Cap-Haitien, Hinche, Léogâne, Petit-Goâve, Port-au-Prince & Port de Paix

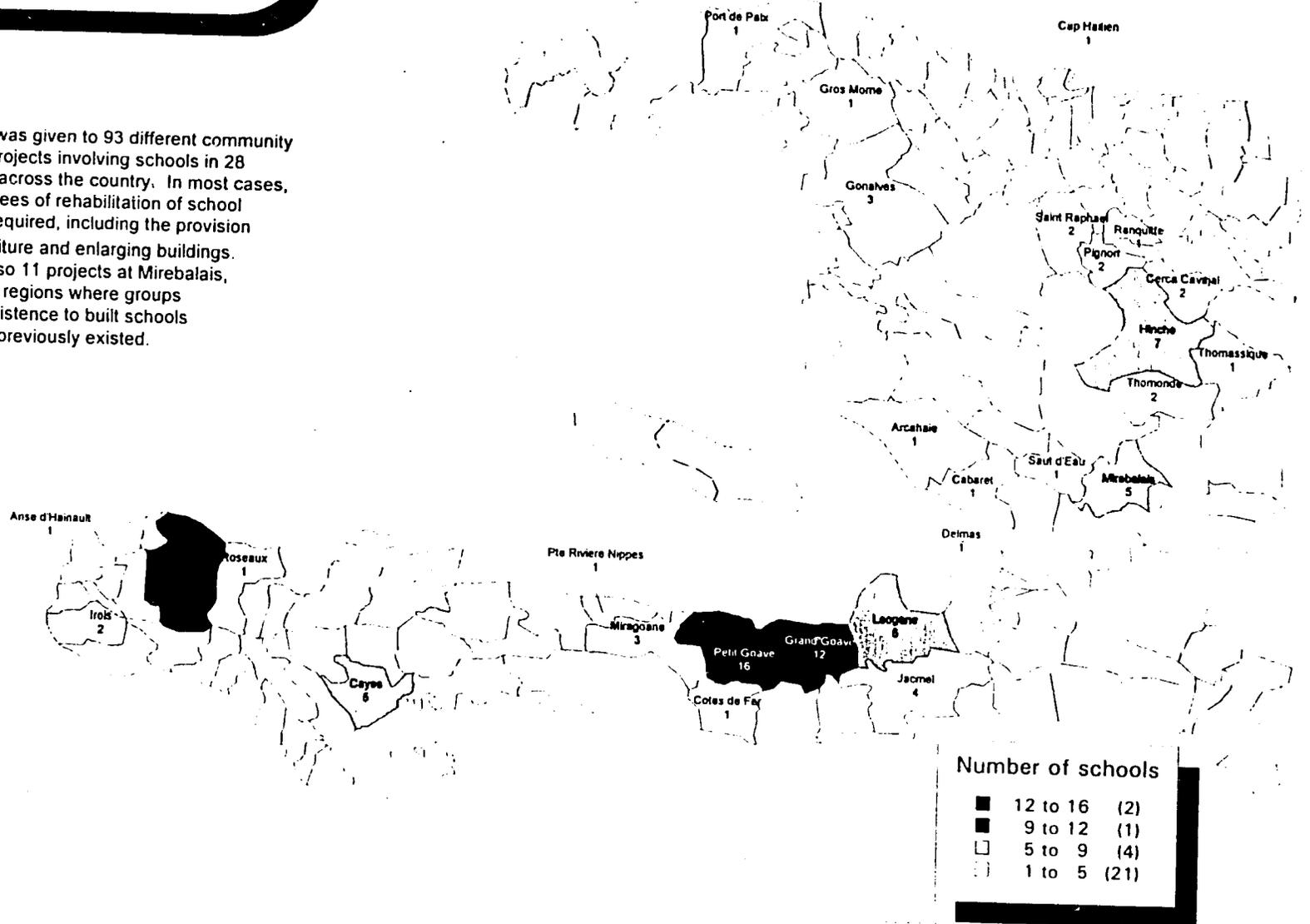
- 2,586 volunteers assisted in these projects
- Total Cost: 6,843,772 gds.
- IOM's Financial Contribution: 1,207,788 gds.



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DISTRIBUTION OF IOM's 93 SCHOOL PROJECTS

Assistance was given to 93 different community groups for projects involving schools in 28 Communes across the country. In most cases, various degrees of rehabilitation of school facilities is required, including the provision of basic furniture and enlarging buildings. There are also 11 projects at Mirebalais, and Jeremie regions where groups received assistance to built schools where none previously existed.



Source: IOM Project forms
Date: April 1, 1995

LIST OF PROJECTS BY OFFICE

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	# OF VOLUNTEERS	TOTAL COST	IOM CONTRIBUTION
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CAP-HAITIEN *Ongoing*

CH002	SANITATION - TOOLS' BANK - CAP HAITIAN	5,000	97,668	97,668
CH004	CONSORTIUM OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION/ NORTH MEETING	35	297	297
CH006	FORT BOURGEOIS - LATRINE PROJECT	10	10,625	10,625
CH007	MONSION LATRINE PROJECT	10	8,235	8,235
CH008	JANUARY PUBLIC LATRINE PROJECT	10	8,235	8,235
CH009	BOUSMATE LATRINE PROJECT	10	8,235	8,235
CH010	DOMINIQUE WATER SYSTEMS	50	12,950	12,950
CH017	FOCHE LATRINES	25	6,403	6,403
CH018	BAS MANSEIYD LATRINES	25	7,628	7,628
CH019	ARIA # 2 LATRINES	50	7,628	7,628
CH020	BWADO LATRINES	50	7,628	7,628
CH021	REDOUT LATRINES	35	6,403	6,403
CH022	ARIA # 1 LATRINES	55	6,403	6,403
CH023	LABELINEY PUBLIC LATRINE.	70	8,618	8,618
CH024	CONSTRUCTION OF PRIVATE LATRINES FOR FAMILIES (LOCATION : MARIE - LOUISE)	45	10,462	10,257
CH025	CAP HAITIEN TRASH COLLECTION BINS.	-	62,136	52,136
CH027	BAYEUX PUBLIC LATRINES	190	37,630	37,630
CH031	VAUDREVIL EXTENSION OF A DRINKING WATER NETWORK.	130	-	171,550
GR001	ELECTRIFICATION OF THE GRANDE RIVIERE DU NORD REGION	-	8,000	6,000
GR006	GRANDE RIVIERE DU NORD SANITATION PROJECT / TOOL BANK	-	15,018	-

CAP HAITIEN *Finished*

CH001	LABADIE WASTE DISPOSAL	50	9,357	9,357
CH003	SCHOOL BRIDGE - LABADIE	30	2,462	2,462
CH005	BRIDGE REHABILITATION - HYPPOLITE	100	61,712	61,712
CH011	ST. PHILOMENE YOUTH CENTER	5	25,375	19,375
CH012	PUBLIC SERVICES MEETING	10	1,075	-
CH015	PILATE HOSPITAL ROAD REPAIR	170	63,800	8,165
CH016	BATTERIES FOR HEALTH DEPARTMENT ASSISTANCE	-	3,440	3,440
CH026	SOLEY LEVE CLEAN-UP	42	11,900	11,900
GR003	ST. RAPHAEL POLICE STATION	14	15,315	15,315
GR004	MILOT POLICE STATION	15	8,168	8,168
GR005	DONDON POLICE STATION	12	6,780	6,780

CAYES *Ongoing*

LC001	TRAINING PROGRAM TO THE COMMUNITY OF MARCELINE	3	19,200	19,200
LC002	SCHOOL PROJECT DOLIN	40	26,663	7,178
LC003	POTABLE WATER PROJECT . BAMBOU	40	570	5,130
LC004	GELEE BEACH TOOL BANK	18	-	-
LC005	PAINTING OF QUARTIER GENERAL, IPSF, CAYES	12	23,825	15,125
LC006	1STE A VCHE TOOL BANK/ROAD 100 REPAIR	100	-	-
LC007	ROAD REPAIR/BEACH CLEAN UP.	120	60,350	15,350
LC008	WATER TONER COST ASSESSMENT	10	7,500	5,000
LC009	EMERGENCY FEEDING PROGRAM, PRISON	5	8,259	500
LC010	ST. BONIFREE VACCINATION PROGRAM	12	40,750	765
LC011	NEIGHBORHOOD CLEAN UP/CANAL REPAIR	100	95,820	17,820
LC012	COMMUNAL LATRINES IN JACQUE- FOSCAVE - CODIO	25	5,225	2,100
LC013	L'ECOLE COMMUNITAIRE LE BON SAMIRITAN DE BERAUD	30	113,625	58,000
LC014	REPAIR OF PUBLIC FOUNTAIN LA SAVANNE	7	10,985	6,460
LC015	CHAIRS FOR ST. SAVEUR KINDERGARTEN, CAYES	-	4,155	2,905
LC016	ROOF REPAIR ON NATIONAL SCHOOL DUMARSAIS ESTIME	20	9,330	3,330
LC017	WATER PUMP REPAIR IN SIMON	6	2,815	1,765
LC018	REPAIR OF SCHOOL FOR ADULT LITERACY, UPC	8	14,850	7,850
LC019	ROCHES A BATEAU: DIVERSION FO MULET RIVER.	86	182,242	37,867
LC020	REPAIR OF WATER SYSTEM , TIBURON	13	21,558	14,408
LC021	LA SOUS: CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC FOUNTAIN	7	5,040	3,390
LC022	REMODELING CENTER DE SANTE, TE PRETRE	-	41,450	29,525
LC023	REPAIR OF CULVER DUBRENIL - LE PRETRE	10	45,379	32,992
LC024	KONPAS: TREE FOR FERTILIZER EXCHANGE	7	14,550	13,300
LC0241	LATRINE FOR ECOLE NATIONALE DE CITADELLE	6	3,145	2,030
LC026	CHICKEN COMMUNITY PROJECT (SIMON)	47	25,070	5,418

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	# OF VOLUNTEERS	TOTAL COST	IOM CONTRIBUTION
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FORT LIBERTE *Ongoing*

FL002	OUANAMIN THE GENERATOR REPAIR	3	56,000	20,000
FL003	RESTORATION/ CONVERSION OF DERAC FAD'H CASERNE TO IOM OFFICE	73	17,353	17,353
FL004	REPAIRING DIESEL MOTOR TO PROVIDE ELECTRICITY IN FORT-LIBERTE	-	158,500	105,000

FORT LIBERTE *Finished*

FL005	SETTING A TOOL BANK FOR DERAC OFFICE	-	25,000	25,000
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GONAIVES *Ongoing*

GO002	COMMUNE WIDE CLEAN UP PROJECT	150	8,700	3,690
GO003	ROAD REHABILITATION	-	1,250	1,250
GO004	STRUCTURED SANITATION PROJECT	30	200	200
GO005	REPAIR THE NATIONAL ROAD FROM GONAIVES TO ST. MARC	-	2,370,000	868,000
GO006	MUNICIPAL GENERATOR REPAIR PROJECT	-	1,474	1,474
GO007	WATER SUPPLY PROJECT OF SAVAN KARE	-	28,053	28,053
GO008	DRAINAGE & STREET REPAIR OF GONAIVES	-	-	-
GO009	PORT REHABILITATION PROJECT - GONAIVES	-	7,400	7,400
GO011	MARIE ACCOUNTS TRANSPARENCY PROJECT	-	-	-
GO012	HOPITAL LA PROVIDENCE REHABILITATION PROJECT	-	12,600	12,600
GO013	REVITALIZE IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN PLAINE GONAIVES	-	13,635	13,635
GO014	MARKET REHABILITATION	15	-	-
GO015	AUTHORITE PORTAIRE NATIONALE TRANSPARENCY PROGRAM	5	-	-
GO016	SECURITY PATROLS PROGRAM.	-	7,500	7,500
GO023	GONAIVES NEWSLETTER.	-	-	-
GO025	GONAIVES PUBLIC FORUM	-	325	325
GO033	REPARATION OF ECOLE COUER DE JESUS	20	5,680	3,930
GO034	REPARATION OF ECOLE BELL SALEM, GNOS MOME	15	55,656	49,656
GO035	"WHAT YOU CAN DO" COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION/CIVIC EDUCATION	-	-	5,000
GO036	REHABILITATION OF SCHOOL LA SAINTE DELIVERANCE	50	48,912	36,412
GO037	REHABILITATION OF SCHOOL ECOLE PON-MADE	350	75,642	48,810
GO024	INFORMATION KIOSKS.	-	-	-

GONAIVES *Finished*

GO001	CITIZEN OUTREACH PROJECT	70	1,001	1,001
GO010	CIVICS EDUCATION PROJECT - ABUDA	3	1,526	1,526
GO018	RIYEL YVON BRIDGE	15	5,700	5,700
GO019	RUE ST. CHARLES DRAINAGE REPAIR.	-	4,870	4,870
GO020	REPARATION OF PRISON CELLS.	-	10,000	4,750
GO021	INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY	100	10,000	7,545
GO022	GONAIVES TOOL BANK	-	-	5,982

HINCHE *Ongoing*

HI001	ROAD REHABILITATION - HINCHE/MIREBALAIS	-	560,000	140,000
HI009	PLANTING OF 10,000 TREE SEEDLINGS	-	-	-
HI017	STREET SIGNS AND HOUSE NUMBERS FOR TOWN OF HINCHE	15	41,845	41,845
HI018	AMELIORATION OF THE ENTRANCE TO LOS PALIS	100	28,000	28,000
HI022	REHABILITATION OF THE BUHOC NATIONAL SCHOOL	75	26,625	26,225
HI023	ROAD REPAIR TO BASSIN ZIM	-	42,150	42,150
HI025	ROAD REPARATION TO CERCA CAVAJAL	20	28,000	28,000
HI028	COMPLETION OF NATIONAL SCHOOL - PIGNON	-	170,000	70,000
HI030	REHABILITATION OF HINCHE COURT HOUSE	-	24,000	24,000
HI032	STUDENT URINAL AT HINCHE TOWN SQUARE	300	17,670	17,670
HI033	LATRINES FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE - GARDE BUHOC HINCHE	60	24,000	24,000
HI035	LATRINES FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE - COLLADERE	50	20,000	20,000
HI036	LATRINES FOR ROAD REPAIR - RAVINE KAW	40	16,000	16,000
HI037	20 COMMUNITY BASED POTABLE WATER WELLS.	500	429,000	429,000
HI038	REPAIR OF RAVINE CONGE	10	10,000	4,550
HI039	LATRINES FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE - LA JEUNE	60	46,220	26,220
HI040	LATRINES FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE - RODE II	69	46,220	26,220
HI041	LATRINES FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE - LARICK	69	46,220	26,220
HI042	REPARATION OF WATER SYSTEM - LAVICTOIRE	40	33,184	23,184
HI043	SCHOOL BENCHES FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE - THOMONDE	1,500	38,750	26,250

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PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	# OF VOLUNTEERS	TOTAL COST	IOM CONTRIBUTION
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Cont. Hinche, Ongoing

HI044	BOY SCOUTS COMMUNITY SERVICE FOR SCHOOL WORLD MAPS	35	-	-
HI045	SMALL TURKEY FARM FOR THE POOR - GRAJ	25	3,520	1,520
HI046	LATRINES FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE - KWIM II	69	46,200	26,220
HI047	SCHOOL BENCHES IN EXCHANGE FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE - THOMASSIQUE	3,000	38,750	26,250
HI052	SCHOOL FEES FOR 40 STUDENTS IN RETURN FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE - CARFULEDER	50	6,200	3,200
HI055	LATRINES FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE - BASSIN ZIM	100	19,750	19,750
HI058	SCHOOL BENCHES AND CHALK BOARDS FOR COMMUNITY SERVICES - CERCA CAVAJAL	1,500	48,000	28,000
HI059	SCHOOL BENCHES AND CHALK BOARDS FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE - PIGNON	1,500	48,000	28,000
HI061	SCHOOL REPAIR - FONTAINE	300	35,000	28,000
HI062	COMMUNITY SCHOOL - LOGALITE	60	35,885	28,000
HI070	NATIONAL LYCEE - CONSTRUCTION AID - THOMASSIQUE	500	1,107,035	-
HI071	SCHOOL ASSISTANCE - ODTN IN RETURN FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE	2,500	55,370	40,375
HI072	NATIONAL SCHOOL ASSISTANCE - RANQUITTE - IN RETURN FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE	300	12,550	11,550
HI082	SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION - FOUNDATION CHRISTIAN - HINCHE	400	363,935	42,000
HI083	SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION - KOBORAL HINCHE - SOCIETY OF OUR LADY	500	638,500	356,530

HINCHE Finished

HI002	REPARATION OF THE IQUITTE BRIDGE	40	45,000	25,650
HI003	CLEANING OF TOWN DURING THE WEEK BEFORE CHRISTMAS	-	5,000	5,000
HI004	ROAD REPAIR BY "TET LATTE" - NEIGHBORHOOD / HINCHE	-	2,600	2,600
HI005	RECONCILIATION EVENTS DURING THE PATRON SAINT FESTIVAL WEEK IN HINCHE	10	7,500	7,500
HI006	CASSETTE TAPES OF FAMOUS HAITIAN SONGS ON JUSTICE, DEMOCRACY AND LIBERTY	-	375	375
HI007	REMOVAL OF TWO MONTHS TRASH ACCUMULATION AT HINCHE MARKET	-	800	800
HI008	BI-WEEKLY RADIO PROGRAM ON CIVIC EDUCATION	-	45,144	45,144
HI010	REPARATION OF STARTER FOR DEPARTMENTAL BULLDOZER	-	5,000	5,000
HI011	MARMONT	-	1,320	820
HI012	10 RADIO SPOTS ON JUSTICE, DEMOCRACY, CIVIC EDUCATION (1 MIN)	-	9,060	9,060
HI013	BUHOC COMMUNITY TREE NURSERY ASSISTANCE	15	3,270	3,270
HI014	ROAD REPAIR OF 3 KM OF ROAD TO MONTEGRANDE	200	15,570	15,570
HI016	REPARATION OF THE ROAD IN CITE SILENCE (MUD CITY) HINCHE	100	24,000	24,000
HI019	100 LATRINES FOR NAN DON	100	27,500	27,500
HI020	GRAFTING SEMINAR	-	3,250	3,250
HI021	ROAD REPAIR FROM MARMONT RTE 300 - ICI BAS	150	6,000	6,000
HI024	POTABLE WATER WELL - PANDYASOU	25	23,100	23,100
HI026	MISSION ALPHA FOR LOS PALIS	250	-	-
HI027	SPRING CAPPING OF D'EAU LAYAYE	100	228,565	88,088
HI029	SPRING COPPING OF DOS PALAIS	150	1,057,985	321,006
HI031	SCHOOL BENCHES AND CHALK BOARDS FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE - HINCHE	2,000	22,500	22,500
HI034	LATRINES FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE - LOS PALIS	60	0	24,000
HI054	SCHOOL FEES FOR 80 STUDENTS IN RETURN FOR ROAD REPAIR - RODE	95	5,200	5,200
HI056	COMMUNAL ORGANIZATION OF RECONCILIATION CARNIVAL 1995	30	57,720	24,000
HI057	TREE NURSERY ASSISTANCE - ODEKKA - PIGNON, CERCA CAVAJAL, LA VICTORIE	5,000	30,000	6,000
HI066	GAS STOVE FOR SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM IN RETURN FOR STUDENTS PLANTING 150 TREE SEEDLINGS.	300	30,440	30,440

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	# OF VOLUNTEERS	TOTAL COST	IOM CONTRIBUTION
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JACMEL *Ongoing*

JA004	JACMEL BEACH CLEAN UP PROJECT	200	18,980	10,480
JA005	RECONSTRUCTION OF CHARLES BELAIN SCHOOL	150	158,525	49,025
JA007	RECONSTRUCTION OF FILS DE LUMIERE SCHOOL	150	278,870	74,920
JA008	PRIVATE LATRINE PROJECT ST. HELENE	50	106,595	49,920
JA009	HYDRO-ELECTRIC REHABILITATION PROJECT - GAILLARD	50	125,000	25,000
JA010	THIOTTE COMMUNITY TOOL BANK	500	49,901	48,901
JA011	THIOTTE WATER PROJECT	500	785,995	331,995
JA012	PUBLIC LATRINE PROJECT - LAPORTE	64	17,064	14,484
JA013	BOIS COUPE WATER PROJECT.	150	-	-
JA014	RECONSTRUCT A WALL FOR CENTRE D'ETUDE ZENNY SCHOOL	52	113,150	40,150
JA015	REHABILITATION OF SCHOOL - GWOTON	172	-	-
JA016	REVITALIZE THE JUSTICE BUILDING	5	26,150	19,300
JA017	REPAINT THE COURTHOUSE - JACMEL	5	20,315	13,565
JA018	REHABILITATION OF FIRE TRUCK STATION - JACMEL	21	30,831	18,401
JA019	REHABILITATION OF COLLEGE ST LOUIS - JACMEL	50	66,360	37,110
JA020	MONCHIL ELECTRICITY PROJECT	80	221,135	153,060
JA021	PUBLIC LATRINE PROJECT - BAINET AND COTE DE FER.	120	25,600	18,130
JA022	GRANDON WATER PROJECT	45	20,075	14,060
JA023	PRIVATE LATRINE PROJECT - BOULSICK	250	105,765	74,640

JACMEL *Finished*

JA001	TOOL BANK FOR THE MAYOR'S OFFICE	-	39,357	39,357
JA002	WORK PROGRAM FOP VICTIMS OF HURRICANE GORDON - "TRAVAIL SINISTRE".	15	3,000,000	-
JA003	INAUGURATION FOR IOM JACMEL OFFICE	-	3,624	-
JA006	ROUTE 204 JACMEL BRIDGE AND ROAD REPAIR PROJECT	15	5,274,000	201,500

JEREMIE *Ongoing*

JE001	DECIDE COMMUNITY INITIATIVE PROJECT	150	20,000	20,000
JE002	JULIE COMMUNITY CENTRE INITIATIVE	60	5,725	5,725
JE003	DIDON SCHOOL INITIATIVE	200	19,550	19,550
JE004	HAUTE GUINAUDE TOOL BANK PROJECT	50	16,438	16,438
JE005	DAYERE SCHOOL REHABILITATION PROJECT	150	-	26,670
JE006	CHATETTE SCHOOL ENLARGEMENT PROJECT	100	-	24,525
JE007	MARTINO SCHOOL BUILDING INITIATIVE	150	28,000	28,000
JE008	DURANTON LATRINE BUILDING PROJECT	285	-	184,125
JE010	JEREMIE WATER REHABILITATION PROJECT	-	20,000	20,000
JE012	CUPCAD ROAD	150	14,000,000	95,000
JE013	DIBARASSE SCHOOL BUILDING PROJECT	60	65,000	24,050
JE015	CARREJOUR CHARLES LOCAL SCHOOL INITIATIVE	200	14,255	14,255
JE016	MAHOTIERE REHABILITATION SCHOOL PROJECT	150	-	62,000
JE018	SASSIER LATRINE BUILDING PROJECT	225	-	-
JE019	SEIGNETTE SCHOOL BUILDING PROJECT	80	62,000	20,465
JE021	IROIS COMMUNITY HALL	50	-	22,000
JE022	IROIS TOOL BANK	-	-	27,000
JE023	ANSE D'HAINAULT COMMUNE TOOL BANK	-	-	27,000
JE024	PINQUET SCHOOL REHABILITATION.	80	69,000	19,465
JE032	LARRY HEALTH DISPENSARY CENTER	500	-	25,550
JE033	CAMPAGNE SCHOOL REHABILITATION PROGRAM	60	66,000	23,100
JE034	BOIS D'HOMME COMMUNITY CENTER INITIATIVE	150	-	22,025
JE035	DAVID SCHOOL REHABILITATIONS PROJECT	90	-	21,000
JE037	STE. FAMILLE COMMUNITY STORE PROJECT	80	102,000	41,200
JE039	BONBON'S WOMEN FISH STORAGE PROJECT.	10	65,839	29,798
JE042	STE HELENE'S WOOD PLANK WORKSHOP PROJECT.	30	50,000	23,000
JE044	COULOUBOIS WATER TANK INITIATIVE	100	-	15,000
JE045	BROVETTE ROAD PROJECT	75	-	10,797
JE048	WELL DIGGING IN CITE LAROC	33	-	6,500
JE050	JORGUE SCHOOL BUILDING INITIATIVE	52	-	29,700
JE069	LYCEE NORD - ALEXIS FOOTBALL FIELD PROJECT	1,000	156,407	55,000
JE070	MAKANDAL CLEAN UP PROJECT	30	4,220	4,080
JE072	BEL AIR COMMUNITY SCHOOL BUILDING.	80	-	28,250
JE073	ANOTTE HEALTH CENTRE INITIATIVE	30	32,918	14,973
JE075	ZAI NATIONAL SCHOOL BUILDING PROJECT	102	-	63,460

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PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	# OF VOLUNTEERS	TOTAL COST	IOM CONTRIBUTION
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JEREMIE *Finished*

JE066	RECONCILIATION CARNIVAL PROJECT	225	688,000	25,000
JE067	SOUTH AFRICAN PEACE ACCORD SEMINAR	-	1,881	1,881
JE068	MUNICIPAL TRAINING SEMINAR.	-	24,200	24,200

LEOGANE *Ongoing*

LE005	BAKERY RESTORATION & RECOVERY - MATHIEU	16	8,700	8,700
LE011	LATRINISATION - DESSALINES	-	4,675	4,675
LE015	AUGMENTATION TOOL DEPOT	-	7,640	7,640
LE016	DIKE REPAIR - RIVERS MOMANCE + ROUILLONE	-	23,000	21,000
LE019	TRASH COLLECTION-LEOGANE	-	8,600	860
LE021	ST CROIX-ROSE HOUSING CONSTRUCTION	-	4,500	4,500
LE024	EAU POTABLE GRESSIER	40	7,250	5,000
LE027	SANITATION MARCHE CHARBON DE DUFORT.	-	2,700	2,500
LE028	CANALIZATION AND SANITATION	14	15,000	7,500
LE030	DRAINAGE OF RUE D'ENFER LEOGANE	70	10,420	5,000
LE035	REPAIR OF IRRIGATION GATE - LEOGANE.	8	18,766	18,766
LE036	WOMEN PROFESSIONAL CENTER	-	17,300	14,300
LE037	PHASE II HOUSING PROJECT TI RIVIERE	5	102,000	102,000
LE038	REPAIR OF NATIONAL SCHOOL PALMISTE-A-VIN	50	13,000	7,000
LE039	REPAIR OF ROAD/BOSSAN	15	14,780	6,000
LE040	REFORESTATION - CORMIER DISTRICT	39	468,200	116,200
LE041	ECOLE NATIONALE DESLANDES - REPAIR	2,000	64,660	55,060
LE042	DRAINAGE OF RUE ST YVES	-	8,970	4,470
LE043	REHABILITATION OF TRIBUNAL DE PAIX - LEOGANE	10	65,289	56,773

LEOGANE *Finished*

LE001	REPAIR OF RUE BINEAU	20	1,300	1,300
LE002	AID FOOD DEPOT REPAIR	-	5,750	3,750
LE003	THOROUGHFARE REPAIR - LEOGANE	15	22,400	22,400
LE004	REPAIR OF COMMUNITY CENTER - LEOGANE	45	6,951	6,951
LE006	MARKET REPAIR - CITY OF LEOGANE	20	1,900	1,900
LE007	ROAD REPAIR - BAS RUE LACROIX	30	940	470
LE008	REPAIR OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF GUERIN	45	5,450	5,450
LE009	ELECTRIFICATION OF TROUIN	96	1,000	1,000
LE010	POTABLE WATER - MATHIEU	-	3,990	3,990
LE012	CIVIC EDUCATION CAMPAIGN	-	36,000	36,000
LE013	REPAIR OF ECOLE CHRETIENNE	15	3,850	3,850
LE014	TEMPORARY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION	22	5,000	5,000
LE017	CIVIC EDUCATION "FOR WOMEN ONLY"	-	9,800	9,800
LE018	BRIDGE REPAIR FLON- SHOULDER EROSION	2,030	23,850	23,850
LE020	ROUTE NATIONAL-REPAIR	-	8,275	8,275
LE022	SANITATION+ CANALIZATION RUE LAVANDIERE	30	7,255	7,255
LE023	REPLACEMENT OF SCHOOL DESKS- LÉKOL NASYONAL KWAPE	4	8,600	5,100
LE026	SCHOOL ROOF PROJECT	15	6,491,750	-
LE029	REPAIR OF BINEAU ROAD.	25	10,460	5,500
LE031	REPAIR OF RUE POWDRIERE ROAD.	25	3,500	1,500
LE032	CANALIZATION OF PIERRE PAUL AREA	6	4,500	1,500
LE033	ROAD REPAIR -CA-IRA.	40	6,400	6,400
LE034	SANITATION - UPPER RUE LACROIX.	10	5,000	2,000

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	# OF VOLUNTEERS	TOTAL COST	IOM CONTRIBUTION
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MIREBALAIS *Ongoing*

MI001	REPAIR OF SECTION MIREBALAIS-TROU CANGE OF ROAD TO HINCHE	-	172,500	172,500
MI003	ASSIST PADF WITH REPAIR OF ROAD MIREBALAIS - BELLADERE.	-	5,600	140,000
MI004	TOOL BANK IN PERNAL	60	27,300	27,300
MI005	RECONSTRUCTION OF LOCAL FOOTBALL FIELD	100	84,000	84,000
MI006	BUILDING OF A RURAL SCHOOL WITH LATRINE IN MANZE ANE (NICOLAS)	70	70,000	40,000
MI007	BUILDING OF A RURAL SCHOOL WITH LATRINE IN K. FRAN.	40	70,000	40,000
MI008	BUILDING OF A RURAL SCHOOL WITH LATRINE IN PEPIN.	40	70,000	40,000
MI009	POTABLE WATER FOR PERNAL COMMUNITY	20	35,000	35,000
MI010	BUILDING OF SCHOOL IN MORNE BLANC	40	28,000	28,000
MI011	BUILDING OF SCHOOL IN PRIN	40	28,000	28,000
MI012	BUILDING OF A WATER TANK IN BOUCAN CARRE (ST. MICHEL SCHOOL)	40	8,000	8,000
MI013	FENCING OF THE COUPE GORGE MARKET	40	12,000	12,000
MI014	BUILD STORAGE FOR FOOD AND TOOL BANK AT COUPE GORGE MARKET	40	28,000	28,000
MI015	PAINTING OF MIREBALAIS'MAYOR'OFFICE	10	7,000	7,000
MI016	REFURBISHING OF THE MIREBALAIS PLAZA	15	25,000	25,000
MI017	BUILD A TREE NURSERY IN MIRABALAIS	10	28,000	28,000
MI019	ASSISTANCE TO WOMEN MICRO ENTERPRISES	12	28,000	28,000
MI020	REFURBISHING OF THE LYCEE NATIONAL DE MIREBALAIS	50	28,000	28,000
MI023	PAINTING OF THE BELLADERE CASERNE	20	28,000	28,000
MI024	LATRINE AND EQUIPMENT FOR LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL.	25	26,000	26,000
MI025	BUILD A PUBLIC LATRINE FOR MARKET IN DOMONT	20	28,000	28,000
MI028	PAINTING OF THE MIREBALAIS TRIBUNAL.	3	10,000	10,000
MI030	TOOL BANK IN BOUCAN CARRE	60	28,000	28,000
MI033	STRUCTURAL REPAIRS TO THE MIRABALAIS COURT HOUSE.	5	28,000	28,000

PETIT GOAVE *Ongoing*

MG 040	REPAIR OF COMMUNITY SCHOOL- SALAGNAC- 6TH SECTION MG	6	21,350	17,750
MG O39	REPAIR OF MAIRIE MEETING ROOM FOR COMMUNAL ASSEMBLY	-	16,225	11,425
MG013	PUBLIC LATRINES FOR THE MARKET AT MUSSORE	7	15,405	12,405
MG014	LATRINE FOR MARKET AT PEMELLE 4TH SECTION MIRAGOANE	1	15,405	12,405
MG015	LATRINE FOR MARKET AT ST MICHEL 4TH SECTION MIRAGOANE	1	15,405	12,405
MG018	PUBLIC LATRINE FOR CARREFOUR PERPETUEL	6	13,000	10,000
MG019	REPAIR OF ST MICHEL WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	8	30,420	27,420
MG020	PUBLIC SHOWERS DEMISAIN AREA	-	12,800	10,300
MG021	POTABLE WATER FOR THE LOCALITY OF GEORGES	300	407,500	335,000
MG022	REPAIR THE NOVHA COOPERATIVE FACILITIES	3	24,020	18,740
MG034	REPAIRS TO ECOLE NATIONALE DE PAILLANT- 6TH SECTION MG	5	18,300	13,800
MG035	LATRINE FOR MARKET - RIVIERE DE NIPPES-VILLE	5	14,000	11,000
MG036	REPAIR SLAUGHTER HOUSE PTE RIVIERE DE NIPPES-VILLE	5	12,100	9,850
MG043	TOOL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE - COOPERATIV COLE ELEVAGE LE BRUN - 6 SEC MG.	60	55,571	19,571
MG044	TOOL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND ROADS - FEMME SOLIDAIRE CHANTERELLE - 2nd SECTION PR DE NIPPES.	60	55,571	19,571
MG045	SEED/FERTILIZER BANK - COOPERATIV COLE ELEVAGE LE BRUN - 6 th S. MG.	60	47,300	11,300
MG046	SEED/FERTILIZER BANK - FEMME SOLIDAIRE - CHANTERELLE - NIPPER 2,5.	60	47,300	11,300
MG047	REPAIRS AND MATERIALS - NATIONAL SCHOOL DAND - 7th S. GG.	10	17,104	13,104
MG048	SCHOOL/KITCHEN - NATIONAL SCHOOL THOZIN - 1 ST RURAL SECTION GG	10	21,453	16,353
MG049	TOOLS FOR ROAD REPAIRS - CASEC 1ST SECTION PETITE RIV. DE NIPPES	30	74,832	12,432
MG050	TOOLS FOR ROAD REPAIRS - CASEC 2nd SECTION PTE RIV. DE NIPPES.	30	74,832	12,432
MG051	TOOLS FOR ROAD REPAIRS - CASEC 4th SECTION PTE RIV. DE NIPPES.	30	74,832	12,431
MG052	CIVIC EDUCATION FOR CASECS - 4 SECTION OF PTE RIVIERE DE NIPPES.	1	5,100	4,100
MG053	ADULT LITERACY CAMPAIGN - 1ST SECTION NIPPES	1	24,850	20,350
MG054	ROAD REPAIRS - HIGHLANDS OF MIRAGOANE	30	44,575	13,375
MG055	REPAIR OF PUBLIC FOUNTAINS - 1ST RURAL SECTION GRAND GOAVE	1	6,100	6,000
MG056	DENSTIST TRY OUTREACH - GRAND GOAVE	4	32,900	16,400
MG057	CENTER FOR ADULT LITERACY - CAMPION - 1 SECTION GG.	10	31,325	17,325
MG058	REPAIR COMMUNITY SCHOOL - TETE A BOEUF - 1ST SECTION GG	10	24,125	20,125
MG059	SCHOOL KITCHEN - NATIONAL SCHOOL FAUCHE - 7 SECTION GG	5	25,545	21,545
MG060	REPAIR ECOLE MIXTE BETHELMY 2ND SECTION TETE-A-BOEUF GG	5	16,925	12,925
MG061	REPAIR L'ECOLE COMMUNALE - 2ND SECTION TETE-A-BOEUF GRAND GOAVE	5	19,900	15,900
MG062	REPAIR ECOLE COMMUNAUTAIRE DUBASSE - 4TH SECTION GRAND GOAVE	5	21,390	17,390

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	# OF VOLUNTEERS	TOTAL COST	IOM CONTRIBUTION
Cont. Petit Goave Ongoing				
MG063	TOOL BANK FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION - SOUFFRI FONDEE - 1ST S. GRAND GOAVE	63	74	10,735
MG064	2 LATRINES FOR MARKET CORAIL AND CHERIDANT 3RD SECTION GRAND GOAVE	10	18,500	14,000
MG065	TOOL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE/ROADS, FEMME SILLEGE - 3 RD S. PRNIPPES	169	131,655	30,255
MG066	NIPPES	169	120,835	53,235
MG067	3 LATRINES DUPUY - 3 RD SECTION PETITE RIVIERE DE NIPPES	5	30,255	20,055
MG068	SCHOOL FURNISHINGS - GEORGE PREMIER DE CATICHON - 1ST S. MIRAGOANE	5	15,910	13,910
MG069	REPAIRS COMMUNITY SCHOOL BIJOU - 4 TH SECTION PTE RIV. DE NIPPES	5	38,475	35,475
MG070	TOOL BANK FOR ROAD REPAIRS - CASEC 3 RD SECTION MG	60	74,508	12,108
MG071	SCHOOL REPAIRS FOYER DIVIN DE DANO, 7TH SECTION GRAND GOAVE	5	31,290	28,290
MG072	SCHOOL REPAIRS DESNOYERS - 1ST SECTION GRAND GOAVE	5	37,895	34,895
MG073	SCHOOL REPAIRS MAROUGE - 2ND SECTION GRAND GOAVE	5	28,355	23,855
MG074	SCHOOL REPAIRS BIJOU - 4 TH SECTION GRAND GOAVE	5	34,800	31,800
MG075	TOOL BANK FOR ROADS DANGI - NAM GOMEN - 7 TH SECTION GRAND GOAVE	60	74,508	12,108
MGO31	REPAIRS COMMUNITY SCHOOL- CHANTERELLE- 2TH SECTION PETIT RIVIERE DE NIPPES	5	14,820	12,350
MGO37	TOOL KIT FOR THE MAIRIE OF PETITE RIVIERE DE NIPPES	14	33,950	21,470
PG 023	BULLDOZER REPAIR	2	28,000	28,000
PG 024	COLLEGE MIXTE TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE GASTON 12TH COMMUNAL SECTION	12	21,157	11,657
PG 025	CONSTRUCTION OF LATRINES IN 3 MARKETS , 1 CENTRAL MEETING PLACE 1 NATIONAL SCHOOL	155	39,300	23,800
PG 026	COMMUNITY TOOL BANK 5TH COMMUNAL SECTION TROU CANARY-A	-	16,228	16,228
PG001	SANITATION / RUBBISH REMOVAL - PETIT GOAVE	-	1,300	-
PG002	OFFICE OPENING - PETIT GOAVE	14	3,050	2,350
PG003	COMMUNITY TOOL DEPOT - PETIT GOAVE	5	18,950	18,950
PG004	REHABILITATION OF COMMUNITY SCHOOL: BEATRICE	20	21,665	13,785
PG005	VACCINATION/CIVIC EDUCATION CAMPAIGN:"HEALTHY CHOICES"	8	9,000	1,500
PG006	PETIT GUINEE/EOM SEWER CLEAN UP	31	4,355	1,625
PG007	COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PETIT GOAVE (COMMITTEE DE REVENEMENT)	50	65,000	65,000
PG008	CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL KITC' EN, 1ST SECTION PG , ECOLE ST. ANTOINE DE PADUA	20	30,980	12,990
PG009	RIVER REDIRECTION PHASE: RIVER LA DIGUE	3	1,790,000	365,000
PG010	COMMUNITY LATRINE: LE REGAL 11 SECTION	20	905,900	6,759
PG011	REPAIR OF DOUCETTE COMMUNITY SCHOOL- 9TH LES PALMES	35	2,012,500	9,125
PG012	COMMUNITY TOOL BANK - LES PALMES - 9TH SECTION PETIT GOAVE	6	1,585,250	11,983
PG013	COMMUNITY TOOL BANK - 8TH COMMUNAL SECTION - DES PALMES	17	1,585,200	11,983
PG014	COMMUNITY TOOL BANK - LES PALMES 10TH COMMUNAL SECTION	6	1,585,200	11,892
PG015	COMMUNITY TOOL BANK - TRON CANARY - 6TH SECTION PETIT GOAVE	11	1,585,200	11,892
PG016	COMMUNITY TOOL BANK - TROU CHOUCOU - 3 RD COMMUNAL SECTION	7	1,635,200	11,892
PG017	COMMUNITY TOOL BANK- RAVIENE SECHES - 11TH COMMUNAL SECTION	8	1,585,200	11,892
PG018	COMMUNITY SCHOOL OF SAVANETTE - 8TH COMMUNAL SECTION	8	2,125	1,625
PG019	REPAIR AND REHABILITATION OF NATIONAL SCHOOL - DUREZE - 6TH COMMUNEL SETION	10	184,500	12,950
PG020	CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNITY SCHOOL- SAVANNE - 6TH SECTION TROU CANARY	13	4,551,700	26,697
PG021	MARKET CANAL AND SEWAGE CLEAN - UP	31	-	-
PG032	CONSTRUCTION OF 10 COMMUNITY LATRINES IN 5 MARKET PLACES: 10 TH COMMUNAL SECTION.	141	30,300	21,500
PG034	COMMUNITY SCHOOL REHABILITATION: COMMUNITY SCHOOL HYDREE: 5TH COMMUNAL SECTION.	3	7,450	5,650
PG035	NATIONAL SCHOOL REPAIR - 10th COMMUNAL SECTION - LES PALMES.	21	29,200	22,550
PG036	COMMUNITY SCHOOL DESIRE: 7th COMMUNAL SECTION - CHAVANES	40	31,665	24,265

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	# OF VOLUNTEERS	TOTAL COST	IOM CONTRIBUTION
Cont. Petit Goave Ongoing				
PG038	PERONY COMMUNITY SCHOOL - 7th COMMUNAL SECTION - PERONY	20	19,850	14,550
PG040	NATIONAL ROAD # 2 - REMOVAL OF SOIL AFTER RIVER FLOODING.	12	4,000	1,000
PG041	COMMUNITY SCHOOL DOUCETTE - FURNISHINGS PHASE II	35	14,000	12,300
PG042	REPAIR OF DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION RUBBISH REMOVAL TRUCK	-	25,270	25,270
PG043	DENTISTRY OUTREACH PROGRAM - PETIT GOAVE	4	32,900	16,400
PG044	CENTRE D'ETUDES DE ST. NICOLAS - 7TH COMMUNAL SECTION - DELATTE	20	25,575	16,760
PG045	CONSTRUCTION OF 3 LATRINES: DELATTE: FOND NICHOLAS.	15	11,030	5,580
PG046	CONSTRUCTION OF 3 COMMUNITY LATRINES: BORDER OF 12 TH, 11TH AND 7TH SECTIONS	25	22,216	14,316
PG047	COMMUNITY SCHOOL OF JACKSON: 3 RD SECTION COTES DE FER	30	31,850	26,450
PG048	ECOLE NOTRE DAME DE MOYETTE: 8TH SECTION - REPAIR OF FURNITURE	8	3,685	2,185
PG049	COLLEGE GEORGES SYLVAN: PETIT GOAVE TOWN: EXPANSION	7	17,397	11,597
PG050	ECOLE MIXTE TOUSSANT LOUVERTURE DE BRIGUE: 5TH SECTION : TROU CANARY	40	20,425	20,425
PG051	SEED BANK FEDERATION PAYSANNE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT ET DE LA PROMOTION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT DE PETIT G.	8	12,440	10,290
PG052	REPAIR OF TAPION NATIONAL SCHOOL - 12TH SECTION: DES FOURGES	4	25,456	20,076
PG053	VIALET NATIONAL SCHOOL - 1ST PLAINE	5	21,694	19,044
PG054	MADELAINE CIVIC EDUCATION TRAINING 2 ND SECTION	7	6,360	4,860
PG055	TAPION CIVIC EDUCATION TRAINING G 12TH SECTION	3	7,950	6,450
PG056	ROAD REPAIR DOUCETTE (10TH LES PALMES) TO JACKSON	300	32,755	6,755

PETIT GOAVE
Finished

MG001	OFFICE OPENING	10	3,750	3,250
MG002	COMMUNITY ROOM REHABILITATION	10	6,090	4,090
MG003	AMICALE DES JURISTES: CIVIC EDUCATION MIRAGOANE	75	19,050	7,550
MG004	COMMUNITY TOOL DEPOT - MIRAGOANE	8	15,756	15,756
MG005	CIVIC EDUCATION - ESSAY CONTEST ON DEMOCRACY	6	3,475	2,975
MG006	CIVIC EDUCATION: LYCEE MIRAGOANE ESSAY CONTEST ON DEMOCRACY	10	4,250	3,750
MG007	COMMUNITY PRESENTATION OF STUDENTS ESSAYS ON DEMOCRACY	15	3,400	2,900
MG009	LAND RECLAMATION / MARSH DRAINAGE PROJECT	15	38,000	25,000
MG010	CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD FROM ST CROIX TO VIOLET	42	29,330	9,170
MG011	AMELIORATION OF THE SILLEGNE ROAD	40	24,000	9,170
MG012	TOOL KIT FOR MARKET CLEAN UP AT MUSSOTE	1	3,090	2,370
MG016	PUBLIC LATRINES FOR THE MARKET AT FONDS DES NEGRES	7	15,405	9,905
MG017	TOOL KIT FOR MARKET CLEAN UP AT FONDS DES NEGRES	1	2,765	2,765
MG023	CLEANING TOOLS FOR MUNICIPALITY OF MIRAGOANE	-	10,580	10,580
MG024	COMMUNITY MEETING	200	-	-
MG025	EVENT: CIVIC ED. + MEETING FARMING WOMEN, 6TH SECT. MIRAGOANE	60	-	-
MG026	TOOL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE- FEMME VAILLANT- 6TH SECTION MG	110	85,101	9,601
MG027	SEED/ FERTILIZER BANK- FEMME AILLANT- 6TH SECTION MG	110	88,470	22,470
MG028	TOOL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE- 7TH SECTION ANSE A VEAU	150	111,769	12,269
MG029	SEED/FERTILIZER BANK-FED. PAYSAN JAVEL-7TH SECTION ANSE A VEAU	150	129,207	28,005
MG030	TOOL BANK FOR ROADS- PLATEAN JAVEL- 7TH SECTION ANSE A VEAU	80	45,470	21,470
MG032	REPAIRS AND EQUIPMENT FOR COMMUNITY WOODWORKING SHOP	5	135,000	30,000
MG033	EVENT- MEETING OF MG COMMUNAL ASSEMBLY WITH CASECS	-	-	-
MG038	REPAIR PUBLIC SHOWERS- TOWN OF MIRAGOANE	3	4,025	3,125
MG041	TOOLS FOR ROAD REPAIRS CASEC 1RST RURAL SECTION MG	30	71,570	9,170
MG042	TOOLS FOR REPAIRS-CASEC 3RD RURAL SECTION MG	20	50,770	9,170
PG022	SEWAGE CANAL CLEAN-UP GASTON 11TH COMMUNAL SECTION	35	4,800	-
PG027	COMMUNITY TOOL BANK 7TH COMMUNAL SECTION PLATONS	8	16,178	16,178
PG028	COMMUNITY TOOL BANK - 12TH COMMUNAL SECTION - DES FOURGUES	10	16,038	16,038
PG029	PHASE II: EDH/SEWER CLEAN-UP	30	5,100	2,100
PG030	INAUGURATION OF REHABILITATED WESLEYAN COMMUNITY SCHOOL BEATRICE.	21	4,300	4,300
PG031	SEED BANK: BELLAIRE . 8 th COMMUNAL SECTION.	40	11,200	3,400
PG033	INAUGURATION OF PUBLIC LATRINE. LA REGALE 11 th COMMUNAL SECTION.	20	2,000	2,000
PG037	INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR THE WOMAN - PETIT GOAVE TOWN.	12	9,000	2,500
PG039	COMMUNITY TOOL BANK- COTES DE FER - 3th SECTION - JACKSON BRAS GAUCHE	9	16,538	16,538

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	# OF VOLUNTEERS	TOTAL COST	IOM CONTRIBUTION
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PORT AU PRINCE *Ongoing*

PAP003	MAYOR'S OFFICE TOOL BANK PROJECT	-	35,591	35,591
PAP011	CLEAN UP OF THE TOWN OF CABARET PROJECT	30	-	-
PAP014	PORT-AU-PRINCE FIELD OFFICE TOOL BANK	-	23,763	23,763
PAP015	DESCLOCHES WATER PUMP REPAIR PROJECT	-	2,750	2,500
PAP016	BELECOU/ CITIE SOLEIL TOOL BANK	-	31,541	31,541
PAP017	CROIX DES BOUQUET MARKET CLEAN UP	-	46,136	37,136
PAP018	DROUILLARD CLEAN UP AND TOOL BANK	80	41,989	41,989
PAP020	CAZALE GENERATOR	108	-	-
PAP021	LINTNAU ONE / CITIE SOLEIL CLEAN UP	80	32	32
PAP022	COUPET BRIDGE	200	6,300	6,300
PAP023	ONGOING WATER PUMP REPAIRS/ TOOL BANK	-	-	8,140
PAP025	FONTAINE HEALTH CENTER	-	292,000	35,000
PAP026	PAPEAUX BRIDGE AND CANAL CLEAN UP	60	-	23,422
PAP027	BAS BOSTON CLEAN UP AND TOOL BANK	100	40,468	27,968
PAP028	DROUIIARD SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT	-	12,500	10,000
PAP029	CAZALE ROAD REHABILITATION	20	97,428	68,728
PAP030	ARCAHAIE TOOL BANK	-	27,411	27,411
PAP031	CABARET MARKET CLEAN UP	-	-	3,655
PAP033	CABARET AGRICULTURAL TOOL BANK	-	28,325	27,500
PAP034	GERMAIN SCHOOL REHABILITATION.	25	12,015	9,515
PAP035	CABARET LATRINE PROJECT	50	37,920	27,920
PAP036	DELMAS MARIE TOOL BANK	100	83,978	83,978
PAP037	LA SALINE CLEAN UP / TOOL BANK # 2	100	66,989	41,989
PAP038	LA SALINE CLEAN UP AND TOOL BANK # 1	100	66,989	41,989

PORT AU PRINCE *Finished*

PAP001	ROCHE BLANCHE RIVER PROJECT	30	-	23,881
PAP002	GRISE RIVER WATER WAY PROJECT	40	-	21,200
PAP004	TRAINING OF CIVIC EDUCATORS/ANIMATORS	-	-	3,000
PAP005	TRAINING OF DELMAS CASEC MEMBERS	-	-	1,900
PAP006	CIVIC EDUCATION SESSION IN CABARET	-	-	650
PAP007	CIVIC EDUCATION SESSION IN CROIX DES BOUQUETS	-	-	650
PAP008	CIVIC EDUCATION SESSION IN DELMAS	-	-	650
PAP009	CIVIC EDUCATORS TRAINING USING ANIMATOR GUIDE	-	-	685
PAP010	IOM/PAP TEAM TRAINING IN MEETING SKILLS AND PROBLEM SOLVING.	-	-	-
PAP012	CIVIC EDUCATION IN THE COMMUNITY	-	-	650
PAP013	CIVIC EDUCATION SESSION IN THE COMMUNITY	-	-	50
PAP019	FOVEAU REFRIGERATOR	6	17,500	17,500
PAP024	DU DRAPEAU SCHOOL REPAIR	50	264,500	1,123,766
PAP032	CAZALE TOOL BANK	-	-	27,288
PAP39	LA SARINE CLEAN UP # 3 TOOL BANK.	100	61,989	41,986

PORT DE PAIX *Ongoing*

PX005	CHURCH ROOF - CATHOLIC CHURCH LAVAUD.	700	175,000	150,000
PX007	BOSSIER CEMETERY RENOVATION	200	40,125	26,375
PX009	SUPPORT FOR LA BAIE DES MOUSTIQUES BAKERY CO-OPERATIVE.	41	4,900	2,800
PX010	TOOL DEPOT - SAINT LOUIS DU NORD	1,500	27,185	26,185
PX012	FLOOD CONTROL - RIVIERE ST. LOUIS AND PETITE RIVIERE.	25	17,275	12,000

PORT DE PAIX *Finished*

PX001	IOM PORT DE PAIX OFFICE OPENING	-	1,429	1,429
PX002	REHABILITATION OF SEPRRN BULLDOZER	-	12,000	8,250
PX003	TOOL BANK FOR THE CITY OF PORT- DE - PAIX	-	18,025	18,025
PX004	ADDITIONAL JAIL CELL AT TEMPORARY PRISON.	10	14,650	10,800
PX006	WOMEN'S DAY CELEBRATION.	40	2,445	2,445
PX008	SUPPORT OF ACEP SCHOOL.	11	4,720	4,720

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	# OF VOLUNTEERS	TOTAL COST	IOM CONTRIBUTION
SAINT MARC <i>Ongoing</i>				
SM001	RIVIERE ESPAGNOLE GABION CONSTRUCTION	400	89,550	57,000
SM003	GARRAGE COLLESTION IN SAINT MARC	-	17,857	17,857
SM004	RENOVATION OF SEWAGE COVERS IN SAINT MARC	-	27,468	18,311
SM005	IMPROVEMENT OF SAINT MARC PORT FACILITIES	-	25,820	13,500
SM006	L'ECOLE NATIONAL DE DESARMES REPAIR	-	21,143	-
SM008	LIANCOURT COMMUNITY TOOL BANK	-	12,725	12,725
SM009	BELANGER COMMUNITY TOOL BANK	-	12,725	12,725
SM010	GUILLAUME - MOGE COMMUNITY TOOL BANK	-	12,725	12,725
SM011	DESARMES COMMUNITY TOOL BANK	-	12,725	12,725
SM012	BASTIEN COMMUNITY TOOL BANK	-	12,725	12,725
SM013	TERRE NETTE COMMUNITY TOOL BANK	-	12,725	12,725
SM014	VERETTES TOWN TOOL BANK	-	12,725	12,725
SM016	SUPPORT TO MSPP VACCINATION CAMPAIGN	-	12,725	12,725
SM017	TOOL BANK - PIERRE PAYEN	-	4,065	4,065
SM018	GABIONS - PIERRE PLYEN	42	23,550	23,550
SM019	BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION - PIERRE PAYEN COMMUNAL SECTION # 1 ST MARC	42	24,050	24,050
SM020	ALPHABETIZATION - GUICHAMP	-	47,100	35,200
SM022	PIERRE PAYEN - CEMETERY/MARKET WALL	-	7,937	7,937
SM023	RENOVATION OF THE RUE CHRISTOPHE WATER FOUNTAIN	100	119,728	62,569
SM024	SEEDBANK IMPLEMENTATION SAINT JOSEPH FARMERS COOPERATIVE	10	-	1,446
		150	20,125	17,125
SAINT MARC <i>Finished</i>				
SM007	ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COOPERATIVE PAYSANE OLE BANIQUE	10	-	-
SM015	RENOVATION OF DRAINAGE CANAL IN SAINT MARC	-	21,483	15,380
GRAND TOTAL		51,746	69,316,901	13,530,233

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REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME

OFFICIAL ENROLLMENT INTO THE *REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME* COMPLETED IN MARCH

NUMBER OF SOLDIERS ENROLLED INTO TRAINING PROGRAM BY REGISTRATION SITE - AS OF MARCH 27, 1995

SITE	TOTAL SOLDIERS REGISTERED
Croix des Bouquets	223
Casernes Dessalines	963
District de Carrefour	738
Caserne de la Police de Port-au-Prince	429
TOTAL: Port au Prince	2,353
Fort Liberté	130
Gonaïves	131
Grande Riviere du Nord	27
Hinche	101
Jacmel	102
Jérémie	50
Les Cayes	116
Port de Paix	38
TOTAL: Provinces	695
TOTAL	3,048

- ★ As of April 7, 1995, 1,153 former soldiers are enrolled in the vocational training program.
- ★ The Reintegration Programme is currently providing orientation and enrollment into schools at a rate of about 200 persons a week.
- ★ It is expected that placement into schools will be completed by May 15, 1995.



PARTICIPANTS' POINTS OF VIEW

In simple terms, the Reintegration Programme strives to provide productive working tools - an education - to a troubled section of Haitian society, therefore improving their chances at becoming positive members of their community. By offering former soldiers skills needed to rejoin civil society, they will be equipped to assist in the reconstruction of the country.

Many ex-soldiers do want to peacefully work with their communities in a peaceful way. When questioned, participants respond that, despite the problems they may be experiencing on the road to reintegration, they feel that the Reintegration Programme is an important element in stabilizing the situation in Haiti. Some representative comments from former soldiers about the Reintegration Programme:

"I was in the Army for several years and now feel that I am doing something more than I had in the Army. This program is good because it teaches skills, not like in the Army. It gives me a chance to do something with my life. If soldiers had learned skills in the Army, it would have been more professional and not so deplorable."

"I often wanted to leave the Army but couldn't because of the consequences. I was chosen for the IPSF but joined the IOM program instead. I also convinced some of my colleagues to join the Reintegration Programme, even though they were unsure at first. I convinced them that the Programme gave them respect for themselves that they couldn't find elsewhere."

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