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001. memo	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (3 pages)	09/00/1993	b(6)

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Haiti October 1993

2012-0769-F

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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATING AND
MONITORING UNIT (ECMU)
PROJECT HAI/92/001, UNDP/HAITI
TELEPHONE/FAX: (509)-23-4705,
(509)-22-8511

22 September, 1993

Mr. Richard Feinberg
National Security Council
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Feinberg,

I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to express my concerns about Haiti's massive and pressing environmental problems. I trust that our exchange will result in more effective and productive approaches to resolving these problems and to concrete actions.

The USAID mission in Haiti has taken the lead in supporting environmental programs and projects and we hope they will continue and expand their much appreciated efforts. The new environmental initiatives being planned by the government of Haiti certainly merit support.

Although I did not mention it during our meeting, it might be worthwhile to consider involving the Forces Armées d'Haiti (FADH) in future environmental programs, especially in light of the present mandate to restructure the FADH under the terms of the resolution. The FADH could assume a constructive and positive role in the protection of the environment and natural resources by assuring compliance with and respect for the law and environmental legislation, and also could undertake and supervise certain rehabilitation activities as does the Corps of Engineers in the U.S. Army. This initiative would help redefine the responsibilities and the public image of the Forces Armées d'Haiti. In general, as David Cohen has often repeated, Haiti's civil and military administrations must be made more accountable and professional, which is no small task.

Thank you again for your time and consideration. I look forward to further collaboration.

Respectfully yours,

Paul E. Paryski

Paul E. Paryski,
Chief Technical Advisor and Environmental Consultant

cc: Mr. David Cohen, Director USAID/Haiti
Mme. Yanick Laforest, GOH/Washington, D.C.



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'Haiti is showing her bones'

After decades of political strife and environmental ravage, this Caribbean nation is on the verge of chaos, and its ecosystem is on the brink of collapse. Environmentalists consider Haiti a worst-case scenario, our planet in microcosm.

TEXT AND PHOTOGRAPHS BY STAN GROSSFELD

Trapped between the here and hereafter, a two-month-old infant gasps for air in a Port-au-Prince hospital. He wheezes, his eyes rolling back into his tiny skull toward heaven. Somebody softly murmurs a prayer that is punctuated by the rasping breath of the struggling baby.

The room is dark and cool but far from quiet; the gasping is drowned out by the cries of other malnourished children. A doctor hurries over to the boy and checks the feeding tube in his tiny nostrils. In a country with one doctor for every 7,140 people, he is always rushed.

"This child has chronic diarrhea from bad water," the exhausted physician at St. Catherine's Hospital says of James Du-Jour, shaking his head and moving onward. "Very preventable. The prognosis is very, very bad."

Outside, 200 mothers wait two hours to give their children showers. They won't have to bathe in raw sewage today.

The hospital's development and health director, Dr. Reginald Boulos, estimates that 19,200 children die every year before their first birthday in Haiti, the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere. Forty percent of those deaths are from diarrhea.

"This is the greatest human rights violation going on in this country," he said. "You don't have 19,200 dying from repression."

He pulled out a pencil and did some quick math. "For example," Boulos said, "640 newly born children under the age of 1 year old die in Haiti each month because of dehydration caused by diarrhea caused by unsanitary water. We need to end the political violence, but let's not ignore the fact that our children



Haiti's continuing political instability means that legislators must meet behind prison-style bars, watched by military police, at Parliament.

are dying in far greater numbers."

There are few places on Earth worse than Cite Soleil (Sun City), a ramshackle section of Port-au-Prince. No water. No electricity. No sanitation. Two hundred thousand human beings in a seaside slum trying to keep their dignity while surrounded by raw sewage bubbling in the noonday Caribbean sun. It is an assault on the senses. A fly on the feces first goes to the food, then to the face seeking moisture. "It's awful," a UN adviser says. "In Cite Soleil they are drinking sewage."

People who live here don't pursue happiness. They pursue enough water to get through the day. "Water. Water. All we worry about all day is getting water," says Wilson Pierre, who lives in a part of Cite Soleil called Boston. "Then we drink the water and get sick. My two kids are sick all the time. Tell Clinton we need help."

"Children in Cite Soleil have one episode of diarrhea every month," Boulos says. His hospital has a shortage of antibiotics and intravenous fluids. There

is no shortage of death.

"Lack of sanitation is probably the biggest killer," Boulos says. "Kids suffer from viral skin diseases and parasites. Sixty percent have some kind of worm infection. They are treated and then reinfected." With potable water and immunization, he says, 10,000 children younger than 1 could be saved each year from death by diseases.

Fritz Ohler, a UN Food and Agriculture Organization technical adviser, agrees. "I've seen kids so dehydrated the doctors couldn't find a vein."

UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, estimates that 90 percent of all deaths from diarrhea are preventable at low cost, and that worldwide, 3 million children under the age of 5 die from diarrheal diseases each year.

Rehydration is easy, according to Aboubacar Saibou, UNICEF's Haitian program coordinator. "It's a very simple solution: one liter of water, six cubes of sugar and one teaspoon salt to stop a child of dying of dehydration."

"But people can't afford sugar. This is the worst it's ever been because of the political situation. Now we are not working with the [military dictatorship], and you need the government's help."

"One could argue that under international law the Haitian authorities have a duty to provide the Haitian people with drinking water," says a UN observer who was interviewed on the condition of anonymity. "Environment and politics are inseparable."

Last month, "attaches" — plainclothes thugs loyal to police and military forces — started a fire in a Port-au-Prince slum loyal to exiled President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. Residents used their precious water to extinguish the blaze.

Then the thugs ignited a second fire, and then a third. An estimated 200 houses burned, and two babies reportedly died. The next day, some attaches returned to sell water at a premium. One of the victims said not only don't they have a home, they now have to pay a dollar for a bucket of dirty water," the UN

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■ HAITI

Continued from Page 12

observer says.

When people talk about human rights in Haiti, they talk about political problems, not about the environmental consequences of poverty and lack of infrastructure. The bigger picture is that the entire country is dying. "It is the end of the line," says the oceanographer and environmentalist Jacques Cousteau. "Almost."

"Haiti is a worst-case scenario" says Peter Burchell, a Cousteau Society lecturer. "The saddest. Our planet in microcosm. Resources overused. Its trees are lost, cut down for charcoal. The mountains - that's what catches the rainwater - are deforested, so the water washes off in flash floods. The topsoil is burying the reefs alive. The ecosystem is on the verge of total collapse, and the society on the verge of total chaos."

The population, an estimated 7 million, "is growing and resources dwindling," he adds. "The Haiti scenario could be a scenario of the whole planet. The richest people with high walls and guards, and the other 98 percent in desperate poverty."

Cousteau calls Haiti a "tragedy."

"I've seen kids fighting for drinking water at 4 a.m.," he says. "The young girls don't go to school. The young boys do. The young girls take a bucket and get water for the family, sometimes at great distances. No education. No family planning. A population explosion is exploited by the priests - not all. All these things add up to make Haiti a victim."

...

Country of contrasts

Haiti is a country of startling contrasts. Police enforce jaywalking, turn their backs on murder. For some, it is *escargots* in the hills of Petionville at a five-star French restaurant. Art galleries. Sunsets on the patio overlooking the masses, cocktails by the pool. The New York Yankees on the satellite dish (baseballs were manufactured in Haiti until the plant closed two years ago), and an icy imported Beck's beer in hand.

In the shantytown of tin and cardboard shacks and sewage canals, near the white National Palace where President for Life Francois (Papa Doc) Duvalier conducted his reign of terror, the closest the desperate poor are going to get to a beer is to bathe in the waste water from the local Prestige brewery.

Travel in Port-au-Prince can be perilous. Garbage piled waist-high closes streets to cars. When it rains, the streets flood and mango rinds become the Caribbean equivalent of ice slicks. In more than a week in Haiti, a reporter sees one solitary garbage truck.

Last week, US officials launched an emergency job-creation cleanup plan, paying 800



Last week, US officials launched an emergency job-creation cleanup plan, paying 800 Haitians \$1.40 a day. Rag-pickers live in the garbage dump and bring their plastics to the recycling plant. Like an apparition, a woman with a haunting, AIDS-ravaged face picks through garbage. Then a shift of wind, an arid stinging smoke, and the woman is gone. Vanished.

Gone, too, are the tourists frightened by rumors that the world's AIDS epidemic exploded here. At the airport, all international arrivals are met on the tarmac by a leather-faced, accordion-led three-piece band. There is no music when you leave, just a \$25 departure fee.

...

View from a vehicle

Need transportation? Try Nick's Extremator and Taxi Service. Want to drive to the border with the neighboring Dominican Republic to see the distinct line where the trees start to flourish again? You might run into 25 Haitian laborers walking 50 kilometers back to Port-au-Prince, broke and thirsty, deported after they refuse less than slave wages.

Need your car washed? Head for the sewers downtown. Wisny Previl, 22, pops open a manhole cover and hauls out water. "The police give us many problems," he says. "But you can't find a job. I'm obliged to wash cars for life, and that is not so great."

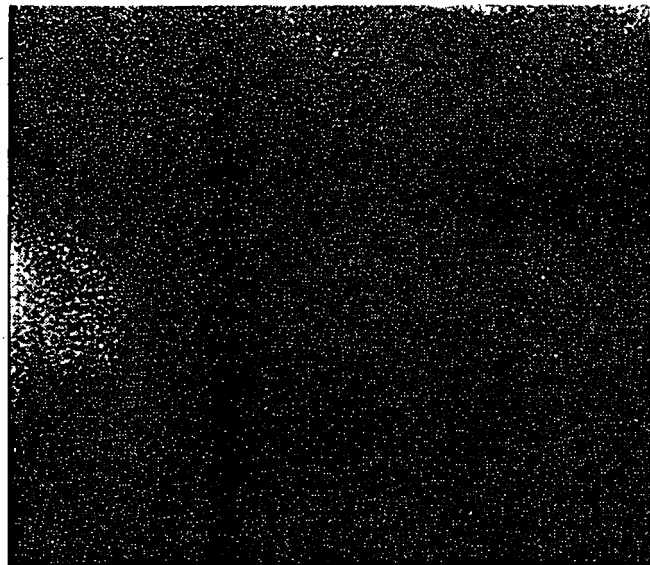
Want to go out dancing? A Haitian band rocks the house at the Hotel Oloffson, site of a US Marine hospital during the US occupation from 1915 to 1934, and where, more recently, Mick Jagger used to hang out for the Carnival. But if you stay too long on a Thursday night you might hear gunshots, see the headlights of a pickup truck and catch a glimpse of its cargo: five rifle-toting "attaches."

The military, which forced Aristide into exile two years ago, signed a UN-brokered agreement in July allowing him to return to power in Haiti on Oct. 30. But recent politically motivated executions - there were 30 in August - by "attaches" have jeopardized the priest-turned-politician's return.

In the early morning Port-au-Prince haze, a voice comes over a UN walkie-talkie. "We have a sleeper here . . . confirmed," the voice says flatly, using a code word for a murder, usually a politically motivated execution. A jeep filled with members of a joint UN-OAS team roars off.

"Rape is becoming a rather common form of demonstration of power and intimidation," the UN observer says. "Almost as common as the shootings we hear every night. Everyone knows that there is no law in Haiti, and the

(Continued on next page)



In critical condition, James DuJour, two months old, gas polluted drinking water. "Very preventable," says his doctor.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

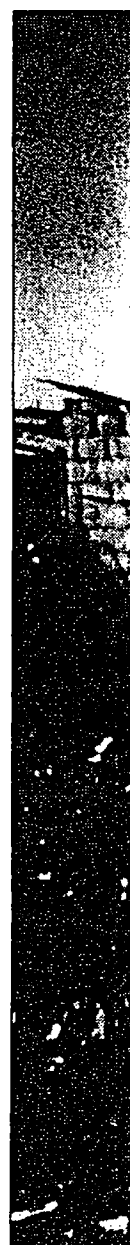
■ CARE is feeding about 620,000 people a day in Haiti and has built 36 water systems. You can earmark donations for projects in Haiti. Call 1-800-521-CARE.

■ UNICEF has programs in Haiti for rehydration, clean water and sanitation. Call UNICEF at 1-800-FOR-KIDS.

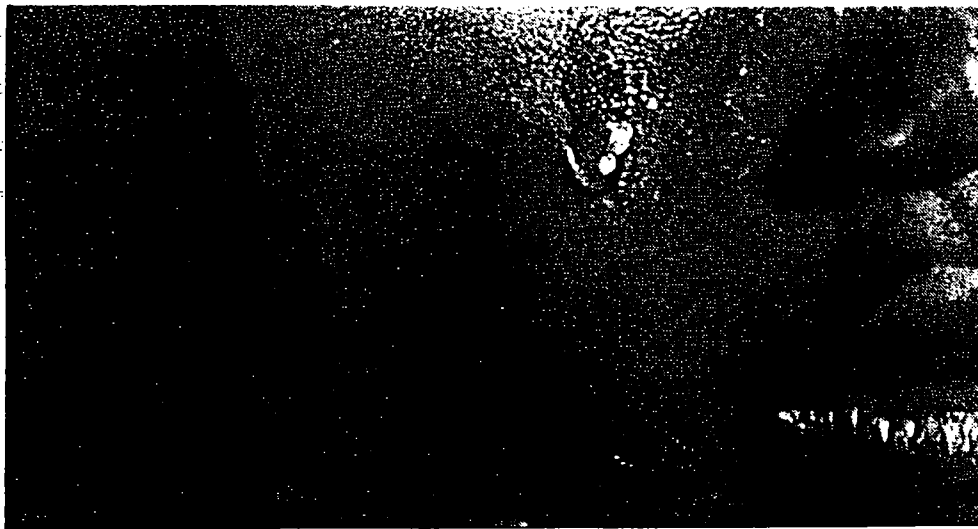
■ Oxfam America plans to send 55 tons of seed and thousands of hand tools for families in Haiti's poorest region. Call Oxfam at 1-800-225-5800.

■ Save the Children (1-800-243-5075), Christian Children's Fund (1-800-776-6767) and Compassion International (719-594-9900) have development programs and sponsor children in Haiti, providing health care, education, nutrition and water.

■ To show support for President Jean-Bertrand Aristide's safe return, the Haitian Democratic Resistance of Boston urges you to contact: Lawrence Pezzullo, US adviser on Haiti (202-647-5088); Dante Caputo, UN special envoy to Haiti (212-963-2106); and Secretary of State Warren Christopher, (202-647-5291).



A woman, h



An infant cries as he waits for food at St. Catherine's Hospital in Cite Soleil.

Continued from preceding page

only law which is operational is the law of force. One man told me he hopes the UN people go home in body bags and that Aristide will enter Haiti horizontally."

There have been nine assassination attempts on Aristide, who served as president for eight months before the 1991 military coup. And in the days leading to his return, tension in the capital is high. Social justice in Haiti is as fleeting as a bullet fired at point-blank range.

Violence has intensified since the accord signed last July that stipulated that army and police leaders step down. The Port-au-Prince police chief, Michel Francois, refuses to be reassigned, saying he will die in Haiti. Death threats are common. Dante Caputo, UN special envoy to Haiti, has received them; many of the new ministers have as well. The Parliament meets in chambers that have prison bars on the doors. Outside in the hallway, armed military police keep watch.

Shots were fired when the mayor returned to City Hall, and five people died. The TV stations that were supposed to be free again remain under control of anti-Aristide forces. Spies masquerade as journalists, tracking the new prime minister, Robert Malval, whose job is to pave the way for the return of the country's first democratically elected president.

A 1,300-member UN force to retrain the police and separate them from the military is due in the next few weeks. About 600 American construction and civil affairs specialists are en route. For now, the UN role is as observer, not protector.

But even if Aristide returns and the political situation stabilizes, the environmental damage has been done. Haiti is in desperate

shape. Its environment has been destroyed for "the next four or five hundred years," according to Cousteau. "Haitians have a saying: 'Haiti is showing her bones.'"

At the Port-au-Prince cemetery, a man steps from the shadows. "Do you want to buy a tomb?" he says, as if he were selling the Brooklyn Bridge. Many of the above-ground crypts have been vandalized. Grave robbers have punched gaping holes in the concrete to steal the brass handles off the coffins. Skulls, discarded like paper cups, stare as lizards scramble around where brains once were, and exit through the eye sockets. Papa Doc Duvalier's tomb has been completely desecrated. Just the base remains, overgrown with grass.

Nearby, mourners are finishing a funeral. Families and friends are dressed in their Sunday best. Just as the funeral ends, a workman with a chisel punches a hole in the brand-new crypt. "This is terrible," says Jean Hyppolite, mourning a friend. "But we do it so the grave robbers will think they've already been here."

On the streets it is after sundown, and, as usual, there is a power blackout. Ahead, there is a commotion. A crowd is pushing up against an iron gate, oblivious to the burning trash mixing with the black exhaust from the traffic and the stream of urine and soapy water running down the gutter.

What now? A line for water? No, everyone is looking down on the sidewalk. Another execution? No. A woman spins around with a gleam in her eye.

"She's having a baby."

Research assistance was provided by Brian Kaplan.

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

**Phone: (509) 22-5500
(509) 22-5403
Fax: (509) 23-9603**

SEPTEMBER 1993

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 early 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 waiting to see if political change and an end to the embargo will result in a stable investment and trade environment. 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 50 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, along with technical assistance and practical training, 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)

Michelet Fontaine, 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

Annouck B. Hudicourt, 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.

The AFII Project was authorized in November 1989, began in January 1990 and was suspended after the coup from October 1991 to October 1992. The project was revised and renamed Productive Land Use Systems (PLUS), to reflect the emphasis on financially and ecologically sustainable land use systems.

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, "Projet 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). Under this amendment, USAID/Haiti is also providing funds for the support of the Park's buffer zone through the Biodiversity Support Program (BSP).

BSP proposes to assist in the conservation of this area by focussing 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.

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.

In October 1992, HDF opened a new branch in Les Cayes, in addition to the branch operating in Cap-Haitien since 1989. The Les Cayes branch has already made 51 loans totalling 1,000,000 gourdes and created 300 new jobs. HDF plans to open a third branch office in Jeremie. This branch will open in August/September 1993. 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.

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

MEMO TO DAN FROM AIMÉE
RE: HAITI/NGO MEETING/UPCOMING AID MEETING
DATE: 8-31-93

USAID: "so much power, so little judgement"

I met with Lisa McGowan of the Development Gap and Marijke Torfs of Friends of the Earth to get their perspective on sustainable development in Haiti. They concentrate their work on structural adjustment issues, the MDBs and export-led development models. They have a great deal of knowledge of USAID lending patterns and practices, and informed me of realistic changes that can and need to be made in Haiti.

When I first explained our plan to attempt to coordinate bilateral and multilateral aid to Haiti so as to integrate sustainable development and environmental considerations into economic aid, Marijke felt that it would be very difficult to change the basic emphasis of the MDBs' economic assistance programs. She felt that the US, via AID, will not be able to change the thinking of the MDBs on structural adjustment, because they can back-up their programs by pointing to growth in GNP, export earnings, etc.; the sorts of things that do not show increased disparity in incomes, the extraction of resources from the rural communities/peasants, to the wealthy in the cities.

Ask if AID works there.
The Washington-based NGOs and some international NGOs, PVOs, etc. have been working on a proposal for a sustainable grass-roots development foundation to be funded by USAID funds, at the rate of about \$5 million/year. The board members would be Haitian NGO representatives (including INTER-OPD, an umbrella organization of development-promoting Haitian organizations), business-community representatives, government representatives, the Inter-American Foundation, other international NGOs, and bilateral donors, etc. to provide funding to grassroots organizations for specific projects at the community level. They feel that a model like this will be a better way to prove that export-led development/structural adjustment are not the only way to improve the economics of developing countries.

Lisa and Marijke also talked about the USAID mission in Haiti and that David Cohen, the director, is a micro-manager. They said that very good people have come to the mission, and left because of the director; at the time of the coup, all staff left the country and several did not return with the rest of the staff, ostensibly because of the director. Lisa and Marijke recommend firing the Haiti mission director and several staff and that AID develop a "new vision for Haiti" including peasant participation in a major way. AID tends to look at problems technically, to get a technical fix on things. They also rely very heavily on the private sector.

Copy to Km,

There is apparently a U.S. National Labor Report on AID's inappropriate role in Haiti's private sector development; among other things, AID supported a minimum wage freeze. (see also 60 Minutes piece on AID in Central America).

* **Depigification/Repigification:** the killing of the Haitian pigs was the first decapitalization of Haiti; they were killed at the behest of the U.S., Mexico and Venezuela because they were spreading swine fever. All the savings of the Haitian peasants were in these pigs; pigs were used to pay for everything from education to housing.

The first repigification attempt was a top-down, foreign country-led program which failed; they built luxury housing for the pink mid-western pigs in "pig-repopulation centers." But the pigs had no resistance to disease, the wheat factory stopped producing the wheat shorts for the pigs to eat, and the pigs would not eat Haitian slop. Many died and the rest the GOH ordered to be slaughtered for export. We need to repigify Haiti for subsistence. It makes no sense to produce food for export in a country in the midst of a famine.

Marijke & Lisa said that (as did Bob McGuire - IAF)
The peasants' money and products have been taxed, stolen, or destroyed in a series of systematic decapitalizations to keep the people impoverished. When farmers organized into a cooperative and began saving their corn in silos to disperse it slowly to get higher prices, the army came in and burned down the silos and all of the corn. Charcoal is the Haitians' main cash crop and energy source, which puts ~~such~~ great pressure on the forests.

Lisa and Marijke said that the way to stabilize the economy is to stabilize the natural and human resources. ~~AID needs to look at what is, not what they/we think is.~~ We need to ask the Haitian peasants what they need and want; they can be very creative and insightful. Look at El Salvador and the Philippines (the Philippine Development Fund) where similar foundations and systems for grass roots development have been set up.

In order to point the IFIs in the right direction, it was also recommended that we get in touch with World Bank and IMF people and ask them how they measure the impact of their structural adjustment programs on the environment. Our (the U.S. Government) asking questions will put pressure on the Bank to at least begin to think about alternative development models. For proof, we should ask for copies of the "letter of intent" and a copy of the impact studies, in addition to the Policy Framework Paper.

- Lisa will send me a copy of the proposal for the development foundation when it is ready in about a week and a half.
- USAID wants to meet with me (and you?) on Thursday at 4? It will be Marcia Birnbaum, Jim Hester, other AID enviro people, and Joan Johnson of the Haiti desk. They had a meeting on Friday with David Cohen to brainstorm on sustainable development in Haiti, and have prepared a memo for us. Do you think I should mention the NGO foundation proposal?

VERY URGENT

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

THE POLICY DIRECTORATE

FAX COVERSHEET

DATE: 8/19/93

TO: Amy Christiansen

PHONE: _____

FAX: _____

TOTAL PAGES (w/coversheet): 3

FROM: Jim Hester - Agency Environmental Coordinator

PHONE: 647-9012

FAX: (202) 647-8595

MESSAGE: Amy Here is the Haiti
fact sheet (2 pages)

Jim

PLEASE DELIVER UPON RECEIPT....

USAID/HAITI ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY AND PROGRAM

I. The Problem

● Haiti is under extraordinary environmental stress. Major environmental/ecological problems include:

- * the virtual elimination of the country's forest cover
- * the loss of 12,000-15,000 hectares of topsoil each year
- * severe depletion of biodiversity
- * deterioration of public sanitation

● The basic causes of this environmental crisis include:

* Poverty and unemployment

- rural populations unable to secure jobs are farming fragile hillsides; approx. 28% of Haiti is arable, yet 46% of the country's landmass is being cultivated.
- charcoal production -- the traditional activity of Haiti's most economically desperate population -- is on the increase

* Rapid population growth

- 2% annual growth
- lack of commensurate growth in jobs, increasing population pressure on fragile lands and tree cover

* Historic land use patterns

- small subsistence holdings subdivided by rapid population growth produce pressure on fragile lands, especially hillsides unsuited to production of traditional annual food crops

- lack of a land tenure system diminishes incentives to improve land or adopt sustainable land use practices

* Chronic political instability

- thwarts new investment and non-farm job growth
- contributes to lack of land security in rural areas
- no sustained GOH focus on environmental issues

II. USAID RESPONSE

● USAID/Haiti addresses environmental problems through a cross-sectoral range of activities. These include efforts to:

***Create and reinforce economic incentives to reverse degradation of the natural resource base.**

Not good enough

- **The Productive Land Use Systems (PLUS) Project** (\$30 million) promotes productive, sustainable land-use practices (e.g. use of hedgerows, soil-retaining perennials, tree-planting, retaining walls, terracing, etc.) among Haiti's hillside farmers.

- **The Targeted Water Management (TWM) Project** (\$16 million) is decreasing pressure on Pic Macaya -- a biosphere reserve, and Haiti's last remaining natural rain forest -- by promoting sustainable farming and land use practices among the farmers who live on the park's periphery. Protection of this region is vital to food production on the fertile Les Cayes plain.

- **The Coffee Revitalization Project** (\$4 million) protects environmentally-threatened hillsides by promoting cultivation of perennial, erosion-controlling crops, emphasizing coffee and its essential tree cover.

*** Reduce Population Growth**

OK

- **The Private Sector Family Planning Project** (\$25 million) involves over 20 Haitian, U.S. and international agencies in delivering family planning information and services to Haiti's rural and urban populations.

*** Create Jobs**

- **A new Jobs/Infrastructure Initiative** (\$16.5 million) will create approx. 100,000 short-term jobs for the country's poorest citizens in a wide variety of environmental protection and other activities, e.g. soil and water conservation, erosion control, and tree planting.

*** Waste Removal/Vector Control**

\$ - **A Municipal Garbage Removal project** in Port-au-Prince will remove garbage from the city's streets and help eliminate the associated health hazards.

*** Restore Constitutional Government**

- Stable, democratic government is essential for vigorous, sustained efforts to address Haiti's environmental crisis. USAID will help strengthen the institutions of democratic government (legislature, courts, executive) and improve GOH capacity to analyze and identify policy options which address environmental problems.

USAID/Haiti July 29, 1993

Project files

HAITI FACT SHEET**Current Humanitarian Assistance Program:** now

- In FY 1993, A.I.D. is providing approximately \$51 million in humanitarian assistance activities in Haiti through private voluntary organizations (PVOs). This includes:
 - Direct feeding of more than one-half million people daily through PVOs sponsored PL480 Title II programs;
 - Health care, child survival, family planning and AIDS prevention services, reaching approximately two million people; and
 - Selected development activities to mitigate environmental and economic deterioration and provide support for the restoration of democracy.
- Since January 1992, A.I.D. has provided \$7 million in ESF to support the OAS/UN international civilian mission to Haiti, i.e., up to 100 human rights observers. An additional \$10 million to support the OAS portion of the joint International Civilian Mission (ICM) is earmarked from the special Haiti Reconstruction and Reconciliation Fund. In FY 1994, a special peace-keeping (PKO) appropriation of \$28 million to expand the ICM has been requested.

Post-Resolution Economic Recovery Strategy to be implemented upon the restoration of a constitutional democracy: soon

- Using reprogrammed FY 1993 funds authorized under the Haiti Reconstruction and Reconciliation Fund, A.I.D. will finance the following transition support for a new government:
 - initiate a labor intensive infrastructure rehabilitation program through the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF) and other entities to provide short-term (30 to 90 days) employment for up to 163,000 workers (cumulative) over a one year period on various micro and community-based projects (\$4 million plus local currency when available);
 - assist the GOH in clearing arrears owed to international financial institutions (IFIs) to allow the reactivation of suspended loans from the multilateral development banks and access to IMF stabilization assistance (\$8 million);
 - begin a new activity to strengthen the justice sector through administration of justice project (\$3 million) and a parallel ICITAP police professionalization and training project (\$4 million); and
 - Reactivate suspended projects totalling \$5.4 million to provide (a) technical assistance to development ministries in developing their short- and medium-term policies and administrative capacity, and (b) support Haitian public and private democratic institutions, and (c) reactivate other project activities with direct GOH implementation.

Bpm - saved

USAID's FY 1994 Planned Activities:

next (later)

- A.I.D. is working with the IFIs and other major bilateral donors to design a coordinated long-term development effort providing \$1 billion in resources over a five-year period to a democratic civilian government in Haiti.*
- USAID's FY 1994 program will continue the current humanitarian feeding and health care activities; fund the balance of the transitional activities in employment generation, BOP support and judicial reform; and reactivate USAID's longer-term development activities on hold since the September 1991 coup.

Budget Levels:	FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Proposed
<u>Humanitarian Assistance:</u>		
DA	\$27.5 million <i>reforecast</i>	37.0 million
ESF	8.7 million (a)	15.0 million
PL480 T-II	15.0 million	13.3 million
PL480 T-III	20.0 million	TBD (c)
<u>Other:</u>		
OAS/UN Observers	7.0 million	-----
R&R Fund	31.0 million (b)	-----
<u>PKO</u> ?	-	28.0 million
Total	\$109.2 million	93.3 million

*Per the July 3rd agreement signed by President Aristide and the de facto government, constitutional democracy will return when a new Prime Minister, appointed by President Aristide and confirmed by the Haitian Parliament, assumes office.

- (a) Excludes \$7.0 million provided to the OAS/UN International Civilian Mission; and \$31.0 million in prior year ESF reprogrammed for the Haiti Reconstruction and Reconciliation (R&R) Fund approved June 25, 1993 under Section 614 authority of the FAA.
- (b) Total includes \$10 million to OAS/UN but excludes \$5.4 million in prior year DA obligations, previously suspended.
- (c) FY 1994 PL 480 Title III budget figures not yet available.

PKO ?

MEMO FROM AIMÉE TO EILEEN, KATIE AND DAN
RE: HAITI & USAID'S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DATE: 8-20-93

I spoke with Jim Hester over the phone and then ran into him, Jeff Brokaw, and one other man from the Policy Office of AID outside of Katie's office while they were waiting to brief her on Ecuador. The general consensus was as follows:

- There is very little chance we can do anything about the money going out at the beginning of next week. It has been specifically earmarked for urgent short-term needs like food for 64,000 families for 90 days, a job creation project, and a presidential security detail. In essence, OEP and Eileen's office have missed the boat on this allocation--no one was pushing for environmental concerns during the interagency decision-making process.

- However, Jim and Jeff suggested we push for some of the jobs in the job creation project to be for environmental projects. Apparently it has not been specifically spelled out exactly what types of jobs are to be created, (see below), and there is the lee-way to push for an environmental focus.

- Regarding Katie and Eileen's requests for AID to come up with a sustainable development strategy for Haiti to integrate environmental concerns into all aspects of our bilateral aid, Jim Hester feels that without money (as all current AID funds have been committed) there is not much to do to get funds redirected in this next week, but an ongoing dialogue with the AID mission in Haiti would be a productive first step. We can organize a focussed plan through an interagency working process and aim for the next tranche of funds. (I am currently trying to get a time line on this). Then we can be more effective by focussing heavily and early on the next tranche of funds to be sure that it integrates environmental concerns into all aspects of the program. Jim just does not see any money in the very short-term.

- The coordination of aid (both bilateral and multilateral) is key; there is a meeting on Saturday in Port-au-Prince with bilateral donors and some of the MDBs. It will be led by Vicky Huddleston, the Deputy Chief of Mission for the U.S. in Haiti, and the UNDP and World Bank are both involved in organizing the meeting. It can be a first opportunity for the U.S. government to demonstrate our high-level commitment to sustainable development in Haiti, and to make it clear that issues of sustainable development are central to long-term peace and improved economic/living conditions in Haiti. As far as here in the U.S., Jim Hester suggested that Mark Schneider be the long term coordinator of interagency/bilateral/multilateral donor focus on sustainable

development for Haiti. Mark is the soon-to-be-confirmed head of the Latin America and the Caribbean Bureau, and will be part of the aid consultative group (to meet supposedly in late September) which also includes Treasury (Jim Fall).

now
in Nov.

- Richard Feinberg spoke with me briefly about the \$1-2 Billion coordinated "sustainable development assistance package" of which the U.S. has supposedly committed \$1-200 million. It is supposed to unfold over a period of five years, and our efforts to work for a strong, coordinated sustainable development action plan is key to make it successful. He would like to speak more with Katie and Eileen today to clarify the plan. I am trying to find out more about the program directly from AID, but have been given the run around--see bottom.

- It has been suggested that Eileen call Vicky Huddleston today to discuss our strong interest in a long-term coordinated sustainable development plan for Haiti. Her phone number is: 011-509-22-0354. In addition, Eileen can call Assistant Secretary Alec Watson at State; he is very receptive to working on sustainable development issues in Latin America, and Haiti in particular.

*** I attempted to communicate with Jim Hester (647-9012), Joan Johnson of the Haiti desk and Carol Tyson of the Caribbean Bureau (both 647-3452). Jim never got back to me today, and I left two or three messages today and yesterday with the Caribbean Bureau, (Joan and Carol), and no one ever got back to me. I also tried to talk directly with the USAID Mission in Haiti, (Jerry Bowers, Deputy Director of Mission) but no one answered.

Current USAID projects: there are several on-going and soon-to-be-implemented projects in Haiti, which AID describe as "addressing environmental problems through a cross-sectoral range of activities":

- The Productive Land Use Systems (PLUS) Project (\$30 million) promotes productive, sustainable land-use practices (e.g. use of hedgerows, soil retaining perennials, tree planting, retaining walls, terracing, etc.) among Haiti's hillside farmers. Jim Hester said that the project was 80% environmentally focussed and he felt that if they had had a better P.R. person it would have a better reputation than the Kenya project.

- * Since your July 30 meeting with AID, Wayne Nilsestuen, the Chief of the Rural Development Division sent us more information on their (PLUS) program. PLUS is a reorganization of the original Agroforestry Outreach Project (AOP) and the more recent Agroforestry II project (AFII) begun in 1989. AID says that the name change signaled a shift of emphasis away from subsidized tree planting and conventional land conservation to a more

sustainable program aimed at extensions of conservation practices and increased farmer income through greater production, improved operations and reduced management costs. An important element of the project is working to convince farmers that continuous and determined conservation practices are valuable not only to preserve soil and water for future use, but also as an instrument to increase crop production and farmer income.

- The Targeted Water Management (TWM) Project (\$16 million) is decreasing pressure on Pic Macaya, Haiti's largest watershed which includes a biosphere reserve and Haiti's last remaining natural rain forest. The project includes tree planting and promotes sustainable farming and land use practices among the farmers who live on the park's periphery. Protection of this region is vital to food production on the fertile Les Cayes plain. Jim said that the project was very successful, but that it fell apart when the Haitian workers who were paid by the Aristide government to watch over/protect the project left their jobs at the time of the coup. Since then many of the trees were cut by desperate Haitians who needed them to survive.

- The Coffee Revitalization Project (\$4 million) protects environmentally-threatened hillsides by promoting cultivation of perennial, erosion-controlling crops, emphasizing coffee and its essential tree cover. Jim said that this project is not focussed on coffee growing, but the soil conservation that the coffee trees provide.

- The Private Sector Family Planning Project (\$25 million) involves over 20 Haitian, U.S. and international agencies in delivering family planning information and services to Haiti's rural and urban populations.

- Jobs/Infrastructure Initiative (\$16.5 million) will create approximately 100,000 short-term jobs for the country's poorest citizens in a wide variety of environmental protection and other activities, e.g. soil and water conservation, erosion control, and tree planting.

- Municipal Garbage Removal project in Port-au-Prince is earmarked for the upcoming release of funds to Haiti; it will remove garbage from the city's streets and help eliminate the associated health hazards.

- Restoration of Democracy project to help strengthen the institutions of democratic government (legislature, courts, executive, and help GOH identify policy options on the environment). This includes a presidential security detail.

MEMO TO EILEEN AND DAN FROM AIMÉE
RE: HAITI/AID MEETING
DATE: 9-03-93

Attendees: Marcia Bernbaum, Director of the Office of Caribbean Affairs; Jim Hester, Environmental Policy, Office of Policy; David Gibson, Regional Advisor, Forestry and Natural Resources, Office of Latin America and the Caribbean/Technical (LACTECH); Karen Menczer, Environmental Adviser, Office of Latin America and the Caribbean Development and Research (LAC/DR); Joan Johnson, Director, Haiti Desk.

The meeting went fairly well, with Marcia Bernbaum introducing the meeting and Jim Hester leading the rest of it. He went through their 2 page memo from the brain storming session they had with David Cohen, the Haiti Mission Director. Karen Menczer will be going to Haiti for the week of the 13th to meet with the mission and get out in the field. She'll talk to the agriculture and environment staff, to try to get more ideas for potential projects and an overall sustainable development strategy.

The memo AID presented included a "three pronged strategy:"

1) Develop Environmental Action Plan:

- in coordination with other bilateral and multilateral donors, including UNDP, GOH and PVOs, AID will contribute to the development and approval of an Environmental Action Plan (EAP) for Haiti. AID feels that by including all players, the process will ensure ownership and commitment by everyone and serve as the basis for internalizing environmental considerations in public policy and long-term economic development.
- the World Bank "has effectively coordinated" the preparation and funding for over ten EAPs and is in the process of coordinating the preparation of EAPs for the Caribbean including Haiti; AID feels it is opportune for the Agency to discuss with the Bank AID's involvement in the multidisciplinary effort.
- once the EAP is approved, AID will shop it around for funding support from bilateral and multilateral donors.

2) Review Current USAID/Haiti Portfolio To Identify Opportunities For Further Integrating Environmental Concerns:

- AID still considers that it is currently active in promoting environmental conservation and sustainability under its on-going Productive Land Use Systems Project (PLUS), the Coffee Revitalization Project and the Targeted Watershed Management Project.
- they will send Karen Menczer down to review its portfolio of current and planned projects to ascertain:

- the extent to which projects address environmental concerns; and
- identify additional activities for improved management of the natural resources base.

● some ideas of what AID feels might come out of this exercise:

- soil and water conservation activities and environmentally sound disposal of solid wastes under the recently launched Productive Employment Generation Program jobs creation program;

- assist to improve (de-corrupt, strengthen) the "national cadastre and titling authority" which AID feels is essential to increasing investment in land management;

- conduct a comprehensive inventory of policies discouraging more sustainable natural resources management in order to more fully appreciate inter-sectoral constraints;

- undertake policy dialogue with the GOH focussing on environmental conservation and sustainability;

- enactment of legislation relating to secure land and resource tenure, and natural resources accounting; and

- greater integration of environmental education under the on-going CLAScholarshipProgram II Project, i.e., train people to be biologists, etc.

3) Maximize Opportunities to Benefit From LAC Regional and Other Central Programs (look for ways for Haiti to specifically tap into funds/programs of a regional and global nature):

- OYB (operational year budget) transfer made 7/93 to the Biodiversity Support Program (BSP) to provide assistance through 9/95 for Pic Macaya (watershed and rainforest) biodiversity protection and conservation activities;

- explore Haitian possibilities for GEF projects on biodiversity protection and productive natural resources management;

- explore possibilities under the Decentralization and Financial Management Project for establishing creative financial partnerships for sustainable resource utilization including production of non-traditional commodities-extractive reserves, etc.);

- harness the Development Strategies for Fragile Lands (DESFIL) project to conduct critical constraints analyses or develop local NGO capabilities to conduct Rapid Rural Appraisals to expand USAID/Haiti's PLUS project;

- look at markets for agricultural products through several LAC regional projects in order to generate income and employment; and

- ask the GENESYS (worldwide AID project) project to take a prescriptive look at land-labor-women relationships in Haiti.

Comments:

- Apparently the UNDP office in Haiti has been very supportive of this initiative, but AID suggested that Katie call Gus to get UNDP help from the top down (more money and faster response);

- AID felt that we might be able to spin the education/scholarship program to have up to half of the trainees educated for environmental jobs;

- AID feels that the policy dialogue is very important--and free--to change the incentive structure of the country;
- watch out for overly export-oriented solutions, i.e., agricultural export crop production, etc.--it just keeps the money in the same old hands;
- the consultative group meeting will take place in October, and we can push the results of the EAP then, and shop for donors;
- the UNDP, World Bank, AID, and IDB did an assessment on Haiti's needs and came up with a report and an "Emergency Economic Recovery Program" to the tune of \$167 million. It includes basic infrastructure improvements among other short term projects; the program is to be paid for by commitments from bilateral and multilateral donors at the October meeting. I am waiting for a copy of the report, but feel (as does AID) that this will be a major competitor--in the short term--for our funding of the sustainable development plan.

Things to do in interim:

- get copy of UNDP, etc. report on the resource gap/\$167 mill.;
- call Joan Johnson and get more detailed information on current AID projects in Haiti;
- have Katie call Gus to get top-down support for UNDP/AID cooperation on this initiative;
- write brief memo to Karen Menczer on possible NGOs (those suggested by Bob McGuire, IAF) to contact as resourcees in Haiti;
- keep in close contact with Marcia Bernbaum to find out how the EAP is going and who they are working with;
- call Karen Menczer upon return from Haiti to find out how it went, if she felt it was productive, etc.



*** ERROR TX REPORT ***

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CONNECTION TEL		3667952
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START TIME	09/29 18:55	
USAGE TIME	00'00	
PAGES	0	
RESULT	NG	0 STOP



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
CONFERENCE ROOM
RESERVATION REQUEST

JOB #
DATE OF MEETING: <u>Nov 10-1</u>
TIME RESERVED: FROM: <u>2pm</u> TO: <u>3pm</u>
OFFICE/AGENCY: <u>Environmental Policy</u>
EXTENSION: <u>6224</u>

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL HOSTING/ATTENDING EVENT: <u>Aimee Christensen / Katie McGinty</u>	OFFICE/AGENCY: <u>Environmental Policy</u>
STAFF PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR ROOM RESERVATION: <u>Aimee Christensen</u>	EXTENSION: <u>6224</u>

TYPE OF EVENT: ☒ MEETING ☐ RECEPTION ☐ OTHER

DESCRIPTION OF EVENT:
USAID / Haiti Meeting

NUMBER OF ATTENDEES:	IN ATTENDANCE: ☐ PRESIDENT ☐ FIRST LADY ☐ VICE PRESIDENT
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ROOM(S) REQUESTED:
☐ RM #22 ☐ RM #180 ☐ RM #450 ☐ RM #472 ☐ RM #474 (Indian Treaty Room) ☒ RM #476 ☐ ROOSEVELT ROOM

GENERAL SERVICES: ☐ ELEVATOR SERVICE ☐ #4 ☐ #6 ☐ #7 ☐ TIME RESERVED _____ ☐ FLOORS RESERVED _____ ☐ PODIUM ☐ FLAGS	OTHER REQ. (RM Use Only) _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
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SPECIAL ROOM ARRANGEMENTS: ☐ THEATRE: Number of Chairs _____
☐ CONFERENCE: Number of Table(s): ☐ 8 ft ☐ 10 ft
☐ RECEPTION: Number of Tables(s): ☐ 8 ft ☐ 10 ft
☐ OTHER _____
(Room Diagrams on Reverse Side)

WHITE HOUSE STAFF MESS REQUIRED: ☐ YES ☐ NO If Yes, Funding _____
☐ OFFICIAL _____ OFFICE ACCOUNT ☐ OTHER _____

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS OR REQUESTS:

FORMS MUST BE RETURNED TO ROOM 1, OEOB, 48 HOURS PRIOR TO EVENT

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523AID/LAC/CAR
FACSIMILE MESSAGE
COVER SHEETDATE: SEPTEMBER 29, 1993
SUBJECT: Haiti EAP MeetingNUMBER OF PAGES
INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET 2

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING PAGES TO:

(NAME) Amy Christensen (TITLE) _____

(OFFICE) _____

(FAX NUMBER) 202-456-6224

THIS MESSAGE IS FROM:

(NAME) Joan Johnson (TITLE) _____(OFFICE) LAC/CAR(TELEPHONE) 202-647-3448

(FAX NUMBER) 202-647-4791

NOTES: _____

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (3 pages)	09/00/1993	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Council on Environmental Quality
Kathleen "Katie" McGinty
OA/Box Number: 2895

FOLDER TITLE:

Haiti October 1993

2012-0769-F
rs2959

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

NAMESD.O.B

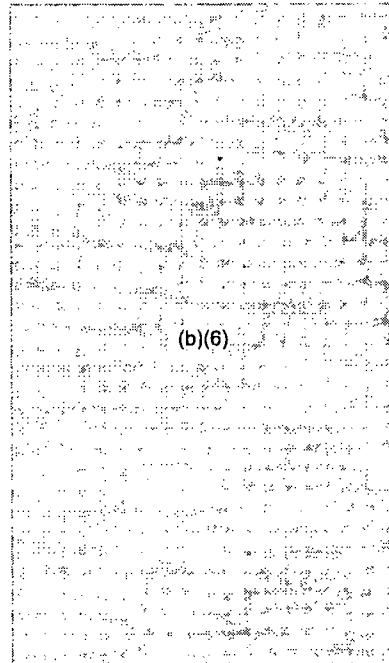
DAVID GARDELLA

KAREN MENCZER

ABDUL WAHAB

MARCIA BERNBAUM

JOAN C. JOHNSON



HERE ARE THE FOLLOWING NAMES
AND D.O.B FOR THE PEOPLE
ATTENDING THE OCTOBER 1, 1993 MEETING
AT 2:00pm.

REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS

TO: THE OFFICER IN CHARGE
Workers and Visitor's Entrance
Room 065, OEOB
Fax 5349

Please admit following appointments on 10/01/93 for Aimée Christensen of the Office on Environmental Policy:

TIME
2:00

NAME
David Gardella
Karen Menczer
Abdul Wahab
Marcia Bernbaum
Joan C. Johnson

DATE OF BIRTH

(b)(6)

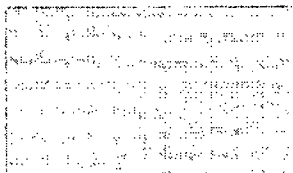
Marcie

Meeting Location:

Room 476 OEOB

Requested By: K. Zwally, Room 360, Extension 6224

Date of Request: September 30, 1993



REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS

TO: THE OFFICER IN CHARGE
Workers and Visitor's Entrance
Room 065, OEOB
Fax 5349

Please admit following appointments on 10/01/93 for Aimée Christensen of the Office on Environmental Policy:

<u>TIME</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>
2:00	Jim Hester	(b)(6)

Meeting Location: Room 476 OEOB

Requested By: K. Zwally, Room 360, Extension 6224

Date of Request: September 30, 1993

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523AID/LAC/CAR
FACSIMILE MESSAGE
COVER SHEETDATE: 10/19/93SUBJECT: Subject Haiti - TOR
Environmental Action PlanNUMBER OF PAGES
INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET 7

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING PAGES TO:

(NAME) Amy Christensen (TITLE) _____
(OFFICE) Office of Env Policy (FAX NUMBER) 454-2710

THIS MESSAGE IS FROM:

(NAME) Jane Johnson (TITLE) _____
(OFFICE) _____ (TELEPHONE) _____

(FAX NUMBER) 202-647-4791

NOTES: Attached is an advanced
copy of TORs. Hard copy is
being sent via mail together
with Review Study.



U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

October 19, 1993

NOTE TO : Amy Christiansen, Office of Environmental Policy
Office of the President

FROM : L. M. Bernbaum, Director, LAC/CAR

SUBJECT : HAITI - Environmental Documents

Per our meeting of October 1st and follow-on telephone conversations, I am pleased to forward the requested Terms of Reference (TORs) developed for the Haitian Environmental Action Plan. These TORs have now been cleared internally within USAID and with the United Nations Development Fund Office in Haiti.

In addition we are forwarding a copy of the review of the USAID/Haiti project portfolio conducted by Karen Menzcer. As was noted during the October 1st meeting, this review confirmed the progress being made to integrate environmental and natural resource activities into the existing project portfolio.

Attachments:

TOR - 5 pages

Portfolio Review -14 pages

HAITI ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN**TERMS OF REFERENCE**

10/14/93

BACKGROUND:

At the initiative of the democratically elected government of Haiti (GOH), UNDP is interested in coordinating the preparation of a National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) for Haiti with active participation of the World Bank, IDB, USAID, CIDA and the EEC. The NEAP for Haiti will identify the most pressing environmental issues affecting the sustainable economic growth of the country and recommend specific priority actions to address environmental concerns. The various international donors with programs in Haiti are collaborating with the GOH through technical support for the joint preparation of the NEAP. It will serve as the basis for coordinating the GOH led short and medium-term environmental and natural resources programs of each international donor organization working in the Haitian environmental sector. The NEAP for Haiti coincides with a similar exercise being conducted by the World Bank for the other Caribbean countries.

It is envisioned that donor assistance programs in Haiti, which have been characterized as mostly short-term humanitarian through non-government organizations (NGOs), with the return of President Aristide, will shift to a long-term developmental mode with increased public sector involvement as political stability is restored. The NEAP will identify resource requirements for carrying out the specific actions or interventions, determine current and projected donor assistance, and suggest levels of GOH responsibilities in each priority environmental problem area.

The NEAP preparation should rely on existing analyses and documentation, whenever possible, to form the basis for recommending specific policies and actions. Many of the analyses required to make specific recommendations have already been carried out and only some updating and limited analysis in specific areas is needed. The Haiti Environmental Profile of 1985, a list of references as well as the recent Institutional Analysis of Public Agencies conducted by UNDP Environmental Unit should serve as good starting points for preparing the NEAP.

OBJECTIVE:

The objective of the NEAP for Haiti is to document the country's principal environmental issues (e.g., economic incentive framework, legal/institutional framework, human health and population, waste management, and natural resources management) and identify policies and actions that the Government of Haiti, NGOs and international donors should carry out to address them. The NEAP is intended as a planning tool to establish an agenda of actions to address the most pressing environmental issues affecting the country.

SCOPE OF WORK:

The following scope of work will require the services of an environmental/natural resources economist (team leader), a legal/institutional analyst, a population/health expert, a pollution/waste management specialist, and a natural resources management specialist.

The members of the team will complete the following specific tasks:

Economic Analysis

- a. Review existing available information and analyses, supplemented with specific analysis when required, to determine those resource management issues/factors that have significant impact on the national economy, poverty indicators, individual income and income distribution, quantify and recommend appropriate prioritization for follow up action.
- b. Estimate the relative importance of the various economic subsectors that are directly or indirectly natural resource dependent (e.g., agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism, industrial manufacturing/processing, energy, etc.), quantify and recommend appropriate prioritization for follow up action.
- c. Analyze existing economic policies (i.e., incentive framework) to identify those that either have an adverse impact on the environment or discourage efficient use of natural resources, and recommend necessary policy reforms.
- d. Analyze the consistency of long-term macroeconomic policies (if they exist) to determine environmental soundness and sustainability, and recommend necessary policy changes.
- e. Evaluate the relative importance of the availability of capital as a limiting factor for making investments/improvements in basic infrastructure and production systems in urban and rural areas, and identify the adverse effects (if any) on the environment and the management of natural resources when it is lacking.

Legal/Institutional Analysis

- a. Review the country's existing environmental, land-use, agricultural and coastal management legal/institutional framework, identify gaps and weaknesses, and recommend measures to strengthen the framework.

- b. Analyze existing environmental, land-use, agricultural and coastal zone policies, legislation, regulations, and enforcement programs to determine the adequacy of the legal authorities to address the principal issues of water and air contamination, waste management, use of pesticides and toxic chemicals, deforestation, soil conservation, biodiversity and natural resource management.
- c. Analyze existing institutional arrangements to determine the adequacy of the institutional structure and the institutional capacity to perform the required planning, regulatory, monitoring and enforcement functions and recommend specific actions to strengthen GOM agencies.
- d. This analyst in collaboration with the economist will review policies and legislation as they relate to deforestation particularly as it results from population increase, unemployment and people turning in desperation to charcoal manufacture as an income of last resort.

Population/Health Analysis

- a. Identify and analyze the environmental impact of existing population density and determine population growth and unemployment trends in the different regions of the country, and recommend policies and specific actions to mitigate existing and projected adverse environmental impacts of demography (e.g. deforestation resulting from land use conversion to intensive agriculture and charcoal manufacture.
- b. Evaluate urban and rural infrastructure for systems of potable water, drainage, solid and liquid waste disposal, and its environmental and health impacts.
- c. Evaluate environmentally-related health risks and diseases caused by pollution, poor sanitation and hygiene (including medical waste disposal) and inadequate food quality controls.
- d. Determine the effects of environmental degradation that directly or indirectly influence poverty indicators (health, personal income, etc.) and recommend specific environmental education programs to raise public awareness of the consequences of environmental degradation.

Pollution/Waste Management Analysis

- a. Perform a comprehensive review of the management of

municipal, industrial, agricultural wastes (air, water, and solid), recommending environmentally sound and cost-effective management policies.

- b. Identify any socio-cultural aspects that must be taken into account in waste management planning.
- c. Evaluate the environmental impact of existing collection, storage, treatment, and disposal facilities for solid and liquid wastes and recommend specific mitigation measures.

Natural Resources Management Analysis

- a. Identify and prioritize agricultural, livestock and other land use systems and practices causing environmental degradation, and recommend changes that would increase their environmental soundness and long-term sustainability.
- b. Review the current system of land tenure/ownership and recommend public policies and laws that would alleviate adverse environmental impacts related to the various forms of exploitation and land management in rural areas.
- c. Review the current management of coastal zones including beaches, coral reefs, estuaries, fisheries and coastal waters, and recommend policies and mitigation measures that would lessen environmental impacts of there exploitation and improve long-term sustainability.
- d. Review the current situation of forestry and natural vegetation management and recommend measures to strengthen forest resource and watershed management, improve soil conservation, control grazing on public lands, and protect wildlife habitat.
- e. Review the current situation with regard to bio-diversity and the management of parks and protected areas, and recommend measures to control the destruction of wildlife habitat and improve the management of reserves, as well as historical and cultural areas.

Environmental Actions

- a. List the most important environmental actions identified by the above analyses, recommend resource levels and timeframes required to carry them out.
- b. Determine the extent at which existing GOM, international donor and NGO-financed programs are addressing the environmental concerns identified by the above analyses and the amount of additional assistance required to adequately address these problems.

LEVEL OF EFFORT:

The NEAP preparation will require a team of technical experts consisting of an environment/natural resources economist as the team leader, a legal/institutional analyst, a population/health expert, a pollution/waste management specialist and a natural resources management specialist. The draft NEAP will be completed in approximately six (6) weeks.