PD-ACC-128

AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
FY 1979

USAID HAITI

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

JUNE 1977

H A I T I

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 1979

Port-au-Prince

June 1977

H A I T I

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 1979

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FY 1979 ABS

SUMMARY NARRATIVE

The rural population of Haiti is faced with the most basic of all problems; pure physical survival. This fact is reflected in:

- the low average per capita food consumption of approximately 1,850 calories per day;
- an average annual income in the rural areas of $80 1/;
- an infant mortality rate of 149;
- a crude death rate of 15 per 1000.

For all practical purposes, there are no rural Haitians who live above the poverty level. Thus, the target audience is basically all of rural Haiti. The chief rural problems to be overcome are all closely related; poverty, malnutrition, and poor health, and the basic cause is clearly evident: the ever-mounting population pressure on Haiti's limited - and dwindling - natural resources.

Other equally important reasons for the plight of the rural poor include:

- a lack of social cohesion and community organization to foster cooperation, coordination and a more efficient use of available resources
- environmental degradation of such a magnitude that much of the most productive soil has been lost to erosion and the balance is in peril
- the limited absorptive capacity of Haiti: the understaffed, and under-financed ministries are simply unable to cope with the demands being placed upon them - by their own people and by the external donors trying to assist.

Any assistance program must recognize these obstacles. Progress, in the case of Haiti, demands immediate and careful planning and prompt action - if the extremely serious problems facing Haiti are to be resolved and the hunger, poverty and poor quality of life of the rural poor is to be improved.

The FY 1979 AID program recognizes the serious nature of these obstacles. New projects will include activities to build up the institutional strength, and, thus, the absorptive capacity of the implementing Haitian organizations. The program will be designed to build upon and strengthen the positive steps being taken by the Government of Haiti and the international donor community.

1/ $55 in 1970 prices

In FY 1979, the AID strategy of emphasizing agriculture production and increasing rural farmer income will be continued. Likewise, we will continue to agressively pursue our efforts in health and population by creating health and family planning services, expanding contraceptive distribution and strengthening institutions. Institution building efforts will similarly be continued under our Road Maintenance and Administrative Improvement and Training projects.

Essentially, the strategy which led to the development and implementation of the projects which make up our ongoing program in FY 1979 remains sound. New projects proposed for implementation in FY 1979 will continue to support what we consider to be an essentially sound basic strategy. Our revised DAP, being submitted as a companion document to this ABS will, however, reflect some "focusing" in our strategy.

Our FY 1979 program shall stress:

- the continuing need to increase agriculture production and rural poor farmer income

- the need for a major environmental preservation effort in response to the massive environmental abuse and erosion problem

- the essentiality of developing social cohesion in the rural areas through the support of community councils and community organizations

- the criticality of increasing the absorptive capacity of the government and local organizations and the concomitant necessity for institutional strengthening and improvement

- the urgent need for alternatives to agriculture income. Simply, alternative employment opportunities must be identified and exploited if the severe pressure on agriculture is to be relieved.

For example, three new projects will directly stress environmental preservation and agriculture production:

-- Environmental Preservation - A major new effort involving (a) studies of charcoal production and land tenure and their relevance to the massive environmental abuse which is accelerating; (b) development of an improved highland farming technology; and (c) soil conservation efforts.

-- Water Resource Development II (OPG) and Small Irrigation Development (OPG) on the Isle de la Gonave - a critically hit drought area and a chronically food deficit area.

Two projects will deal with nutritional concerns - one important new initiative, Intersectoral Nutrition Development, will examine such possibilities as pilot activities to increase the supply of nutrition foods, fortification of wheat and sugar and iodization of salt. The other OPG project will be tied to PL 480 Title II activities and the sixty five schools to be constructed under the World Bank project and will attempt to develop new nutrition education techniques.

Based on the analysis of the conditions of the rural poor, the DAP will propose that the most appropriate point of entry, the point where constructive influence can best be brought to bear to assist the rural poor, is the area of increasing rural social cohesion - specifically, to create and strengthen rural organizations of a permanent nature. While these organizations must be created in a conscious manner, they are compatible with the existing social pattern and the successes in forming them to-date demonstrates that they offer a viable approach to development.

The Haitian government's Five-Year Plan and particularly the agricultural parts of the plan are based on the concept of developing and using local organizations -- variously called Community Councils, Agricultural Groupings, Cooperatives, Agricultural Credit Societies, etc. The formation of such organizations appears to be a necessary condition for any cost-effective program to increase production in rural areas.

In response to this need for increased social and community cohesion in the rural areas, AID is proposing an important new effort designed to strengthen rural community organizations and councils. The Integrated Community Development project will be implemented through or in consort with the community councils undertaking projects which the rural poor have identified such as irrigation, soil conservation, roads, health, etc. The revised DAP will explain in depth the lack of social cohesion at the rural level and the promise of the community councils for increasing continuity, cooperation, production and a better use of critically short resources.

All of the above projects respond to the needs for increasing production and community involvement in the development process. At the same time, they will also attempt to directly improve the institutional base for development.

Two new projects proposed for FY 1979 will respond to the urgent need to create alternative, i.e. non-agricultural, employment possibilities. They are closely related to an ongoing effort -- project #0095 Intermediate Technology.

The Simple Technology project will identify simple technologies for pilot testing in Haiti. Among the technologies thought suitable: simple low-cost windmills using discarded automobile materials and parts, water jars constructed from PL 480 sacks and fiberglass, and bullock yokes. The purpose of the project will be to identify and pilot test these technologies. If accepted by the populace, we shall then attempt to expand production through the support of cottage-type production industries using the community councils or similar rural organizations. Support for the exploitation, i.e. commercial production of the technologies, will be accomplished by the Rural Small Enterprise Development project. The ongoing Intermediate Technology project will likewise feed "adapted" technologies into the Rural Small Enterprise project for commercial production.

The objectives of these three inter-related projects are: (1) to employ simple and intermediate technologies which offer the immediate prospect for production increases and quality of life betterment for the rural poor and (2) to create rural employment opportunities which will be an alternative to farm employment or will provide a supplement to farm income.

In education in FY 1979, we propose to undertake a Sub-Professional Engineering project. This project will create a capacity for the development of badly needed sub-professional engineers. Throughout Haiti, projects are obstructed by a lack of trained sub- professionals and nowhere is this need more critical than in the engineering field. Even with respect to foreign donor assistance alone, major and extremely impressive projects are being hampered by a lack of engineering expertise. This project will attempt to deal with this constraint.

It is the conclusion of our revised DAP that it is not sufficient to concentrate solely on strengthening the national government's ability to help the rural poor in view of the enormity of the problems and the difficulties of expanding government capabilities. We are proposing, therefore, to also expand the role of Private Voluntary Organizations. They already play, of course, a major role in development efforts in Haiti -- providing over $10 million per year in assistance, including major programs in education and health.

Any major expansion of the PVO role, however, requires a readjustment in the relationship between the PVOs and the GOH, including improved coordination mechanisms. At the moment, the Haitian government is distressed by the uncoordinated nature of the various private efforts and the alleged slowness of several of the PVOs in expanding the number of Haitian professional personnel. Our strategy, therefore, is to help establish a coordinating council which would provide the Haitian government the necessary assurances that PVO efforts are integrated into the government's overall development effort while not placing restrictions on the PVOs which they feel are incompatible with their private nature. To expand their efforts, the PVOs will also require greater technical expertise. To solve these two issues, we are proposing a PVO Development Support project for FY 79 to provide a cadre of technical experts to assist the PVOs to identify, plan and implement community development projects. It is expected that these experts will be Haitian. In related PVO projects, funds will be given to strengthen the coordinating council of the Evangelical Churches in Haiti, a purely Haitian organization, under the title "Development Support - CEEH", to strengthen the Catholic development efforts under a project entitled Development Support - CARITAS, and to expand the role of women through a project entitled Women in Development.

In the process of DAP preparation, we have discovered that additional knowledge is needed both on the physical characteristics of the country and on the people of the country. While some useful information has been gathered on the characteristics of the rural poor in Haiti, there is no indigenous institution able to undertake a vigorous program of sponsoring studies by Haitian and American researchers. A FY 1979 project of Development Research and Studies is proposed tc permit an American institution to assist a Haitian institute to sponsor development research. With respect to better information on the physical and demographic characteristics of the country, the French are planning to take aerial photographs of the country at 1/40,000. No steps, however, are being taken to establish a photo interpretation capability on the Haitian side and, for many purposes, a 1/40,000 scale will not provide sufficient detail. For FY 1979, we are proposing a Baseline Data Aerial Photography project. This project will establish an informational base which we hope to employ for a number of purposes:

- erosion information will hopefully lead to improved erosion projects and control

- information on crops and cropping patterns for improved irrigation applications, crop pest information, etc.

- watershed identification

- demographic information for census, population and health applications.

In our "decision package" the Baseline Data project is lowest priority for FY 1979. The data to be produced under this project is considered essential to the effective programming of our own and the resources of the GOH and other donors in all sectors. It has, however, been placed last as it represents an indirect impact on the rural poor.

For the future we anticipate a study growth in the AID program. This is in recognition of the absorptive capacities of the GOH.

Country/Program HAITI

Table I 1/
Long Range Program Plan
($ thousands)

	1978	1979 Request	Planning Period 1980	1981	1982	1983
Food/Nutrition	10,298	8,644	10,487	18,833	17,365	15,064
Population	875	1,294	1,500	2,100	2,600	3,150
Health	5,925	1,200	1,200	1,250	1,200	1,450
Education	702	1,196	2,006	1,350	1,450	1,650
Selected Development Activities	3,525	3,325	2,005	1,806	1,685	1,775
Total Functional Accounts	21,325	15,659	17,198	25,339	24,300	23,089
Other Accounts (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-
PL 480 (non-add)	(11,225)	(11,225)	(14,000)	(18,000)	(22,000)	(26,000)
Title I	6,500	6,500	8,000	11,000	14,000	17,000
Title II	4,725	4,725	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000
Housing Investment Guaranties (non-add)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	32,550	26,884	31,198	43,339	46,300	49,089

1/ Table I represents all grant assistance except PL 480 Title I to Haiti, one of the 27 RLDCs. Sectoral totals include projected program development and support requirements.

DAP DOCUMENTATION SCHEDULE+

PROGRAM YEAR	DOCUMENTS TO BE USED AS BASIS FOR PROGRAM PLANNING	DATE APPROVED OR SENT TO AID/W
FY 1979	Original DAP	1975
	DAP Revision	6/77 a/
	Analytical Description of Poor Majority	3/77 b/
	Summary Strategy Statement	6/77 c/
	Sector Assessment (Specify): Rural Assessment	3/74 d/
	Health	4/75 d/
	Other (Specify):	
FY 1980	Original DAP	N/A
	DAP Revision	3/78 e/
	Analytical Description of Poor Majority	N/A
	Summary Strategy Statement	3/78 e/
	Sector Assessment (Specify): Rural Sector	11/77 f/
		N/A
	Other (Specify):	N/A
FY 1981	Original DAP	N/A
	DAP Revision	3/79 g/
	Analytical Description of Poor Majority	N/A
	Summary Strategy Statement	N/A
	Sector Assessment (Specify): Health-Population	11/78 h/
	Nutrition	11/78 h/
	Other (Specify):	N/A

+Required for FY 1979; optional for FY 1980 and FY 1981

a/ Revised DAP in preparation. Expect to transmit AID/W 6/77
b/ Study being incorporated into Revised DAP
c/ Statement being incorporated into Revised DAP
d/ Dates of last major assessments
e/ Update of DAP Revision submitted 6/77
f/ Level A Assessment anticipated
g/ Update of DAP Revision submitted 3/78
h/ Sector Assessments planned

Table II 1/

Funding Levels for FY 1977, FY 1978, FY 1979

(in $ 000)

	FY 1977 2/	FY 1978	FY 1979
Food/Nutrition	10,576	10,298	8,644
Grants	10,576	10,298	8,644
Loans	-	-	-
Population/Health	9,020 *	6,800*	2,494*
Grants	9,020	6,800	2,494
Loans	-	-	-
(Population)	(720) *	(875) *	(1,294)
(Grants)	(720)	(875)	(1,294)
(Loans)	-	-	-
(Health)	(8,300)	(5,925)	(1,200)
(Grants)	(8,300)	(5,925)	(1,200)
(Loans)	-	-	-
Education	357	702	1,196
Grants	357	702	1,196
Loans	-	-	-
Selected Development Activities	147	3,525	3,325
Grants	147	3,525	3,325
Loans	-	-	-
Sub-Total	20,100	21,325	15,659
Grants	20,100	21,325	15,659
Loans	-	-	-
Security Supporting Assistance	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Total	20,100 3/	21,325 3/	15,659 3/
PL 480	16,200 4/	11,225	11,225
Title I	11,300	6,500	6,500
Title II	4,900	4,725	4,725
Housing Investment Guaranties	-	-	-
Grant Total	36,300	32,550	26,884

1/ Table II represents all grant assistance to Haiti, one of the 27 RLDC's(except Title I)

2/ Data for FY 1977 conforms with the most recent approved Operational Year Budget level with the following exceptions

A. 0082 Disaster Preparedness: Slipped to FY 1978. No change in funding.

B. 0085 Development Finance Corporation: Slipped to FY 1978. No change in funding.

3/ Totals for FY 1978 and FY 1979 include Program Development and Support Requirements as follows: FY 1977 - $304; FY 1978 - $1,258; FY 1979 - $665.

4/ Includes supplemental AERs

* Population figures include centrally-funded commodities.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

2. ABS/CP

DOCUMENT CODE: 0

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: HAITI

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.:

5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY: 78

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: a. SYMBOL: LA; b. CODE: 05

7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE: 521

8. TYPE DATA: 1 (1 = ABS, 2 = ABS REVISION, 3 = CP, 4 = CP NOTIFICATION)

9. TYPE ASSISTANCE: 1 (1 = PROJECT, 2 = PROGRAM)

10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG 78	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLIG FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN $ 000) 77 AY	78 OY	79 BY	LOP
	Food & Nutrition									
0061	Rural Community Dev. HACHO	2/4	79	FN	1023	GC	550	400	250	5,130
0069	Ag. Dev. Support I	-	77	FN	1023	GC	200	-	-	1,781
0072	Road Maintenance I	-	77	FN	1023	GC	270	-	-	2,050
0073	Small Farmer Dev. *	2	79	FN	1023	GC	292	195	184	1,458
0074	Ag. Feeder Roads	3	80	FN	1023	GC	725	1,050	-	2,400
0075	Nutrition Improvement	1	80	FN	1023	GC	300	290	200	1,289
0078	Integrated Ag. Dev.	4	79	FN	1023	GC	750	700	960	4,100
0080	CWS Water/Soil Dev.OPG	-	77	FN	1023	GC	45	-	-	122
0081	Gros Morne Rural Dev. OPG	1	78	FN	1023	GC	44	60	-	104
0083	Small Farmer Marketing	2	81	FN	1023	GC	750	4,600	590	6,200
0084	Road Maintenance II*	2	80	FN	1023	GC	6,550	1,300	600	8,600
0092	Ag. Dev. Support II	2	81	FN	1023	GN	-	600	583	2,250
0096	Environmental Preserv.	-	83	FN	1023	GN	-	-	1,591	6,115
0097	Integrated Comm. Dev.	-	82	FN	1023	GN	-	-	600	3,950
0098	Rural Small Enterprise	-	82	FN	1023	GN	-	-	1,336	5,199
0099	Intersectoral Nutr.Dev.	-	82	FN	1023	GN	-	-	600	3,000
0100	Dev. Research & Studies	-	81	FN	1023	GN	-	-	535	1,700
0101	Water Resource Dev.II OPG	-	81	FN	1023	GN	-	-	80	250
0102	Small Irr. Dev. Gonave OPG	-	81	FN	1023	GN	-	-	90	250
0103	Integr.Nutr.Education OPG*	2	79	FN	1023	GN	-	65	95	250
0000	Program Dev. & Support	-	-	FN	-	GC	100	1,038	350	-

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W: MM | DD | YY

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ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE

2. ABS/CP

DOCUMENT CODE C

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.

5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL, B. CODE

7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE

8. TYPE DATA: 1 = ABS, 2 = ABS REVISION, 3 = CP, 4 = CP NOTIFICATION

9. TYPE ASSISTANCE: 1 = PROJECT, 2 = PROGRAM

10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLIG FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN $ 000) 77 AY	78 OY	79 BY	LOP
	Population									
0071	Family Planning (MCH/FP)	-	77	PH	1024	GC	700	-	-	1,001
0087	Maternal Child Health/ FP	2	80	PH	1024	GN	-	850	1,269	3,519
0000	Program Dev. & Support	-	-	PH	-	GC	20	25	25	-
	Health									
0070	Strengthening Health Services I	-	77	PH	1024	GC	1,200	-	-	5,214
0086	Strengthening Health Services II	2	81	PH	1024	GC	7,100	1,200	750	10,500
0091	Rural Health Delivery System	3	81	PH	1024	GN	-	4,650	350	5,700
0000	Program Dev. & Support	-	-	PH	-	GC	-	75	100	-

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III

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3. COUNTRY/ENTITY

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.

5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL, B. CODE

7. PROGRAMMING CODE

8. TYPE DATA: 1 = ABS, 2 = ABS REVISION, 3 = CP, 4 = CP NOTIFICATION

9. TYPE ASSISTANCE: 1 = PROJECT, 2 = PROGRAM

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	Education & Human Res.									
0079	Admin.Improv.Training	4	80	EH	1031	GC	300	677	326	1,569
0094	Crafts Development OPG*	3	79	EH	1031	GC	57	25	25	107
0104	Sub-Professional Engin.	-	82		1031	GN	-	-	755	2,945
0000	Program Dev. & Support	-	-	EH	-	GC	112	-	90	-
	Selected Development Act.									
0062	Special Dev. Activities	-	-	ST	1026	GC	75	75	50	-
0082	Disaster Preparedness*	1	80	ST	1026	GC	-	60	150	275
0085	Development Fin. Corp.*	3	78	ST	1026	GC	-	3,185	105	3,290
0095	Intermediate Technology	1	80	ST	1026	GN	-	85	300	480
0105	Simple Technology	-	81	ST	1026	GN	-	-	250	701
0106	Dev. Support - CEEH OPG/DPG	-	81	ST	1026	GN	-	-	60	190
0107	Dev. Support - CARITAS OPG/DPG	-	81	ST	1026	GN	-	-	90	250
0108	PVO Development Support	-	81	ST	1026	GN	-	-	90	490
0109	Women in Development OPG	-	81	ST	1026	GN	-	-	80	250
0110	Baseline Aerial Photogr.	-	82	ST	1026	GN	-	-	2,050	3,000
0000	Program Dev. & Support	-	-	ST	-	GC	72	120	100	-

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1979 - ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION FOR PROJECTS WITH (*) ON TABLE III

521-0073 Small Farmer Development

A one-year extension of grant funding and physical completion is considered essential if project objectives are to be achieved. The major mid-project evaluation now underway is expected to recommend additional technical assistance to the Bureau of Agricultural Credit and IHPCADE. Preliminary results of the evaluation indicate that an additional 36 PM of long-term assistance and 4 PM of short-term assistance would be warranted to achieve the end of project status planned in the PROP. (PM = person/months).

521-0084 Road Maintenance II

The amount of grant funds required during FY 78 was increased after preparation of the project paper, and a thorough analysis of the cash flow requirements completed.

521-0094 Crafts Development OPG

Final approval of the World Crafts Council OPG for the development of a project with the Association pour le Développement de l'Artisanat (ADA) has been delayed pending a review by ADA members on specific activities to be undertaken during the first year. Agreement has now been reached and USAID anticipates approval of the proposal by the end of June.

521-0082 Disaster Preparedness

The Haitian government has been slow in taking action to permit the development of the project. A drought in FY 77 has occupied the time of the Haitian government representatives who will work with AID on this project.

521-0085 Development Finance Corporation

There has been a delay of nine months in signing a contract for a feasibility study. (Contract still unsigned) This project accordingly has slipped into FY 78 at the same levels of funding.

521-0103 Integrated Nutrition Education Centers

Due to the necessity of phasing this project with the school construction being undertaken by the World Bank,we anticipate that this project would be notified to Congress and implemented in FY 1978.

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Narrative Explanation for Projects where Funding Differs from PP or PPS

521-0073 Small Farmer Development

See explanation on preceeding page (Narrative Explanation for Projects with (*) on Table III)

521-0078 - Integrated Agriculture Development

Early in fiscal year 1977 it was decided to fund fully in advance the technical assistance contracts for the Extension/Information and Research/Development project components. Accordingly, the FY 77 operational year budget was increased $500,000 above the $250,000 planned in the Project Paper to a new FY 77 total of $750,000. This shift forward in funding resulted in a corresponding decrease in the FY 79 budget.

521-0092 Agriculture Development Support II

It is proposed that $355,000 be added to the project budget to finance an expanded Coordination and Analysis component which involves agricultural statistics, analysis and evaluation. Full justification for the planned increase of 42 PM of technical assistance and commodities and participant training will be provided in the Project Paper to be developed in late FY 77.

521-0082 Disaster Preparedness

See explanation on preceeding page (Narrative explanation for projects with (*) on Table III).

521-0085 Development Finance Corporation

See explanation on preceeding page (Narrative Explanation for Projects with (*) on Table III).

TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT: Haiti | REVISED BY | CONSOLIDATED BY

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY/SUPPORT ITEM			RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS						
				CUMULATIVE MISSION OPERATING EXPENSES (000)	WORKFORCE (OH ONLY)				PROGRAM FUNDING (000)	
					INCREMENT		CUMULATIVE			
		DESCRIPTION	APPROP ACCT		US	FN	US	FN	INCREMENT	CUMULATIVE
	Decision Package - Minimum:									
		Workforce and Operating Expenses (Assuming no FY 1979 Obligations)		566	28	61	28	61		
1		PL 480 Title II (GO)		631			28	61	4,700	4,700
2		PL 480 Title I (GO)					28	61	6,500	11,200
3	0082	Disaster Preparedness (GO)	ST				28	61	60	11,260
4	0078	Integrated Ag Development (GO)	FN				28	61	960	12,220
5	0061	Rural Community Development, HACHO (GO)	FN				28	61	250	12,470
6	0075	Nutrition Improvement (GO)	FN				28	61	200	12,670
7	0083	Small Farmer Marketing (GO)	FN				28	61	590	13,260
8	0091	Rural Health Delivery Systems (GO)	PH				28	61	350	13,610
9	0086	Strengthening Health Services II (GO)	PH				28	61	750	14,360
10		Workforce Increment Program Office			2	2	30	63		
11		Workforce Increment Executive and Controller Offices			2	3	32	66		
12	0087	Maternal and Child Health/FP (GO)	PH				32	66	1,269	15,629
13	0084	Road Maintenance II (GO)	FN			1	32	67	600	16,229
	Decision Package - Current:									
14	0092	Ag. Development II (GO)	FN	699			32	67	583	16,812
15	0073	Small Farmer Development (GO)	FN				32	67	184	16,996
16	0079	Admin Improvement and Training (GO)	EH		1	1	33	68	326	17,322
17	0085	Development Finance Corp. (GO)	ST				33	68	105	17,427
18	0095	Intermediate Technology (GO)	ST				33	68	300	17,727
19	0062	Special Development Activities (GO)	ST			1	33	69	75	17,802
20		Program Increment CAP Office			2		35	69		
21	0000	Program Development and Support (GN)					35	69	665	18,467
22	0099	Intersectoral Nutrition Development (GN)	FN		1	1	36	70	600	19,067
23	0103	Integrated Nutrition Education OPG (GN)	FN				36	70	95	19,162
24	0101	Water Resource Development II - Gonave (GN)	FN		1	1	37	71	80	19,242

TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY/SUPPORT ITEM									
		DESCRIPTION	APPROP ACCT	CUMULATIVE MISSION OPERATING EXPENSES (000)	WORKYEARS (DIRECT) INCREMENT US	WORKYEARS (DIRECT) INCREMENT FN	WORKYEARS (DIRECT) CUMULATIVE US	WORKYEARS (DIRECT) CUMULATIVE FN	FUNDS (000) INCREMENT	FUNDS (000) CUMULATIVE
25	0102	Small Irrigation Development - Gonave OPG (GN)	FN				37	71	90	19,332
26	0096	Environmental Preservation (GN)	FN		1	1	38	72	1,591	20,923
27	0097	Integrated Community Development (GN)	FN		2	1	40	73	600	21,523
28	0105	Simple Technology (GN)	ST				40	73	250	21,773
29	0098	Rural Small Enterprise Development (GN)	FN				40	73	1,336	23,109
30	0104	Sub-Professional Engineering (GN)	EH				40	73	1,495	24,604
31	0108	PVO Development Support OPG (GN)	ST				40	73	90	24,694
32	0100	Development Research and Studies (GN)	FN				40	73	535	25,229
33	0106	Development Support - CEEH OPG (GN)	ST				40	73	60	25,289
34	0109	Women in Development OPG (GN)	ST				40	73	80	25,369
35	0107	Development Support - CARITAS (GN)	ST				40	73	90	25,459
36	0110	Baseline Data Aerial Photography (GN)	ST				40	73	2,050	27,509

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: HAITI

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 521-0096

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: LA; B. CODE: 05

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Environmental Preservation

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM YY: 12 77

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 79; b. FINAL FY 82

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE		LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		6,115.5
B. OTHER U.S.	1.	
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		4,396.0
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
	TOTAL	10,511.5

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 79 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 79 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) FN	B 140			1,590.8		6,115.5	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL				

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

050 | 021 | 022 | 070

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH): BR | ENV | INTR | PART

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 200

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve the quality of life of the Haitian Rural Poor

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To develop a Haitian capacity to design, implement, and execute projects which will establish a sustained mountain agriculture at a level above subsistence, and to implement such projects on three separate watersheds.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

1) Ag Economist and Forestry Specialist for 4 month study of charcoal $50,000
2) Ag Economists and land tenure specialist for 4 month study of land tenure $72,000
3) Assistance required for the development of PRP and PP $100,000

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature:

Title: Scott L. Behoteguy, USAID Director

Date Signed: MM 05 DD 31 YY 77

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

Environmental Preservation

1. Problem to be adressed, as indicated in the Development Assistance Paper

Haiti suffers from one of the most aggravated rates of destruction of its soil and forest resource base of any country in the world. This destruction is a symptom of an excessive population in the highlands forced to agricultural practices and systems destructive to the basic resource.

2. AID Response to the Problem

a) Purpose of the Project

The purpose of the project is to develop a Haitian capacity to design, implement and execute projects which will gradually establish a sustained mountain agriculture at a level above subsistence without destruction of the soil resource.

b) Description of the Project

1) Estimated project outputs necessary to the achievement of project purpose.

(a) Research and Studies

(1) A cellule established, staffed and functioning within the Agricultural Research Service assigned to the development of upland farming systems capable of and doing the following: analyzing research gaps; designing research studies and projects; coordinating donor-assisted research programs; maintaining a continuing evaluation of ongoing field projects which involve resource conservation; and carrying out limited field studies and research within its own resources.

(2) Completed studies in specific fields, e. g. land tenure, charcoal production.

(3) An ongoing program of adaptive research in upland farming systems.

(4) A tested package of practices in coffee production.

(5) A completed evaluation of all major ongoing resource conservation projects (by end of second year of project).

(b) Field Operations Direction

A cellule within DARNDR staffed and functioning and assigned the responsibility for:

(1) assisting in the design of, upland development projects;

(2) coordinating with other agencies, including donor agencies, and executing GOH supervision over these projects;

(3) designing training programs at all levels, for farmers, moniteurs, community groups, and technicians as required by upland development projects;

(4) assisting with training programs;

(5) establishing and servicing community groups associated with those programs.

(c) Field Operations

Completed field interventions in three areas: the Northwest; Grande Anse, and the Artibonite Watershed. Field operations in the Artibonite will start with implementation of the project. Intensive field actions in the other two areas will commence in the third project year.

The project will be evaluated at the end of the second year and again at the conclusion. It is anticipated that the final evaluation, depending on its findings, would serve as the basis for a follow-on project to substantially expand field interventions in the three areas.

2) Estimated kind, amount of technical and physical resources.

(a) Research	US	GOH	Community
1 Agronomist - 60m/m	330,000		
Short-term	100,000		
Training			
Long-term participant	18,000		
Short-term participant	24,000		
In-service		15,000	
Contract Studies	79,000		
Equipment Mt'ls			
Equipment, tools	20,000	10,000	
Vehicles	20,000		
Construction	20,000	20,000	

DARNDR Personnel	U.S.	GOH	Community
5 mid-level technicians		78,000	
1 high-level technician			
Operations and Maintenance		60,000	
Total	611,000	183,000	
(b) Field Operations Direction			
Long-term Agronomist/ Soil Conservationist 48m/m	264,000		
Short-term 12m/m	60,000		
Training			
Long-term participant	18,000		
Short courses (forestry, conservation, engineering, community organization)	70,000		
In-service		15,000	
Equipment & Materials	20,000	20,000	
Vehicles	20,000		
DARNDR Personnel		78,000	
5 mid-level technicians 1 high-level			
Operations & Maintenance		60,000	
Total	452,000	173,000	

(c) Field Interventions	USG	GOH	Community	Total
Technical Assistance				
Long-term 120m/m 1 Agronomist/Soil Conservationist 1 Ag. Engineer	792.0			792.0
Short-term 44m/m (foresters, engineers, community development)	244.0			244.0
Training (In-Service (Technical (Community (Leaders	144.0	60.0		204.0
Equipment & Materials (Vehicles)	1002.5	100.0		1102.5
Construction	120.0			120.0
Credit	650.0	350.0		1000.0
DARNDR Personnel		180.0		180.0
Local Labor	2000.0	2650.0	400.0	5050.0
Operations & Maintenance		300.0		300.0
Total	4952.5	3640.0	400.0	8992.5
(d) Evaluation	100.0			100.0
Grand Total	6,115.5	3,996.0	400.0	10,511.5

2. c) Assumptions

1) That the GOH can and will supply sufficient manpower, cadre, and financial resources to implement, execute, and continue the project following the expiration of external help. Given the proliferation of projects in agriculture, this is becoming a risky assumption. Every effort will be made in the design of the project to minimize this problem.

2) That the GOH, assisted by donor organizations as necessary, will concurrently develop an effective program of job creation outside agricultural production. USAID is drafting a FY 79 PID in Small Rural Enterprise Development which addresses this problem.

3) That systems of highland farming can be developed which are economically, technically, and socially feasible for the peasant farmer.

4) That community groups can be motivated, organized and effectively used to execute the project at the local level.

5) That the donor community will continue to support resource conservation projects and would in fact increase that support if it could be based on a rational, economic, feasible farming system that upland farmers would adopt, and projects could be implemented through and coordinated by a competent host-country institution.

2. d) Best estimate of project cost - $10,511,500

AID Share - All grant - 6,115,500

Host-Country Share - 4,396,000

2. e) Aid Disbursements $000

	79	80	81	82	83	Total
Direction	231.0	53.0	78.0	78.0	12.0	452.0
Research	255.0	53.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	611.0
Field Actions	1104.8	921.0	1063.9	961.4	901.4	4952.5
Evaluation		50.0			50.0	100.0
	1590.8	1077.0	1242.9	1140.4	1064.4	6115.5

2. f) Technical Support Requirements

Land Use Study (preliminary)	$	72,000
Charcoal Study (preliminary)	$	50,000
PRP and PP Preparation	$	100,000
Total	$	222,000

3. Major Beneficiaries

a) Direct

Hill country peasants whose per capita annual income ($55.00-- 1970 prices) less than half the national average, will benefit directly through an improved level of living while conserving their resource base for gaining that living.

b) Indirect

Low-land farmers in the valleys below treated mountain areas who would benefit from decreased run-off and erosion deposit and siltation of their irrigation works.

Port-au-Prince residents would benefit from decreased rate of siltation in the Péligre dam.

4. Development of the Project

a) Studies and analyses necessary to determine feasibility, plan implementation.

1) Technical, economic and social analysis of the charcoal industry with special emphasis on the Northwest.

2) An economic social and institutional analysis of land tenure in selected highland areas.

3) A state of the art survey of highland farming systems, with emphasis on those available in neighboring countries which might be considered for adaptive research and including budget analyses of costs and returns at farm level which might be anticipated from adopting of promising systems.

4) An economic/social analysis of present mountain farm operations in selected areas. (This study might be combined with 3) above.)

b) 1) Submission of PRP - December 1977

2) Submission of PP - March 1978 (for FY 79 implementation).

c) Estimate of AID resources for project documentation.

1) Consulting Services - team of appropriate specialists for each of above studies.

2) AID staff outside mission to move to PRP - Resource conservationist/ agronomist, forester, programmer/economist, social scientist for approximately 8-week period November 1st, 1977.

3) AID staff outside mission to move to PP - group listed above for 16-week period March 1978.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: HAITI

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 521-0097

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: LA; B. CODE: 05

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Integrated Community Development

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT

A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP)

B. DATE: MM 04 YY 78

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION

a. INITIAL FY 79 b. FINAL FY 82

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE		LIFE-OF-PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		3,950
B. OTHER U.S.	1.	
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		1,000
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
	TOTAL	4,950

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 79 F. GRANT	G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) FN	240			600		3,950	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	600		3,950	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To increase the income and skills of selected rural populations.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To strenghten the capability of selected community organizations to plan, implement and maintain development programs under the auspices of a reorganized Department of Community Development.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

3 PM Social Anthropoligist
2 PM Community Development Specialist
1 PM Coop Specialist
1 PM Engineer
½ PM Specialist in Women's Organizations
½ PM Specialist in Youth Training; 1 PM Specialist Rural Education for analysis RD organizations; $250,000 in Technical Support funds/ and 3 months TDY from AID/W for drafting PRP & PP

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature:

Title: Scott L. Behoteguy, USAID Director

Date Signed: MM 5 DD 31 YY 77

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

AID 1330-2 (5-76)

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

Integrated Community Development

1. Summary of the Problem:

80% of Haiti's population lives in the rural area. Their income is approximately half of the national average of $170.00. These people are characterized by high illiteracy, low level of skills and malnutrition. Until the 1960's no local organizations existed which could serve as an implementing agent. In the early 1960's ONAAC (Office National d'Alphabetisation et d'Action Communautaire) began to develop community councils. They are usually composed of the more affluent individuals, average income of $200.00 per year. But at the present time the community councils are the only local organizations in the rural areas. A recent evaluation of community councils developed criteria by which these organizations can be evaluated. There exists in each major area community councils at various stages of development. They generally lack planning, implementation, technical skills, accounting, leadership and cash. Community development is characterized by a slow and deliberate process based on the motivation and organizational abilities of each community council. The best groups are capable of planning and implementing projects with little or no assistance from the outside. They have regular attendance, a few hundred dollars in their treasury and are effective in promoting change in their communities. Unfortunately there are only a few groups who currently meet these criteria.

2. Proposed Response:

This project will be to provide inputs necessary to upgrade the skills of community councils. Efforts will also be made to promote greater group participation of poorer sections of the community (who constitute the majority) but who generally do not join any group.

3. The Purpose:

Community development activities will be carried out in several selected target areas of Haiti such as the Northwest, Central Plateau, the South around Jeremie and the West around Jacmel. Experience with projects will dictate the rate of technical assistance inputs. Activities will include but not be limited to the following:

a) Strengthening of community councils through training in administration, accounting, marketing, motivation, improved agricultural techniques
- of local leaders
- market women
- youth

b) Assistance will be in the form of small tools, seeds, fertilizer, audio visuals, water pipe, cement, small motors, etc.

c) Development activities will include:

(1) Development of soil conservation programs.
(2) Construction and maintenance of irrigation and potable water systems.
(3) Construction and maintenance of Feeder Roads network.
(4) Development of community gardens.
(5) Development of rural cooperatives including providing a revolving loan fund for those that meet minimum criteria.

d) Another major aspect of this project will be consideration of the reorganization of ONAAC and the Animation Rurale section of the Ministry of Agriculture into a more efficient department responsible for community development.

e) Health care will be included as an integral part of the program where it is not already available.

Emphasis will be placed on the use of Haitian personnel with only limited involvement of foreign technicians. There exists in country a significant number of skilled Haitians who are unable to find work because of limited job opportunities and low salaries. These people have no practical training but education up to their first baccalaureate. With one year training they could serve as project monitors in community development activities. There also exists a large number of Haitians outside the country who would return if they could find meaningful work. Efforts will be made to recruit these people. Leadership training will be conducted under the auspices of ONAAC and the Animation Rurale section of the Ministry of Agriculture.

4. Studies Required:

Comparative analysis of rural development organizations in Haiti. This examination of selected community councils of ODVA, ODPG, DRIPP, and HACHO, etc. will provide information on the structure and effectiveness of various approaches to rural development in Haiti. Also to be examined would be the advisability of utilizing Animation Rurale of Damien and/or ONAAC of Ministry of Education or whether they should be combined as an implementing mechanism for the new project.

Estimate of Resources

- Analysis of Rural Development Organizations - August through October 1977

  Required personnel: Social Anthropologist, Community Development Specialist

- Preparation of PRP - February through March 1978

  Required personnel for two weeks period: Specialist in cooperative development Social Anthropologist, Specialist in developing women's organizations, Specialist in youth training, specialist in rural education (non-formal)

- DAEC Review April 1978

- Preparation of PP May through July 1978

  Personnel required for two week period: Specialist in cooperative development, Social Anthropologist, Specialist in rural education (non-formal)

- DAEC Review August 1978

5. Financial Requirements and Plans

Each community council will be expected to provide some contribution in cash or in kind to each project. Extensive use will be made of PL 480 Title I resources as well as Title II, Food for Work. The GOH will be expected to provide a token contribution from its regular budgetary resources.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

($000)

U.S. Contribution	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	TOTAL
Long Term, Contract Advisors	400	500	500	500	1,900
Short Term Advisors	--	50	100	100	250
Supplies	80	100	300	400	880
Vehicles	60	10	10	80	160
Operations	40	50	150	180	420
Evaluation	--	50	50	100	200
Training	20	40	40	40	140
Total U.S.	600	800	1150	1400	3,950
GOH Direct	100	200	300	400	1,000
				Total	4,950

It is anticipated that Title I will be used as supplemental funds for this project.

6. Outputs Anticipated

a) The primary output will be community councils functioning efficiently in target areas according to criteria developed in HACHO evaluation. Development of user associations.

b) People trained in leadership and motivation.

c) Women trained in accounting and better marketing techniques.

d) Development of rural cooperatives with a minimum of $200.00 in the revolving loan funds.

e) Training of community council members in improved methods of soil conservation and reforestation, cultivation of community gardens, construction and maintenance of potable water and irrigation systems. Construction and maintenance of feeder roads.

f) Increase in the membership of community councils including those members with a per capita income of less than $200 per year.

g) ONAAC and Animation Rural functioning on a more efficient basis of personnel trained in administration extension and community development.

7. The Major Beneficiaries

Four Four target areas will be selected which contain functioning community councils: They may include: The Northwest (Anse Rouge); the Central Plateau area (around Hinche or Thomassique); the West (area near Jacmel) and the South (near Jeremie).

Major beneficiaries will be community council members and their families. Efforts will also be made to promote membership by the more socially disadvantaged people. However, there will also be experimentation with other associations and other project specific groupings. Target groups will include market women (dame-sarrahs) and other women who are interested in learning new skills. Because of their extensive experience they may serve as a primary source for bookkeepers in the new cooperatives. Young people will also be a target group. They will receive practical training which may prepare them to play a more active role in community councils, cooperatives and various user associations for water, seeds, community stores, etc.

8. Possible Spread Effect

It is anticipated that experience gained in four target areas will provide useful comparative data on the most efficient methods of promoting community development in other rural areas.

9. Major Assumptions

That in many rural areas of Haiti people are willing to form community councils to develop self-help programs for their own benefit and that they are willing to contribute both cash and labor to these activities; that they are willing to accept technical advice and to experiment with new approaches to project activities. That the government

is willing to provide technicians and financial support for these activities; that the GOH is willing to approve the creation of a new community development organization within the Ministry of Agriculture; that some of the most advanced community councils will have the interest to develop cooperatives or SACs which will permit rural people to have greater control of their economic development.

This project is being based in part upon the experience of HACHO in Northwestern Haiti. Since early 1966 HACHO has provided essential services to approximately 150,000 inhabitants in one of the most disadvantaged sections of the country, the Northwest. More recently HACHO activities have expanded from health to agricultural development. HACHO has demonstrated the utility of such an approach in providing assistance for the target population. The GOH currently is involved in community development through the Animation Rurale section of the Ministry of Agriculture as well as ONAAC a part of the Ministry of Education. However, community development efforts are not well coordinated and there are limited funds available for project implementation. This project will be closely related to the Small Rural Enterprise Development project which will provide alternative needs for employment for people in rural areas.

11. Issues

a) There is plenty of need for the increased level of resources to be transferred to the rural areas. The question remains to what extent this can be done through current intermediary organizations. During the life of the project it is anticipated that $3,950,000 in U.S. funds will be programmed. Although ONAAC and Animation Rurale currently have limited implementation capability, it is anticipated that HACHO can absorb $1,000,000 per year. While a firm estimate is not available on the amount of possible host government contribution it is currently estimated at $8,000,000 (Title I funds).

While the motivation of community councils at their current stage of development appears to be relatively advanced in areas such as Grande Anse, it is not clear to what extent community councils are well motivated in the Central Plateau region or in the Jacmel area. Absorptive capacity, therefore, will depend in part upon the absorptive capability of community councils as well as success in the reorganization of ONAAC and Animation Rurale.

b) Should ONAAC and Animation Rurale be combined into a single agency?

No decision has been made on this question. It is intented that the option will be carefully examined in close cooperation with the GOH before a final decision is made.

c) To what extent should community council members be paid for their work on projects from which they will derive benefits?

Experience in the Northwest has demonstrated that people are willing to finance their projects and/or accept a minimal payment in food for work. While the ideal situation would be no payment, a reasonable compromise would be a token salary of 2 to 3 gourdes in lieu of food.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

2. DOCUMENT CODE: P.D

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: HAITI

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 521- 0098

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: SYMBOL LA; CODE 05

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Small Rural Enterprise Development

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM 01 YY 78

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 79; b. FINAL FY 82

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE	
A. AID APPROPRIATED	5,199
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	5,199

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 79 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 79 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
1) FN	B-270	110		$ 1,336		$5,199	
2)							
3)							
4)							
			TOTAL	$ 1,336		$5,199	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 840

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH): BR, BL, LAB, COOP

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 260

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve the non-agricultural development potential of rural Haiti.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To finance the development of rural enterprises as an alternative means of rural employment.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

Assistance required in the preparation of PRP and PP $50,000

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature:

Scott L. Behoteguy
USAID Director

Date Signed: MM 5 DD 31 YY 77

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

AID 1330-2 (3-70)

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

1. Summary of the Problem

Given the land area constraint, the numbers of the existing rural population, the quality of soil, the ruggedness of the terrain, and the limited water availability, rural agriculture is an implausible solution to the income problems of Haiti's rural poor. Alternate, additional or supplemental job opportunities must be created in rural areas to reduce the level of rural unemployment or underemployment and to provide additional income to that provided by agricultural production alone. Moreover, economic infrastructure, stores, repair facilities, services, processing, packing, and transport facilities are all lacking in rural Haiti.

a) Solution to the Problem

The project will establish in towns and villages of rural Haiti small enterprises having the following characteristics:

1) They will be small, employing 10 to 15 people each, so as to be within the managerial competence likely to be found in rural Haiti.

2) They will use an appropriate, simplified technology.

3) They will be labor intensive with capital costs per job created held to a minimum.

4) They will be agricultural community related providing an input for agricultural production or a needed commodity or processing of an agricultural product.

5) In so far as possible, they will be able to use a flexible labor force, releasing labor at times of peak local demand, harvest, planting, cultivating times, and absorbing that labor when demand slackens.

6) Whenever possible, local enterprises will be organized as cooperatives and/or community enterprises..

7) Some examples of small enterprises might include blacksmith shops, handtools manufacture, machinery and equipment repair, fishing equipment manufacture and repair, tire recapping, cooperative hardware stores, produce preparation for market, transport cooperatives, small electric power generation and distribution, handicrafts and artisanary.

b) Description of the Proposed Project

In order to establish such small enterprises four kinds of actions are called for:

1) Identification: Opportunities for useful and potentially profitable enterprises must be looked for and identified. Small enterprises, or even basic small elements of local economic infrastructure do not exist because nobody has thought of them.

2) Promotion: Projects have to be sold, sponsors found or organized, obstacles created by government or other rules or practices removed, basic studies of profitability made, equipment lists prepared, labor needs identified.

3) Financing: Credit has to be made available for both fixed and operating capital.

4) Management: Small enterprises and their managers will need help in all aspects of basic management, accounting, inventory control, marketing,personnel, maintenance, etc.

The project will require the establishment of two Haitian organizations: one to provide the assistance in identification, promotion and management; the other to provide the financing. The small enterprise assistance organization will probably be based on the already existing National Organization for Literacy and Communtity Development. An appropriate financial instrument has not yet been selected, but two possibilities exist, a small business window in the planned-for Development Finance Corporation, or, and more likely, an institution created as part of a Credit Union National Association (CUNA) productive credit project.

Enterprises would be subsidized in that pre-investment costs (identification and promotion) and management assistance during early years of operation would not be a charge against the enterprise. The credit fund would be grant funded, i. e. capitalized at no cost, but enterprises would have to borrow at close to money market costs. Interest earnings would go to meet administrative costs, bad debt reserve requirements and capital growth needs of the credit institution.

About 45 enterprises will be put in place during the project life. This is intended to give the institutions being created actual experience in developing and supporting enterprises. We expect a high dropout rate proceeding from identification to financing. We would expect to have to identify about three potential projects for each one that moves successfully through promotion to financing. This careful screening, however, should cut down the failure rate of those actually financed, especially, since management assistance will be provided. The credit needs derive from this set of estimates which calls for about 10 projects ready for financing in the second year, 15 in the third and 20 in the fourth. The first year is spent in organization, training and some project development. The labor-intensive nature of the enterprises is indicated by the estimated credit needs, less than $100,000 per enterprise

considerably less than $10,000 investment for each new job created, including fixed and working capital, i. e. start-up,inventory and expendables.

Project inputs will be technical assistance long and short term, office equipment and vehicles, and a credit fund, all from the AID grant. The host country input will be for personnel and operating costs. The funds would be largely committed in the first year of the project and disbursed over four years. It should be noted that no credit would be needed during the first year of project life. A permanent self-sustaining credit fund should be in place by the fifth year after start up.

It is assumed that rural enterprise opportunities exist; that any legal and other obstacles to business enterprises outside of Port-au-Prince will be eliminated, in so far as they exist; that there will be continued improvement in transportation; and, that entrepreneurial interest and skills can be developed for small scale rural enterprise.

Unfortunately. there is no history of similar past development activities and linkage to other development activities in rural Haiti are only those derived from general donor interest in rural income development.

There are no realistic alternatives to this project. A concerted effort to increase migration out of rural areas by offering job opportunities in one or two major cities is not a viable option.

The direct beneficiaries of the project will be a relatively small group, about 500 persons, who will find employment in the approximately 45 small enterprises set up during the four years of the project life. Ultimately, many thousands of unemployed and underemployed peasants should be affected as the institutions and systems created start to provide increased new rural opportunities. The enterprises themselves will, of course, benefit their customers, providing them with needed goods and services, making possible higher income from agricultural output, and improving the conditions of rural life. This last group is hard to measure but even at the early stage of development of the project should number in the thousands.

The project is designed to be just the first step in a process intended to change radically the conditions of village and rural community life. The project is intended to prove that the development of rural Haiti in terms of non-agricultural economic activity is possible.

2. Financial Requirements and Plans

The project cost to AID is estimated at about $5,200,000 including a $4,000,000 small enterprise credit component. In accordance with existing policy and relatively least developed countries, the AID input would be a grant to the Government of Haiti. The Government of Haiti would provide the personnel for the institution set up to develop small enterprises as well as

operating costs. We hope to keep the institution small at first and these costs are estimated at only about $40,000 per year or $160,000 over the life of the project. Since this is less than twenty-five percent of total project costs, a policy review of this aspect of the project will be required. The attached table summarizes the grant project cost.

3. Development of the Project

We would expect to present a PRP late in the second quarter of FY 1978 about the end of January. This presupposes that we can get help to locate and summarize the existing literature on small rural enterprises. We see this as the next step in project preparation. We would then want to contract with a suitable consultant to assist in preparation of the PRP. We would expect that this could come from a cooperative organization since we would favor the development of enterprises managed as cooperatives. The use of CUNA would also seem feasible if we decide to go the CUNA productive credit route. A PP should be ready toward the end of FY 1978 with authorization and signing of the project grant scheduled for early FY 1979.

FINANCIAL PLAN

Technical Assistance

	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982
Long-Term Technical Assistance	150	150	150	150
Short-Term Consultants	56	112	112	84
10 Vehicles	50	-	-	-
Office Equipment	50	-	-	-
Other Costs	30	35	35	35
Credit Component				
Total:	1,000	1,000	2,000	-
	1,336	1,297	2,297	269

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Haiti

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 521-0099

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: LA; B. CODE: 05

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Intersectoral Nutrition Development

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM YY: 09 78

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 78; b. FINAL FY 82

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	3,000
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	750
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	3,750

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 79 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 79 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) FN	B-313	300		600		3,000	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL				

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

340 | 310 | 330 | 520

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

NUTR | INTR | RGEN | BR

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 384

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To reduce the magnitude of malnutrition in Haiti

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

(a)to expand population coverage of nutrition activities in Haiti by introducing additional nutrition interventions, (b)to foster intersectoral coordination and collaboration at the ministerial and operational level, (c)to strengthen the technical and administrative capability of the Bureau of Nutrition

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

2 person months TDY for further documentation preparation $20,000

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: S. Behotegny

Title: Scott L. Behotegny, USAID Director

Date Signed: MM DD YY 5 31 77

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

1. SUMMARY OF THE PROBLEM AND THE PROPOSED RESPONSE

Malnutrition constitutes perhaps the major health problem in Haiti. Between 20-25% of Haitian children under five years of age suffer from second and third degree malnutrition. In addition more then 60% of the child population is judged to be underweight (Grade I malnutrition on the Gomez scale). Malnutrition is the primary or secondary cause of most infant deaths.

The synergistic relationship between nutritional deficiency and communicable disease also accounts for the high morbidity rates in the under five population.

Best estimates of overall food availability in Haiti (based on food consumption data) suggest a daily per capita calorie deficit in the range of 400-800 cal. Hospital cases of adult kwashiorkor, and isolated clinical cases identified in nutrition centers suggest the possibility of a protein deficiency problem in the adult population. Vitamin A deficiency, goiter (iodine deficiency) ariboflavinosis (riboflavin-vitamin B^2 deficiency) and nutritional anemias (deficiencies in iron, vitamin B^{12} and/or folic acid) are also assumed to be serious problems in specific regions and population sub groups. While no current regional data or specific nutritional status-by-age data currently exist, three population sub-groups (in addition to children under five) may be identified as high risk groups a) pregnant women, b) lactating women and c) recently arrived rural poor in the urban area.

The major effort in nutrition to date by the GOH through the Bureau of Nutrition (BON) has been directed toward the eradication of severe protein calorie malnutrition in the under five population through the education of mothers in Mothercraft Centers. The underlying premise of this approach is that improper feeding practices, maldistribution of food in the family, dietary taboos, etc. result in the malnutrition of the child. What accounts for the difference between those families with normal and underweight children, and those families with severely malnourished children is not known.

Despite the seeming success of the mothercraft approach, the impact of the centers on the nutritional problems in Haiti has been and is likely to be extremely limited relative to the magnitude and diversity of the problems. Of the estimated 200,000 under-five age population who suffer from second and third degree malnutrition (approximately 25% of the under-five age population), a maximum of only 7400 or 3.7% of these children can be accomodated in 70 centers per year (assuming a recovery period of four months per child and a total capacity of 35 children per center at any one time). Seventy centers constitute more than a 100% increase in the number of centers the the BON is currently operating.

If we assume that the mother of every child participates in the center activities, then less than 1% of the women aged 15 - 39 years can benefit from this approach. And further, if we assume that there are two siblings under five years old per center child, the spread effect of the education received by the mother could benefit only an additional 2.5% of the under-five population.

In addition to the aforementioned activities of the BON, isolated nutrition projects and programs are being undertaken in Haiti. The private voluntary agencies CARE, Catholic Relief Service, and Church World Service (Service Chrétien d'Haiti) are the sole distributors of PL 480 Title II foodstuffs in schools Food-for-Work projects and MCH centers. Projections for 1978 indicate that approximately 350,000 beneficiaries, or 7% of the total population, will receive Title II foodstuffs, with more than 50% being distributed in school-feeding programs. CARE is just completing a three-year project which provided nutrition education to 240 primary school teachers in 82 schools coupled with school feeding.

CWS/SCH supervises approximately five under-five clinics in Bellevue and on the island of la Gonave. HACHO operates between 10 - 15 mothercraft centers in the Northwest. The Albert Schweitzer Hospital at Deschapelles has nutrition clinics and under-five clinics which serve a community of approximately 90,000 people residing in the area. Integrated rural health/nutrition delivery projects are underway in the

Petit-Goâve area under the supervision of the Division of Family Hygiene of the MOH. PAHO has been involved in the incorporation of nutrition into the curriculum for auxiliary nurses and other health personnel; PAHO recently completed a 9-month advanced training course for approximately 20 auxiliary nutritionists whose function will be to supervise nutrition activities at the district level.

The nutritional impact of these individual efforts is likely to be marginal. Interventions which are facility based (mothercraft centers, food distribution in maternal-child health centers, etc.) will be limited by the small number, maldistribution and poor support systems of the existing facilities. Interventions which utilize non-indigenous foods for nutrition education (PVO nutrition centers, school feeding, etc.) teach mother and children to associate the feeding of these foods, and not indigenous foods, with the recuperation of the children. Interventions which do not incorporate on-site feeding (some health centers, Food-for-Work) can not be assumed to have nutritional impact as who eats food is not determined. While school feeding is a mechanism whereby children directly benefit from food. (P.L. 480 and indigenous), there is no evidence that school age children physiologically benefit from this additional intake, i.e. children above the age of five are not a priority target group.

In summary, malnutrition constitutes the most serious health problem in Haiti and is a major constraint to development. The dimensions of the problem on the macro level (food production and marketing, etc.) and the micro level (food consumption, family food distribution, food beliefs, etc.) are not known. Current nutrition projects - and non nutrition projects presumed to have nutrition impacts - are limited in scope with inadequate population coverage.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project will have three major components: I) project support to introduce additional intersectoral nutrition interventions, II) training, to strengthen the existing technical capability of the Bureau of Nutrition and III) logistical and administrative support to strengthen and expand existing operational capabilities of implementing agents of the Nutrition projects.

I. Project Support

Beginning in June 1977 the Bureau of Nutrition will begin to undertake a series of investigative and feasibility studies in order to identify and design projects for implementation. Three background investigative studies have been determined by the BON and USAID to be necessary for significant expansion of nutrition activities in the country. These studies include:

(a) an inventory of existing primary and secondary source data in the Bureau of Nutrition, including mothercraft center records, community surveys, agricultural data, etc.

(b) a Country Wide Survey of Sociological and Dietary Information and Specific Nutritional Deficiencies which will include information on food consumption patterns/attitudes/practices, child rearing practices, breast feeding practices, prevalence and causality of goiter and nutritional anemias .

(c) a study of the relationship between income and nutritional status, which will include information on the relationship between production, income, food purchasing, food prices and nutritional status of the family.

These studies (and the feasibility studies described below) will be funded from FY77 and FY78 Tech Support Funds and GOH funds.
While the results of the above mentioned studies will indicate areas for project activity, the following project activities have been tentatively identified as possible nutrition interventions to be introduced:

a) Fish Ponds

An extensive network of small farmer fish ponds offer the possibility of increasing the protein intake of large numbers of people in a relatively short period of time. An inland fisheries program in Haiti would involve construction and repair of existing breeding ponds, tanks, provision of supplies, including fingerlings, perhaps feed, training of extension agents, etc. A feasibility study for this project is anticipated (with technical support and GOH Funds) to occur before July, 1978.

b) Mass Media Nutrition Education

The purpose of this proposed activity would be to: a) complement the current interpersonal nutrition education program; (mothercraft center) b) to broaden the population coverage of nutrition education activities (mothercraft centers and schools). A feasibility study for this project activity is anticipated before July 1978.

c) Fortification Projects

The purpose of this set of project activities would be to improve the diet of the general population by increasing intake of protein, vitamin A, and iodine. The need for this project will be established in the above mentioned country wide survey, and its feasibility established in three feasibility studies planned for 1977-78. The feasibility studies will encompass the fortification of wheat flour (i.e. increasing protein quality and adding vitamins/minerals) the fortification of coarse and refined sugar with vitamin A and the fortification of salt with iodine.

d) Expansion and/or modification of the Mothercraft Program

Analysis of the data from the aforementioned inventory of all data at the Bureau of Nutrition, in addition to the two surveys (dietary and agricultural) will provide the necessary information as to whether the mothercraft program should be expanded, or whether components of the program should be expanded e.g. community gardens which do not encompass the entire mothercraft approach.

e) Revitalization of the under five clinic system (well baby centers) has been proposed to expand the population receiving nutrition, medical, family planning, educational services. The investigation of the Bureau of Nutrition records will assess the success of the past under five

clinic system run by the Bureau and the other investigative surveys will help to establish the validity of purely educational approaches to the nutrition problem.

f) Expansion of the present plan to produce and distribute Acamil (AK-1000) an indigenous food supplement in all health and nutrition facilities to include commercial production of AK-1000 for sale to the general population.

g) The proposed grant project will also provide continued support for the on-going programs of the BON (i.e. primarily mothercraft centers) when the present Nutrition Improvement Grant terminates. Efforts to coordinate health and nutrition activities will continue and a major thrust will be made to incorporate nutrition goals into agricultural planning and to foster integration and coordination of the agricultural and nutrition sectors at the operational level as well.

II. TRAINING

In order to strengthen the existing technical capability of the BON, overseas training for at least one physician and one agronome should be provided under the project. Support for Bureau personnel to attend short courses and seminars should also be included. In addition, in-country training of Bureau technical and field staff is envisioned as the program of the Bureau takes on new dimensions.

III. LOGISTICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

In order to increase the operational capability of the BON, both the professional and para-professional staff of the Bureau will have to be expanded. The tentatively identified additional manpower needs are as follows: a nutrition education specialist; a statistician/survey design specialist; an agronome (in addition to the two currently on the staff), four dieticians (who will be returning from overseas training); two physicians with public health training(in addition to the three currently on the staff); at least five agricultural extension agents and five home economics extension agents(the latter two categories to be filled from the personnel of the Ministry of Agriculture); and five to ten

additional responsables or auxiliary nutritionists, depending on the nature of the expansion in operations. In order to accommodate the increased staffing pattern, there will need to be an increase in secretarial and administrative support. Similarly, an expansion of field operations will require increased logistical support.

d. TECHNICAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES REQUIRED:

It is anticipated that one or two specialists in each of the project areas mentioned should be programmed for a minimum of three months each during the first year of the project and subsequently one to two months each for the life of the project. Provision should be made for overseas training of Bureau personnel as described above. Also there should be a substantial budgetary allotment for nutrition education materials (audio-visual, printed matter, posters, etc.) as well as for technical equipment and supplies for operation of centers, home-gardens, fish ponds, etc. Support for expanded facilities to accomodate the BON staff may also be necessary.

e. FINANCIAL DISBURSEMENT PERIOD:

Estimated life of the project is four (4) years.

3. MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS:

a. A commitment on the part of AID and the GOH to expand the scope of nutrition activities in Haiti and to expand and strengthenen the BON.

b. Continuation of current efforts by the GOH to foster intersectoral coordination and collaboration at the ministerial and operational levels, especially with regard to nutrition, health, population, and agriculture.

c. Availability of qualified and competent individuals in Haiti to satisfy the BON's increased personnel needs.

4. CURRENT HOST COUNTRY NUTRITION ACTIVITIES:

See problem description Section #1.

5. ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS:

An alternative to this proposed project is to merely expand the number of mothercraft center operations in Haiti; this is a program which is known to be successfully implemented. Yet such an approach will neither have a significant impact on the malnutrition problems in the country nor strengthen the administrative and technical capability of the BON.

Another alternative is to allow the BON to continue to function at its current narrowly-focussed low level of operations and mount a major attack in the agriculture sector. Yet the impact of increased food

production and other agricultural developments on the nutrition well-being of the population without commensurate and coordinated efforts in the nutrition sector will be severely limited.

6. BENEFICIARIES AND SPREAD EFFECT:

The continuation of mothercraft center operations and the proposed integration of all health and nutrition facilities will directly benefit and expand (by improving the efficiency of operations) the target audience consisting of pregnant/lactating women and the under-five age population. The spread effect of the education provided mothers will thereby benefit more siblings. Each of the proposed activities is designed to have broad population coverage and thus will directly benefit many and indirectly benefit others in the rural population. A component of each feasibility study involves identification of the beneficiaries of the project. Thus, after these studies funded under program development and support and GOH funds have been undertaken, we will be able to characterize more fully the target group (beneficiaries).

7. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT:

All the pre-project analyses (inventory of data, two investigative studies, and five feasibility studies) will be undertaken between June, 1977 - July 1978. The PRP will be submitted in September 1978, and the PP will be submitted approximately three to four months later. Approximately 1 mm of AID/W TDY assistance will be required for preparation of the PRP.

The four-year disbursement period is as follows: first year - project strengthening phase; second and third years - operational phase; fourth year - evaluation phase. (Evaluation costs are included in Project costs).

8. POLICY AND/OR PROGRAMMATIC ISSUES:

There are three major issues to be considered:

a. Is the relatively short and tight time period for pre-project analyses and project implementation realistic in the Haitian context? To increase the likehood of attainment of pre-project outputs, we will arrange for a BON staff member to be responsible for the conduct and coordination of all the activities.

b. Are there political or economic constraints that are not evident at the present time which might interfere with proposed efforts to introduce fish pond technology, to intervene in the wheat, sugar, and salt "industries", and to use radio broadcasts to educate the rural poor?

c. Is the capacity of the Haitian farmer to adopt a new technology like fish ponds a possible constraint? Similarly, is the current capacity and management of wheat, sugar, and salt operations a possible constraint?

These possible constraints emphasize the need to conduct in-depth feasibility studies and investigate studies to identify potential pitfalls prior to implementation.

9. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS:

PROPOSED BUDGET

(000's)

	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	LENGTH OF PROJECT
AID	600	700	800	900	3,000
GOH	100	150	200	300	750

	FY 79 FUNDING
Technical Assistance	140
20 mos. short-term	
0 mos. long-term	
Participant Training	45
30 mos.	
Commodities & Equipment	215
Other	200
	600

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: HAITI

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 521-0100

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: LA; B. CODE: 05

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Development Research and Studies

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM YY: 02 78

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 79; b. FINAL FY 81

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE		LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		1,700
B. OTHER U.S.	1.	
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		100
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		-
TOTAL		1,800

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 79 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 79 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) FN				535		1,700	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	535		1,700	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve the economic and social well-being of the poor people of Haiti.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

(1) To create an institutional capability in Haiti to organize development research and (2) to sponsor and have published development research and studies on Haiti's development problems and the effectiveness of programs being undertaken to develop the country.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

$40,000 in Technical Support Funds and 6 weeks of TDY from AID/W to assist with feasibility studies and seminar and preparation of PRP and PP.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: S L Behoteguy

Title: Scott L. Behoteguy USAID/Director

Date Signed: MM 05 DD 31 YY 77

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

Research Development and Studies

I. Summary of the Problem to be Addressed and the Proposed Response

There is a lack of knowledge of basic factors which are important in designing and implementing development programs in Haiti. Thus, more detailed information is needed on various aspects of both rural and urban life, e.g. attitude of the rural poor toward development issues and family planning questions, the current role of women and the aspirations of women, the impact and effectiveness of existing programs of the government.

A related problem is the weakness of existing institutions to sponsor research, and to make the results of the research available in a usable form.

A. Solution to the Problem

The proposed solution to the problem is (1) to create or strengthen a Haitian institution(s) which would sponsor and publish research on development issues, using both Haitian and American researchers. It is expected that much of the research will be carried out by students writing academic theses, e.g. a PhD thesis in the case of an American researcher; (3) to have AID sign direct contracts for specific studies which relate to the U.S.-financed part of the Haitian development effort.

B. Description of Proposed Project

1. Estimated Project Outputs

a) Institute in Haiti

This project will strengthen or create a single institution or a research institutional network in Haiti. Since there is little likelihood that an entirely private institution can become self-supporting within the foreseeable future, this institution would be either sponsored directly by the government or related to an institution which receives government support, e.g. the University of Haiti.

b) Liaison Committee in the U. S.

Since one objective of this project is to assist American-based researchers to carry out work in Haiti which is desired by the Haitian research institute, a liaison committee will be created in the U. S. to contact potential researchers, to agree on the scopes of work of their research activities, and to negotiate the terms of their fellowships.

c) Specific Studies

These studies would pertain primarily to issues which the institute believes are important for development work in Haiti. (It is expected that key ministries of the Haitian government as well as representatives of the academic and the private communities would be on the Board of Directors of the Institute and would set the institute's policy.)

It is estimated that in 1979 there would be 6 American researchers and 30 Haitians producing studies; in 1980, 12 Americans and 60 Haitians ; and in 1981, 15 American and 75 Haitians. Certain very specialized studies requiring highly paid American experts will also be commissioned, in most cases directly by AID. However, each American contractor will be expected to coordinate his work with the Institute and to include one or more Haitian researchers on his team. During the life of the project there will be 50 person/months of study of this type.

2. Estimated Kind and Amount of Technical and Physical Resources Required

There would be one full-time advisor (contract) and several short-term advisors recruited by the contractor, probably a University or a private foundation, selected for this activity.Short-term advisors would also be made available for specific tasks,e.g.working with Haitian researchers on a specialized research problem.In addition there would be a half-time liaison officer with secretary in the contractor's U.S. office.

A very simple building of 2,000 square feet would be constructed with a small conference room, a small reference library and a few offices. Equipment would be purchased for this building.

3. Estimated Disbursement Period

Disbursements would probably require 4-1/2 years from the date of the first obligation. (It is assumed that there will be obligations for three consecutive years.)

C. Major Assumptions Pertinent to Project Success

Assumption 1 - The Haitian Government will approve the creation of a research institute with American support.

Assumption 2 - The Haitian government will be willing to have the results of this research published and will permit researchers to continue their work even though some of the findings might appear to be unflattering to government-sponsored programs.

Assumption 3 - The Haitian Government will use the research results to design projects for helping the rural poor.

Assumption 4 - American researchers will be willing to engage only in professional activities and will not misuse their study in Haiti to become a direct participant in internal Haitian affairs.

D. Related Activities of Host Government and Other Donors

Some research is carried on by students of the University of Haiti, e.g. the College of Social Sciences (Faculté des Sciences Humaines). A research center -- CRESH (Centre de Recherches en Sciences Humaines) attached to the Faculté d'Ethnologie (College of Anthropology) has commissioned some studies. Several years ago, a private research group, CHISS (Centre Haitien d'Investigation en Sciences Sociales) performed a number of good studies but this organization is relatively inactive at the moment following a withdrawal of support by a private American foundation and the Inter-American Foundation as a result of apparent financial mismanagement. A few private research firms also performed research, primarily for private businesses. The foreign donors also sponsor a wide variety of studies. However, a number of these studies are never translated into French and/or are not given to the host government. Other studies are given to the host government but are not distributed to other donors in an organized fashion.

E. Realistic Alternatives

One basic alternative is for the U.S. to limit itself to commissioning studies directly. We oppose this solution since we believe an effective development program in the long-run requires that Haiti create its own research capability. (It is also questionable in the long run whether the Haitian authorities would accept a situation where American-sponsored contractors are carrying out a large number of studies without involving a Haitian Institution.)

F. Major Intended Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries will be researchers who will receive support for their work. However, the purpose of the project is to help indirectly the rural and urban poor by providing information on their status and attitudes which will facilitate the planning of programs to improve their economic and social well-being.

G. Spread Effect

Once an effective system of sponsoring research has been established, this system should encourage other groups to support research work in Haiti. An essential part of the design of the project, of course, will be to ensure that the institute will be adequately financed when American Government support is withdrawn.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans

A. and B: Project Costs and AID Contribution

The AID contribution for this project is given in the Table below:

Development Research and Studies
Obligations of Funds
(000's)

	79	80	81	Grand Total
U. S. Advisors				
LT	120	88	47	255
ST	43	33	11	87
U. S. Liaison Office (½ time Liaison Officer and ½ time Secretary)	58	40	22	120
Construction Institute: Offices, reference Library & Conference room 2000 sq. feet @ $20 sq/ft	40	-	-	40
Equipment for building		10	-	10
Participating Training	45	65	40	150
Studies by American-based researchers	36 a/	84 b/	120 c/	240
Studies by Haitian researchers	43 d/	105 e/	150 f/	298
Studies commissioned directly by AID (71 PM of studies @ $ 7,000 per P. M.)	150	200	150	500
TOTAL	535	625	540	1700

Note: Costs of running "Institute" to come from local resources, presumably GOH resources.

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a/ 6 person years (PY) @ $ 6,000
b/ 12 PYs @ $7,000
c/ 15 PYs @ $8,000
d/ 29 PYs @ $1,500
e/ 60 PYs @ $1,750
f/ 75 PYs @ $2,000

C. Host Country and Other Donor Contributions

Following the first year of the project, Haiti would be expected to pay certain basic costs, e. g. local staff of the institute. At the end of the project, we would expect the government also to cover the costs of most Haitian research activities. It is not expected that Haiti will continue to pay the cost of the U. S. liaison office nor to pay fellowships to American-based scholars nor to pay for studies of direct interest to AID. Thus, the Haitian contribution to the project will not be 25% of the total cost and an appropriate exception should be made to this requirement. It is not clear that other donors will make an initial contribution to this institute. However, if the institute becomes effective, it is reasonable to expect that other donors will wish to utilize the institute for carrying out research activities of interest to them.

III. Development of the Project

A. Suggested Approach

An AID/Washington research specialist should visit Haiti in the relatively near future to review the approach which would be used in developing this project, to discuss the criteria for selecting specific research tasks, and to identify certain specific research topics. Following this, AID and the GOH could hold a one-week seminar which would bring together Haitian and American scholars and Haitian and U. S. government officials to discuss this project. We would suggest that a contractor or private foundation be selected to carry the project from the early formulation stage, i. e. the organization of the seminar, to completion.

B. Documentation Schedule

We would expect to submit the PRP in February 1978, and the PP in July 1978.

C. AID Resources to Prepare PRP and PP

The preliminary organization of the seminar and the work of a contractor on a feasibility study might cost $40,000. This contract will help prepare much of the basic documentation material for the project. One month of TDY assistance from AID/W would also be required for preliminary discussions and the preparation of the PRP and an additional two weeks would be required for the preparation of the PP.

IV. Policy or Programming Issues

The only major issue is whether it is appropriate for the U. S. government to become the single most important sponsor of research in a foreign country.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

-52-

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

2. DOCUMENT CODE: PID 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: HAITI

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 521-0104

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL LA; B. CODE 05

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): SUBPROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING EDUCATION

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM 12 YY 77

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 79; b. FINAL FY 82

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	2,945
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	1,450
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	4,395

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 79 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 79 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) EH	B-601	610	-	755	-	2,945	-
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL				

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 640, 620

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH): TNG, PART

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 610

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve the quality of life of the rural and urban poor thru poor-oriented subprofessional engineering education.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

Development of subprofessional engineering education capability in Haiti.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

PRP: 1 manp.dev. - 10 days 1 soc.scien. - 5 days 1 high.educ.- 30 days
1 economist - 5 days 1 architect - 5 days 1 manp.dev. - 25 days
1 eng.educ. - 10 days PP: 1 economist-15 days 1 eng.educ. - 25 days
TOTAL $40,000

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature:

Title: Scott L. Behoteguy, Director, USAID/Haiti

Date Signed: MM 05 DD 31 YY 77

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

SUBPROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING EDUCATION

1.A SUMMARY OF THE PROBLEM TO BE ADDRESSED

The National University of Haiti, School of Engineering trains graduate engineers for the Republic. Unfortunately almost half of these engineers will sooner or later become part of the "brain drain" finding jobs in the U.S. or with international or foreign organizations overseas, thus creating a permanent understaffing in engineering-technical agencies of the Government.

While the training of skilled workers in trade schools is already in the developmental or operational stage, with the help of other donors, no plans exist to start subprofessional engineering training for work in transportation, water resources and rural development areas, which together are projected to receive a total $170.4 million of external assistance and $47.3 million of local financing between 1975/76 and 1979/80.

The investment anticipated in agricultural development, erosion control and infrastructure construction will require Haitians who are trained to work without professional level supervision and who are able to prepare designs, and to plan, schedule, organize, supervise and inspect construction and other engineering projects.

The subprofessional in various engineering fields is an engineering technician, a technical middle cadre, who can perform about 50% of a graduate engineer's work, both in design and construction supervision. In the United States engineering technicians are trained in 2 year community or junior colleges. The technician's degree is called "Associate Degree in Engineering". Western and Eastern European countries have similar systems of subprofessional engineering training.

The ratio of professional to subprofessional, particularly in a less developed country (LDC), could be as high as 1 to 10. The costs per graduate are lower, sub-professionals are more likely to work in rural areas and less likely to emigrate.

The required training includes a base of mathematics, physics and chemistry, sequences of engineering courses and management. It is less theoretical and shorter than first degree programs for civil engineers. The emphasis is on practice and laboratories. There are periods of field experience during vacations and sometimes after completion of course-work, before the final certificate is awarded.

There are no institutions doing this kind of training in Haiti now.

1.B PROPOSED RESPONSE TO THE PROBLEM

a. The purpose of the project is the development of a subprofessional engineering education capability in Haiti.

The country would benefit from the in-country engineering technician training, by:

- filling the gap between graduate engineers and skilled workers;
- freeing the engineers from routine, subprofessional work, thus enabling them to produce more at their professional level;
- training young subprofessionals, whose associate degree will not provide them with an easy entrance ticket to overseas professional jobs;
- increasing the number of the middle class, so vital in the economic development of a country and
- providing social mobility for rural and urban poor youth.

b. The project envisions the establishment of an institution (technical center) able initially to train 100 engineering technicians per year. This could be done in an intensive 3 year (1 remedial year + 2 academic years) program. Graduates would be trained for work in the following priority areas : erosion control, soil conservation, irrigation and drainage, water resources, road construction and maintenance, rural sanitation, building construction, and port (marine) construction and maintenance.

The in-take would be of students who have completed at least 3 years of secondary education, but not the Bac. 2. (Bac 1 "first cycle" graduates are acceptable). Students would live in and pay no tuition. They would receive minimal subsistence, mainly in the form of room and board.

To help offset some of the recurrent costs of the institution as well as create an incentive for graduates to work in rural areas and in public sector activities, it is recommended that the feasibility of a loan scheme be investigated. For example, under such a scheme a student might be obligated to repay the recurrent cost of his education in full plus interest within, say, a 6 year period if he enters and stays in the private sector.

If he enters the public sector but stays in Port-au-Prince then repayment might be interest free and spread over a longer period. And for every year he works in public sector projects in rural areas, one sixth of the debt might be cancelled. The feasibility of such a program--and its possible contribution to off-setting some of the costs of the institute--could be simulated with estimates of recurrent costs, income, interest rates, varying assumptions about the career patterns of graduates.

To provide growth possibilities for the graduates of the Center, a later study could establish the feasibility of the creation of evening (or correspondence) classes of the School of Engineering, National University, thru which engineering technicians could upgrade their technical knowledge and reach professional level.

To the maximum extent feasible the faculty would be Haitian. Many expatriate Haitians have acquired the needed training and skills. A special effort could be made to recruit them for initial curriculum development work in the U.S. in the hope that this involvement--together with adequate salaries-- would induce them to repatriate and become local members of the staff. Others would be available in Haiti either on a part-time or full-time basis. The possibility of involving technical personnel of the various ministries as part-time instructors is an attractive possibility. A basic task of the project development would be to estimate the number of positions which could be filled by Haitians.

AID grant funded technical assistance (TA) to the GOH would be needed for the life of the project. Some of the specific functions of the TA contractor would be:

- to work with Haitian officials to develop and cost a complete institutional plan for the first 6 years of operation--that is, through the third class of graduates, by which time the institute should have reached its planned capacity.

- to assist the Haitian director and his staff with implementation.

- The contractor would be responsible to the GOH for:

  1) curriculum development including audio-visual material,
  2) design and administration of testing instruments for screening applicants and evaluating students,
  3) Identifying expatriate Haitians for teaching positions
  4) training of teachers to use the materials and instruments development,
  5) training of Haitians in curriculum development and testing,

6) establishment and maintenance of laboratories and other equipment, and preparation of a maintenance program
7) administrative support and back-stopping,
8) provision of expatriate faculty if needed,
9) training of Haitian faculty candidates in the U.S. or third countries if needed,
10) revision of curricular materials and testing instruments based on the experience gained in their use.

c. Major assumptions pertinent to project success:

- The GOH will accept the "subprofessional education" principle.

- The MOE will accept students for the Technical Center without a highschool diploma.

- The "student loan" repayment requirement or post graduation government service is not a deterrent factor.

- The professional engineers of Haiti will accept the engineering technicians as genuinely needed assistants.

- The GOH/MOE will recruit/transfer qualified teachers to the Technical Center.

- The GOH will budget adequate funds to cover operating expenses.

d. The GOH is in the process - with the assistance of other donors to develop and establish trade-school level training. This will have no effect on the need for engineering technicians: the trade schools train and educate skilled workers, not technicians.

e. There are a few alternatives to this project:

- Training of engineering technicians in foreign countries, at very high cost with high "Brain drain" probability. This alternate would leave Haiti without an in-country training capability for the future.

- On-the-job training of selected trade school graduates. Because of the lack of qualified teachers on-the-job and the uncontrolled conditions, this alternate would not produce quality technicians the Haitian economy needs.

- Training of the technicians at the School of Engineering, National University. This alternate was tried in various LDC's with the

same result: the technician students felt they were injustly denied the graduate engineering diploma and did not want to leave the University after two years.

f. The project envisions the acceptance of less than high school graduates to the Technical Center, thus providing social mobility for poor urban and rural youth, who otherwise would be unable to get a higher education. The rural poor is the indirect beneficiary of this project, thru the improved economic conditions in the country side. The Technical Center trained engineering technicians will play a vital role in improving the economic infrastructure of Haiti.

g. This Project could and would be replicated in other sectors of the economy. Similar to engineering graduates, subprofessionals could be trained for public health, industry, commerce, government/management, transportation, communication and other fields,. The project could mean the first step toward creation of a unique education center well suited to the needs of a LDC.

2. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

The estimated total cost of the project is $4,395,000 and the life of the project is four years. The tentative cost breakdown follows:

a) AID share (grant funded)

TA (short term)		$ 95,000
TA (long term)		1,325,000
Participant training		125,000
Commodities		425,000
Other costs (buildings)		975,000
	Subtotal	$2,945,000

b) GOH share

Operating expenses		
(for life of project)		$1,450,000
	Project Total	$4,395,000

The estimated yearly expenditures:

	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	TOTAL
AID TA (short)*	30	65	-	-	95
TA (long) **	300	375	375	375	1,325
Training	25	50	25	25	125
Commodities	100	225	50	50	425
Others(building)	300	675	-	-	975
TOTAL	755	1390	450	350	2,945
GOH Op. Exp.	300	350	400	400	1,450

*Note: FY 78/79 ** Incl. fees for evaluation.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT

The estimated schedule for submission of the project documents:

- PRP: First quarter FY 78

- PP: Third quarter FY 78

For the preparation of the PRP the following AID/W staff TDY and/or IQC consultant's assistance would be required:

- 1 manpower development specialist 10 days
- 1 economist 5 days
- 1 engineering educator 10 days
- 1 social science specialist 5 days
- 1 architect 5 days

For the preparation of the PP the following AID/W staff TDY and/or IQC consultant's assistance would be required:

- 1 manpower development specialist 25 days
- 1 engineering educator 25 days
- 1 higher education specialist 30 days
- 1 economist 15 days

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

TRANSACTION: A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE — A

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: HAITI

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 521-0105

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: LA; B. CODE: 05

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Simple Technology

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM YY: 10 77

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 79; b. FINAL FY 81

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE	PRECEDING FY
A. AID APPROPRIATED	701
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	701

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 79 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 79 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) ST	B-752	879		250		701	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL				

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH): BR, TECH

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 750

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve the quality of life of the rural poor

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

Identify and transfer those known simple relevant technologies to Haiti which will directly increase the quality of life of the rural poor.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds) One planning and one technology specialist for three months to assist in preparation of PRP and PP documentation.
Total: $30,000

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature:

Title: Scott L. Behoteguy, USAID Director

Date Signed: MM 5 DD 31 YY 77

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

AID 1330-2 (3-70)

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT (PID)

Simple Technology

1. Summary of the Problem to be addressed

Proposed Response to the Problem

A. Narrative Summary of the Problem: Haiti, as one of the RLDCs has an urgent need for simple technology in many sectors. Often this technology has been developed and used elsewhere but not transferred and employed in Haiti. As a result, development in the rural areas is often retarded by a lack of knowledge and utilization of very simple technological solutions to pressing community needs. This is particularly true with respect to water development and utilization which is perhaps the most critical factor in increasing agricultural production.

B. Proposed Solution: The purpose of this project will be to identify simple low-cost technological improvements which can be transferred to Haiti for pilot testing in the rural areas. The objective of the project will be to identify low-cost technology which has been developed and used in other developing countries for application in Haiti.

C. Description of the Proposed Project: This project is envisioned as a four-stage effort:

a) A survey will be implemented to examine the number, range and efficacy of simple technological improvements utilized elsewhere. A compendium will be prepared of the most appropriate of these technologies.

b) The compendium will be reviewed in consort with AID and 15-20 known technological innovations selected for pilot testing in Haiti.

c) The pilot test or demonstration phase will involve working directly with the community council to establish a demonstration effort.

d) If the pilot or demonstration effort is successful and there is a demonstrated demand for the technology, then a community level industry will be organized in consort with the community council.

It is important that the linkages with other AID efforts be understood. This project will attempt to transfer only those technologies which:

1) require no adaption or research, i.e. the technology is known and has been used successfully in other developing countries; and

2) are simple, durable and extremely low in cost. While it is impossible to put a dollar limit on such technology, it is expected that they would be most inexpensive (for example, under $1,000).

The USAID recognizes that some technologies, however, are ready for transfer or application in Haiti without some adaptation. For example, until an alternative can be developed for charcoal, soil conservation and agriculture efforts will suffer. For this reason, USAID is extremely interested in developing a low-cost solar cooker. Project 0095 Intermediate Technology will fulfill that role identifying technology which requires some adaptation to suit Haiti's needs and social/cultural/economic milieu.

This project will fit into the Rural Small Enterprise Development project also proposed for FY 1979 implementation. Once a technology has demonstrated relevance and replication becomes desired, the technology and processes thereto (production technology) would be expanded or replicated under the Rural Small Enterprise Development project. This is seen as essential since this project will have as its objective the strengthening of the community councils and other village organizations of developmental import. The development of cottage-type industries would be an essential element of village council strengthening and betterment.

Major Assumptions Pertinent to Project Success

-- Technological improvements now being utilized in other developing countries also have application to Haiti's needs.

-- The technology, once demonstrated, would be of sufficient interest that it could be replicated in other communities.

-- The Office National d'Alphabetisation et d'Action Communautaire (ONAAC) and similar GOH agencies responsible for the encouragement and stimulation of community organizations will be supportive of this effort.

Description of Activities by Host Government and Other Donors

No major comprehensive effort has been mounted for the identification and transfer of simple technology in Haiti. The Government of Haiti through the Institut National de Resources Minerales (INAREM) has been undertaking experimentation with a substitute for charcoal. AID has been working on the development and modification of solar cookers equipment for use in rural areas. Lastly, efforts are being made by any number of PVOs to utilize and expand the use of windmills, wind energy, etc. These efforts are in large measure, however, uncoordinated, limited in scope and modestly funded.

Alternatives to the Project

There are no realistic alternatives to the need for technology transfer. Haiti, as all other developing countries, has a need for simple relevant technology which could lead to improved production and the betterment of the quality of life of the rural population. The alternatives to this project would be the sponsorship by the government of Haiti of its own technology transfer project and/or amalgamation of the effort into other ongoing or planned USAID or other donor activities.

Identification of Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries

Once the technology has been identified, a pilot effort to transfer technology to the rural communities will be initiated. Accordingly, this project will have direct relevance to the rural poor of Haiti. The technology to be chosen will be selected for its relevancy to the needs of the rural poor. Technologies suggested for attention include: (1) development of low-cost, but durable, fiberglass water containers (used successfully in Bangladesh), the construction of simple low-cost windmills from locally-available materials, such as discarded automobile parts (used successfully in the U.S.), and the use of technology in water well drilling, (tripod drilling devices powered by human labor and similar to techniques being employed in Tunisia and Yemen). As the technology is accepted and expanded, employment opportunities will be generated for the poor in the surrounding vicinities.

Replication

It is anticipated that once the technology is demonstrated it will be accepted by the local population and requests, accordingly, for replication will be generated. For example, storage facilities for the water in the home are almost non-existent. If it can be shown that fiber-glass containers are both durable, low cost, sanitary and effective water storage devices, then we would expect acceptance by the Haitian peasant.

Similarly, Haiti suffers from a lack of water pumping devices. Sources are often uncapped, heavily contaminated and extremely wasteful of this most valuable or resources. Water from the few capped sources, likewise, is often lost as lifting devices do not exist which would permit irrigation and the water simply drains off down the valley. Simple, low maintenance, cheap windmills constructed in the villages could change this situation and we are convinced that such technology will be of interest to the villagers in this land where wind is a fairly constant companion.

As noted earlier, the actual transition from the pilot test effort to broader scale cottage industries will not be financed under this project but will be undertaken as part of the Small Rural Enterprise Development project also planned for implementation in FY 1979.

2. Financial Plans and Requirements

A. Funds provided under this grant will finance the costs of construction and prototype testing of simple technologies. As such, it is difficult to precisely identify the costs involved in constructing prototypes until the technologies to be transferred and tested are identified.

- Initial survey of technology "market", preparation of copendium of simple technologies available and considered suitable for transfer to Haiti, review of technologies with AID and selection of technologies for development/construction and prototype testing in rural locations.

  2 Technology Specialists X 3 months X $6,000 pm
  $ 40,000
  plus travel, etc.

B. Once the technologies are identified, detailed plans and estimates can be prepared covering the cost of constructing prototypes and actual rural testing. (The construction of the prototypes will be done either by, or in consort with the populace of the area where the technology will be pilot tested.) It is expected that a minimum of 20 technologies will be identified which will be constructed and tested over the three-year life of this project. Additional technologies (5-15 are hoped for) developed under the Intermediate Technology Project 0095 will be fed into this project as they become "ready".

1. Preparation of cost estimates, selection of technology pilot test sites, initial 10 technologies identified in the survey.

   2 Technology Specialists X 1½ months X $6,000 pm
   $20,000

2. Construction of first ten technology prototypes by rural villages for testing: (First year)

Materials (estimated $3,500 each)	$ 35,000
Tools, etc.	20,000
Technical assistance in construction of prototypes and in testing 2 months each X 10 technologies X $6,000	120,000

3. Construction of second ten technology prototypes plus 5 technologies forthcoming from Intermediate Technology effort: (Second year)

Materials (estimated $3,500 for initial and $4,000 for Intermediate Technology prototypes)	$ 35,000
Tools, etc.	20,000
Technical assistance in construction of prototypes and testing 2 months each X 15 technologies X $6,000 pm	180,000

4. Construction of third group of technology prototypes (as derived from project 0095 Intermediate Technology adaptation and research efforts): (Third Year)

Materials $4,000 each	$ 40,000
Tools	20,000
Technical Assistance in construction of prototypes and testing	
2 months each X 10 technologies X $6,000 pm	120,000

5. Miscellaneous

Technical advice on other prototypes
Evaluation costs
Short-term Technical Advice

Note: Short-term consultant assistance is not broken down above - Refer to budget sheet attached.

Item	1st Year 1979	2nd Year 1980	3rd Year 1981	Total
Long-Term Technical Assistance 2 Technology Specialists	120,000	120,000	120,000	360,000
Short-Term Advisory Assistance	65,000	50,000	16,000	131,000
Tools	20,000	20,000	20,000	60,000
Materials for prototypes (10 per year)	35,000	50,000	40,000	125,000
Miscellaneous	10,000	10,000	5,000	25,000
TOTAL	250,000	250,000	201,000	701,000

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. INDICATOR: A (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: HAITI

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 521-0108

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL LA; B. CODE 05

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): PVO Developmental Support

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM YY 10 77

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 79; b. FINAL FY 81

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE		PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		490
B. OTHER U.S.	1.	
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
TOTAL		490

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 79 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 79 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1)	B-760	920		90		490	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL				

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 200, 252

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH): BR

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 762

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve the quality of life of the rural poor by strengthening the design and implementation of PVO projects.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To establish a centralized cadre of specialized technical assistance upon which the PVO groups in Haiti can draw in strengthening projects designed to improve the living conditions of the rural poor.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

None

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature:

Title: Scott L. Behoteguy, USAID Director

Date Signed: MM 5 DD 31 YY 77

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

AID 1330-2 (3-70)

Project Identification Document (PID)

PVO Developmental Support (OPG/DPG)

1. Summary of the Problem to be Addressed and Proposed Response to the Problem

Narrative Summary of the Problem

Development in rural areas is severely hampered by a lack of technical expertise both in the private and public sector. External bilateral donors have attempted to address this problem but there are still significant developmental resources which are being directed to Haiti which lack the prerequisite accompanying technical expertise. Nowhere is this problem more evident than with the PVOs operating in Haiti. The assistance rendered by the over 150 Private and Voluntary Organizations is considerable. The UN estimates, for example, that through 1973 the assistance provided by these organizations exceeded that provided in total by all bilateral and international donors. The PVO organizations are, however, usually quite small in terms of individual services or assistance which they provide to Haiti. They often lack the essential breadth and depth of expertise which is critical to the design and implementation of sound development projects. Additionally USAID and the PVOs responsible for PL 480 food distribution lack the technical capability and have been unable to provide the technical support necessary to ensure that all PL 480 food for work projects are adequately designed and efficiently implemented.

A. Proposed Solution

The purpose of this project will be to establish a centralized cadre of specialized agricultural, engineering, and other technical competences upon which the PVOs can draw(PVO Technical Support Group). This centralized cadre will be funded by AID and will provide necessary and essential services in the design of potable water, road improvement, health, nutrition, irrigation, and other projects. To the maximum extent possible, this cadre will be composed of Haitians adequately trained in technical specialties, and possessing the necessary technical credentials. This project would also serve to draw together the PVOs and the GOH. An advisory council would be appointed of members from the PVOs and GOH to review and approve those projects for technical support. This would contribute to greater participation and coordination on the part of the PVOs while making the GOH a participant in the developmental process of the PVOs.

B. Description of the Proposed Project

This grant would fund the establishment of a centralized office dedicated to the support of private voluntary organization efforts in rural Haiti. It would be non-denominational and non-discriminating in use and would provide support to selected worthwhile projects submitted. AID would expect to require that the PVOs present in Haiti form an advisory group which would evaluate and approve the projects for which technical assistance will be rendered by this centralized PVO support group. Included in this advisory group to ensure a closer relationship and coordination with the developmental goals of the government of Haiti would be at least two technical advisors from the government of Haiti.

This project would most naturally be attached to CONADEP which seems to share responsibility for PVOs with the Ministry of Social Affairs. This remains to be worked out but we would envision that CONADEP would provide the strongest and most efficient institution "home" for this OPG. The GOH has expressed its need for better knowledge of and control over PVO activities. Likewise, the PVOs have indicated their desire to cooperate and coordinate with the GOH. Little has been done, however, to convert these desires to results and the GOH has yet to appoint an official coordinator for PVO affairs.

The PVOs, as a result, continue to operate with little guidance from the GOH and with only modest attention to the articulated GOH development objectives as expressed in the 5-year plan.

This project - we hope - will help to focus this issue. The participation of the GOH on the advisory council and in the development/implementation of PVO activities, we trust will result in increased attention to, interest in, and participation with the worthwhile development efforts of the PVOs.

C. Major Assumptions Pertinent to Project Success

-- that the PVOs will utilize the technical assistance which can be provided under this grant and cooperate fully with the GOH

-- that the Government of Haiti will endorse and support this activity through the provision of advisory council members.

Description of Activities by Host Government and Other Donors

No other donors provide the technical support envisioned here. The Government of Haiti likewise does not have the technical competence to support the activities of the private and voluntary organizations developmental efforts in the field. The technical and financial capabilities of the GOH are severely limited and it is unlikely that they will be able to provide the needed support for some time in the future. As a result, the relationship between the GOH and the PVOs has not been fully responsive in terms of maximizing developmental growth.

D. Alternatives to the Project

-- that the PVOs engage the necessary technical competence under their own auspices. This is highly unlikely as most of the organizations are small and lack the necessary financial resources to engage the full range of competence needed. Further, it is doubtful that even if engaged that they could keep fully occupied in developmental activities since many of the organizations are small and cooperation between the PVOs rather unformalized. The larger PVOs such as CARE, CRS, or CWS also do not have the necessary technical staff to fully support the activities in which they are engaged -

They would share equal responsibility with the other members of the council in identifying and approving projects for support under this grant.

Project outputs necessary to the achievements of the project purpose would consist of:

-- the review of a minimum of 200 projects per annum

-- the identification - cataloguing of technical competence already existing in country (many of the PVOs operating in Haiti already possess a great deal of technical competence. For example, agronomists and livestock specialists working with the Church of the Nazarene; engineers with CWS; credit specialists with the Oblates, etc. These experts are often available to assist other organizations in country -- the problem is that often the needing organization does not know they are available. This project would attempt to "pool" these experts - i.e. use them when possible to respond to requests. It is known that many of the organizations now "lend" their personnel but this has been usually unplanned and sporadically coordinated.

-- the rendering of technical assistance to a minimum of 100 PVO projects per year

-- the referral or coordination of responses to an additional 75 projects per year via the borrowing of in-country technical expertise (the PVO Technical Support Group would facilitate this process)

-- the greater involvement of the GOH in the activities of the PVOs. This would be seen via attendance of GOH representatives at council meetings and by the amount of project resource aid provided by the GOH.

The work of the PVO Technical Support Group would also serve to attract and facilitate the flow of resources to Haiti. It is anticipated that additional assistance would be attracted if a strong technical capability existed which identified and facilitated good project implementation. This would be measured by requests received and amount of dollar resources routed to project activity. Disbursement under this project would take place over four years - obligational life would be for three years commencing in FY 1979.

It is envisioned that the following types of expertise will be needed:

(1) Engineering: hydrology, road and irrigation

(2) Agriculture: irrigation, crop, pests and conservation

(3) Other

The type or number of specialists required will be determined by the needs analysis.

-- that the Government of Haiti establish a centralized technical bureau to provide specialized technical support for private and voluntary organization working in Haiti. While this is certainly desirable and would be a long-term goal, the Government of Haiti at the present time lacks sufficient technical expertise in this area. Its absorptive capacity, with respect to the normal ongoing GOH programs and the programs of other donors, is already taxed. Accordingly we do not envision that the GOH has the resources available to initiate such a project nor is it likely that it will be able to locate the necessary competence to staff such an office.

The lack of adequate technical capabilities on the part of the PVOs is also an onerous problem for USAID/Haiti. In 1977, roughly $4.7 million in PL 480 Food for Work resources will be provided. These resources are handled by CARE, CRS and CWS. Only one organization - CWS - has a resident engineer, although all three PVOs are heavily involved in food for work projects. The central technical cadre could greatly assist in the programming of these resources. If, for some reason, the implementation of this support OPG becomes impractical, USAID/Haiti will need to seek other approaches in strengthening the programming PL 480 Food for Work capabilities of the PVOs - probably through direct technical support.

II. Financial Plans and Requirements

A. Best Estimate of Project Costs

L.O.P.		$490,000
By year:	1st year:	90,000
	2nd year:	200,000
	3rd year:	200,000

B. AID SHARE: 100% of the $490,000. Other support would be solicited but it would be additive and is expected to be forthcoming once activity demonstrates its merits.

C. Host Country and Other Donor Share

See item B above. Attempts will be made, however, to gather GOH and PVO support.

III. Development of the Project

The PP is scheduled for January 1978. As permitted by HB3 Part I 2C, the PID with additional financial detail "will serve as the PRP ...."

IV. Issues

1. The GOH has indicated a desire to tighten up on the operations of the PVOs in Haiti. They, however, seem to be at a loss as to how best to accomplish this task and have acted in an erratic manner with respect to the PVOs. For example, international status was denied Save the Children Federation and they departed Haiti. The GOH had demanded Haitian director and insisted on Ministry of Agriculture control. Other PVOs, however, simply enter and operate-using tourist passports, not registering with the GOH, and operating with little if any official government contact.

The issue is: Is this a feasible approach and will this project environment provide a productive setting for GOH/PVO cooperation?
In the same line, the PVOs have often failed to cooperate among themselves and the record of attempts to form coordinating councils bleak. For example, the SHED organization of protestant faiths broke off from the Council of Evangelical Churches in Haiti (CEEH) due to dispute. SHED then ran again into internal disputes and has been rendered ineffective. The PVO Council of non-missionizing organizations - CARE, CWS, CRS, Foster Parents, etc. - similarly has not worked well together and fell into inactivity.
(The PVO Council recently has shown signs of activity).

Issue: Will this project be effective in soliciting better cooperation or will it be ignored? Is it worth the attempt?

2. What about long-term support - by the GOH, the PVOs, and other donors?

V. Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries

The PVOs are working almost exclusively in the rural areas. Accordingly, support to their activities would be of direct benefit to the rural poor. As a heavy percentage of the PVO projects are directed to agriculture production, the envisioned result would be an increase in incomes and betterment in the quality of life of the rural poor.

VI. Spread Effect

The success of the project would hopefully result in increased GOH, other donor, and PVO support. We would envision a take-over of this project after three years by either the PVOs themselves or the GOH. Attempts will be made to garner their support and resource participation. The spread effect would be best evidenced by the development of a strong centralized technical group and improved/strengthened field activities.

Funding Projections
PVO Technical Support

Description	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981
Technical Assistance			
PVO Advisor/Specialist(Full time)	30,000	32,000	34,000
Short-term Advisory Assistance	50,000	110,000	110,000
Travel and Miscellaneous	5,000	25,000	28,000
Training			
Short-term (In country) 25 months x $400	-	10,000	10,000
Other Costs Supplies, Reproduction, etc.	5,000	23,000	18,000
TOTAL	$ 90,000	200,000	200,000

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

2. DOCUMENT CODE: PID 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: HAITI

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 521-0110

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL LA; B. CODE 05

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): BASELINE DATA AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM 02 YY 78

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 79; b. FINAL FY 82

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE		LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		3.000
B. OTHER U.S.	1.	
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		800
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
	TOTAL	3.800

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 79 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 79 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) ST	B-750	875		2050	-	3000	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL				

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

876 | 879 | 961

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

RGEN | TECH

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 700

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve the quality of life of the rural poor thru more efficiently planned and implemented development projects.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To assist the GOH to produce analyse and interpret a 1/10,000 scale aerial photo set of Haiti for development project planning and implementation.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

PRP:			PP:		
1 aerial photo sp.	10 days		1 aerial photo sp.	30 days	
1 economist	5 days		1 economist	15 days	
1 geodetic surv.	10 days		1 geodetic surv.	25 days	
1 photomap spec.	10 days		1 photomap sp.	25 days	

TOTAL $40,000

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature

Title: Scott L. Behoteguy, Director, USAID/Haiti

Date Signed: MM 05 DD 31 YY 77

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

BASELINE DATA AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

1.A SUMMARY OF THE PROBLEM TO BE ADDRESSED

The need for accurate and timely baseline data is critical in Haiti to permit planning and execution of development projects.

The rural development, water resources and transportation areas in Haiti are projected to receive a total $170.4 million of external assistance and $47.3 million of local financing between 1976 and 1980.

During the same period USAID alone plans to assist the country's development in the agriculture, food, public health, population and nutrition sectors with $93.1 million in project funds.

Unfortunately the host government's statistical data gathering, analyzing, storing and retrieving capability is extremely limited or, in certain areas, non-existent.

The situation is similar with Haiti's basic coastal and geodesic data. Although in 1956 USAID assisted the National Geodetic and Cartographic Service (SGC) in the preparation of a complete set of 1/40,000 scale aerial photos, these photos, taken almost 20 years ago, are obsolete for project development purposes.

The existence of up to date aerial photography on a suitable scale is essential to the development of a statistical system. Equally important, large scale aerial photography is essential to the planning and implementation of soil conservation, irrigation, population and nutrition projects, all of which will be major components of USAID/Haiti programs in the foreseeable future.

With the termination of national mapping in 1963, there was a drastic reduction in the SGC activities. SGC presently has only 13 permanent employees and no aerial photo interpretation unit.

1.B PROPOSED RESPONSE TO THE PROBLEM

Modern aerial photographic and photogrammetric methods make it possible to produce in a relatively short time and at a relatively low cost the urgently needed baseline data - in the forms of photomosaics and photomaps - to be used by the GOH and USAID for economic and social development purposes. The most urgently required baseline data for USAID projects in Haiti are:

- extent of deforestation, identification of forests;
- location and types of erosion;
- extent of land suitable for intensive agriculture (irrigation);
- location, identification and estimate of available water resources;
- gross delineation of soil types;
- degree of sedimentation in rivers and lakes;
- distribution of rural population;
- demographic census data;
- location and identification of population centers and lines of communication;
- identification of potable water sources.

Also in a relatively short time - with proper technical assistance - the GOH could develop photoanalytic and photogrammetric capabilities.

a. The purpose of this project is twofold:

- to produce a set of aerial photos, in 1/10,000 scale, covering the entire country and
- to assist the GOH/SGC in the establishment of aerial photo unit, capable to analyse the photos and prepare them for the use by other government agencies.

b. The project envisions, that the aerial photography will be performed by a U.S. private aerial photo firm, under an AID or HC contract.

The cooperating GOH agency will be the National Geodetic and Cartographic Service (SGC). An AID funded long term TA team - consisting of photogrammetric and photomapping experts - will assist the SGC:

- to establish a photo analysis/photo mapping unit,
- to develop the scope of work for the aerial photo contractor,
- to initiate geodetic and photomap control recovery,
- to supervise the aerial photography,
- to initiate field survey, to assure that priority data, geographic and demographic, required by users are generated,
- to plan photogrammetry, overlay drafting and photomap reproduction. Note: Consideration should be made for providing photomosaics to the users as an interim product.

c. <u>Major assumptions pertinent to project success:</u>

- The GOH will budget adequate funds to cover the operating expenses of the SGC photo evaluation/interpretation unit.

- The GOH/SGC will be able to recruit qualified personnel for the new photo unit.

d. Present related activities

There are currently two aerial photography programs being undertaken by international organizations - without SGC participation - for development purposes. These are:

- In February 1976, the Canadian Aerial Service photographed various sections of Haiti in 1/10,000 and 1/15,000 scales, utilizing infrared or black and white films. This work was essentially accomplished for specific studies of certain river basins and water sheds, target areas for project development by CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency).
- In late 1977 or early 1978 the French Aid Mission (FAC) plans to fly the entire country for new 1/40,000 scale photography.

Unfortunately neither of these activities fulfills the need for base line data:

- The Canadian aerial photo survey program covers only selected areas of Haiti and
- The French will use 1/40,000 scale photography which is unsuitable for photomosaics or photomaps of 1/10,000 or 1/5,000 scales. (1/10,000 and 1/5,000 are the necessary scales for base line data in agriculture, reforestation, soil conservation, irrigation, water resources, transportation, public health, population and nutrition, marine and coastal projects, etc.).

e. Major beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries of this project would be the GOH counterpart ministries and agencies, cooperating with USAID on USG funded development projects in the agriculture and food, health and population and other sectors (MOAGR, MOH/P, MPW, CONADEP, SNEM, SEPRRN, INAREM, etc.).

Indirect beneficiaries would be the rural and urban poor of the country, whose standard of living will improve thru the implementation of national development projects.

2. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

The estimated total cost of the project is $3,800,000 and the life of the project is four years. The tentative cost breakdown follows:

a) AID share (grant funded)

TA	$ 750,000
Participant training	150,000
Commodities	125,000
Equipment	400,000
Other costs : aerial photography	1,450,000
: building construction	125,000
Subtotal	$3,000,000

b) GOH share

Operating expenses (for life of project)	$ 800,000
Project Total	$3,800,000

The estimated yearly expenditures:

	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	TOTAL
AID TA *	250	250	150	100	750
Training	50	50	25	25	150
Commodities	75	30	10	10	125
Equipment	175	125	75	25	400
Others: aerial photo	1450	-	-	-	1450
: bldg.const.	50	75	-	-	125
Total	2050	530	260	160	3000
GOH Op. Exp.	150	250	200	200	800

* Note: Inc. fees for evaluation.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT

The estimated schedule for submission of the project documents:

- PRP: Second quarter FY 78
- PP: Third quarter FY 78

For the preparation of the PRP the following AID/W staff TDY and/or consultant's assistance would be required:

1	aerial photo specialist	10 days
1	economist	5 days
1	geodetic survey spec.	10 days
1	photomap specialist	10 days

For the preparation of the PP the following AID/W staff TDY and/or consultant's assistance would be required:

1	aerial photo specialist	30 days
1	economist	15 days
1	geodetic survey specialist	25 days
1	photomap specialist	25 days

FY 1979 ABS

Proposed Private and Voluntary Organization Operational Program Grants (OPG)

A total of six OPGs are proposed for funding in FY 1979. PIDs for six of these projects will be submitted, as permitted by the guidance, over the next 3-4 months. Two of the OPGs to be submitted will address critical needs on the island of Gonave - located some 25 sea miles from Port-au-Prince. Gonave, populated by 62-64,000 inhabitants, is an extremely poor area, chronically short of food, and extremely hard hit by the recent drought. The two PVO projects proposed for FY 1979 will address the need for water for both drinking and irrigation.

I. Water Resource Development II

This project will develop potable water sources on the Isle de la Gonave. It will follow-on or complement an earlier OPG also implemented by CWS under which 22 separate water sources were scheduled for development.

Proposed Funding: $250,000 Project Life: FY 79-81

II. Small Irrigation Development

This project will develop small scale irrigation systems tied to and utilizing the water resources developed under the ongoing Water Resource Development/Soil Conservation I and Water Resource Development II projects (FY 1979 start). This project will have as objectives: (1) the evaluation of the potential of the water sources developed under the two water projects to determine which sources are most feasible for irrigation (2) to evaluate the agricultural capability of the areas where adequate water supplies are available; and (3) the design and construction of simple and easily maintained irrigation systems at sites which are determined to be of sound agriculture potential and have adequate water supplies.

Proposed Funding: $250,000 Project Life: FY 79-81

Three projects will attempt to strengthen local PVO institutional capabilities. The Concile des Eglises Evangéliques d'Haiti is a local organization which is actively involved in development. It lacks, however, the planning and programming strength and experience needed to most efficiently use its member resources and those resources now flowing to it from external assistance sources. The PVO Technical Support Group project will establish a cadre of principally local technical expertise. An estimated 200 PVOs are operating in Haiti; many of whom are small and very modestly financed. The projects of these PVOs are often hampered by a lack of technical expertise and an inability to finance the costs of outside experts. This project will be designed to respond to that need. While it is designed to strengthen PVO capabilities, it may not, however, be implemented by a PVO. It is anticipated that the project will be implemented directly with the GOH.

The grant to CARITAS will be similar to the CEEH project - it will attempt to strengthen the developmental planning and programming capability of CARITAS.

III. Development Support - CEEH

This project will provide technical assistance to strengthen the developmental planning, programming, and implementing capabilities of the Concile des Eglises Evangeliques d'Haiti (CEEH). A Haitian organization, CEEH, comprised of 13 councils and 500,000 members, is undertaking a wide range of developmental activities either by itself or in-consort with external donors such as MAP International and Compassion U.S.A.

Proposed Funding: $190,000 Project Life: FY 78-81

IV. Development Support - CARITAS

This project will attempt to strengthen the developmental planning, programming and implementing capabilities of CARITAS. In the last few years, CARITAS has greatly strengthened its developmental activities in support of its dioceses. This effort, however, still needs improvement and this grant will be designed to meet that need by focusing on CARITAS' planning and programming capabilities.

The last two PVO projects are designed to (1) address the nutrition education needs of the Haitian populace and (2) to attempt to involve women in the developmental process.

V. CARE Integrated Nutrition and Education Centers (CINEC)[1/]

Through this project, CARE/Haiti proposes to construct during the next three years 65 Community Integrated Nutrition and Education Centers (CINEC) in the rural areas of northwestern and northern Haiti, and through them provide adequate nutrition to approximately 45,000 children aged one through twelve and to include their mothers and fathers in nutrition education, health and hygiene training, and community development. The World Bank presently plans to construct 65 schools in the north of Haiti. The Nutrition Centers will be located at the same site but in separate structures.

Proposed Funding: $250,000 Project Life: FY 79-81

1/ Due necessity of phasing this OPG with school construction effort, anticipate implementation and notification in FY 1978.

VI. Women in Development

This project which is in the earliest stages of development will attempt to involve women more fully in the developmental process. This will be accomplished through training and the development of crafts. Present consideration is being given to operating in consort with a number of ongoing organizations such as the Centre Haitien de Rehabilitation et de Promotion de la Femme CHREPROF, Service Cretien, la Ligue Feminine d'Action Sociale l'Association des Femmes de Carriere, and the International Women Association.

Proposed Funding: $250,000 Project Life: FY 79-81

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

2. DOCUMENT CODE: PID

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: HAITI

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 521-0101

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: LA; B. CODE: 5

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Water Resource Development II Gonave OPG

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 3 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM YY: 10 77

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 79; b. FINAL FY 81

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE	PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	250
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	250

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 79 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 79 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) FN	B-100	063		80		250	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	80		250	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 020, 290

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH): BR, PVOU

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 500

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve the quality of life of the rural poor

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To provide water for drinking and irrigation for the rural poor on the Island of Gonave.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature:

Title: Scott L. Behoteguy, USAID Director

Date Signed: MM 5 DD 31 YY 77

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

2. DOCUMENT CODE: PID

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: HAITI

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 521-0102

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: LA; B. CODE: 5

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Small Irrigation Development Gonave OPG

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 3 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE: MM 01, YY 78

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 79; b. FINAL FY 81

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE		FY 85-89
A. AID APPROPRIATED		250
B. OTHER U.S.	1.	
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
TOTAL		250

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 79 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 79 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) FN	B-143	020		80		250	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	80		250	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 064, 210

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH): BR, PVOU

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 210

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve the quality of life of the rural poor.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To construct irrigation systems to benefit rural poor farmers on the Island of Gonave.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

Hydrologist (2 months) to assist in development and review of OPG Proposal.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: [signature]

Title: Scott L. Behoteguy, USAID Director

Date Signed: MM 05, DD 31, YY 77

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

AID 1330-2 (3-70)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Haiti

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 521-0103

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: LA; B. CODE: 5

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Integrated Nutrition Education Centers (OPG)

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 3 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM YY: 0 4 7 8

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 7 8; b. FINAL FY 8 0

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	250
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	652
TOTAL	902

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 78 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 78 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) FN	313	350		65		250	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	65		250	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

314	314	321	322		

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

BR	PVOU				

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 333

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve the health and intellectual vitality of children in rural areas.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To improve through education and training the nutritional state of children in selected areas of rural Haiti.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

Assistance (2 months) of nutrition specialist to assist USAID in development and evaluation of OPG proposal ($10,000).

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature:

Title: Scott L. Behoteguy
Director, USAID/Haiti

Date Signed: MM 5 DD 3 YY 1 7 7

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

2. DOCUMENT CODE: PID

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 521-0106

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: LA; B. CODE: 5

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Development Support - CEEH (DPG/OPG)

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 3 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM YY: 03 78

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 79; b. FINAL FY 81

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	190
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	190

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 79 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 79 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) ST	560	920		60		190	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	60		190	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH): PVOU, BR

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve the quality of life of the rural poor.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To strengthen the developmental planning and programming capabilities of the Council of the Evangelical Churches of Haiti.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature

Title: Scott L. Behoteguy, Director, USAID/Haiti

Date Signed: MM 5 DD 31 YY 77

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: HAITI

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 521-0107

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: LA; B. CODE: 5

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Development Support - CARITAS OPG/DPG

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 3 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM YY: 03 78

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 79; b. FINAL FY 81

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE		LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		250
B. OTHER U.S.	1.	
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
TOTAL		250

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 79 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 79 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) ST	760	920		90		250	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	90		250	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH): PVOU, BR

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE:

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve the quality of life of the rural poor.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To strengthen the development planning and programming capabilities of CARITAS.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: [signature]

Title: Scott L. Behoteguy, Director, USAID/Haiti

Date Signed: MM 5 DD 3 YY 77

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

AID 1330-2 (5-76)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE — A

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: HAITI

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 521-0109

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: LA; B. CODE: 5

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Women in Development (OPG)

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 3 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM YY: 05 78

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 79; b. FINAL FY 81

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE		LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		
B. OTHER U.S.	1.	250
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
	TOTAL	250

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 79 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 79 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) ST	B-762			80		250	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	80		250	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 700, 740

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH): PVOU, BR

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE:

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve the quality of life of the rural poor.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To involve rural poor women more fully in the developmental process.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature:

Title: Scott L. Behoteguy, USAID Director

Date Signed: MM 5 DD 31 YY 77

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

FY 1979 ABS

FY 1978 Program Development & Support Requirements

Revised FY 1978 Requirements by Sector

A. In Support of New Projects (Summary of Financial Requirements as included in PIDs) Scheduled for 1979 Implementation

- Food and Nutrition			Amount
0096	Environmental Preservation		222,000
	- to assist in the development of the PRP- and PP	100,000	
	- study of charcoal production and its effect on soil conservation: ag economist and forest products utilisation specialist - 4 month study	50,000	
	- study of land tenure issues preliminary to design of soil conservation project: agronomist, economist, land tenure specialist for 4 month study	72,000	
0097	Integrated Community Development		250,000
	Quantitqtive and qualitative analysis of Rural Development Organizations	150,000	
	and assist in the development of the PRP and PP	100,000	
0098	Rural Small Enterprise Development		50,000
	Assistance required to help in preparation of PRP and PP		
0099	Intersectoral Nutrition Development		120,000
	A. Preparation of PP	20,000	
	B. Studies to be undertaken:		
	Farmer Income/Nutrition Status	49,500	
	Mass Media	25,800	
	Sugar Fortification	15,750	
	Salt Iodization	8,950	
0100	Development Research and Studies		40,000
	Preliminary organization of the seminar and assistance with feasibility study		
0102	Small Irrigation Development - Gonave (OPG)		10,000
	Hydrologist assistance to help in review of project and PP		

0103	Integrated Nutrition Education Centers (OPG)	10,000
	Assistance of Nutritionist Specialist to assist mission in evaluation of final OPG Proposal	
New 1980	Ground Water Survey	42,000
	- to assist in preparation of PID for this project which is anticipated for initial funding in FY 80: The assistance of a total of 3 hydrologists and geologists for 2 month work will be required.	
- Education and Human Resources		
0104	Sub-Professional Engineering	40,000
	- development of PRP and PP; assistance of engineering and education specialists for 3 months	
- Selected Development Activities		
0105	Simple Technology	30,000
	- to assist in the design of a PRP and PP: 1 planning specialist and 1 technology specialist for 3 months	
0110	Baseline Data Aerial Photography	40,000
	- to assist in preparation of PRP and PP: 1 remote sensing and 1 engineering specialist for 3 months	

Sub-Total of Technical Support Required for 1978 in Support of New Project Development by Sector

Food and Nutrition	744,000
Education and Human Resources	40,000
Selected Development Activities	70,000
TOTAL	854,000

B. General Studies, Assessments, etc. Planned for which FY 1978 Program Development and Support Funds will be Required (By sector)

Food and Nutrition

- Analytical Description of the Poor Majority — 97,000
  2 U.S. and Haitian researchers to collect facts on rural poor as a basis for writing DAP section on poor majority

- Level A Assessment — 36,000
  tentatively scheduled for 11/77. Estimate 3 specialists for two months

- Two General Studies on Agricultural Research Capability in Haiti — 25,000
  What needs to be done: strengths and weaknesses of research capability - 2 Ag research specialists for 2 months study

- Reforestation Study — 36,000
  to determine problems, species, etc. for input in the soil conservation knowledge base 2 tropical forestry specialists for 3 month study

- Program Development and Support Requirements - Unidentified (includes nutrition for FY 1978) — 100,000

Health

- Program Evaluation of Health Sector — 25,000
  3 health planners for 1 month evaluation

- Program Development and Support Requirements — 50,000
  Unidentified

Population

- Program Development and Support Requirements — 25,000
  Unidentified

Education and Human Resources

- Program Development and Support Requirements — 50,000
  Review of experience in non-formal education and in teaching of Creole literacy and a manpower study

  Unidentified

Selected Development Activities

- Program Development and Support Requirements — 50,000
  Unidentified

Sub-Total General Studies, Assessments, etc. Planned for Implementation in FY 1978 by Sector:

Food and Nutrition	294,000
Health	75,000
Population	25,000
Education and Human Resources	50,000
Selected Development Activities	50,000
	494,000

C. Grand Total PD & S Requirements for FY 1978 by Sector (Revised)

Food and Nutrition	1,038,000
Health	75,000
Population	25,000
Education and Human Resources	90,000
Selected Development Activities	120,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,348,000

FY 1979 ABS

FY 1979 Program Development and Support Requirements

	Amount
— Food and Nutrition	
Groundwater Survey	
- to assist in the preparation of PRP and PP documentation and to complete preliminary studies. Project is scheduled for FY 1980 implementation.	50,000
Intensive Irrigated Agriculture	
- Preliminary studies and to assist in the preparation of the PRP and PP for this FY 1980 project.	50,000
Project Development and Support Requirements - to be identified	250,000
- Health	
Project Development and Support Requirements - to be identified	100,000
- Population	
Project Development and Support Requirements - to be identified	25,000
- Education and Human Resources	
Project Development and Support Requirements - to be identified	100,000
- Selected Development Activities	
Project Development and Support Requirements - to be identified	100,000
TOTAL FY 1979 PD & S Requirements	675,000

PL 480 - TITLE I - FY 1979

The principal reasons for having a Title I program in Haiti are: (a) to support development objectives through the use of generated local currency revenues for development purposes; (b) to assure an adequate supply of edible oil, wheat flour and possibly other food items to meet the nutritional needs of the Haitian population in spite of possible shortages of foreign exchange and Balance of Payments problems; and (c) to further develop future markets for American agricultural products.

The Mission has requested (Port-au-Prince 0590) that Haiti be included in the PL 480 Title I CORE program with an annual reserve of 30,000 MT of wheat and 5,000 MT of vegetalbe oil. A CORE program is justified by clear evidence that: (a) Haitian food production will not increase fast enough to prevent continued and increasing malnutrition; (b) foreign exchange earnings are not growing fast enough to pay for necessary food imports; (c) the wheat component is a necessary part of our effort to promote sales of wheat in a market essentially controlled by Canada; and (d) local currency proceeds of commodity sales are a vital development resource.

How the Core Proposal Will Help to Overcome Key Constraints

The Core proposal focuses the impact of PL 480 resources principally on irrigation and the lack of government services and institutional capacity. Upgrading Haiti's neglected irrigation systems (including drainage) offers one of the best possibilities for obtaining a substantial increase in food production. Virtually all the major donors are involved in rehabilitating these systems, including the Federal Republic of Germany, FAO, Canada, and the United States. Except for two large irrigation systems, the pattern of irrigation in rural Haiti involves small systems with few important structures. Some 72 systems exist, with the majority ranging in size from 100 to 1,000 hectares. A.I.D. and the GOH are already deeply involved in rehabilitating these small systems through the use of local currency generated by PL 480 sales. Rehabilitation tasks include repair of diversion structures and canals and organizing community groups for continued maintenance. A more assured supply of PL 480 under the core program would put A.I.D. in a better position to work with the government in creating a more comprehensive forward plan for the rehabilitation of small irrigation systems.

Lack of government services to agriculture reflects the institutional weaknesses of the Agriculture Ministry. Personnel policies are erratic and salary levels are low. The Ministry is unable to hire enough trained people to provide services directly to farmers and to carry out the essential backup functions of administration and planning. Title I local currency would be used specifically to help staff a new planning unit in the Ministry of Agriculture -- the lack of such capacity is clearly detrimental to all present efforts to develop the sector. Assurance of Title I continuity under a "Core" program would be a useful tool in pressing for reform of Ministry personnel policies and in staffing an effective planning unit.

In addition to the use of local currency in irrigation projects and the Ministry of Agriculture, A.I.D. plans to use local currency generations also to support various A.I.D. loan and grant projects. With its weak capacity to generate revenue the government has extreme difficulty meeting the counterpart contributions to A.I.D. and other donor projects. Title I resources can help the government to maintain its counterpart contributions on a timely basis and thus can contribute powerfully to the success of several A.I.D. development efforts in the country, for example, in small farmer marketing of coffee and farm-to-market road construction.

Role of the Core Program in Fiscal Policy Reform

One of the principal goals of A.I.D. (and of other donors) in Haiti is reform of the government fiscal system. The Haitian fiscal system consists of three elements: the budgeted sector, the extrabudgetary sector, and foreign assistance. The 43 percent increase in the FY 1976 budget to $80.8 million and the 31.4 percent increase in the FY 1977 budget to $106.2 million were overshadowed by continued growth in unregulated extrabudgetary activity. More than 50 percent of government expenditures takes place outside the budget from an estimated 300 separate, special accounts. In some cases these accounts are earmarked for specified purposes, e.g., gasoline tax revenues for road construction and maintenance. Such accounts limit the effectiveness of government financial and program planning, but their income and expenditures are a matter of government record. However, certain other accounts are not only segregated from the national budget; they are administered entirely outside the purview of the Ministries of Finance and Planning. The principal example is the Regie du Tabac, which is a large element in the entire "extrabudgetary sector". The Regie controls domestic

tobacco and sugar sales and taxes the sales of these and other commodities. The Regie does not provide information either on its revenues or expenditures. An international organization recently made a painstaking effort to estimate total revenues of the Regie by determining the rate that it charges on the various commodities that it taxes and then obtaining information on total sales of these commodities in order to calculate the amount taken in by the Regie. It found that the Regie's revenues were steadily increasing from $6 million in 1969 to $10.6 million in 1973, growing from 13.3 percent to 14.4 percent of total government revenues over this period.

A.I.D.'s strategy for fiscal reform in Haiti is as follows:

1. In negotiating the FY 1976 Title I agreement the Mission gained GOH concurrence to use the revenues accruing to the Regie from the sale of Title I commodities for specific development purposes as set forth in the agreement.

2. The next step would be the transfer of Regie funds in substantial amounts to the Naitonal Bank's development account before the end of this Haitian fiscal year (9/30).

3. Over the medium term, a GOH commitment will be sought to systematize the transfer of all special accounts into the national budget.

4. Over the long term, the goal is a public accounting of income and expenditures covering all state revenues.

The Mission does not see the core program as an explicit Quid pro quo for desired improvement in the area of fiscal reform. However, it will be one very important element, along with all A.I.D. loan and grant projects, in the Mission's negotiating strategy.

Title I as Balance of Payments Support

Haiti had its third consecutive balance of payments deficit in 1976 though the trade deficit decreased from $36 million in 1975 to $15 million in 1976. While the balance of payments situation did improve in 1976 as increased coffee prices reduced the deficit and replenished reserves, the appearance is deceptive. Import levels are too low to permit much stimulation of the economy, and the economy remains in its traditional state of stagnation. Haiti's volume of exports of traditional goods (coffee, sugar, cocoa, and sisal) is generally declining or at best remaining constant. Overall exports have declined by 2 percent in real terms since 1971

while imports in real terms have grown 9.1 percent. Food imports have increased dramatically and now account for one-fourth of total import value. Development of Haitian agriculture should help the economy regain an equilibrium between imports and exports, at first by halting the tendency to increase food imports and later by providing additional agricultural products for exports. The foreign exchange contribution of the Title I program will be particularly meaningful in the context of Haiti's extremely limited capacity to import commodities essential for development.

U.S. Mission Management and Evaluation

The Mission will continue to manage local currency generation very tightly. It has been the practice to segregate these funds in a special account, and this practice will continue. Funds in the special account can only be spent for projects after the GOH submits detailed project proposals to the A.I.D. Mission and receives approval, after a thorough review by technical personnel.

The Mission will evaluate the core program on a continuing basis with assistance from the USDA's Agricultural Attache. Progress indicators will include: policy reform benchmarks, measurement of progress toward rehabilitation of irrigation systems, and institutional growth of the Agriculture Ministry, particularly in the new Planning Unit.

Further analysis and data will be provided in response to State 092679.

Country/Program HAITI

PL 480 Title I Agreements and Shipments

Commodity	FY 1977 Approvals Agreements	Shipments	Carryover to FY '77	FY 1978 Request Agreements		Shipments	Carryover to FY '78
	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	$	MT	(MT)	(MT)
Wheat	30	30	-0-	3.4	30	30	-0-
Soybean Oil	5	5	-0-	3.1	5	5	-0-
				$6.5			
Rice	10	10	-0-				
Corn	10	10	-0-				

FY 1979 Request

Commodity	Agreements $	(MT)	($)	Shipments (MT)	Carryover to FY ' 79
Wheat	3.4	30	3.4	30	-0-
Soybean Oil	3.1	5	3.1	5	-0-
	$6.5		$6.5		

(All commodity quantities shown in thousands of metric tons and all values shown in millions of dollars.)

PL 480 TITLE II - FY 1979

The PL 480 Title II program is currently operated through three U.S. Voluntary Agencies--CARE, CRS and CWS. The approximate level of the FY 1979 program is expected to be 16,358 metric tons of food valued at $4.7 million and providing supplemental food assistance to approximately 374,000 beneficiaries.

Attempts have been made by the Voluntary Agencies and USAID to follow the established USG priorities concerning recipient categories, i.e. Maternal/Child as first priority followed by Food for Work and School Feeding.

Due to special circumstances which exist in Haiti, it is considered advisable to rearrange the priorities emphasizing Food for Work activities, but giving equal priority to School Feeding and MCH depending upon circumstances which prevail at any given time and at any given geographic location. This decision is based on the following considerations;

1) FFW projects are clearly developmental as they serve to support much-needed development/infrastructure projects such as roads, soil conservation, reforestation, irrigation, potable water, etc.

2) With food prices as high as they are in Haiti, the value of the food distributed to each worker is significant.

3) FFW projects foster community participation and coordination and can serve as a catalyst for other community-based rural development projects.

4) Distribution of PL 480 foods in MCH centers and schools is limited by the rather small number of institutions which have food preparation capability. The coverage is therefore limited and is confined to regions of the country where these institutions exist.

5) In a situation where food is used as a teaching tool in nutrition education programs in MCH centers, it is highly desirable that indigenous foods rather than PL 480 foods be used so that mothers can learn to maintain their children in good health by using locally available commodities rather than having them associate the feeding of PL 480 foods with the good health of their children.

(However, in the short-term, given the serious food shortage in Haiti and the fact that in addition to limited food availability, many families have insufficient money to purchase enough food, PL 480 foods can play a role in MCH centers until a locally produced high protein food is available for distribution in the centers.)

6) With emphasis on FFW projects, PL 480 can be targeted to reach the poorest families in that the poorest communities can be chosen as sites for these projects. In contrast, it is not known if the poorest of the poor attend the MCH centers and schools, and PL 480 food distributed in MCH centers for home preparation is not necessarily consumed by the pre-school children and pregnant or lactating women, thereby reducing substantially the nutritional impact.

Considering the lack of interest on the part of the GOH (it makes minimal financial contributions to the Voluntary Agency programs and does not participate actively in program planning or execution) and the limited financial resources and logistical capabilities, expansion of the program must take place at a very moderate rate through FY 1979.

With this in mind, USAID is recommending the following changes for FY 1979 as related to the proposed levels for FY 1978:

MCH	Increase 10%
Other Child Feeding	Increase 10%
School Feeding	Increase 5%
Food for Work	Increase 20%
Adult Feeding	No change

The supporting tables, page 100 of this document, reflect these program level adjustments.

The Voluntary Agency Program Plans submitted with the FY 1977 Annual Budget Submission remain applicable with the exception of statistical changes which are included as a part of this document.

In the case of Title II food grants to Haiti, USAID has determined that year-by-year programming is more appropriate than multi-year programming because: (a) GOH interest and degree of participation is not well established; (b) future logistical, financial and human capabilities which determine the magnitude of the program are not well established; and (c) the program is largely humanitarian and in most cases not linked directly to other USAID development activities.

The total proposed Title II program for Haiti for FY 79 is as follows:

A) Metric tons of food commodities: 16,358

B) Estimate U.S. cost: $4,725,800

Following is a summary by recipients and dollar volume (in thousands)

	CARE		CRS		CWS		TOTALS	
	Rec.	$	Rec.	$	Rec.	$	Rec.	$
MCH	21.5	356.6	15.4	201.9	13.9	195.5	50.8	754.1
School Feeding	115.0	925.8	50.0	602.0	44.0	340.7	209.0	1,868.5
Other Child	3.6	99.0	--	--	--	--	3.6	79.0
FFW	60.0	946.7	25.5	432.1	24.0	623.3	109.5	2,002.2
Adult	1.0	22.--	--	--	--	--	1.0	22.0
TOTALS	201.1	2,330.1	90.9	1,236.0	81.9	1,159.5	373.9	4,725.8

PL 480 - TITLE II - FY 1979

Country: HAITI

Sponsor: CARE
(all figures in thousands)

A. MCH

Total Recipients: 21.5

Commodities	KGS	DOLLARS
SF Bulgur	228	42.6
CSM	119	65.9
WSB	238	63.5
WSDM	178	117.7
Vegoil	98	66.9
Total	861	356.6

B. SCHOOL FEEDING

Total Recipients: 115.0

SF Bulgur	1,848	345.6
CSM	462	255.9
WSB	693	185.0
Vegoil	204	139.3
Total	3,207	925.8

C. OTHER CHILD FEEDING

Total Recipients: 3.6

SF Bulgur	110	20.6
CSM	44	24.4
WSB	76	20.3
Vegoil	20	13.7
Total	250	79.0

D. FOOD FOR WORK

Total Recipients: 60.0

SF Bulgur	3,960	740.5
Vegoil	302	206.2
Total	4,262	946.7

E. ADULT FEEDING

Total Recipients: 1.0

SF Bulgur	30	5.7
CSM	12	6.6
WSB	21	5.6
Vegoil	6	4.1
Total	69	22.0

F. ALL CATEGORIES

Total Recipients: 201.1

SF Bulgur	6,176	1,155.0
CSM	637	352.8
WSB	1,028	274.4
WSDM	178	117.7
Vegoil	630	430.2
Total	8,649	2,330.1

PL 480 TITLE II - FY 1979

Country: HAITI

Sponsor: CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES (CRS)
(all figures in thousands)

A. MCH — Total Recipients: 15.4

Commodities	KGS	DOLLARS
WSB	332	88.6
SF Bulgur	84	15.7
SF Flour	84	19.6
SF Cornmeal	84	20.6
Vegoil	84	57.4
TOTAL	668	201.9

B. SCHOOL FEEDING — Total Recipients: 50.0

WSB	450	120.2
CSM	450	249.3
SF Bulgur	205	38.3
SF Flour	205	48.0
SF Cornmeal	318	77.9
Vegoil	100	68.3
TOTAL	1,728	602.0

C. FOOD FOR WORK — Total Recipients: 25.5

WSB	413	110.3
SF Bulgur	965	180.4
SF Cornmeal	276	67.6
Vegoil	108	73.8
TOTAL	1,762	432.1

D. ALL CATEGORIES — Total Recipients: 90.9

WSB	1,195	319.1
CSM	450	249.3
SF Bulgur	1,254	234.5
SF Flour	289	67.6
SF Cornmeal	678	166.1
Vegoil	292	199.4
TOTAL	4,158	1,236.0

PL 480 TITLE II - FY 1979

Country: HAITI

Sponsor: CHURCH WORLD SERVICES (CWS)
(all figures in thousands)

A. MCH — Total Recipients: 13.9

Commodities	KGS	DOLLARS
WSB	250	66.8
SF Bulgur	166	31.0
CSM	84	46.5
Vegoil	75	51.2
Total	575	195.5

B. SCHOOL FEEDING — Total Recipients: 44.0

WSB	198	52.9
SF Bulgur	635	118.7
CSM	198	109.7
Vegoil	87	59.4
Total	1,118	340.7

C. FOOD FOR WORK — Total Recipients: 24.0

SF Bulgur	1,152	215.4
CSM	576	319.1
Vegoil	130	88.8
Total	1,858	623.3

D. ALL CATEGORIES — Total Recipients: 81.9

WSB	448	119.6
SF Bulgur	1,953	365.2
CSM	858	475.3
Vegoil	292	199.4
Total	3,551	1,159.5

PL 480 TITLE II - FY 1979

Country: HAITI

Sponsor: CARE, CRS and CWS
(all figures in thousands)

A. MCH

Total Recipients: 50.8

Commodities	KGS	DOLLARS
SF Bulgur	478	89.4
CSM	203	112.5
WSB	820	218.9
WSDM	178	117.6
SF Cornmeal	84	20.6
SF Flour	84	19.6
Vegoil	257	175.5
Total	2,104	754.1

B. SCHOOL FEEDING

Total Recipients: 209.0

WSB	1,341	358.0
CSM	1,110	614.9
SF Bulgur	2,688	502.6
SF Flour	205	48.0
SF Cornmeal	318	77.9
Vegoil	391	267.1
Total	6,053	1,868.5

C. OTHER CHILD FEEDING

Total Recipients: 3.6

SF Bulgur	110	20.6
CSM	44	24.4
WSB	76	20.3
Vegoil	20	13.7
Total	250	79.0

D. FOOD FOR WORK

Total Recipients: 109.5

WSB	413	110.3
CSM	576	319.1
SF Bulgur	6,077	1,136.4
SF Cornmeal	276	67.6
Vegoil	540	368.8
Total	7,882	2,002.2

E. ADULT FEEDING

Total Recipients: 1.0

SF Bulgur	30	5.6
CSM	12	6.6
WSB	21	5.7
Vegoil	6	4.1
Total	69	22.0

F. ALL CATEGORIES

Total Recipients: 373.9

WSB	2,671	713.1
CSM	1,945	1,077.5
SF Bulgur	9,383	1,754.7
SF Cornmeal	678	166.1
SF Flour	289	67.6
WSDM	178	117.6
Vegoil	1,214	829.2
Total	16,358	4,725.8

Country: Haiti

Technical Assistance to Cooperatives

		FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
Grants				
521-0078	Integrated Agriculture Development			
	a) Technical Assistance	-	-	-
	b) Training	-	60,000	173,000
521-0073	Small Farmer Development			
	a) Technical Assistance	297,750	292,450	430,776
	b) Training	10,000 a/	20,000 a/	25,000 a/
	Sub-Total: Grants	307,750	312,450	455,776
Loans				
006	Small Farmer Improvement			
	a) Technical Assistance	-	-	-
	b) Training	-	-	-
008	Integrated Agriculture Development			
	a) Technical Assistance	-	117,000 a/	172,300 a/
	b) Training	-	-	-
	Sub-Total: Loans	- b/	117,000 b/	172,300 b/
	TOTAL GRANTS & LOANS	307,750	429,450	628,076

a/ As a result of project experience, theneed for substantial in and out of country training has been verified. Anticipate project revisions will be submitted to incorporate training elements as specified above.

b/ Loan Sub-Total does not include Commodity Loan to IHPCADE FY 77, $876,924; FY 1978, $1,405,883; FY 1979, $2,108,142 and does not include $40,000 in loan-funded equipment in FY 1978 are provided under Small Farmer Improvement Loan.

Program Analysis for the Oral and Condom Supplies Needed to Achieve Full Availability

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
A. "Full Supply Analysis						
1. Married women of reproductive age - (See Annex A)	773	789	804	821	837	854
2. 65% of line A1 (Contracepting women required to achieve replacement fertility)	502	513	523	534	544	555
3. 50% of line A1 (Contracepting women utilizing orals and condoms)	387	396	402	411	419	427
4. Annual stock requirements for "full availability" SEE TABLE NOTE (1)						
a. Orals-½ of line A3 x 13 monthly cycles	2,516	(4)2059	.3)1568	.25)1336	.2)1089	.2)1110
b. Condoms-½ of line A3 x 100 units	19,350	6)23760	.7)28140	.75)30825	8)33520	8)34160
B. Annual New Supply From Non-AID Bilateral Sources						
1. Private Commercial Sector						
a. Orals	52	56	59	62	65	68
b. Condoms	750	790	830	870	910	930
2. Other Donors						
a. Orals	215	640	0	0	0	0
b. Condoms	709	0	0	0	0	0
3. Host Country Government Procurement						
a. Orals						
b. Condoms	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Total In-Country Stock						
a. Orals	267	696	59	62	65	68
b. Condoms	1459	790	830	870	910	930
C. Gap to be filled to Achieve "Full Availability"						
1. Orals (line A4a less line B4a)	2249	1363	1509	1274	1024	1042
2. Condoms (line A4b less line B4b)	17891	22970	27310	29955	32610	33230
D. AID Bilateral Supply Objectives						
1. Orals	0	0	1333	584	600	750
2. Condoms	4320	8862	13090	25769	25000	25000
E. Total New Supply						
1. Orals (line B4a plus line D1)	267	696	1392	646	665	818
2. Condoms (line B4b plus line D2)	5779	9652	13920	26639	25910	25930
F. Remaining Supply Gap						
1. Orals (line A4a less line E1)	2249	1363	176	690	424	292
2. Condoms (line 4Ab less line E2)	13571	14108	14220	4186	7610	8230
G. People Gap						
1. Orals (line F1 divided by 13)	173	105	14	50	33	22
2. Condoms (line F2 divided by 100)	136	141	142	41	76	82
3. Total (line G1 plus line G2)	309	246	156	91	109	104

Notes on Table 1

A. Full Supply Analysis

A4 The proportion of method use is expected by the DHF and Dr Bordes to shift towards increasing condom prevalence. The following Adjustments have been made for the 77-81 period in the analysis format:

(users x 1000)	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Pill users	36 (40%)	46 (30%)	51 (25%)	55 (20%)	60 (20%)
Condoms users	60 (60%)	100 (70%)	150 (75%)	200 (80%)	250 (80%)

B. Annual New Supply from non-AID Bilateral Sources

B1 Commercial Sector calculations retained from 76 estimation, as confirmed by DHF.

B2 Other donors supplies projected to phase out. 1976 DHF supply records show:

Pills -	WHO	20,000
	FPIA	94,800
	"	100,200
		215,000 cycles
Condoms -	FPIA	709,000 pieces

D. AID Bilateral Supply Objectives

1976 - DHF supply records show AID provided:

Condoms 4,320,000

1977-79 Annex B planned shipment levels retained as reasonable supply levels result.

1980-81 Estimates made to produce end-of-year stock levels approximating annual usage to assure one year's supply on hand.

TABLE 2

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis of Orals (X1000)

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1. Beginning of year stock	114	286	1,021	942	827
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B)	640 (1)	1,333	584	600	750
3. Less: Expected Use	468	598	663	715	780
4. End of Year Stock	286	1,021	942	827	797

(1) Not AID direct: 490 FPIA supplied
plus 150 UNFPA supplied
640

B. Financial Analysis (FY 78)

1. CY 1979 deliveries (Line A 2 above) 584
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase FY78 = .19
3. Estimated total cost for FY 78 (to be determined by AID/W) $110,960

C. Financial Analysis (FY 79)

1. CY 1980 deliveries (Line A 2 above) 600
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase (To be determined by AID/W) FY79= .21
3. Estimated total cost for FY 1979 (To be determined by AID/W) $126,000

TABLE 3

HAITI

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis of Condoms (X1000)

A. AID Inventory Analysis

	Calendar Year				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1. Beginning of year stock	2,714	5,578	8,669	19,438	24,438
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B)	8,864	13,091	25,769	25,000	25,000
3. Less: Expected Use	6,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000
4. End of year stock	5,578	8,669	19,438	24,438	24,438

B. Financial Analysis (FY 78)

1. CY 1978 deliveries (Line A 2 above) 13,091,000 = 90,910 gross
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase 3.69/gross
3. Estimated total cost for FY 78 (to be determined by AID/W) $335,457

C. Financial Analysis (FY 79)

1. CY 1979 deliveries (Line A 2 above) 25,769,000 = 178,951 gross
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase (to be determined by AID/W) 3.87/gross
3. Estimated total cost for FY 1979 (to be determined by AID/W) $692,542

Country: HAITI

June 1, 1977

MISSION EVALUATION SCHEDULE FOR FY 1978 AND FY 1979

Project Number	Title	Last Evaluation Submission Date	Number of Last PAR	Date of Submission FY 1978 or FY 1979 Evaluation	Period Covered by Evaluation	Remarks
0061	Rural Community Development	10/76	-	1/78	14 months	A PAR is scheduled for this evaluation.
0062	Special Development Activities	-	-	-	-	A simplified format will be developed to evaluate these small projects on a selective basis. Basic criteria for selection of a project for evaluation are its size, its importance to the community and innovativeness.
0069	Agricultural Development Support I	6/76	521-069-602 A-B-C-D	11/77	16 months	A PAR is scheduled for this evaluation which marks the completion of this phase of the agricultural development support project.
0070	Strengthening Health Services I	11/75		12/77	24 months	A PAR is scheduled for this evaluation which marks the completion of Phase I of this project.

Project Number	Title	Last Evaluation Submission Date	Number of Last PAR	Date of Submission FY 1978 or FY 1979 Evaluation	Period Covered by Evaluation	Remarks
0071	Family Planning	4/76	521-076-601	2/78	20 months	This evaluation is scheduled to coincide with the completion of the project. The original completion date of FY 1976 was extended through FY 1977 and the completion-of-project evaluation has been rescheduled.
0072	Road Maintenance I	12/76	-	11/77	12 months	A PAR is scheduled for this evaluation which marks the completion of this phase of the road maintenance project.
0073	Small Farmer Development	-	-	8/77[a/]	36 months	The evaluation scheduled for 1976 was not undertaken. An assessment of the credit component of this project has been completed and an assessment of the production component is in progress and scheduled for completion by July. A special evaluation of the project as a whole awaits the completion of the present assessment. CUNA and DAI representatives will participate in this evaluation.
0074	Agricultural Feeder Roads	-	-	10/78	15 months	A PAR is scheduled for this initial evaluation.

Project Number	Title	Last Evaluation Submission Date	Number of Last PAR	Date of Submission FY 1978 or FY 1979 Evaluation	Period Covered by Evaluation	Remarks
0075	Nutrition Improvement	10/76	-	2/79	24 months	The PPT schedules three evaluations for this project of which the one scheduled for 2/79 is the midpoint evaluation.
0076	Potable Water (PVO)	-	-	7/77[a]	24 months	The evaluation scheduled for 7/76 was not carried out. It has been rescheduled as a final project evaluation for 7/77.
0077	Nutrition Training (PVO)	-	-	7/77[a]	24 months	The evaluation scheduled for 7/76 was not carried out. It has been rescheduled as a final project evaluation for 7/77.
0078	Integrated Agricultural Development	-	-	10/77	12 months	A PAR is scheduled for this evaluation.
0079	Administrative Improvement and Training	-	-	3/79	15 months	The evaluation originally scheduled for 12/77 has been rescheduled as implementation of the project begins in late 1977.
0080	Water Resources Development (PVO)	-	-	4/78	18 months	The end-of-project evaluation scheduled for 12/77 has been rescheduled for 4/78 to coincide with this new completion date.

Project Number	Title	Last Evaluation Submission Date	Number of Last PAR	Date of Submission FY 1978 or FY 1979 Evaluation	Period Covered by Evaluation	Remarks
0081	Gros Morne Rural Development (PVO)	-	-	7/80	15 months	The evaluation scheduled for 12/77 has been rescheduled for 7/80 as funds for the project were not obligated until 5/77. An end-of-project evaluation is scheduled.
0082	Disaster Preparedness	-	-	-	-	Initial obligation is scheduled for FY 78. The first evaluation will cover the 15-month period following initial obligation.
0083	Small Farmer Marketing	-	-	6/79	18 months	The evaluation scheduled for 11/77 has been rescheduled to allow time for consideration of the results of the 0073 evaluation. Project implementation will be delayed.
0084	Road Maintenance Phase II	-	-	4/79	16 months	Phase I of this project is scheduled for evaluation 12/77 at which time implementation of Phase II of the project will be in the beginning stages. The services of an evaluation team will be requested for this evaluation.
0085	Development Finance Corporation	-	-	-	-	Initial obligation is scheduled for FY 1978. The first evaluation will cover the 15-month period following initial obligation.

Project Number	Title	Last Evaluation Submission Date	Number of Last PAR	Date of Submission FY 1978 or FY 1979 Evaluation	Period Covered by Evaluation	Remarks
0086	Strengthening Health Services II	-	-	8/78	9 months	An early evaluation of this project is scheduled as the results are important to the preparation in late FY 1978 of the Project Paper for the Rural Health Delivery Services.
0087	Maternal and Child Health	-	-	-	-	Initial obligation is scheduled for FY 1978. The first evaluation will cover the 15-month period following initial obligation.
0091	Rural Health Delivery Services	-	-	-	-	Initial obligation is scheduled for FY 1978. The first evaluation will cover the 15-month period following initial obligation.
0095	Intermediate Technology	-	-	-	-	Initial obligation is scheduled for FY 1978. The first evaluation will cover the 15-month period following initial obligation.

a/ These are evaluations which were originally scheduled for an earlier date but which were not carried out in accordance with the schedule. They have been rescheduled for FY 1977.

MISSION EVALUATION SCHEDULE FOR FY 1978 AND FY 1979

Other Evaluations

An agricultural sector assessment is scheduled to begin in FY 1977 and cover a period of about six months. Details of the assessment will be worked out with a member of the Department of Agriculture early this summer. In general, the assessment will cover

-- marketing of domestic food crops and export crops;

-- income, consumption, employment, and other level-of-living indicators;

-- agricultural technology;

-- absorptive capacity of the Haitian Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources in terms of the large increase in foreign assistance.

-- soil conservation and other environmental measures.