

PD-ABI-315

*TURBO MASTERS - independent org. 10A 871617
(Haitian)
Stand-alone contract*

**PRIVATE ENTERPRISE
AND
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE
(PADO)
USAID/HAITI**

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JANUARY 1994

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE (PADO)

The Private Enterprise and Agricultural Development Office (PADO) is responsible for formulating and implementing strategies for the Mission's program in the agricultural, natural resources and private enterprise sectors, and for managing all projects and activities in these areas. Although fully integrated operationally, PADO's functional organization comprises operations in two substantive areas: a) Agricultural and Natural Resources and b) Private Enterprise, Credit and Trade.

All of PADO's activities support the overall goal of the USAID/Haiti program, to **advance the establishment of the necessary conditions for the majority of the Haitian people to improve the quality of their lives.** The Mission has identified three strategic objectives, which its projects and activities serve to achieve:

- strengthening of public and private democratic institutions which reinforce the rule of law, foster respect for human rights and respond to the needs of the Haitian people;
- promotion of sustainable, private sector-led, equitable economic growth; and
- as a special concern, protection and development of human resources to lay a sound basis for enduring democracy and sustained economic growth.

PADO activities, while promoting sustainable use of the natural resources, aim at increasing food production, trade, investment and employment and diversifying agriculture to reach new markets. Project and policy activities seek:

- to create and reinforce economic incentives for sound ecological management of the country's natural resource base;
- to promote investment, access to credit and expansion of agribusiness and trade **through diversification**; and
- to increase rural incomes, food security and agricultural productivity.

The Office also provides technical and managerial leadership for the formulation of the Mission's development policies and programs for Haiti's agricultural, natural resources and private enterprise sectors. PADO also houses the Mission Environmental Officer, who ensures the compliance of all Mission-funded activities with USAID's environmental procedures and regulations.

STATUS OF HAITI'S AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Agriculture and the Environment - One of the larger of the Caribbean nations, Haiti comprises 27,000 sq kms of mostly mountainous land area and a few plains. Land is fully utilized, albeit not efficiently. For example, the total area under some form of agricultural production (more than 1,300,000 hectares cultivated by 650,000 small producers) is deemed to be six times the estimated area of "good agricultural land". A third of all land is either extremely eroded, abandoned for farming, or saline and virtually sterile, due to inappropriate land use practices, including farming, grazing and tree cutting. The country's marginal lands are mostly found on mountainous slopes. Every year, population increases and the lack of alternative economic opportunities lead to expanded cultivation of food crops on steeper slopes higher up the mountains. This accelerates the rate of tree cutting, soil erosion and environmental degradation.

Absence of secure land and resource tenure, price distortions due to excessive taxes on imported food grains, pricing policies and oligopsonistic market structures, as well as lack of credit access, institutional support and rural infrastructure all contribute to the continued decline in agricultural productivity.

The performance of Haiti's agricultural sector has been stagnant. From 1985 to 1989, agriculture's average annual growth rate was -0.5%, continuing the negative trend that began in 1980. However, the 1992 and 1993 harvests were the highest in recent years, due to abundant rainfall and adoption of improved production practices. Value-added has been decreasing even though land and labor resources destined to agricultural production have been increasing. Land and labor productivity losses have resulted from a deterioration in the quality of the country's capital stock (soil fertility, irrigation systems and roads), reflecting a political and economic environment which has discouraged investment. Yields, with the exception of rice, show a negative trend and are increasingly lower than those recorded in other countries of the region. Failure of the GOH to supply much-needed stability, services and public goods has been the key factor impeding growth.

A top priority of USAID/Haiti programs has been and continues to be the enhancement of incomes of rural families and conservation of the natural resource base of the country through the promotion of sustainable agriculture and increased private-sector-led activities. In 1985, the negative impact of hillside soil erosion on down-stream infrastructures, especially the irrigation systems, led the Mission toward a dual agricultural strategy, based on the protection of the fragile hillsides and optimum production in the plains. With the excellent harvests in 1992 and 1993, farmers have shown resilience through adoption of water harvesting and soil conservation techniques and are responding to market opportunities that have emerged despite the 22 month-long OAS-imposed trade embargo.

Private Enterprise - There has been a steady retrenchment in Haiti's private sector for the past decade, characterized by the loss of industrial markets abroad and the closing of numerous factories in the electronics, assembly and apparel sectors. Tourism, once a major dollar earner, also suffered from political instability and even worse from the AIDS scare in the mid-80s, to a point where there is a mere trickle of foreign visitors who are here on other than development, diplomatic, commercial or missionary business.

The 1991 coup d'état and subsequent embargo greatly exacerbated an economic decline that had begun in the early 1980's. New investment and commercial bank lending is virtually nil, with businessmen turning pessimistic that positive political change will emerge and put an end to the embargo. The Port-au-Prince industrial park, which employed some 35,000 workers through the late 1980s, is a virtual ghost town today. The value of the Haitian gourde has dropped approximately 60 percent since the political crisis in 1991 vis-a-vis the U.S. dollar. This has stimulated the largest inflation in Haiti's modern history, but lack of demand in a depressed economy has prevented most prices from rising quite as rapidly as the depreciation of the currency. Coping shrewdly with the embargo has produced some new wealth, which has produced further inequities in Haitian society. It is widely acknowledged that small businesses, especially those in the provinces, have been especially hurt by the embargo, because they lack the resources to circumvent it. Another major constraint to business and industry is the chronic lack of electric power generation by Ed'H, Haiti's parastatal power company, but Haiti's relatively modest electricity needs make this a potentially solvable problem.

On a more positive note, the resourceful and adaptable private sector is widely credited with holding the country together during the last several years of political turbulence and ineffective governments.

USAID/Haiti's ability to address problems of the private sector, most of which relate to policy deficiencies, material shortages, deteriorating infrastructure and political interference, is limited. USAID activities have concentrated on providing access to credit and information services to small entrepreneurs and, until the 1991 coup, on efforts to promote growth in exports.

PADO STAFF

(with primary project responsibilities)

H. Abdul Wahab, Chief

Ron Daniel, Deputy Chief

Morgan Gilbert, Provincial Enterprise Development (PED)

*Lionel Poitevien, Productive Land Use Systems, Mission Environmental Officer *

Marc-Eddy Martin, Coffee Revitalization

Charles Emile Philoctete, Targeted Watershed Management, Seed Production and Multiplication Project

Nadine L. Beaulieu, Program Assistant, Monitoring and Evaluation Systems

Jocelyne Belizaire, Administrative Secretary

PRODUCTIVE LAND USE SYSTEMS (PLUS)

Project No. 521-0217

Amount: \$30 million

LOP: 5 years (1989-1994)

The Problem: Deforestation and environmental degradation are near the top of the list of Haiti's most fundamental and intractable problems. Up to ten million trees have been planted annually since 1981 under two previous USAID agroforestry projects. The fact that we have only slowed down, but not reversed, the degradation, suggests that the mere planting of large numbers of trees, though necessary, is not sufficient. However, the tree planting approach did not address farmers' need for more immediate economic returns as an incentive to adopt soil-conserving and fertility-enhancing land use practices. The Agroforestry II project was redesigned in 1992. The new project title, Productive Land Use Systems (PLUS), underscores the change in emphasis. PLUS is designed to address natural resource degradation by coupling increased food crop production and farm family income to the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices which conserve the environment.

Project Goal: To increase the productive potential of Haitian hillside agriculture by stanching the degradation of the country's natural resource base.

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

Project Approach: PLUS is a 1992 revision of the Agroforestry II project, which is a follow-up of Agroforestry Outreach (1981-88). The project is providing support services to small farmers to increase their income through expansion of fruit tree cultivation, improved farming system practices, intensive vegetable gardening, and reliable marketing systems. Implementation is carried out by two grantees (CARE and the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF)) and one institutional contractor (SECID/Auburn University). The two grantees maintain outreach programs aimed at enhancing farm income, while conserving soil and water resources. CARE operates through partnership arrangements with the farmers, while PADF implements its activities through a network of Haitian NGOs. SECID is responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the socio-economic impacts of the project, research and germplasm improvement, development of marketing linkages and value added enterprises.

Following the resumption of project activities in January 1993, PLUS has reached 80,000 rural beneficiaries with sustainable farming practices, improved seed varieties, and alternative marketing opportunities. A monitoring and evaluation system has been established using 19 Strategic Performance Indicators (SPI) to measure project impact and data are being collected.

TARGETED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

Project No. 521-0191

Amount: \$15,700,000

LOP: 7 years (1987-1994)

The Problem: Pic Macaya, located in the Southern peninsula, the last remaining major rain forest in the country, is the watershed for seven rivers which irrigate one of Haiti's most productive agricultural regions. In 1983, the area was declared a national park (Parc Macaya). Parc Macaya possesses one of the highest rates of biological diversity in the world. Unfortunately, its water resources, as well as many of the endemic species, are now threatened or endangered by intense deforestation. There is a need to decrease direct pressure on the park and assure rational management of the soil and water resources through the promotion of productive agriculture in the park's buffer zone.

Project Goal: To arrest the process of environmental degradation in Southwest Haiti.

Project Purpose: To extend improved land management practices in the Pic Macaya watersheds and to apply lessons learned from this field effort to national-level hillside management program.

Project Approach: Until September 30, 1992, the original project completion date (PACD), the project comprised two components, "Projè Sové Tè (PST)" and the Macaya Biosphere Reserve (MBR). In August 1992, the project was amended and extended to September 30, 1994, to provide continued support for the protection and rehabilitation of the natural ecosystems, biological diversity and natural resources of the Parc Macaya and the surrounding areas through the promotion of ecologically sound agricultural practices. These activities are implemented by the Union des Cooperatives de la Region du Sud (UNICORS). Since the 1992 amendment, over 250,000 trees have been planted and more than 20,000 jobs generated. Under this amendment, USAID/Haiti is also providing funds for technical assistance to UNICORS through the Biodiversity Support Program (BSP).

BSP is assisting in the conservation of this area by focusing assistance on 1) strengthening local NGOs in development of alternative sources of income and biological resources for families in the buffer zone to the south of the park, and 2) improved conservation and restoration of natural habitat in the core park area. The amendment is a mechanism for bridge funding to a prospective \$40 million project by the World Bank for the protection of natural resources in Haiti, including Parc Macaya. The activities implemented by UNICORS and BSP supplement the work undertaken by UF in the core area of the park with a MacArthur Foundation Grant, and the environmental awareness radio program to be funded by UNDP.

COFFEE REVITALIZATION PROJECT

Project No. 521-0216

Amount: \$4.5 million

LOP: 5 years (1990-1995)

The Problem: Coffee, still the country's number one agricultural export crop, generates annually approximately 15 percent of the nation's foreign exchange earnings. However, production has been declining during the past two decades due to the low productivity of existing stands (250 kg/ha). Coffee production has been further reduced by the spread of coffee leaf rust infestation and the continuous decline of world coffee prices from 1989-1992. Some price recovery was realized towards the end of 1992, with a reasonable prospect that price increases will continue at the farmgate level.

Project Goal: To increase coffee productivity and farmer income among small producers of rural Haiti.

Project Purpose: (revised 12/92) To upgrade the quality of coffee cultivation in Haiti by promoting higher-yielding, rust-tolerant varieties and sustainable production practices.

Project Approach: The project operates at two levels in the field: a) in two regions (Jacmel and Beaumont); and b) at the national outreach level by assisting local organizations and coffee growers through training and access to rust tolerant seedlings. Suspended after the September 1991 coup, the project was redesigned to focus on the coffee farming system including improved food crop production. To increase cost-effectiveness, the project's secondary components of research, credit and national outreach were eliminated. Emphasis is now being placed on marketing of quality beans, production of rust tolerant, high yielding coffee seedlings and provision of affordable production inputs using market mechanisms. Overall funding, including PL480 local currency, was reduced from \$8.3 million to \$4.5 million, while retaining the completion date of March 1995.

Since its reactivation in early 1993, more than 1 million rust tolerant coffee seedlings have been produced directly by farmers associations; 2,000 lbs of quality coffee bean, produced by hand-operated processing units established by the project, were sold at premium prices; and 6,000 coffee producers participated in project-sponsored training.

PROVINCIAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PED)

Project No. 521-0223

Amount: \$12,000,000

LOP: 5 years (1991-1996)

The Problem: Small businesses and microenterprises in Haiti have been seriously constrained by lack of access to medium- and long-term credit, as well as a lack of reliable market and financial information on which to make informed decisions.

Project Goal: To stimulate private sector growth, especially in the provinces, and to improve the well-being of the population through employment and income generation.

Project Purpose: To expand access to credit into major provincial centers.

Project Approach: This project is a follow-on to the Haitian Development Foundation (HDF) Project (521-0181) which concentrated lending in the Port-au-Prince area and was completed in 1992. The PED project, also implemented by HDF, will focus on assistance to small businesses and microenterprises in selected provincial centers. The project comprises the following components:

1) Loans to small businesses and micro-entrepreneurs in selected towns for production, commercial and service operations through either direct lending by HDF to its clients or loans to intermediate financial institutions for relending.

2) A technical assistance and financing program (Provincial Private Enterprise Development, or PPED), aimed at improving provincial entrepreneurs' access to better information for informed business decision making; and

3) Institutional support to small-scale NGO lenders, such as MEDA (Mennonite group) and FHAF (Haitian Women's Foundation) in the form of assistance in loan administration and computer technology; and to the commercial banking sector in the form of training and studies, aimed at upgrading policy formulation, financial analysis and operational practices.

Following the September 30, 1991 coup, this project was suspended just three months after its inception. It was reactivated in July 1992 under the expanded Humanitarian Assistance program, since its activities will generate employment and help preserve and promote the livelihood of small entrepreneurs.

HDF has 3 provincial branches, in Cap Haitien (1989), Les Cayes (1992) and Jeremie (1993). A fourth branch, in Jacmel, is planned for 1994. More than 120 loans have been made in the branches (300 new loans overall, including Port-au-Prince), and some 400 new jobs created, since the project reactivated in 1992. The PED project also includes another component not yet activated, the Fund Management Group (FMG), whose objective is to strengthen the Haitian private capital market through a quasi-independent capital fund administered by the HDF. The FMG may be activated at a future date when the political and economic environment is deemed to be suitable.

SEED PRODUCTION AND MULTIPLICATION PROJECT NO. 521-0245

Amount: \$1.4 million

LOP: 3 years (1993-1996)

The Problem: Lack of improved seed is a principal constraint to enhancing food grain production and productivity in Haiti. In general, farmers plant grains of fair to poor quality bought in the market rather than quality improved seed materials. Other factors affecting crop yields are: inappropriate post harvest handling techniques, pest and diseases control.

Project Goal: To increase farmer's income and agricultural production.

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

Project Approach: The SPM project will expand the seed production, processing and marketing capacity of the "Organisation pour la Rehabilitation de l'Environnement" (ORE), a local NGO. ORE will transfer these enhanced and expanded capabilities to seed multiplication farmers and interested groups (farmers and NGOs). Improved seed will be sold on local markets at increasing prices over time to eventually cover all production costs. The target beneficiaries are small farmers (29,267), with less than 5 hectares per farmer. The project comprises four main components:

- 1) Production of basic seeds: The project will continue to fund ORE's program of genetic improvement and multiplication of basic seeds. Basic seed material will be made available to other seed producers in order to insure rapid improvement of the germplasm stocks used as seeds for staple crop production throughout the country.
- 2) Production and multiplication of 770 metric tons of improved commercial seeds: 590 corn; 135 sorghum; 45 black beans; and 4 million sweet potato cuttings.
- 3) Seed marketing to farmers at moderate prices; and
- 4) Training and technical assistance to commercial seed producers, farmer groups and NGO's in seed production, processing and storage technologies.

PROMOTION OF BUSINESS AND EXPORTS (PROBE)

Project No. 521-0186

Amount: \$12.7 million

LOP: years (1986-1995)

The Problem: The business community has been subjected to a variety of uncertainties, shortages, confidence crises and price increases, which have seriously impeded not just investment growth, but the actual survival of some industries. The 1991 coup and subsequent embargo have exacerbated these problems, but are not their basic cause. General lack of access to information on markets and investment opportunities have further limited business growth.

Project Goal: To generate new sources of employment in Haiti.

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

Project Approach: This project represents a comprehensive redesign of the former Export and Investment Promotion Project (521-0186), which created the export promotion organization PROMINEX in 1986. For a number of reasons, PROMINEX fell short of achieving several of its objectives. Consequently, the project was redesigned with a view to broadening institutional assistance to Haiti's private sector. In June 1991, under a major amendment, a reconstituted project emerged under the name of Promotion of Business and Exports (PROBE), extending the life-of-project to September 1995 and increasing the funding by \$5 million to a total of \$12.7 million.

PROBE was designed to provide a business development service to help Haitian firms become more competitive in world markets by generating improved information, better data on the macroeconomic and regulatory environment, and targeted services performed through studies, fora and program grants to non-commercial development entities (think tanks, foundations, etc.).

As a result of this change in project emphasis, PROMINEX was terminated as an operating entity in the fall of 1991, and implementation of the redesigned project passed to the Center for Management and Productivity (CMP) and SOFIHDES, a private Haitian development bank.

PROBE went into suspension immediately following the September 1991 coup, just sixty days after the Cooperative Agreement for the project was signed with SOFIHDES and CMP. No project activities other than initial planning and staff recruitment had taken place when the project was suspended. The project remains in suspension with no funds being disbursed, but with the project structure still intact to permit a rapid restart when conditions warrant. Reactivation will require a significant design update, to take account of the current realities of the Haitian business environment, new U.S. regulations governing assistance to trade promotion activities and LAC Bureau policies on enterprise development activities.

BIOGRAPHIC SUMMARIES OF PADO STAFF

HYATT ABDUL WAHAB

Title: Chief, Private Enterprise and Agricultural Development Office (PADO)

Career Summary: 1992-present, Chief of PADO. Responsible for overseeing the implementation of five credit, financial, natural resources and agriculture production projects and developing strategies for new initiatives in these areas:

1989-1992, Chief of the Natural Resources Division, USAID/Philippines. Directed the design and implementation of the Agency's largest (\$150M) initiative in the Environment and Natural Resources Sector. Also served as Deputy Chief, Office of Natural Resources, Agriculture and Decentralization having a portfolio of projects and programs worth \$450 Million.

1986-1989, Chief of the Planning and Natural Resources Division, AID/Washington.

1987-1989, Directed the development and approval of the Plan for Supporting Natural Resources Management in Sub-Saharan Africa.

1981-1986, Agricultural Development Officer, USAID/HAITI

1971-1981, Agricultural Research Specialist with affiliations to Academe, the Private Sector and international organizations in the Caribbean and Central American Region.

Education: Iowa State University, MSc., Ph.D; Univ. of Minnesota, BA

RONNIE G. DANIEL

Title: Deputy Chief, PADO

Career Summary: 1990-1993, Regional Development Officer, Sahel West Africa Affairs Office (AFR/SWA/RP), Africa Bureau, Washington D.C. Principal responsibilities included programming, designing and managing the implementation of a \$40 million portfolio in support of regional development in the Sahel working primarily with regional organizations.

1988-1990, Geographic Desk Officer for Chad and Burkina Faso, AFR/SWA

1985-1988, Agriculture Development Officer, USAID/Zaire, project design and management for large (\$24 million) agriculture planning and policy reform project.

1982-1985, International Development Intern and Agriculture Development Officer, USAID/Tanzania.

Education: Murray State University, BA; Auburn University, MSc. Agriculture Economics

MORGAN GILBERT

Title: Project Manager, Private Sector Portfolio

Career Summary: 1990-present, USAID/Haiti, Manager of three credit and financial projects in the private sector portfolio, emphasizing lending and technical assistance to local financial institutions and to small businesses and microenterprises.

1985-1990, Independent Development Consultant. Approximately 20 short-term assignments, mainly in project design and evaluation for A.I.D. directly or through consulting firms, in Africa, Asia and Latin America/Caribbean.

1960-1985, Career A.I.D. Foreign Service Officer, with specialties in Program and Project Development. Posts included Thailand, France, Turkey, Ivory Coast, Kenya and Washington, D.C. African assignments for both REDSO East and West spanned project design work in various fields, including agriculture, human resources, family planning, transport infrastructure and private enterprise development, in at least 20 countries over eight years.

Education: Columbia University, M.B.A.
Harvard University, A.B.
Foreign Service Institute Economics Program

MARC EDDY MARTIN

Title: Agriculture Program Specialist

Career Summary: 1987-Present, USAID/Haiti, Mission Agronomist. Advises on the performance of the agricultural sector and manages the Coffee Revitalization Project.

1983-1987, USAID/Haiti, Agricultural Development Office Project Coordinator

1981-1983, United Nations/Congo, Agriculture and Rural Development Advisor

1980-1981, CARE/Haiti, Agriculture Advisor

1977-1980, MARNDR/Haiti, Director of Coffee Center

1976-1977, United Nations/Central Afr. Rep., U.N. Volunteer Field Crop Extension

Education: B.S. Cornell University School of Agriculture.

Université d'Etat d'Haiti, Dept. Sciences de Development, Master Program.

LIONEL POITEVIEN

Title: Project Manager, Natural Resources Management Portfolio;
Mission Environmental Officer

Career Summary: Currently, USAID/HAITI, Manager of the Productive Land Use System (PLUS) Project which aims at increasing farm productivity and farmers income by reducing the on-going natural resources degradation. Initiate the environmental impact assessment of all Mission-funded projects. Ensure their compliance with Agency's Environmental Procedures and Regulations.

1987-1991, Assistant Manager "Pine Forest Management Component" for the National Forestry Project (GOH-World Bank) in Foret des Pins, Haiti.

1986-1987, Assistant Manager "Fuelwood Component" for the National Forestry Project (GOH-World Bank) in Jean-Rabel, Haiti.

Education: University of Idaho, 1993, MSc. Forest Resources;
Faculte D'agronomie et de Medicne Veterinaire, 1986, BS. Agriculture

CHARLES-EMILE PHILOCTETE

Title: Project Manager

Career Summary: 1991 to Present, USAID/Haiti, Project Manager, responsible for the management of the Park Macaya and the Seed Improvement projects.

1987-1991, Field Project Coordinator, monitoring field activities of the TWM project, and directing the project close out.

1981-1986, Managed an 800 acres corn and soybean farm and a 300 head swine herd.

Education: B.Sc. (Agr.), University of Illinois, Urbana/Champaign
Assoc. in Arts, Truman College, Chicago .

NADINE L. BEAULIEU

Title: Program Assistant, Private Enterprise and Agricultural Development Office (PADO).

Career Summary: 1990-Present, USAID/Haiti, Program Assistant for PADO. Provides all staff support functions to supervisor and other professional staff in office.

1988-1990, USAID/Haiti, Administrative Assistant for Agricultural Development Office (ADO). Provided administrative support to 6 FSNs and 5 DHs including projects. Secretarial duties performed for ADO Chief.

Education: St. John's University, NY, B.S.

LaGuardia Community College, A.S.

Directory of Collaborating Organizations

	<u>CONTACT PERSON</u>	<u>PHONE NO.</u>
<u>Productive Land Use Systems (PLUS)</u>		
Pan American Development Foundation (PADF)	Bertrand LAURENT	46-3938
Cooperative of American Relief Everywhere (CARE)	Gregory BRADY	57-7220
South East Consortium for Development (SECID)	Frank BROCKMAN	57-1022
<u>Coffee Revitalization Project (CRP)</u>		
InterAmerican Institute for Cooperation and Agriculture (IICA)	Alfredo MENA	45-3616
<u>Targeted Watershed Management (TWM)</u>		
Union des Cooperatives de la Region Sud d'Haiti (UNICORS)	Enock ALEXIS	86-0414
<u>Provincial Enterprise Development (PED)</u>		
Fondation Haitienne de Developpement (FDH)	Guy PAUL	45-2206
<u>Seed Multiplication and Production (SMP)</u>		
Organisation pour la Rehabilitation de l'Environnement (ORE)	Monique FINNIGAN	86-0251
<u>Promotion of Business Exports (PROBE)</u>		
Haitian Development Finance Corporation (SOFIHDES)	Faubert GUSTAVE	22-8628
Management and Productivity Center (CMP)	Maurice WIENER	46-4728

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