AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DATA SHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A = Add, C = Change, D = Delete — [A] — Amendment Number: ____ — CODE: 3

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY: HAITI

3. PROJECT NUMBER: 521-0147

4. BUREAU/OFFICE: USAID/Haiti — LAC [05]

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters): Com. Water Systems & Small Farm Irrigation

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD): MM 03 DD 31 YY 83

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION (Under "B." below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4): A. Initial FY 81 — B. Quarter [2] — C. Final FY 82

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

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY 81 B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	LIFE OF PROJECT E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total	83.07	91.93	175	227.85	252.15	480.00
(Grant)	(83.07)	(91.93)	(175)	(227.85)	(252.15)	(480.00)
(Loan)	(–)	(–)	(–)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Other U.S. 1. CARE	(as yet undetermined)				122.37	122.37
Other U.S. 2.						
Host Country	"	"	"		60.00	60.00
Other Donor(s)						
TOTALS				227.85	434.52	662.37

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE 1. Grant	2. Loan	D. OBLIGATIONS TO DATE 1. Grant	2. Loan	E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION 1. Grant	2. Loan	F. LIFE OF PROJECT 1. Grant	2. Loan
(1) ARDN	220	545	–	–	–	$175	–	480	–
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS						$175	–	480	–

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each): 032 | 022 | 920 | 064 | | | — 11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 723

12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)

A. Code	PVOU	PART	BU	BR			
B. Amount							

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

To improve the quality of life of 30,000 inhabitants and 400 farm families of North Central Haiti by providing them with adequate water resources through construction of 5 water systems in communities and three irrigation systems.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS: Interim MM 05 YY 81 — MM 09 YY 81 — Final MM 04 YY 83

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

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

17. APPROVED BY — Signature: Allan R. Furman — Title: Director, USAID/Haiti — Date Signed: MM 01 DD 30 YY 81

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

7

TO : Allan R. Furman, Director

DATE: January 23, 1981

FROM : Scott E. Smith, PDC

SUBJECT: Authorization of the CARE Community Water Systems and Small Farm Irrigation OPG (Project No. 521-0147)

Problem: To authorize the Community Water Systems and Small Farm Irrigation Project, submitted as an OPG proposal by CARE.

Discussion: The proposed project is a follow-on to two previous water-related OPGs carried out by CARE in Northwest Haiti (AID projects 521-0076 and 521-0112). The proposed project will shift the focus of CARE's water projects from the Northwest to North Central Haiti, including areas on the northern coast and in the northern Artibonite. Unlike the previous projects, water systems will be constructed to serve communities of 4,000 to 9,000 inhabittants rather than smaller communities of approximately 1,000 residents. Construction of five community water systems and three irrigation systems, each irrigating 60-80 hectares, will be financed over a two-year period. Spring capping will be the source of water for the systems financed.

The communities in which the systems will be built will be closely involved in construction and maintenance activities. Communities will voluntarily collect locally available materials such as rock, sand and gravel before construction will begin. Each community will also collect $0.50 per family or more, which CARE will use to purchase material, or will purchase itself an equivalent amount of material requested by CARE. CARE will use food-for-work contracts with participating community councils to compensate the workers employed for the construction of the systems.

A mission review of CARE's project proposal was held on December 3, 1980. As a result of this review, CARE modified its proposal, as follows:

(1) A provision was added that each community would be required to establish a bank account for maintenance by assessing each user family a minumum of $0.50;

(2) CARE will train two individuals from each community to perform routine maintenance on the systems constructed, and will provide tools to the communities for maintenance purposes;

(3) A community organizer was added to the project staff to help with the organization of the communities receiving water systems and with the organization of water users associations for the irrigation systems;

(4) Provision was made for a mid-project evaluation focusing primarily on community organization for water use and system maintenance;

(5) Minor modifications were made in the typical engineering designs for the water and irrigation systems; and

(6) The provision for contingencies was increased to permit CARE to cover specifically-approved costs associated with the repair of water systems constructed under the two previous OPGs.

The total AID grant contribution to the project is $480,000 over two years. In addition, $24,000 of PL 480 Title II commodities will be used as food-for-work. CARE will contribute $122,375 to the project, and other sources, including the communities involved, will contribute $60,000.

CARE is a United States private voluntary organization registered in AID/Washington.

CARE has discussed the project in detail with the relevant Departments and Services of the Government of Haiti, including the Department of Agriculture (DARNDR) and the National Potable Water Service (SNEP). The Government approves of the proposed activities, as well as CARE's activities in Haiti in general.

The Congressional Notification for this project expired December 9, 1980, and an advice of allotment of funds for an FY 1981 obligation of $175,000 has been received (State 16044, attached). Since the AID contribution to the project is less than $500,000, the Mission Director has authority to authorize the project, pursuant to AID Redelegation of Authority 99.1.95.

Recommendation: That you authorize the CARE Community Water Systems and Small Farm Irrigation Project by signing the attached project authorization.

Attachments:
(1) Project Authorization
(2) OPG Proposal
(3) State 16044

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Name of Entity : Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE)

Name of Project: Community Water Systems and Small Farm Irrigation

Number of Project: 521-0147

1. Pursuant to Section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize the Community Water Systems and Small Farm Irrigation Project for CARE ("Grantee"), involving planned obligations of not to exceed Four Hundred Eighty Thousand United States Dollars ($480,000) in Grant funds over a period twenty-seven months from date of authorization, subject to the availability of funds in accordance with the A.I.D. OYB/allotment process, to help in financing foreign exchange and local currency costs of the Project.

2. The Project consists of support to the Grantee to carry out a program to improve the quality of life of 30,000 inhabitants and 400 farm families of North Central Haiti by providing them with adequate water resources. The Project will finance the construction of five water systems in communities with 4,000 to 9,000 inhabitants and three irrigation systems, to allow productive year-round cultivation of 60-80 hectares at each site.

3. The Project Agreement, which may be negotiated and executed by the officer to whom such authority is delegated in accordance with A.I.D. regulations and Delegations of Authority, shall be subject to such terms and conditions as A.I.D. may deem appropriate.

Allan R. Furman
Director, USAID/Haiti

Jan 27, 1981
Date

Clearance:

ENG: FTemmel (in draft)
RED: JCotten (in draft)
PRM: BDupuis (in draft)
CONT: DShannon
CSO: RGibson (in draft)
ADIR: WRhoads

1/27/80

Drafted: PDC: SESmith

untry : HAITI (046) Project Title: Community Water Systems Small Farm Irrigation (Phase III)

P Period: Jan. 1981 - Mar. 1983 Prepared by : Sami Boulos, Judith Collins, Brian Cavanagh

Introduction

A. Project Description

With completion of phase II of the water project in the Northwest schedu led for December 1980, CARE/Haiti is proposing to shift the focus of its water projects both geographically and demographically. Previous projects were concentrated in the extreme northwest and were designed to serve populations of approximately 1,000 people. The proposed project intends to construct only 5 community water systems but the sites will be located in the northern Artibonite and the north coast and will supply water for towns with 4,000-9,000 inhabitants. In addition, three irrigation systems will be constructed under the project each to allow productive year-round cultivation of 60-80 hectares of land at each site.

Project Design

A. Statement of the Problem

The health statistics cited in the previous MYP proposal from Ministry of Public Health sources remain valid in 1980: "that approximately 3.5% of all deaths in Haiti are caused directly by water-borne intestinal disease; that this percentage is composed largely (86%) of children up to five years of age; that 15% of all hospital admissions are the result of intestinal diseases". This problem is linked closely to a lack of access to minimally safe drinking water which is especially acute in rural areas.

This is not to say that water resources do not exist to satisfy the drinking water needs of the population. In fact, the North and Northwest contain numerous artesian springs which yield a considerable volume of water. However, these sources are often found at great distances from population centers and are entirely unprotected from contamination. The poor Haitian towns people are usually obliged to spend several hours collecting their water or alternatively to collect surface water or stream water which is even more subject to contamination.

The economic plight of rural Haitians is well known: statistics on per capita income rank them among the poorest human beings on earth. This fact is reflected in the nutrition status of the children 75% of whom are considered to be malnourished to varying degrees. The reason is fundamentally simple: Haiti does not produce sufficient staple foods to feed its population adequately.

.../...

Given its precarious ecological position and high population growth rate, these problems will not be easily surmounted. However, there are steps which can be taken to improve the situation. One of these is the efficient use of water resources to irrigate arable land. Currently much of the water used for irrigation purposes at the 3 sites selected is not controlled at its source and actually contributes to the erosion problem by creating gullies and washing soil from hillsides. Moreover, since the water is not always channeled in a rational fashion, large amounts of water which could irrigate additional acreage are lost to seepage and runoff. Technicians working with the Irrigation Service of DARNDR estimate that agricultural production in Haiti could be doubled if efficient use were made of the existing water resources currently available for irrigation purposes.

B. Final Goals

The final goals of this project are:

1. to improve the quality of life of approximately 30,000 inhabitants of 5 rural towns in north central Haiti;

2. to increase the income of approximately 400 farm families in 3 rural areas of north central Haiti;

C. Intermediate Goals

The intermediate goals of this project are:

1. an adequate and dependable supply of water accessible to 30,000 residents of 5 rural towns in north central Haiti by December 1982;

2. effective maintenance performed by communities at 5 water project sites by December 1982;

3. an adequate supply of water irrigating 200 hectares of small farmer plots at 3 sites by December 1982;

4. management systems for water allocation operating effectively at 3 irrigation sites through water user associations by December 1982.

D. Project Activity Targets

1. FY 1981 (Jan. 1, 1981 - June 30, 1981)

- construct 1 community water system at Marchand-Dessalines;

- construct 1 irrigation system at La Coupe (Andre);

- form 1 water user association at La Coupe (Andre).

.../...

2. FY 1982 (July 1, 1981 - June 30, 1982)

- construct 3 community water systems at Anse a Foleur, St-Louis du Nord & Terre Neuve
- construct 1 irrigation system at Mingete (Ennery)
- form one water user associations at Mingete (Ennery)

3. FY 1983 (July 1, 1982 - March 31, 1983)

- construct one community water system at Laloumasse (St-Michel de l'Attalaye area)
- construct one irrigation system at Laloumasse
- conduct end-of-project evaluation.

Project Overview

A. Project Development

The proposed project is a logical extension of previous and on-going activities in the field of water resource development that CARE has undertaken in the Northwest. Those projects have aimed at providing improved water systems to the people who inhabit the poor towns and villages of Haiti's remote Northwest peninsula by capping existing springs and piping the water to distribution points in or near the population center. By December 1980, 45 water sources will have been constructed supplying drinking water to an estimated 40,000 people.

The CARE team implementing the current project has travelled extensively in the region. Their observations indicate that the project has effectively exhausted the existing water sites which c can be feasibly converted to closed systems within the project criteria. Their conclusion therefore is that further efforts to resolve the water problem in the Northwest must necessarily focus on locating and tapping ground water, (an endeavor that would entail expensive rotary drilling) or, on creating new reservoirs of surface water via dam construction or stream diversions (even more costly undertakings). On the other hand, a great need still exists in the adjacent areas of the Artibonite. In visits to several communities near Gonaives, St. Michel de l'Attalaye, and Port-de-Paix, CARE personnel encountered large conglomerations of people who had to rely on surface water and intermittent streams for drinking and domestic use even though large volume springs located within a few kilometers of the towns could supply good quality water. Moreover, interviews with community councils revealed a high level of local interest in undertaking a water project.

The phase II project was originally designed to include several irrigation systems reflecting CARE's growing emphasis on the agricultural sector. However, due to the importance placed on this sector

.../...

by Fonds Agricole in collaboration with MACHO many of the proposed sites in the extreme northwest were pre-empted. The opportunities to make an impact in agricultural production through irrigation appear more feasible in the areas of the Artibonite where the initial studies have been conducted and where there is no concern for duplication of effort with other development agencies.

B. Project Strategy

Development of water resources continues to be a top priority for both the Department of Health and the Department of Agriculture, as well as the agencies that provide the foreign assistance that finances most of the initiatives in this sphere. The government has recently created a National Potable Water Service which is charged with coordination of efforts in the potable water field. Although legally responsible for maintaining functioning systems throughout Haiti, it is assumed that SNEP will require several years to develop the institutional capacity to fulfill this role adequately.

The Department of Public Health and Population (DSPP) has recently negotiated a $6 million loan agreement with the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB) for the installation of water systems to serve 100 communities in the 6 departments of the country. Criteria for the IDB-DSPP project differ from the proposed CARE project in that the communities served in the former are limited to a population of 2,000 while the latter aims to provide water for population centers exceeding 4,000. Thus, none of the proposed CARE sites are planned under the IDB intervention.

It should be noted that three of the community water systems planned in the proposal - St. Louis du Nord, Anse a Foleur and Terre Neuve - were originally proposed under a Title I project prepared by MACHO in 1979. However, the project was never funded and MACHO now believes the budget is insufficient to implement the activities in 1981. Consequently, they do not intend to pursue the project any further.

The importance that is placed on expanding irrigated perimeters is evident in the activities of the semi-autonomous regional development agencies such as the O.D.N. (Office for the Development of the North) O.D.P.G. (Office for the Development of the Gonaives Plain) O.D.V.A. (Office for the Development of the Artibonite Valley) and MACHO which operates under the aegis of the Department of Agriculture. Thus, there is definitely a coordinated strategy on a national level to increase food production by means of making efficient use of water resources for irrigation.

USAID has already made a strong commitment to developing irrigation in Haiti through its participation in the Integrated Agricultural Development Project in which the irrigation component is prominent.

This project provides institutional support and training of personnel for the National Irrigation Service which has been designated

.../...

to creating effective water user associations in order that these ma· become the vehicles for on-going management of the irrigation systems. A community development organizer will assist each association in creating a decision making apparatus to resolve such issues as water charges, revenue use and maintenance of the canals. The Irrigation Service has agreed to make available to the project extension agents trained under AID's Integrated Agricultural Development Project to assist the communities in establishing such a management system. CARE technical assistance will cease upon completion of each system although project personnel will continue to advise the water user associations until these achieve an efficient standard of operations.

E. Project Potential

Although the project is certainly replicable, it cannot be supposed that wider scale application can be accomplished within the present resources of the GOH or interested communities. While SNEP, for example, has conducted technical studies on all of the proposed community water systems, none have been planned for execution until 1994.

F. Project Constraints

The logistical constraints which seriously impeded implementation of the Phase I project have largely been resolved in the course of Phase II. Since the proposed project will be concentrated in a more accessible zone and because no more than two construction sites will be active simultaneously, the logistics will be much simplified.

The services of a competent and diligent engineer are absolutely essential for proper management of the project as was learned in its earlier phases. In order to retain the engineer currently on the CARE-Haiti staff, approval of this proposal must come before completion of the on-going activities or CARE would be obliged to recommence the recruitement process.

If it is found subsequently that one of the communities listed in the proposal cannot or will not meet the conditions specified by CARE, an alternative site where construction be accomplished within the project budget will be selected in consultation with SNEP. Thus far, only Basse Reine has been identified as a possible alternative for a community system.

Two potential problems can be envisioned that might impede achievement of the Intermediate Goals:

1. While the newly formed National Potable Water Service theoretically responsible for maintenance of existing drinking water sources, there is no conclusive evidence available that its infrastructure is capable of fulfilling this mandate. Nevertheless CARE will collaborate as closely as possible with SNEP with a view to strengthening their institutional capacity to serve rural communities.

.../...

2. The task of organizing viable water user associations that are needed if the irrigation systems are to use water rationally and efficiently will not be simple given the complex relationships that often govern social behavior in rural Haiti. However, with the help of a community development organizer and other extension agents it is assumed that beneficiaries can be persuaded that a management apparatus is entirely in their self-interests.

Project Implementation

A. The primary condition upon which implementation will depend is the ability to secure adequate funding in a timely fashion. This project will be submitted to USAID for consideration under an Operational Program Grant. In order to ensure a smooth transition of personnel and equipment from Phase II to the new project, it is vital that a funding arrangement be finalized by January 1981.

Community support for the community systems has already been voiced in each of the towns but it will be necessary to work out the details of the self-help effort with the participating councils. Having learned from experience with Phase II projects that cash contributions are the best measure of community commitment to any endeavor, CARE will require that each community collect $.50 per family which CARE will use to purchase material or that the community itself purchase an equivalent amount of material requested by CARE. Following the CINEC model, CARE will require that communities voluntarily collect locally available materials such as rock, sand and gravel for the construction of the reservoir before construction will begin. The value of this contribution is estimated at $1,750 per site.

As the project is labor-intensive and will require several thousand man/days of local labor mainly for digging trenches for pipe or channel, CARE plans to use food-for-work contracts with the community councils to compensate the workers employed to perform these tasks. Estimating an average of 8,300 man/days per site, 500 sacks of bulgur and 250 gallons of oil will be provided to project workers in each locality. Total PL 480 inputs would then be 200,000 lbs. of bulgur and 15,400 lbs. of oil.

The engineer has already drafted a model design for the community water systems and a sketch design for the irrigation systems. These are annexed to the proposal. Design plans for the individual systems will be submitted for approval to SNEP and the Engineering Division of USAID/Haiti prior to the start of construction at each site.

One month of lead time will be required to place orders for construction materials before activities can commence at the first two sites. At the time, employment agreements for project personnel ought to be finalized.

Although CARE/Haiti ordinarily orders its vehicles through the Procurement Department of CARE/New York, it appears that purchase

.../...

of appropriate passenger vehicles can be accomplished through the Jeep dealer in Port-au-Prince at a comparative price. The budget, therefore, includes provision for local purchase of a CJ-7, J-20, and Cherokee which can be acquired as soon as the CIG document is signed. This should greatly facilitate the early phases of implementation.

B. Implementation Plan and Schedule

1. January 1981 : work commences on first community water system at Marchand-Dessalines;

2. February 1981 : work commences at irrigation system at La Coupe (Andre)

3. April 1981 : water user association formed at La Coupe irrigation site

4. June 1981 : water system inaugurated at Marchand-Dessalines; work completed at La Coupe

5. July 1981 : work begins on water systems at St. Louis du Nord and Anse a Foleur

6. December 1981 : water systems completed at St. Louis du Nord and Anse a Foleur

7. January 1982 : construction work begins at fourth community water sites (Terre Neuve) and second irrigation site (Minguete)

8. April 1982 : water user association formed at Minguete (Ennery) irrigation site

9. June 1982 : community water system completed at Terre Neuve; Minguete irrigation site inaugurated

10. July 1982 : work commences on community water system and irrigation system at La lomasse; water user association formed at La Lomasse irrigation site

11. November 1982 : community water system completed at La Lomasse

12. December 1982 : irrigation system inaugurated at La Lomasse

13. March 1983 : Project evaluation conducted and final report issued.

C. Technical Considerations

This project represents a substantial jump in technical sophistication over previous CARE water activities insofar as the water systems will serve much larger populations and involve more numerous distribution points. Also, the irrigation systems will utilize hydraulic rams to raise water to fields that could not be fed otherwise. However, having a qualified engineer on the CARE/Haiti Inter-

.../...

aspects of the project. As noted previously, CARE will collaborate on technical matters with both SNEP and the Engineering Division of USAID/Haiti.

Because all of the systems will rely on gravity flow feeds maintenance problems ought to be minimal and within the capability of the communities with the assistance from the National Potable Water Service (SNEP) or the water user associations with assistance of the National Irrigation Service to handle.

D. Procurement Requirements

CARE plans to procure the following vehicles from Utility Motors in Port-au-Prince to fulfill the project's transport requirements:

1. J-20 Jeep (for light transport (tools, fittings, etc.) and for ferrying work crews, animators and surveyor to sites)
2. CJ-7 Jeep for Haitian engineer who will be inspecting sites daily
3. Cherokee for International Engineer/Project Manager who will be making weekly trips to the project area from Port-au-Prince.

A Ford F-600 must be imported from the U.S. to transport the large quantities of construction materials to the sites. Until this truck is available, the project will utilize other trucks from the Feeding Program fleet.

In addition, hydraulic rams for the irrigation systems will be procured from the U.S.

All construction materials for the project will be purchased locally either in Port-au-Prince or Gonaives. Experience in other construction activities have shown that local procurement does not cause serious delays and is usually reliable.

E. Personnel Requirements

Much of the personnel required to execute the project are already working on the Phase II Potable Water Project. These include:

1. International Engineer/Project Manager
2. National Engineer
3. Foremen - Animators (2)
4. Chauffeurs (2)

In addition, the project staff will be supplemented by a community development organizer, two boss masons, a plumber, a surveyor, and an additional engineer and chauffeur.

Administrative and logistical backstopping will be provided by CARE/Haiti's central office in Port-au-Prince and its sub-office in Gonaives.

.../...

Project Evaluation

A. Final Goals

To measure achievement of quality of life improvement among targeted beneficiaries the following indicator will be used: number of daily users as per physical count during one 12 hour period (6 AM-6 PM) at each distribution point.

To measure increased income among targeted beneficiaries the following indicator is proposed: number of participating farmers reporting an additional crop harvest in the 12 month period after completion of the irrigation systems as compared to the 12 month period prior to project start.

B. Intermediate Goals

1. Indicators of an adequate and dependable supply of water accessible to targeted beneficiaries are:

   a. number of systems providing minimum of 8 gals (30 liters) per capita per day;

   b. hours per dey water available;

   c. average distance in time from beneficiary home to distribution point.

2. Indicators of the performance of effective maintenance are:

   a. average number of days down time annually per fountain;

   b. number of communities with contingency fund for repairs;

   c. number of people trained for maintenance residing in communities.

3. Indicators of an adequate supply of water for irrigation 200 hectares of land are:

   a. yield of water sources in gallons per week per hectare;

   b. number of farmers having newly irrigated plots;

   c. total number of harvests from irrigated plots.

4. Indicators of effective management systems for water allocation at irrigation sites are:

   a. average time of water availability per hectare per week;

   b. average charge per hectare per year;

   c. number of active association members.

These indicators will be monitored by project personnel every four months on its Plan, Implementation and Evaluation Report and will also form the basis for the final evaluation.

inancial Plan (For OPG)

Cost Element	AID	CARE	GOH	TOTAL
1. Personnel				
a. Third-Country Personnel				
- Project Manager Engineer (24 man mos.)	65,000			65,000
b. Local Personnel				
- Engineer (48 man mos.)		26,000		26,000
- Surveyor (12 man mos.)	4,000			4,000
- Chauffeurs (72 man mos.)	14,000			14,000
- Boss masons (36 man mos.)	8,200			8,200
- Foremen-Animators (48 man mos)	10,000			10,000
- Community Development Organizer (24 man mos.)	12,000			12,000
- Plumber (24 man mos.)	4,000			4,000
- Secretary (24 man mos.)	5,000			5,000
2. Training Costs	5,000			5,000
3. Commodity Costs				
a. Locally Purchased Material				
- 270 MT cement & masonry on site	26,600			26,600
- 33,210m Conduit & installation labor	110,000	61,375		171,375
- 13 MT steel rod & sheet steel Preparation on site	5,850			5,850
- Culverts	1,950			1,950
- 17 M3 Lumber & Carpentry on site	5,050			5,050
- Miscellaneous (tools, fittings, buckets, wheel barrows, etc.)	6,500			6,500
- Price Pygmy Current Meter - Anaeroid Barometer - 2 Hand Levels - Battery Operated Conductance Bridge	4,000			4,000
b. Locally Purchased Vehicles				
- J-7 Jeep	9,700			9,700
- Cherokee	10,700			10,700
- J-20 Jeep Pick-Up	10,300			10,300
c. U.S. Purchases				
- F-600 Truck	17,800			17,800
- 4 hydraulic rams	8,000			8,000

		AID	CARE	GOH	TOTAL
4.	Other Costs				
	a. Fuel	25,000	5,000		30,000
	b. Transportation Cost (including vehicle maintenance)	5,000	5,000		10,000
	c. Other Support Costs		25,000		25,000
	d. Systems Maintenance Costs (SNEP)			20,000	20,000
	e. Technical Studies SNEP			10,000	10,000
	f. Extension services (SNEP & DARNDR)			10,000	10,000
	g. Community Construction $1.00/family			6,000	6,000
	h. Community in-kind Sand & Gravel			14,000	14,000
	i.f Contingency	73,195			73.195
	j.f 7.4200 N.Y. Overhead	33,155			33,155
	TOTAL :	480.000	122,375	60,000	662,375
	k. PL480 Commodity (in-kind)	32,700			32,700
	TOTAL	512,700	122.375	60,000	695,075

ATTACHMENT A

MATERIAL COST ESTIMATE FOR INSTALLATION OF ONE COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM REQUIRING 4.3 KM PIPELINE AND 10 FOUNTAIN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS OF 2.4 KM.

1. Conduit

a.	4" PVC 160 psi	- 715	barrs (6m)	X $35.00	$25,025
b.	3" PVC 160 psi	- 70	barrs (6m)	X $30.00	2,100
c.	2" Gal. (8)	- 70	barrs (6m)	X $35.00	2,450
d.	2" PVC 160 psi	- 80	barrs (6m)	X $17.00	1,360
e.	1" Gal. (8)	- 70	barrs (6m)	X $19.00	1,320
f.	1" PVC 160 psi	- 90	barrs (6m)	X $10.00	900
g.	1/2" Gal. (3)	- 12	barrs (6m)	X $10.00	120
h.	labor for installation				1,000
					$34,275

2. Cement

a.	$75m^3$ capacity reservoir	- 200 bags	X	$4.00	$ 800
b.	10 fountain X 15 bags	- 150 bags	X	$4.00	600
c.	spring cap, pipe supports	- 75 bags	X	$4.00	300
d.	masonry on-site				500
					$2,200

3. Steel Rod

a.	2 MT per site X 400	$ 800
b.	steel preparation on site X $100	100
		$ 900

4. Lumber

a.	$2.5m^3$ per site X $250	$ 625
b.	Carpentry work on site $100	$ 100
		$ 725

5. Miscellaneous (tools, fittings, wheel barrows) 1,000

TOTAL: $39,100

ATTACHMENT B

MATERIAL COST ESTIMATE FOR INSTALLATION OF ONE IRRIGATION SYSTEM REQUIRING CONSTRUCTION OF 2.5 KM MAIN CHANNEL

1. Cement		
a. for distribution boxes, spring cap- 250 bags X $4.00 =		$1,000
b. for 2.5 km of channel (1 bag per 3 LM) =		3,360
c. on site masonry		840
		5,200
2. Steel Rod and Sheet Steel		
a. 1 MT per site X $400.00		400
b. Steel preparation on site X $50.00		50
		450
3. Lumber		
a. 1.5m^3 per site X $250.00		375
b. carpentry on site X $100.00		100
		475
4. Culverts		
$650.00 per site		650
5. Miscellaneous (tools, wheel barrows, backets)		500
TOTAL:		7,275

AMERICAN EMBASSY, PORT-AU-PRINCE

RECEIVED

UNCLASSIFIED

Classification

JAN 22 10 00 AM '81

U.S.A.I.D./HAITI

DATE REC'D	
USAID MISSION	
OFFICE	ACT INF
DIR	
DP	
PRM	
PD	
RED	
HRT	
EXO	
PPS	
GSO	
CONT	
ENG	
ADO	
PEO	
PPP	
IG	
CF	
ACTION TAKEN	
DATE	
BY	

P 212038Z JAN 81
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO AMEMBASSY PORT AU PRINCE PRIORITY 2806
BT
UNCLAS STATE 016044

ADM AID

E.O. 12065: N/A

TAGS:

SUBJECT: ALLOTMENT OF FY 1981 FUNDS

REFERENCE: PORT AU PRINCE 0004

1. ALLOTMENT 143-50-521-00-69-11 INCREASED BY DOLLARS 175,000 TO NEW TOTAL DOLLARS 962,000. INCREASE APPLICABLE PROJECT 0147, COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS & SMALL FARMER IRRIGATION (PHASE III). OPVO/OPG).

2. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION EXPIRED DECEMBER 9, 1980.

3. OBLIGATION MAY BE INCURRED THROUGH JUNE 5, 1981.

4. ADVICE OF ALLOTMENT NUMBER 3 FOLLOWS. NEWSOM