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IMPLEMENTATION COMPLETION REPORT

HAITI

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FUND PROJECT
(CREDIT 2205-HA)**

December 15, 1998

Country Department III
Latin America and the Caribbean Region
Human and Social Development Group

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Currency Unit = Gourde (G)

(December 1990)

US\$1.00	=	G 5.00
US\$0.20	=	G 1.00

(June 1998)

US\$1.00	=	G 16.5
US\$0.061	=	G 1.00

FISCAL YEAR OF BORROWER

October 1 - September 30

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

DG	Directeur Général
FAES	Fonds d'Assistance Economique et Sociale
GoH	Government of Haiti
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
MARNDR	Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural
MEF	Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances
MENJS	Ministère de l'Education nationale, de la Jeunesse et des Sports
MIS	Management Information System
MSPP	Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population
MTPTC	Ministère des Travaux publics, des Transports et des Communications
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
SAR	Staff Appraisal Report
SNEP	Service National d'eau Potable

Vice President:	Shahid Javed Burki, LCRVP
Director:	Orsalia Kalantzopoulos, LCC3C
Manager:	Xavier Coll, LCSHD
Task Manager:	Elizabeth Waters, LCC3C

Table of Contents

PREFACE	3
EVALUATION SUMMARY	5
Introduction.....	5
Project Objectives	6
Implementation Experience and Results.....	7
Future Operations and Key Lessons Learned	8
PART I: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ASSESSMENT	10
A. Project Objectives	10
B. Achievement of Project Objectives.....	12
C. Key Factors Affecting Project Implementation	18
D. Project Sustainability	20
E. Bank Performance	22
F. Borrower Performance.....	23
G. Assessment of Project Outcome	24
H. Future Operations.....	24
I. Key Lessons Learned.....	24
PART II : STATISTICAL TABLES	25
A. Table 1 Summary of Assessment.....	26
B. Table 2 Related Bank Loans.....	27
C. Table 3 Project Timetable.....	28
D. Table 4 Loan Disbursements: Cumulative Estimated and Actual.....	28
E. Table 5 Key Indicator for Project Implementation.....	29
F. Table 6 Key Indicator for Project Operation.....	30
G. Table 7 Studies Included Project.....	30
H. Table 8A Project Costs.....	31
I. Table 8B Project Financing.....	31
J. Table 9 Economic Costs and Benefits.....	31
K. Table 10 Status of Legal covenants.....	32
L. Table 11 Compliance with Operational Manual Statements.....	33
M. Table 12 Bank Resources: Staff Inputs.....	33
N. Table 13 Bank Resources: Missions.....	34

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PART III: APPENDIXES.

A. FAES II pre-appraisal Mission Aide - Memoire*	35
B. Borrower's Contribution to the ICR.....	52
C. Geographic distribution of FAES Investments.....	57
D. Map of Haiti.....	58

*As all FAES funds were committed by April 1997, at the time of the last supervision mission, it was deemed appropriate to include in the ICR the Aide-Memoire from the December 1997 pre-appraisal mission for FAES II.

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IMPLEMENTATION COMPLETION REPORT
HAITI
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FUND PROJECT (Cr. 2205-HA)

PREFACE

This is the Implementation Completion Report (ICR) for the Economic and Social Fund Project in Haiti, for which Credit 2205 - HA in the amount of SDR 7,900,000 or US\$11.3 million equivalent was approved on January 17, 1991 and the Credit Agreement was made effective on May 21, 1991.

The loan was closed on June 30, 1998, three years after the original closing date of June 30, 1995. It is expected to be fully disbursed, and the last disbursement is expected to take place on October 31, 1998. Cofinancing for the project was provided by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

The ICR was prepared by Elizabeth Waters of the Caribbean Country Management Unit of the Latin America and Caribbean Region and reviewed by Orsalia Kalantzopoulos, Director of LCC3C, Xavier Coll, Director of LCSHD, Jamil Salmi, Country Sector Leader of LCSHD, and David Warren, Operations Specialist, LCSHD.

Preparation of this ICR was begun after the Bank's final supervision mission in April 1997 and the Bank's pre-appraisal mission of FAES II in December 1997. It is based on material in the project files and interviews in Haiti. The borrower contributed to the

preparation of the ICR by commenting on the draft ICR, contributing views reflected in the FAES II pre-appraisal mission aide-memoire (Appendix A), and preparing its own evaluation of the project's preparation and execution (Appendix B).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FUND PROJECT

(Cr. 2205 - HA)

HAITI

EVALUATION SUMMARY

Introduction

1. Among the major challenges facing Haiti in 1990, after several years of political unrest and economic decline, were the need to instill hope among the Haitian people and to root democracy firmly in institutional practice throughout the country, while simultaneously addressing the urgent needs of the poor via quick relief efforts during the transition period to political and economic stability.

2. The Bank has supported economic and social sector projects in Haiti since 1956. Prior to the Economic and Social Fund (FAES: Fonds d'Assistance Economique et Sociale) project, the Bank financed three projects in the health, education and water supply/sanitation sectors in Haiti: the Education IV-A Project (Cr. 1592-HA approved in 1985 for US\$10 million), the Health and Population Project (Cr. 2085-HA approved in 1990 for US\$28.2 million), and the Water Supply and Sanitation Project (Cr. 2052-HA approved in 1990 for US\$15.2 million). The first loan helped finance the GoH's basic education reform, initiate a reform of the vocational/technical training system, and strengthen the management of the education sector. The purpose of the second project, which is still active, is to improve access to basic health care services and support interventions to address the impact of the TB and AIDS epidemic. The third project, which is also still active, is strengthening water management, improving the supply of drinking water in Port-au-Prince, and developing a sanitation plan for the capital's metropolitan area.

3. Concurrent with the Economic and Social Fund Project, the Bank-funded Emergency Economic Recovery Project (Cr. 2670-HA approved in 1994 for US\$40 million) and Employment Generation Project (Cr. 2765-HA approved in 1995 for US\$50 million) also supported the GoH's efforts to combat poverty. The former financed rehabilitation and maintenance for the agriculture, energy and infrastructure sectors, and provided employment and income opportunities for the poor. The latter provided short-term employment to people in extreme poverty, improved seriously deteriorated infrastructure, and strengthened the capacity of institutions to manage small projects.

Two projects currently under preparation will perpetuate such support to the GoH : the Basic Education Project (Cr. 29389-HA, for US\$28 million), which will improve the quality and equity of basic education services; and FAES II (US\$25 million), which will continue to finance small projects in poor communities, with an emphasis on promotion, targeting and the sustainability of investments (Table 2).

Project Objectives

4. As defined in the Development Credit Agreement dated February 4, 1991, the main objectives of the Economic and Social Fund project (Cr. 2205 - HA) were to assist the Borrower in: (i) establishing FAES as a means of responding efficiently and in a decentralized manner to the basic needs of the nation's poor through non-governmental organizations, including cooperatives, organized community groups and other grass-roots organizations; (ii) strengthening health care, nutrition and education services (primarily for infants and pregnant and lactating women) and providing physical infrastructure addressing the needs of the poorest population; (iii) providing an effective channel for required donor financing and coordination of scattered domestic efforts; and (iv) strengthening the capabilities of FAES and delegated entities for project preparation and implementation. The project combined such diverse activities as: civil works; provision of equipment and supplies; support to epidemic control, immunization, and adult literacy training programs; construction of water supply systems, sewerage systems and latrines; and advisory services to communities, for a total project cost of US\$23.7 million, of which US\$11.3 million equivalent (SDR 7,900,000) were to be credited by IDA.
5. The project objectives, though clearly stated and consistent with the GoH's economic and social policies as well as with the Bank's country strategy for Haiti, were broad in scope and the strategies to achieve them resulted in a complex and very demanding project, considering that FAES was a new agency with limited capacities at the outset.
6. Key loan covenants expected to promote the achievement of project objectives included: (i) employing qualified fixed-term staff satisfactory to IDA; and (ii) identifying, appraising and implementing subprojects under terms set forth in the Operational Manual. Notwithstanding the fact that audits were consistently overdue, the Borrower's compliance with all loan covenants was highly satisfactory. No major gaps in key positions occurred during the project. The steering committee met regularly and fostered inter-institutional collaboration in addressing implementation obstacles, which was one of the few examples of successful public-private collaboration in Haiti. However, the targeting and impact studies were seriously postponed.

Implementation Experience and Results

7. As FAES was basically demand-driven, there were no quantitative targets for numbers of different kinds of projects at the outset. Nearly all civil works, equipment and supplies financed were completed or procured: out of the 349 projects financed by IDA at completion date, 310 were completed, 34 were in final stages, and only 5 had been abandoned. In the health and nutrition sector, 10 nutrition projects were implemented, 5 health facilities were rehabilitated and 9 were constructed, equipment was provided for 5 health centers, 4 preventive health programs were supported, and 24 small water supply systems as well as 69 small sewerage systems and latrines were built or repaired. In the education sector, 10 primary school facilities were rehabilitated and 24 were constructed, furniture and equipment were provided for 149 school facilities, education materials were provided for 21 schools and 2 training centers, and support was given to one literacy and one training program. In the infrastructure sector, 9 road projects (bridges) and 5 agricultural projects were implemented. Overall, the project had a positive impact on the welfare of most client communities. Technical assistance was provided to FAES for several key studies, as planned; however, funds for technical assistance to weak grass-roots organizations were not disbursed.

8. The project was implemented over a seven-year period, including a three-year extension due exclusively to a complete suspension of activities in October 1991 because of a military coup. Following the relaunching of the project in April 1995, smooth project implementation was affected temporarily by factors such as: (i) the limited institutional capacities of FAES; (ii) deficiencies of several firms contracted to manage civil works activities; (iii) delays in the disbursement of IDA funds; and (iv) the limited institutional capacities and commitments of key line ministries. However, as management systems rapidly became more efficient and effective, the project was able to disburse completely over a three-year period, faster than initially foreseen when the credit was reactivated in 1995, and FAES became a critical source of funding for poor communities. Overall, given the special circumstances of Haiti during the last seven years (the extreme poverty, the destructive impact of both the coup and the international embargo, the restoration of a fragile democracy, extremely weak institutional capacity at every level of the Government, etc.), the project has been quite successful.

9. *Bank Performance.* Overall, Bank performance was marginally satisfactory at the identification, preparation and appraisal stages, and highly satisfactory at the supervision stage. The Bank responded quickly and effectively to the GoH's request for assistance in identifying project components and procedures, and several characteristics of the project were the result of its conditionalities. While appraisal was thorough in some aspects, technical studies and cost estimates were weak, and insufficient attention was paid to (i) promotion and targeting strategies, (ii) subproject sustainability, recurrent costs and maintenance issues, and (iii) the need for intensive monitoring and follow-up during project execution. The Bank paid a relatively high level of attention to the project after appraisal, with over 40 weeks of staff inputs in the 12 months between appraisal and

effectiveness. Supervision missions involving 101 weeks of staff inputs were consistently conducted from December 1994 until project completion; five missions were conducted in 1995 alone, during the relaunching period after the return of the legitimate Government from exile. Bank supervision was effective in diagnosing the most visible underlying constraints, and project inputs were closely monitored; however, funds were not always made available on time, and project impact and policy targets were unevenly evaluated.

10. *Borrower Performance.* The performance of the Borrower during project preparation was satisfactory, and initial commitment to the project was strong. With the arrival of President Aristide in 1991, however, the launching of activities was postponed due to a disagreement that arose concerning the position of DG. Borrower performance varied during the course of the project, but was generally satisfactory, as FAES was allowed to operate with a minimum of interference from GoH. While interinstitutional coordination improved gradually and FAES was able to sign memoranda of understanding with several line ministries and para-public bodies, it remained generally weak, and Board meetings focussed more on identifying and addressing common obstacles to the efficient delivery of project outputs and less on the linkages between the subprojects and achieving policy targets.

11. *Project Outcome.* The overall project results were highly satisfactory, as practically all output objectives were met. Although specific outcome/impact indicators were not built into subproject designs, there is evidence of reduced overcrowding and improved learning in schools, better health care due to upgraded facilities, reduced incidence of infectious diseases due to vaccination campaigns and new or rehabilitated water supply systems, and strengthened capacity of FAES to manage multisectoral initiatives.

Future Operations and Key Lessons Learned

12. The GoH has retained FAES to act as implementing agency for several new projects, or project components. The IDB continues to support civil works and other activities under a US\$23 million FAES II project, and some bilateral donors have also indicated interest. The Project Concept Document for IDA's FAES II Project has been prepared. It is recognized that there has been a total breakdown of social services in Haiti in recent years, and that institutional strengthening efforts to reconstruct the social sector ministries are likely to take years; in this context, FAES is now serving a vital need in Haiti as a large source of community-based financing and the only institution that directly addresses poverty. As a result, the rationale for a follow-up FAES project is clear.

13. Several key lessons emerge from the project: (i) project design must incorporate adequate institutional measures aimed at strengthening the implementing agency from the beginning ; (ii) thorough integration of project implementation units and activities (e.g., promotion, evaluation, control and monitoring) within the implementing agency increases the probability of objectives being achieved and sustained; (iii) given the poor

performance of several firms in implementing or supervising civil works, new options for the monitoring of works and ex-ante/ex-post evaluation of firms must be considered and piloted; (iv) specific project outcome and impact measures in addition to input and output indicators should be established during design, consistently monitored, and evaluated as part of the project to determine project achievement and impact; (v) project success in a community setting is consistently due to shared leadership at the project identification/preparation stage, strong community participation at all phases of the project cycle, and the capacities for self-reliance to be found within the community.

PART I - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ASSESSMENT

A. Project Objectives

1. Among the major challenges facing Haiti in 1990, after several years of political unrest and economic decline, were the need to instill hope among the Haitian people and to root democracy firmly in institutional practice throughout the country, while simultaneously addressing the urgent needs of the poor via quick relief efforts during the transition period to political and economic stability. In this context, the Economic and Social Fund (FAES) was established by the Government of Haiti (GoH) as an administratively and financially autonomous project financing body to achieve a mission which, as stated in the decree creating the agency, is "to finance short-term projects with a high labor component to improve the living conditions of low-income populations in urban and rural areas and increase their productive potential".
2. The FAES project was designed as a US\$23.7 million operation, to include a subproject component (US\$21.3 million) and an institutional development component (US\$2.4 million). The project, for which Credit 2205-HA in the amount of SDR 7,900,000 (US\$11.3 million equivalent) was approved on January 17, 1991 and signed on February 4, 1991 (three days prior to President Aristide's inauguration), sought to enable the newly-elected GoH to meet its poverty alleviation and political objectives. As defined in the Development Credit Agreement dated February 4, 1991, the objectives of the project were to assist the Borrower (GoH) in: (i) establishing FAES as a means of responding efficiently and in a decentralized manner to the basic needs of the nation's poor through non-governmental organizations, including cooperatives, organized community groups and other grass-roots organizations; (ii) strengthening health care, nutrition and education services (primarily for infants and pregnant and lactating women) and providing physical infrastructure addressing the needs of the poorest population; (iii) providing an effective channel for required donor financing and coordination of scattered domestic efforts; and (iv) strengthening the capabilities of and delegated entities for project preparation and implementation.
3. The approaches outlined under these objectives were broadly concordant with the Bank's country strategy for Haiti, which aimed to: (i) alleviate poverty by providing assistance via selected investments in critical social services, such as health, nutrition and education directed towards the low-income population, emphasizing project management and institutional development; (ii) provide limited support for the productive sectors to arrest the decline in the productive base; and (iii) finance projects designed to prevent further deterioration of physical facilities and the environment. However, the objectives, though clearly stated, were broad in scope and the strategies to achieve them resulted in a complex and very demanding project: in addition to an institutional development component, the project comprised a subproject component involving activities to be

implemented in several sectors by a new agency with limited capacities. This component combined such diverse activities as: civil works; provision of equipment and supplies; support to epidemic control, immunization, and adult literacy training programs; construction of water supply systems, sewerage systems and latrines; and advisory services to communities.

4. The IDA credit for the **subproject component (US\$10 million)** was to finance the following: (i) health projects (subtotal: US\$6.4 million), including construction and rehabilitation of health centers with an emphasis on primary health care facilities in rural areas, provision of equipment and essential drugs, support to epidemic control, immunization, day care and nutrition programs for preschool children and pregnant and lactating women, construction of small water supply systems, and small sewerage systems and latrines; (ii) education projects (subtotal: US\$2.5 million) including primary school construction and rehabilitation, primary school furniture and equipment, textbooks, and support to informal training programs and adult literacy programs targeting women involved in businesses; and (iii) rural roads (subtotal: US\$1 million) to provide access for poor communities to markets, schools and health centers. Advisory services (sub-total: US\$0.1 million) were also to be provided to weak grass-roots organizations in the poorest communities lacking the institutional capacity to identify and carry out projects. No objective was stated relating to project sustainability, or more specifically to the establishment of user committees or recurrent cost financing. The estimated sectoral distribution in the project cost table reflected needs as demonstrated by the 182 proposals already received from requesting agencies at the time of project appraisal, as well as estimated institutional capacity in the various sectors to implement sound projects. Expectations were expressed not in terms of the number of subprojects to be implemented in each sector or subsector, but of average subproject or unit cost. The costs were estimated at US\$45,000 equivalent in health and education ; it was estimated that rehabilitation of rural roads would cost approximately US\$10,000/km and that construction could vary from US\$20,000/km to US\$40,000/km depending on the technique used.

5. The portion of the IDA credit for the **institutional development component (US\$0.9 million)** was to finance salaries and travel expenses of selected fixed-term FAES staff, consultant services, office equipment and supplies, vehicles and microcomputers. Technical assistance was also to be provided to FAES for: (i) the establishment of a price data base on unit costs for construction materials and labor, as a basis for procurement under direct contracting; (ii) the design and implementation of a management information system, including monitoring and evaluation systems; (iii) the completion of an operational manual including project evaluation criteria; (iv) the refinement of poverty targeting mechanisms; (v) the design of an impact study; and (vi) the establishment of an accounting system.

B. Achievement of Project Objectives

6. The project gradually achieved its broad objective of assisting the GoH in: (i) establishing an effective mechanism — the FAES — as a means of responding efficiently and in a decentralized manner to the basic needs of the nation's poor through NGOs and grass-root organizations; (ii) providing an effective channel for required donor financing and coordination of scattered domestic efforts; and (iii) strengthening the capabilities of the FAES and delegated entities for project preparation and implementation. Efficiency was quite low during the first full year of operation, chiefly because of the limited promotion, evaluation and supervision capacities of FAES, and of the deficiencies of several firms contracted to manage civil works activities. Major constraints were subsequently overcome, however, as various departments were reorganized, capabilities for project promotion, preparation and implementation were developed, and major bottlenecks in the project production line were reduced. From an administrative organizational perspective, FAES did not respond in a decentralized manner to the needs of the nation's poor, as all promotion and evaluation activities and all operations were managed from Port-au-Prince, due to major telecommunication, transportation and other logistical constraints throughout the country. Because FAES was established by the GoH basically as an administratively autonomous body to finance short-term projects, it was never made responsible for the coordination of "scattered domestic efforts," as such coordination has understandably remained the responsibility of the GoH itself, under close scrutiny from Parliament.

7. The extent to which sectoral objectives were achieved is difficult to assess for three main reasons: (i) specific outcome/impact indicators for the project were not described in the Staff Appraisal Report (SAR), nor measured during or subsequent to implementation, with the exception of sample surveys carried out in July 1996 by an outside IDB consultant and in the fall of 1997 at FAES' request by Quisqueya University's *Institut de recherche, de formation et d'expertise-conseil en gestion d'entreprise* (IRFEC); (ii) it is often difficult to isolate the effects of a project from those of other sectoral interventions; and (iii) implementation delays resulted in most activities being completed only in the last two years, and thus their impact cannot yet be accurately determined. With the above caveats, available information reveals that the project was increasingly effective in assisting the GoH with the provision of physical infrastructure and equipment addressing the needs of the poor population; despite implementation delays in the first full year of project implementation (1995-1996), nearly all civil works were completed, and almost all equipment and supplies were procured. However, funds earmarked for technical assistance to weak grass-roots organizations were not disbursed as envisaged.

Health Sector (Original Base Cost: US\$6.4 million; Actual Total Commitment: US\$5.5 million)

8. *Nutrition programs.* The SAR envisioned support for an unspecified number of nutrition programs for preschool children, and pregnant and lactating women. Due to concerns about the complexity of administration, sustainability and accountability of

nutrition programs in Haiti, FAES decided to channel efforts into facilitating distribution and logistical support to school feeding programs, as well as nutrition programs within child care services. Projects (worth US\$204,000) presented by a large religious NGO (Mission Alpha) specializing in literacy programs were implemented in all nine regions, and an NGO caring for the handicapped in Port-au-Prince was provided with kitchen equipment.

9. *Health care facilities.* The SAR anticipated the rehabilitation or construction of an unspecified number of primary health care centers in rural areas. At project closing, five facilities were rehabilitated (total cost: US\$175,000) and nine were constructed (total cost: US\$405,000). The rehabilitation and construction of the facilities were intended to provide access to modern health care and to reduce the demand for service at higher levels of care, thereby increasing efficiency and lowering overall costs. As no impact assessment was implemented, patient satisfaction with the upgraded or new facilities has not been confirmed. It can only be assumed that the heavy constraints to adequately staffing and managing new health facilities in rural Haiti were at least partly overcome, and that the civil works contributed to the improvement of primary health care in all selected areas.

10. *Medical equipment and supplies.* The project successfully procured and delivered furniture and medical equipment (worth US\$228,000) to five health centers. Although an important contribution, the amount of medical equipment financed by the project was very small compared to the overall stock of old and obsolete equipment in need of replacement. The project also provided pharmaceuticals (worth US\$39,500) to a large NGO in Port-au-Prince, and supported UNICEF (four projects worth a total of US\$439,000) immunization programs in five regions.

11. *Water Supply and Sanitation.* Potable water supply has top priority, especially for rural communities, and sanitation measures are also considered to be very important in the prevention of communicable diseases. The main subsector objectives were to improve operation and maintenance of the existing water supply and sanitation systems, and to expand coverage. The project built or repaired 24 small water supply systems (total cost: US\$1,135,212) and 69 small sewerage systems and latrines (total cost: US\$2.9 million). Although impact of all these projects is difficult to assess as noted above, there is evidence of expanded coverage and improved quality of service. Inasmuch as maintenance plans are adhered to by the beneficiaries, the projects could contribute considerably to the prevention of waterborne and communicable diseases in the targeted communities.

Education Sector (Original Base Cost: US\$2.5 million; Actual Commitment: US\$3.8 million)

12. *Primary school facilities.* The SAR envisioned the rehabilitation or construction of an unspecified number of preschool centers and primary schools, especially in rural areas. At project closing, 10 facilities were rehabilitated (total cost: US\$590,000) and 24 were constructed (total cost: US\$1.7 million). The rehabilitation and construction of the

facilities were intended to increase access to primary education, with added space for approximately 8,000 students ; satisfaction with the upgraded or new facilities, as well as increased enrollment, have not been confirmed, although there is reason to believe that the rehabilitation projects have significantly enhanced the quality of existing education services in selected communities, as overcrowding was reduced and learning environments were improved. As for the 24 new school facilities, it can only be assumed that some of the many constraints to adequately staffing and managing primary schools in rural Haiti were overcome.

13. *Provision of equipment and supplies.* The project successfully procured and delivered furniture and equipment (worth US\$1.1 million) to 148 pre-school and primary school centers, in addition to one informal training center for teachers. It also provided pedagogic material and textbooks to 21 schools and two teacher training centers (total cost: US\$260,000), as well as to the Ministry of Education for its adult literacy programs (US\$150,000), and supported an informal training program for teachers. No impact evaluation of the textbook and training components was included in the project, but anecdotal evidence would confirm the positive benefits on student achievement.

Infrastructure (Original Base Cost: US\$1.0 million; Actual Commitment: US\$243,000)

14. The SAR anticipated the rehabilitation and/or construction of rural roads and related drainage works, providing access for poor communities to markets, schools and health care facilities. Original base cost allowed for the repair or construction of up to 100 km of roads. Actually, at project closing, as few as nine small road projects were completed (total cost: US\$107,000) and these were in the vicinity of Port-au-Prince and in the North-West only. All projects were aimed at repairing or constructing bridges. No project was envisioned at the outset, under IDA financing, in the agricultural sector; however, five projects (total cost: US\$136,000) dealing with irrigation, soil conservation and stockage, were implemented in this sector. No impact study dealing with these subprojects was conducted.

Advisory Services (Original Base Cost: US\$0.1 million; Actual Commitment: US\$300)

15. The SAR envisioned the provision of advisory services to weak grass-roots organizations in the poorest communities lacking the capacity to identify, prepare and carry out development projects. As it turned out, such services were provided to a certain extent in the course of regular FAES promotion activities, following the establishment of a mechanism for prioritizing subprojects, and the adoption of promotion strategies to target underrepresented regions and demanders requiring technical support. Practically no IDA financing was specifically allocated to such activities.

Institutional Support (Original Base Cost: US\$0.9 million; Actual Commitment: US\$974,000)

16. The SAR depicted an institutional development component to finance salaries and travel expenses of selected fixed-term FAES staff, consultant services, office equipment

and supplies, vehicles and microcomputers. At project closing, all equipment, furniture and vehicles required for FAES to be optimally operational had been supplied as needed, although at a third of the cost that was envisaged at the outset. However, salaries paid to selected fixed-term FAES staff over the years were 28 percent higher than envisioned.

17. Technical assistance was provided to FAES for several key studies, as planned. An accounting system was established and developed, and gradually became operational. This task was very demanding, as several components of the initial financial management system were more adapted to institutional management than to project monitoring and management requirements. An operational manual including standard ex-ante project evaluation criteria was completed in 1993 and revised in 1995, and was under revision again at the time of project closing. A formal and quantitative management information system (MIS) was successfully set up in 1995 with support from the Ecuadorian Social Fund; all FAES staff received training on how to feed and use the information in the system, and the MIS was subsequently improved and adjusted by local technicians to meet the specific needs and conditions of the FAES; however, the system was expected to include monitoring and evaluation subsystems, and the Fund has not yet strengthened its capacity to use monitoring information on a regular and systematic basis. A unit cost study was conducted by a local engineering firm, and a dynamic price data base for construction materials and labor was established in March 1997 as a basis for procurement under direct contracting; the system allows for accelerated project evaluation, increased transparency, and better cost management. The establishment of a poverty map and the implementation of a planned targeting study were seriously postponed, which delayed important promotion activities aimed at ensuring a more equitable distribution of projects by sector, type, region and demander; the study was finally conducted by Quisqueya University and targeting mechanisms were designed and gradually refined as a basis for prioritizing projects. The impact study was also seriously postponed, and information on the impact of FAES-supported projects was not readily available until the report of a sample survey, conducted again by Quisqueya University (IRFEC), was finalized in April 1998; in addition, supervisors produced very few final project reports, and follow-up visits to confirm that FAES-supported schools and health centers are operational were not carried out.

18. The FAES was not in a position to conform its activities to the **macroeconomic policies** determined by the GoH, or even to the **sector policies** determined by the line ministries, as such policies had yet to be drafted and submitted to elected bodies for approval.¹ At the time of credit approval, there was no broad social and economic program to combat poverty in Haiti, and both FAES and the GoH were acting as "ad-hocracies," long on short-term and incremental planning and short on long-term development strategy. FAES' financing remained exclusively demand-driven for well over a year, as targeting mechanisms based on poverty maps and indicators had yet to be

¹ The unelected Government's macroeconomic objectives at the time of loan approval were basically those of an IMF stand-by program. The Government's current macroeconomic objectives are still those of a stabilization program, and have not been approved by elected bodies. The Ministries of Education and Health were able to make their sectoral policies known only in 1997, and such policies have yet to be approved by Parliament. The MTPTC is still in the process of delineating its own policies.

used, and it could not reasonably be expected — in the short term, at least — to become an intrinsic part of a broad social and economic program to combat poverty. In addition, it is difficult to establish to what extent the composition of the Fund's project portfolio reflected — at least, until recently — **community preferences**, as opposed to the interests of religious leaders, politicians, NGOs, contractors, or even suppliers, as surveys of community needs, priorities and preferences, as well as needs analyses, were not conducted. The GoH's **financial objectives** were at least partially met, however, as no significant counterpart funding was required from the Ministry of Finance, and practically no commitment was required from the line ministries concerning the recurrent costs associated with maintenance of the facilities to be constructed or rehabilitated.

19. The project's contribution to the **institutional development of FAES itself**, and more specifically to its establishment as a mechanism capable of assisting the Government in responding flexibly and efficiently to the basic needs of selected poor communities through grass-roots organizations, was quite substantial. However, FAES' contribution to the institutional development objectives of **line ministries** was only partial, as this was not a specific objective of FAES. The Fund has managed to transfer some components of its operational technology to ministries such as MENJS and MTPTC, and — notwithstanding the fact that some of the country's ablest civil servants have found a "better" job with the Fund — there is no indication that the creation and expansion of FAES has undermined the capacity of government institutions. The fact remains, however, that while FAES has entered into formal agreements with four ministries as well as with SNEP, there has been little genuine coordination between the subproject programs of the Fund and those of the line ministries and of other public bodies. If only because the efficiency and effectiveness of their management teams are so weak, the Fund has been led to act, as a rule, on its own. In addition, FAES has implemented projects that GoH ordinarily would not. This is either because of a lack of resources, because the projects are requested by municipal governments, or because they are grass-roots projects requested by private sector entities such as NGOs, religious groups or community organizations, who have learned over decades how not to depend on the State.

20. Achievement of the **physical objectives** of the project was substantial. Whereas rough estimations at appraisal were that approximately 200 health and education subprojects could be implemented under IDA financing, subprojects in these sectors actually numbered 335, including 141 social infrastructure subprojects. In addition, 14 economic infrastructure subprojects were implemented. The quality of physical outputs (buildings and other structures) is variable, but in most cases it is acceptable, and in some cases (e.g., clean water supply systems) it is very high. Several problems stem from the fact that projects were often not comprehensive and had been planned in an incremental fashion, as components of larger projects. Some structures indicate negligence on the part of the contractors as well as a lack of vigilance on the part of the engineers hired by FAES to supervise construction. Some schools have ventilation and lighting problems which could have a negative effect on the health and learning abilities of children. Some still lack a proper water supply system. Some were equipped with electrical outlets, even when communities had no intention of using them or no power supply was to be made

available. Several dry latrines are mislocated, and lack of maintenance and/or proper drainage could generate health problems for user communities.

21. While **poverty reduction** was understandably negligible, as this was not an explicit objective, the project had a positive impact on the **welfare** of most communities where subprojects were executed, and succeeded in mitigating some of the most adverse effects of the economic crisis brought about by the military coup and the international embargo. It provided many poor communities with infrastructure, equipment and supplies. Short-term employment was quickly generated, and this allowed the communities to buy goods and services that were not readily accessible before.² Clean water supply systems and latrine have most probably contributed to a decline in the incidence of infectious diseases. Thousands of children were provided with better school facilities and basic school furniture and supplies. And thousands of farmers were provided with better feeder roads and protection against soil erosion.

22. Achievement of the objectives relating to **gender issues** was partial. The FAES has yet to identify and address women's issues within its programs, to adopt a policy regarding gender equity, to support deliberate initiatives aimed at increasing women's participation in various decision-making processes and improving women's income levels and socioeconomic conditions, and to build its institutional capabilities so that gender considerations are fully integrated into policies, programs, projects and activities. The employment-generating function of the infrastructure projects has tended to bypass women, who represented less than 10 percent of paid workers on a typical construction site. Characteristically, women have been expected to fetch pail after pail of water as required by paid laborers, without being paid the usual minimum daily wage granted to other men and women; this bias has been unfortunate, as women are usually hard workers, who also happen to head 50 percent of all households in Haiti, and are known to spend quite judiciously what earnings come into their hands. At least, women benefit more than men as users of the health infrastructure delivered; health centers are visited more by women, who need pre- and post-natal care and are responsible for their children's health. Clean water supply systems are also used primarily by women and girls, and it is expected that the new facilities will alleviate their hardships.

23. Achievement of **environmental objectives** was negligible. Current concern with environmental problems in rural Haiti is focused on the alarming rate of deforestation and soil erosion: no subproject was implemented with the objective of either protecting the remaining forests or increasing wood production. While two soil conservation subprojects were implemented, satisfaction with these projects was not documented, and no environmental impact assessment was conducted. Subproject proposals were to include environmental impact assessments in relevant areas; health facilities were to be designed so as not to contaminate the environment, and equipped with septic tanks or improved latrines; similarly, a plan for improvement of sanitation of schools was to be required, including latrines. However, no environmental impact assessment was ever

²

It is estimated that between 80 and 100 person/months of short-term employment were generated by each of the 155 infrastructure projects under IDA financing. Local laborers were paid minimum daily wage (currently, approx. US\$2.25).

conducted, and this makes it difficult to establish the extent to which environmental objectives were achieved. While most latrines and drainage systems were built according to specifications, it was observed that some dry latrines are poorly located, and that lack of maintenance and/or proper drainage could generate environmental problems in several areas, especially near schools and health centers.

24. Achievement of objectives associated with **public sector management** was partial, as already discussed (para. 19). Achievement of the objectives associated with **private sector development** was also partial. FAES used a large number of small engineering firms or contractors, who earned supervision fees (5 percent) and profits (10 percent) estimated at well over US\$1.0 million (IDA financing only). As the vast majority of project inputs were procured in the domestic market, employment generated directly or indirectly by the subprojects in the short-term (e.g., provision and transportation of local inputs) was significant, and a large proportion of the total income generated by these subprojects wound up in the hands of importers and traders. Local and international NGOs were also widely used as executing agencies, or as “intermediary agencies” in the case of three large organizations. However, FAES did not fund one single project belonging to the “directly productive” category (e.g., rotating funds for small enterprises, breeding stock projects, agricultural and marketing cooperatives). While directly productive projects were eligible for financing at the outset and as such appeared on the project menu, and over 150 requests were submitted by small farmers or entrepreneurs, this category was removed from the menu in the fall of 1995, as it did not fit with FAES’ dominant “production-line” strategy.

C. Key Factors Affecting Project Implementation

25. Project implementation was affected by two main factors: (i) a military coup, which led to a complete suspension of activities in October 1991, for a period of three years; and (ii) the limited institutional capacity of FAES during the first full year of activities (1995-1996), coupled with deficiencies of several firms contracted to manage civil works activities. Project implementation was also partially affected by (i) delays in the disbursement of IDA funds; and (ii) the limited institutional capacity and commitments of key line ministries.

26. *Factors Not Subject to Government Control.* FAES was established by the GoH in 1990, under the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), and a DG was named in June 1990 by the unelected Head of State, for a two-year period. The Credit Agreement was signed in February 1991 and pilot projects were soon envisaged, but with the arrival of President Aristide, the Fund’s launching was postponed due to a disagreement that arose between the financiers and the President: the latter, in opposition to the IDB and IDA, wanted to name a new DG. By the time of the military coup in September, 1991, the Fund had not been able to begin operations. The project was suspended until the return of President Aristide from exile in the fall of 1994, and subproject activities started in April 1995. Because of the coup and the international embargo that followed, the

project was thus implemented over a seven-year period, including a formal three-year suspension, instead of the four-year period originally envisaged.

27. There were delays in the disbursement of IDA funds during the first half of 1996. The delays were so prolonged that FAES was forced to use IDB funds to cover some expenses that would have been covered by IDA financing under normal circumstances. Whereas approximately 70 percent of the funds allocated to the subprojects in the IDA agreement had been committed in June 1996, only 5 percent of the IDA funds for institutional development had been committed because the costs had been covered by IDB financing. A redistribution of IDA funds across categories became essential in order to ensure that the needed funds be readily available. In addition, problems related to the limits on the size of civil works contracts allowed under direct contracting hampered the flow of operations; in some cases, rural schools were left incomplete because of the limits on direct contracting. Amendments were eventually made to the Credit Agreement: the Special Account was increased from US\$750,000 to US\$1.5 million, and funds were redistributed across categories.

28. *Factors Subject to Government Control.* The limited institutional capacities of the GoH, especially the MEF and related institutions, affected project implementation. A difficult socioeconomic environment combined with cumbersome budgetary and other administrative procedures disrupted the pace of project implementation by straining the smooth processing of subprojects. The uneven flow of funds to FAES resulted in delays in the signing of civil works contracts and the paying of contractors, which limited FAES' ability to obtain recourse in cases of contractor non-performance. These delays also led to the postponement of related activities. The problems were due largely to the slow turnaround time of the *Banque de la République d'Haiti* (BRH) with regards to fund transfers and transmission of necessary information for replenishing the Special Account, and to problems with the *Banque Nationale de Crédit* (BNC) regarding compliance of agreements on the amounts of the bonds required from contractors.

29. *Factors subject to Implementing Agency Control.* The limited institutional capacity of FAES during the year that followed the relaunching of operations in April 1995, coupled with the deficiencies of several firms contracted to manage civil works activities, affected project implementation in a significant way. While FAES increased its operations at a rapid rate, established an MIS and profited from various technical assistance and training activities, several problems relating to a general lack of internal coordination, the uneven distribution of subprojects by region, bottlenecks in the subproject cycle, insufficient attention to issues of impact and sustainability, irregular reporting of project progress and poor accounting practices were observed. These problems were resolved in the course of the two following years, however.

30. As of April 30, 1996, FAES management had approved 398 subprojects, all selected by the Promotion Department, recommended by the Evaluation Department, and forwarded to the Supervision and Monitoring Department for implementation. As FAES was eager to prove its effectiveness and efficiency through quick disbursement, priority had been given to infrastructure subprojects already prepared by the demanders, located

in easily accessible areas, and relatively simple to implement. However, the fact that 95 percent of all demands made by public institutions had been evaluated, while the proportion was only 19 percent for community organizations, was a clear indication of the need to provide the latter with support for project preparation. In addition, it was apparent from the uneven distribution of subprojects across the regions that FAES needed a strategy for prioritizing subprojects. In the following months, some actions were taken to ensure a more equitable distribution of subprojects by region and demander. The Fund entered into agreements with UNOPS and UNICEF to help identify projects in areas of difficult access, and toyed with the idea of setting up regional offices in less accessible areas, and conducting surveys of community needs and priorities in selected areas. A promotion strategy was developed and projects were prioritized by taking into account data regarding unsatisfied basic needs for each region, the sector distribution of the budget, and the Fund's past commitments by sector and region; the results of these efforts were reflected in the changes that occurred over the following year in the distribution of activities. At project closing, all 133 districts (*Communes*) have been visited and 129 have received at least one project, while projects are planned for the remaining four.

31. During the first year of operation, major bottlenecks were identified in the subproject cycle. At the promotion stage, a third of all the project proposals received remained incomplete, largely because of the difficulties some demanders faced at the community level in preparing proposals. As of May 31, 1996, some 548 subprojects (over 50 percent of all proposals submitted to the Evaluation Department) were pending evaluation and some had been pending for as long as six months; the main cause for this lag in project evaluations was the large number of small projects, and the lack of sufficient and/or specialised staff to cover the workload. In addition, there were two significant bottlenecks at the supervision and monitoring stage, that were subject to FAES control. These were encountered at project signing and when projects were pending a final supervision report in order to be officially completed. One of the key reasons for the accumulation of subprojects pending contract signing to begin implementation, or that required a final supervision report to be completed, was the lack of sufficient supervisors; the problems were compounded by an inefficient project document filing system and the use of traditional forms to communicate contract signing dates. All these bottlenecks at the evaluation and implementation stages were reduced or eliminated over the second year of operation, so that the "production line" could be made more efficient. FAES internal efficiency is now quite high, and makes it stand out among Haitian public institutions and even among local private development organizations. The Fund, with its 62 employees, is now capable of evaluating up to 50 projects per month, of approving up to 40 projects per month, and of implementing a typical infrastructure subproject in less than 500 days on average, from promotion to completion. Its ratio of operational costs to subprojects financed is currently in the vicinity of 10 percent, down from 12 percent two years ago.

D. Project Sustainability

32. Observations made in communities where one or several subprojects had been completed, or were well under way, indicate that subproject success can be attributed to a mix of factors such as: (i) shared leadership, obtained when formal and informal community leaders submit a project of theirs to discussion, listen carefully, and seek support from several community “influentials”; (ii) strong community participation in all phases of the project cycle, i.e., genuine community ownership of a project intended to meet what are perceived to be important needs; and (iii) the capacities for self-reliance to be found within a community — an obvious requirement for project sustainability. Insufficient attention was given by FAES to such sustainability issues.

33. The vast majority of projects funded by FAES have operational service components, and require maintenance. In cases where community organizations have applied for funding, these organizations are expected to cover all recurrent costs (e.g., salaries, supplies, maintenance), generally through the collection of tuition or user fees, and possibly with some support from an NGO. In cases where line ministries or NGOs have applied for funding, they are made responsible for ensuring that the corresponding services are committed following completion of the infrastructure works. However, FAES has not given consistent consideration to future operating costs. One-time arrangements have often been made for the Fund to provide schoolbooks or other supplies (social assistance projects), but long-term arrangements for the provision of such supplies or for the financing of recurrent costs — by the beneficiaries themselves, by the GoH, by NGOs or even by external donors — have not been an integral part of each project. However, the provision of small training or other enabling programs to community groups, to improve the sustainability of projects (e.g., maintenance of infrastructure), has been initiated.

34. It is too soon to determine whether or not the line ministries and the municipal governments, which in Haiti as in other developing countries face heavy budgetary constraints, will actually provide the required operational services and project maintenance in cases where subproject ownership rests with them. It is also too soon to establish how maintenance of FAES subprojects and follow-up education and health services will compare to those provided by line ministries to their own projects. Part of the answers will probably lie with those NGOs involved with FAES-funded subprojects who are known to generally abide by the terms of the commitments they make. The major problems will most probably be with those communities that have not claimed project ownership through heavy involvement at the planning and implementation stages, or with those religious leaders who have not paid sufficient attention to the viability of their pet projects.

35. In any case, while subprojects aimed at altering the resource base, promoting agricultural modernization and the like, could eventually be sustained solely with local resources, such self-reliance is not to be expected — at least in the foreseeable future —

in the case of projects aimed at improving basic health, nutrition and education services. For one thing, tuition and user fees are often hard to collect in very poor communities, even when they appear to be quite reasonable. Second, lasting improvements in the education sector cannot be achieved without improvements in the performance of teachers, and in the private sector, teachers' salaries alone should presently be tripled to approximately US\$60 per month — conditional on training and performance — if this sector is to both retain its better teachers and make full-time teaching a real option for others. This would mean a payroll of US\$540 per year per teacher, no more than a quarter of which could possibly be financed by school fees at their current levels. It is obvious that improved local services will be far too expensive for Haitian communities to finance out of local contributions, and that such services will have to be financed by foreign sources, either by charities, bilateral aid, multilateral grants and loans, or the remittances of Haitians abroad.

E. Bank Performance

36. Overall, Bank performance was marginally satisfactory at the identification, preparation and appraisal stages, and highly satisfactory at the supervision stage. The Bank, which had played a major role in the establishment and orientation of the Fund itself, responded quickly and effectively to the GoH's request for assistance in identifying project components and procedures, and several characteristics of the project were the result of its conditionalities. The Bank determined at the outset that the disbursement ceiling would be set at US\$50,000 per subproject, and that a subproject could not take more than 18 months to implement. Later, it determined that, while the requirement for local counterpart financing should be waived, beneficiaries and intermediary agencies would still be expected to contribute free labor and materials. The Bank, along with the IDB, also determined that three types of subprojects should be eligible for financing, and that disbursements could be made on the basis of narrowly defined subproject outputs.

37. Identification, preparation and appraisal were thorough in some respects, as evidenced by inclusion in the SAR of criteria for project eligibility in the health and education sector, as well as broad guidelines on subproject monitoring. However, technical studies and cost estimates were weak, and insufficient attention was paid to: (i) promotion and targeting strategies aimed at avoiding overconcentration of subprojects in a limited number of geographical areas, at the request of unelected local influentials; (ii) subproject sustainability, recurrent costs and maintenance issues; and (iii) the need for intensive monitoring and follow-up during project execution. In addition, the Bank did not adequately incorporate lessons learned from previous socioeconomic development projects in Haiti. Lessons included the importance of: (i) establishing a clear hierarchy of objectives and indicators to monitor impact; (ii) paying attention to institutional and bureaucratic arrangements, including possible conflicting interests and power sharing between such stakeholders as community groups, NGOs, local and central governments; (iii) addressing underlying constraints in addition to implementation symptoms; and (iv) paying attention to building strong institutional capacity during the first year of operation. It should be added that the 58-month delay between appraisal and project resumption in

1995, during which the project was not reappraised, meant parts of the SAR were outdated when disbursement began.

38. The Bank paid a relatively high level of attention to the project after appraisal, with over 40 weeks of staff inputs in the 12 months between appraisal and effectiveness. Supervision missions involving 101 weeks of staff inputs were consistently conducted from September 1994 until project completion; five missions were conducted in 1995 alone, during the relaunching period after the return of the legitimate Government from exile. During supervision, the teams not only identified obstacles to implementation, but diagnosed underlying constraints and offered advice on how to overcome them, which was considered valuable by FAES management. Changes in task management between appraisal and effectiveness, and then during the project, had no clear negative effect on implementation. However, while project inputs were closely monitored, funds were not always made available on time, and project impact and policy targets were unevenly evaluated.

F. Borrower Performance

39. The performance of the Borrower during project preparation was satisfactory. The GoH submitted a short proposal aimed at enhancing public sector efforts to alleviate poverty by way of job creation and social assistance, while rehabilitating and expanding the country's social infrastructure. The fact that the project was ambitious in scope and size was probably justified given the need to reverse the extensive deterioration of the social sectors. Initial GoH commitment to the project was strong. With the arrival of President Aristide, however, the launching of activities was postponed due to a disagreement that arose between the financiers and the President, who wanted to name a new DG. By the time of the coup in September 1991, the Fund had not received sufficient support from the Government to begin operations. Government commitment to the project resumed in 1995, long after President Aristide's return from exile, with the nomination of his former Prime Minister as DG. Equipment lists were prepared, and most of the school and health facilities to be built or upgraded were identified prior to the first disbursement.

40. The performance of the Borrower varied during project execution, with some cumbersome administrative procedures occasionally disrupting the pace of subproject implementation, but was generally satisfactory, as FAES was allowed to operate with a minimum of interference from GoH. Actually, FAES performed best in those areas where it exercised the most control over its activities, especially as the line ministries were weak and unable to provide the Fund with any guidance of a technical or administrative nature. While interinstitutional coordination improved gradually and FAES was able to sign memoranda of understanding with several ministries and parastatal bodies, it remained generally weak, and Board meetings chaired by the Minister of Finance focused more on identifying and addressing common obstacles to the efficient delivery of project outputs and less on the linkages between the subprojects and achieving policy targets. Finally, notwithstanding the fact that audit reports were

consistently overdue, the Borrower's compliance with all loan covenants was highly satisfactory (Table 10).

G. Assessment of Project Outcome

41. The overall project results were highly satisfactory, as practically all output objectives were met. Although specific outcome/impact indicators were not built into subproject designs, there is evidence of reduced overcrowding and improved learning in schools, better health care in upgraded facilities, reduced incidence of infectious diseases among users of new or rehabilitated water supply systems, and strengthened capacity of FAES to manage multisectoral initiatives.

H. Future Operations

42. The GoH has retained FAES to act as implementing agency for several new projects or project components, which in itself is an indication of the Fund's reputation as an efficient and effective institution to address poverty issues. The IDB continues to support civil works and other activities under a US\$23 million FAES II project, and some bilateral donors have also indicated interest in providing financing. In May, 1996, the Bank prepared a Project Concept Document for a Second FAES Project, and revisited the concept following the midterm review of the current project. It was noted that social funds were originally envisioned as temporary institutions set up to address emergency situations, that would eventually close down as social sector ministries became more efficient and productive. It was recognized, however, that there has been a total breakdown of social services in Haiti in recent years, and that institutional strengthening efforts to reconstruct the social sector ministries are likely to take years. In this context, the FAES is now serving a vital need in Haiti as a large source of community-based financing and the only institution that directly addresses poverty. As a result, the rationale for a follow-up FAES project is clear.

I. Key Lessons Learned

43. The key lessons learned from the implementation experience of this project are:

(a) It is unreasonable to expect an investment project which disburses on the basis of narrowly-defined outputs and contributes a marginal amount to overall sector spending to effect wide-reaching policy reform.

(b) Project success in a community setting is usually due to shared leadership at the project identification/preparation stage, strong community participation in all phases of the project cycle, and the capacities for self-reliance to be found within the community.

- (c) Project design must incorporate adequate institutional measures aimed at strengthening the implementing agency right from the beginning.
- (d) Thorough integration of project implementation units and activities (e.g., promotion, evaluation, supervision and monitoring) within an implementing agency increases the probability of objectives being achieved and sustained.
- (e) Given the poor performance of several firms in implementing or supervising civil works, new options for the monitoring of works and ex-ante/ex-post evaluation of firms must be seriously considered and piloted.
- (f) Specific project outcome and impact measures in addition to input and output indicators should be established during design, consistently monitored, and evaluated as part of the project to determine project achievement and impact.

Table I: Summary of Assessments

A. <u>Achievement of Objectives</u>	<u>Substantial</u>	<u>Partial</u>	<u>Negligible</u>	<u>N/Applicable</u>
Macro policies	☐	☐	☐	☒
Sector policies	☐	☐	☐	☒
Financial objectives	☐	☒	☐	☐
Institutional development	☒	☐	☐	☐
Physical objectives	☒	☐	☐	☐
Poverty reduction	☐	☒	☐	☐
Gender issues	☐	☒	☐	☐
Other social objectives	☐	☐	☐	☒
Environmental objectives	☐	☐	☒	☐
Public sector management	☐	☒	☐	☐
Private sector development	☐	☒	☐	☐
B. <u>Project Sustainability</u>	<u>Likely</u>	<u>Unlikely</u>	<u>Uncertain</u>	
Social Assistance	☐	☐	☒	
Social Infrastructure	☐	☐	☒	
Economic Infrastructure	☐	☐	☒	
C. <u>Bank Performance</u>	<u>Highly Satisfactory</u>	<u>Marginally Satisfactory</u>	<u>Deficient</u>	
identification and preparation	☐	☒	☐	
Appraisal	☐	☒	☐	
Supervision	☒	☐	☐	
D. <u>Borrower Performance</u>	<u>Highly Satisfactory</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Deficient</u>	
Preparation	☐	☒	☐	
Implementation	☐	☒	☐	
Civil Works	☐	☒	☐	
Covenant compliance	☒	☐	☐	
E. <u>Assessment of Outcome</u>	<u>Highly Satisfactory</u>	<u>Marginally Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Highly Unsatisfactory</u>
	☒	☐	☐	☐

Table 2: Related Bank Loans

Loan Title	Purpose	Year of Approval	Status
<i>Preceding Operations</i>			
1. Education IV-A (Cr. 1592-HA)	To help finance the GoH's basic education reform, initiate a reform of the vocational/technical training system, and strengthen the education sector management	1985	Completed. Credit closed in 1992 (21% undisbursed)
2. Health & Population (Cr. 2085-HA)	To implement a comprehensive health service model to better reach the poor, and to support a national AIDS and tuberculosis program aiming to decrease Haiti's high tuberculosis incidence	1990	Active (47% undisbursed)
3. Water Supply & Sanit. (Cr. 2052-HA)	To strengthen CAMEP, improve the supply of drinking water in Port-au-Prince, and develop a sanitation plan for the capital metropolitan area	1990	Active (37% undisbursed)
<i>Concurrent Operations</i>			
1. Education V (Cr. 2264-HA)	To maintain the gains made in basic education and prepare for future progress, through sector policy and investment policy and investment program development, quality improvement, and resource management	1991	Cancelled in 1994. Credit closed in 1995 (100% undisbursed)
2. Emergency Economic Recovery (Cr. 2670-HA)	To finance rehabilitation and maintenance for agriculture, energy and infrastructure sectors, and to provide employment and income opportunities for the poor	1994	Completed. Credit closed in 1995 (fully disbursed).
3. Employment Generation (Cr. 2765-HA)	To provide short-term employment to people in extreme poverty, improve seriously deteriorated infrastructure, and strengthen capacity of the institutions to manage small projects	1995	Completed. Credit closed in 1997 (2% undisbursed)
<i>Following Operations</i>			
1. Basic Education (Cr. 29389-HA)	To improve the quality and equity of basic education services.		Under preparation
2. FAES II (Cr. ??)	To finance small projects in poor communities, with an emphasis on promotion, targeting and sustainability of investments.		Under preparation

Table 3: Project Timetable

Steps in Project Cycle	Date Planned	Actual Date
Identification	n/a	n/a
Preparation	n/a	April, 1990
Appraisal	June, 1990	June, 1990
Negotiations	n/a	n/a
Board Presentation	n/a	17 January, 1991
Signing	n/a	4 February, 1991
Effectiveness	n/a	21 May, 1991
Project Completion	31 December, 1997 (1)	30 June, 1998
Loan Closing	30 June, 1998 (2)	30 June, 1998

(1) Initial date was 31 December, 1994, as per Credit Agreement of 4 February, 1991. Changed as per Amendment of 19 July, 1995

(2) As formally revised on 15 June, 1995. Initial date was 30 June, 1995.

**Table 4: Loan Disbursements: Cumulative Estimated and Actual
(US\$ million)**

IDA FY	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
Appraisal Estimate	0.6	3.6	7.1	9.3	11.3			
Actual	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.1	9.5	10.7
Actual as % of Estimate	117%	19.4%	9.9%	7.5%	6.2%	36.3%	84.1%	94.7%

Table 5: Key Indicators for Project Implementation

Key implementation indicators in SAR/MOP	Estimated at Appraisal (IDA)	Modified (as of 07/97)	Actual committed (at project closing)
I. Project Component	US\$10 M	US\$9.8 M	US\$9.57 M
a) Health and Nutrition	US\$6.4 M	US\$4.5 M	US\$5.53 M
• Nutrition programs for pre-school children, pregnant and lactating mothers • Rehabilitation and construction of primary health care infrastructure in rural areas • Provision of equipment/supplies (incl. drugs) • Support to epidemic control programs • Support to immunization programs • Support to IEC and training programs • Construction of small water supply systems • Small sewerage systems and latrines	Numbers not specified Approx. 142 projects (Average project cost estimated at US\$45,000)	104 projects x US\$45,000	10 nutrition projects completed 5 facilities rehabilitated and 9 constructed Equipment provided for 5 health centers and drugs supplied (1 project) 4 preventive programs 24 WSS built/repared 69 SS&L built/repared
b) Education	US\$2.5 million	US\$4.0 million	US\$3.8 M
• Rehabilitation and construction of pre-school centers and primary schools • Provision of primary school furniture and equipment • Provision of pedagogic material / textbooks • Support to informal training programs • Literacy and vocational training programs targeting women involved in businesses	Numbers not specified Approx. 56 projects (Average project cost estimated at US\$45,000)	100 projects x US\$45,000	10 facilities rehabilitated and 24 constructed Furniture/equipment provided for 149 facilities Materials for 21 schools and 2 training centers Support for 1 literacy and 1 training program
c) Infrastructure	US\$1.0 M	US\$1.2 M	US\$0.243 M
• Rural roads (and related drainage works) giving access of poor communities to markets, schools and health centers	Up to 100 km of roads (Cost per km estimated at US\$10,000 - US\$40,000)	Up to 120 km of rural roads	9 road projects (bridges) 5 agricultural projects
d) Advisory services	US\$0.1 M	US\$0.1 M	US\$0.003 M
• Provision of advisory services to weak grass-roots organizations in the poorest communities that lack the capacity to carry out projects			Services provided in the course of regular ESF promotion activities
II. Institutional Support Component	US\$0.9 M	US\$1.0 M	US\$0.974 M
a) Fixed investment	US\$0.15 M	US\$0.1 M	US\$0.055 M
• Office equipment and supplies, vehicles, computers			
b) Salaries and operating expenses	US\$0.64 M	US\$0.8 M	US\$0.822 M
• Salaries of selected fixed term ESF staff • Consultant services			
c) Technical assistance to the ESF	US\$0.1 M	US\$0.1 M	US\$0.097 M
• Establishment of a price data base on unit costs for construction materials and labor • Design and implementation of a management information system, including M&E systems • Completion of an operating manual including project evaluation criteria • Refinement of poverty targeting mechanisms • Design of an impact study • Establishment of an accounting system			• Unit cost study done and price data established • MIS implemented, with skeleton of M&E system • Operating manual completed and revised • Targeting study done • Impact study conducted • Accounting system established and functional

Table 6: Key Indicators for Project Operation

1. Indicators for project operations were not defined in the SAR. They were not required as standard procedure at the time of appraisal. Performance of FAES operations relating to : (i) financing; (ii) project flows ; (iii) direct impact, and (iv) efficiency of operations, was to be monitored through the MIS. Some performance indicators have actually been incorporated into the MIS, a cost evaluation program has been completed, and the social evaluation process has reputedly been strengthened. 2. An effort was to be made to collect baseline data on project impact at the community level through the MIS, and to provide additional baseline data by way of a targeting study. A targeting mechanism has actually been developed, which provides for baseline data at the macro level. Baseline data at the subproject level, although available, often lack validity and/or reliability.
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Table 7: Studies included in the Project

Study	Status	Impact of study
1. Poverty targeting study to provide means and ways for enhancing the targeting of the use of FAES resources, and to establish a system to evaluate the performance of FAES in reaching the poor in various sectors and subpopulations. The study was to be carried out during the preparation phase of the project	Completed : 1996	Substantial
2. Study on impact of the approved subprojects on the corresponding beneficiary communities.	Not done. Study was replaced by ex-post sample survey conducted by IRFEC in 1997-1998, and dealing basically with project ownership and sustainability	Negligible

Table 8A: Project Costs

Item	Appraisal estimate (US\$ million)			Actual (US\$ million) (1)		
	Local	Foreign	Total	Local	Foreign	Total
1. Institutional Support	1.999	.428	2.427	3.307	.261	3.568
(a) Fixed investment	.022	.255	.277	.416	.083	.499
(b) Operating expenses	1.538	.083	1.621	2.251	.048	2.299
(c) Technical assistance	.239	.090	.329	.640	.130	.770
(d) Unallocated	.200	---	.200	---	---	---
2. Sub-Projects	16.897	4.333	21.230	19.638	---	19.638
(a) Health sub-projects	7.620	2.773	10.393	6.725	---	6.725
• Water supply	3.214	2.143	5.357	1.381	---	1.381
• Basic sanitation	2.392	.126	2.518	4.139	---	4.139
• Primary Health Care/Nutrition	2.014	.504	2.518	1.205	---	1.205
(b) Education sub-projects	3.960	.990	4.950	7.956	---	7.956
(c) Economic infrastructure	5.130	.570	5.700	4.957	---	4.957
(d) Technical assistance to orgs.	.187	---	.187	---	---	---
TOTAL PROJECT COST	18.896	4.761	23.657	22.945	.261	23.206

Table 8B: Project Financing

Source	Appraisal Estimates (US\$M)			Actual (US\$M)		
	Local Costs	Foreign Costs	Total	Local Costs	Foreign Costs	Total
IDA	n/a	n/a	11.325	10.635	.097	10.732
IDB	n/a	n/a	10.419	12.310	.164	12.474
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	1.913	(1)	(1)	(1)
TOTAL	18.896	4.761	23.657	22.945	.261	23.206

(1) Includes mostly in-kind contributions. Unaccounted for.

Table 9: Economic Costs and Benefits

No economic rate of return was calculated at appraisal, as this was not applicable. Project benefits were expressed in terms of increased efficiency of social and other services, improved targeting of subsidies and assistance, and formulation of strategies to protect vulnerable groups.

Table 10: Status of Legal Covenants

Section	Covenant type	Status	Original Fulfillment date	Revised Fulfillment date	Description of covenant	Comments
Agreement: LIII Loan Number: IBRD - 22050						
3.01 (c)(A)	03	C	06 / 30 / 1991		Transfer proceeds of Credit to ESF to carry out the project	None
3.02 (a)	05	C	06 / 30 / 1991		Fill all positions of Department Directors and ESF General Director with qualified staff acceptable to IDA ; consult IDA before replacement of any personnel	None
3.02 (b)	05	C	06 / 30 / 1991		Employ qualified fixed-term staff satisfactory to IDA	None
3.03	09	C			Borrower or ESF shall inform IDA of any condition which interferes or threatens to interfere with project or subproject objectives performance by ESF of its obligations under the ESF contractual arrangements or under Subproject Agreements.	None
3.04 (a)	10	C			Subprojects will be identified, appraised and implemented under terms set forth in the Operational Manual unless amended by IDA.	None
3.04 (b)	10	CD	09 / 30 / 1991		Borrower will ensure that ESF maintains the Operational Manual until report referred to in para. 9.06 (c) of General Conditions is received by IDA and not to amend the Operational manual without IDA's approval.	Manual completed in 1993 only, because of project suspension in the wake of military coup in Sept. 1991
3.05 (a)	09	C	12 / 31 / 1992		Undertake a joint Borrower / IDA / ESF review of project progress	None
Agreement: LIV Loan Number: IBRD - 22050						
4.01 (b)	01	CD	12 / 31 / 1991		Have records and accounts of ESF independently audited	The audit of FY 1996 was presented to the Bank after some delay

Key

Covenant Types:

- 01 Accounts/audit
- 02 Financial performance/generate revenue from beneficiaries
- 03 Flow and utilization of project funds
- 04 Counterpart funding
- 05 Management aspects of the project or of its executing agency
- 06 Environmental covenants
- 07 Involuntary resettlement
- 08 Indigenous people
- 09 Monitoring, review and reporting
- 10 Subproject implementation

- 11 Sectoral or cross-sectoral budgetary or other resource allocation
- 12 Sectoral or cross-sectoral policy / regulatory / institutional action
- 13 Other

Status:

- C = covenant complied with
- CD = complied with after delay
- NC = not complied with
- CP = complied with partially

Table 11: Compliance with Operational Manual Statements

There was compliance with all pertinent Bank Operational Manual statements throughout the project cycle.

Table 12. Bank Resources: Staff Inputs

Stage of project cycle	Planned		Revised		Actual	
	Weeks	US\$ '000	Weeks	US\$ '000	Weeks	US\$ '000
Through appraisal	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	29.9	46.093
Appraisal - Board	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	19.1	45.712
Board - Effectiveness	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	21.3	45.172
Supervision	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	101.1	274.175
Completion	5.0	12.2	---	---	4.4	10.400
TOTAL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	175.8	421.552

Table 13. Bank Resources: Missions

Stage of Project Cycle	Month/ Year	No. of Persons	Days in Field (total)	Specialized Staff Skills Represented *	Performance Rating (1)		Types of Problems (2)
					Impl. Status	Devt Objs	
Identification		NO DATA AVAILABLE			n/a	n/a	n/a
Preparation	04/90	6	NO DATA AVAILABLE		n/a	n/a	n/a
Preappraisal		NO DATA AVAILABLE			n/a	n/a	n/a
Appraisal	06/90	5	NO DATA AVAILABLE		n/a	n/a	n/a
Pre-Negotiations		NO DATA AVAILABLE			n/a	n/a	n/a
Pre-Board		NO DATA AVAILABLE			n/a	n/a	n/a
Pre-Effectiveness		NO DATA AVAILABLE			n/a	n/a	n/a
Supervision: I	06/91	3	0	MG; ED; PH	1	2	--
II	09/94	NO DATA AVAILABLE			U	U	--
III	01/95	2	0	EC; MG	U	U	--
IV	03/95	2	0	EC; MG	U	U	--
V	05/95	NO DATA AVAILABLE					
VI	08/95	NO DATA AVAILABLE					
VII	09/95	2	16	EC ; OP	S	--	M
VIII	01/96	1	6	EC	--	--	--
IX (Mid-Term Review)	06/96	4	24	EC ; EC ; EG ; MG	S	S	D
X	10/96	2	8	MG ; EC	S	S	F
XI	04/97	2	12	MG ; EC	S	S	Other donors
XII	09/97	NO DATA AVAILABLE					
Completion	05/98	1	6	MG	S	S	Subproject ownership

* AR = architect ; D = Disbursement Officer ; EC = economist ; ED = education specialist ; EG = engineer ; F = financial analyst ; HF = health financing specialist ; L = legal ; MG = management specialist ; OP = Operations Assistant/Specialist ; P = procurement specialist ; PH = public health specialist.

(1) Ratings : 1/HS = no problem ; 2/S = moderate problems ; 3/U = significant problems.

(2) Types of Problems : L = legal ; M = management performance ; F = availability of funds ; D = disbursement ; PR = procurement.

Fonds d'Assistance Economique et Sociale
Second Cr dit de l'IDA pour le FAES
Mission de Pr -Evaluation
(FAES II)
Aide-m moire #1

Introduction

1. Une mission de la Banque Mondiale, compos e de Mme Elizabeth Waters (charg e de projet), M. Jorge Alfaro (consultant ing nieur), Mlle. Julie Van Domelen ( conomiste), M. David Warren ( conomiste), et M. Daniel Boyce (sp cialiste financier) s'est rendue   Port-au-Prince du 7 au 18 d cembre pour faire la pr - valuation du projet "Fonds d'Assistance Economique et Sociale II" (FAES II). La mission a eu des s ances de travail avec la directrice g n rale, le directeur de promotion, le directeur d' valuation, le directeur de contr le et suivi et le directeur administratif et financier du FAES. Elle s'est  galement r unie avec les repr sentants de la Banque Interam ricaine de D veloppement (BID), du Programme des Nations Unies pour le D veloppement (PNUD), des Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'Enfance (UNICEF), et de la Coop ration Fran aise. La mission a visit  des projets   Gonaives, Saint-Marc, Arcahaie et Port-au-Prince. La mission voudrait exprimer ses remerciements   toutes les personnes rencontr es pour leur accueil et l'esprit de coop ration qui a caract ris  les discussions.

2. Le FAES a fonctionn  bien depuis la r ouverture de ses op rations en Avril 1995. Les premiers pr ts de la BID et d'IDA ont  t  d caiss s rapidement, et le FAES a un personnel qualifi  et une base solide pour les op rations. Le but de la mission a  t  de revoir les proc dures op rationnelles de l'institution, et chercher la mani re d'am liorer la performance pour le second pr t. La mission s'est concentr e sur la participation communautaire, les projets productifs, le ciblage, le « Monitoring et Evaluation », et a fait des suggestions pour les am liorations. Des actions sp cifiques   prendre avant la mission d' valuation sont en italiques dans le document.

Promotion

3. Le volume de demandes a baiss  consid rablement au cours de la derni re ann e, pour deux raisons principales: l'absence de fonds pendant neuf mois en 1996-97, et le volume de travail entra n  par l'ex cution du Programme National de Construction d' coles. Il faudrait reprendre le programme de promotion beaucoup plus active pour augmenter le nombre de demandes et assurer un flux permanent de demandes. L'institution devrait consid rer la possibilit  d'engager deux promoteurs de plus avec exp rience en participation communautaire pour aider   renforcer la strat gie de promotion. *Avant la mission d' valuation il faudrait r viser et mettre   jour les projets aux  tapes 105 (check list incomplet), l' tape 202 (projet en observation), et en informer les communaut s.*

4. M me avec les promoteurs additionnels, le FAES ne peut s'occuper directement de faire la promotion de l'institution et des projets dans toutes les localit s du pays. Pour cette raison, il doit travailler en partenariat avec des ONGs qui peuvent faciliter l'identification des besoins et la

préparation de projets d'une façon participative et selon les définitions et procédures du FAES. Le FAES a organisé deux colloques avec des ONGs l'été dernier. Il faudrait maintenant faire le suivi pour arriver à des actions concrètes de partenariat qui donnent des résultats visibles. De plus, il existe des programmes financés par d'autres agences avec lesquelles le FAES est en discussion telles le Programme d'Appui Prioritaires aux Municipalités, Appui en Aménagement du Territoire du MPCE financé par le PNUD qui ont prôné l'approche participative dans l'identification et la priorisation des projets. Il faudrait étudier les possibilités de coordination avec ces programmes. Pour le financement du 2nd Prêt de la Banque Mondiale, il faudrait envisager et planifier une stratégie permettant au FAES d'être plus proche des bénéficiaires. *Avant la mission d'évaluation il faudrait arrêter la stratégie et déterminer les ressources nécessaires pour la mise en œuvre.*

5. Participation. La participation des bénéficiaires demeure un des plus grands défis pour le FAES. L'institution doit continuer de s'assurer que les projets sont une réponse réelle aux besoins des bénéficiaires, et que les bénéficiaires participent au choix de la demande, à la présentation du dossier, à l'exécution du projet et sa prise en charge. Pour garantir que les projets présentés au FAES sont le résultat d'un processus participatif de formulation, les documents et les rencontres de promotion devraient mettre l'accent sur ce point. Les recommandations venant du travail en cours sur l'évaluation sociale et l'évaluation de la prise en charge des projets doivent être incorporées dans les stratégies et actions futures de promotion.

6. Appui aux Communautés. La mission a étudié les propositions d'appui aux communautés dans le cadre de la stratégie de promotion. A part des activités générales de promotion, comme les contacts avec les autorités locales et centrales et les campagnes publicitaires, deux activités prioritaires pour appuyer les communautés défavorisées ont été identifiées : un processus de formation communautaire, et le financement des études de pré-investissement :

- formation communautaire: Il est suggéré que le FAES commence dans les prochains mois un programme pilote de consultation et appui aux communautés ciblées. Cet appui devrait se concentrer sur : (a) l'identification et la priorisation des besoins des communautés; (b) le renforcement des aspects participatifs dans l'identification et la formulation des projets, (c) l'amélioration de l'accès au financement par les communautés défavorisées, et (d) la coordination entre les autres agences et programmes au niveau local. Les résultats de ce programme pilote incluront la génération de projets dans des régions défavorisées, le développement d'une méthodologie pour continuer ces activités sous forme de projets 'formation communautaire', et la révision de la liste des projets éligibles pour voir s'il faut faire des ajustements au menu du FAES. La Banque Mondiale, dans son programme d'appui au processus de "Social Assessment", c'est à dire de consultation avec les bénéficiaires pour mieux orienter les projets financés par la Banque, peut offrir une assistance technique pour aider à la réalisation du programme pilote. Pour les autres ressources nécessaires, l'appui communautaire disponible dans FAES II de la BID devrait être appliqué à cette activité. Pour ce programme pilote, FAES choisira une commune dans chacun des trois départements les plus défavorisés du pays (critères à discuter avec la Banque). *Le Département de*

Promotion présentera une première version des termes de références avant fin janvier 1998. Ce programme pilote se fera en utilisant des consultants ou des organisations locales ayant de l'expérience dans le domaine. Il serait préférable que la même équipe travaille sur les trois communes suivant les orientations de la Direction de Promotion.

- études de pré-investissement: Pour renforcer la capacité technique des communautés défavorisées et pour assurer la qualité technique des projets, il faudrait mettre en place le financement des études de pré-investissement déjà prévu mais pas encore utilisé. *Avant la mission d'évaluation, la Direction de Promotion devrait: (a) finaliser les critères d'éligibilité (type du projet, caractéristiques des communautés ou demandeurs, montant maximum des études, procédures pour les contrats des services, etc.); et (b) une estimation du nombre et montant pour les projets déjà reçus au FAES.*

7. Menu des Projets. *En vue de préparer la mission d'évaluation, le FAES devrait revoir le menu des projets et procéder aux ajustements nécessaires, y compris l'élimination des types qui ne sont pas demandés et l'inclusion de nouvelles catégories pouvant surgir du travail d'appui aux communautés.*

Evaluation

8. Bien que les procédures d'évaluation aient été améliorées, la Mission recommande de renforcer le processus d'évaluation dans les domaines suivant : (i) formation; (ii) évaluation sociale; (iii) évaluation économique et prise en charge par la communauté.

9. Composante Formation dans les Projets. Le FAES a déjà commencé à exiger la présence et parfois la constitution, quand il n'existe pas, et la formation de comités de gestion. Pour assurer que ces comités sont aptes à remplir et remplissent effectivement leurs fonctions. *L'institution devrait développer des processus de promotion, d'évaluation et de contrôle de cette formation, et des modèles de guide de formation pour chaque type de projet qui le requiert.*

10. Evaluation Sociale. La mission s'est réunie avec le consultant sociologue embauché par le FAES pour améliorer l'évaluation sociale. La Banque est très satisfaite de l'initiative et l'intérêt montré par le FAES dans ce domaine. *Il a été convenu que le FAES enverrait le rapport du consultant ainsi qu'un plan d'application de ces recommandations dans tous les étapes du cycle des projets.*

11. Evaluation économique et prise en charge par la communauté. La mission a revu les procédures et les paramètres d'évaluation économique des projets présentés. Il a été observé que le travail d'analyse des budgets des projets est très solide et complet. Cependant, il y a quelques éléments essentiels qui manquent ou ne se sont pas suffisamment reflétés dans les fiches d'évaluation. La mission et la Direction d'Evaluation se sont mis d'accord sur la nécessité de compléter la méthodologie et la mise en place dans les fiches d'évaluation des projets des aspects suivants :

- Définition et quantification lorsque c'est possible -- des bénéfices des projets.

- Définition des fourchettes acceptables de coûts par bénéficiaire. Dans l'annexe A, le tableau 1 présente les paramètres actuels pour les projets FAES et reflète des variations importantes dans l'utilisation de cet indicateur par type de projet et parmi les mêmes types de projets.
- Analyse financière des coûts récurrents générés par chaque projet, comme les coûts d'entretien, les coûts en personnel additionnel, et autres coûts de fonctionnement.
- Analyse de la gestion prévue pour l'opération et l'entretien après l'intervention du FAES, y compris le niveau des tarifs applicables, la capacité des comités de gestion de générer les ressources nécessaires, et l'engagement budgétaire des communes ou des ministères. Le FAES devrait exiger un engagement du part de tous les groupes impliqués dans les projets (ministère, communauté, gouvernement local, etc.), et non pas seulement de l'institution demandeuse.

12. Dans l'annexe A, le Tableau 2 présente une matrice de ces éléments d'analyse économique pour les types de projets les plus importants. L'application de cette méthodologie dépend d'informations déjà disponibles au FAES, comme les moyennes de coût par bénéficiaire et par type du projet, ainsi que d'informations qu'il faut collecter ailleurs, comme les normes des coûts d'entretien d'infrastructure dans le pays. La mission considère ce travail d'amélioration méthodologique très important pour assurer la qualité et la durabilité des investissements financés par le FAES. *Les fiches d'évaluation révisée de manière à incorporer ces aspects devraient être présentés à la mission d'évaluation de la Banque Mondiale.*

13. Le FAES devrait considérer la possibilité d'engager quelques évaluateurs pour renforcer l'évaluation sociale, les composantes de formation dans les projets, et les projets plus complexes (projets agricoles, d'eau potable et d'assainissement). *Avant la mission d'évaluation, la Direction d'Evaluation doit définir ses besoins en assistance technique prévus pour le FAES II.*

Contrôle et Suivi

14. Les Chargés de projet sont responsables de l'administration des contrats avec les exécutants et les superviseurs aussi bien que du contrôle technique des travaux. Pour les projets financés à partir des deux 1ers Prêts, la DCS n'a pas réagi de manière suffisamment rapide et efficace vis-à-vis des retards d'exécution. Cependant, récemment, le FAES a commencé à pénaliser les exécutants qui ne complètent pas les travaux. De plus, la mise à jour des rapports aux différents états devrait être automatique. Les résultats de ces actions devront se refléter prochainement dans les indicateurs de performance. La Direction devrait réaliser des séances de formation des chargés de projets pour l'administration des contrats d'exécution et de supervision la composante de formation des projets, la prise en charge par la communauté, et la durabilité des projets. Le FAES pourrait au besoin recourir à des professionnels pour se faire assister.

15. Pour pouvoir absorber le deuxième prêt IDA, la Direction de Suivi devrait revoir le nombre de chargés de projet, et déterminer les besoins éventuels de recrutement en fonction de la charge de travail prévisible, comme chacun est à la limite maintenant avec une moyenne de 23 projets. Le profil des chargés de projets devrait prendre en compte la nécessité de renforcer les

aspects de formation des comités de gestion et la participation des bénéficiaires. La Direction doit aussi prendre des mesures pour élargir la liste des superviseurs et exécutants potentiels par type de projet et zone géographique, pour éviter les goulots d'étranglement qui pourraient résulter du volume augmenté des projets dans les prochains mois.

Administration et Finances

16. Décaissements. La Direction du FAES souhaiterait réouvrir un compte en monnaie locale (gourdes) pour les paiements locaux effectués avec les fonds de la Banque. Cette action avait été recommandée par les auditeurs externes du projet, comme un moyen d'augmenter la transparence des débits financiers et de simplifier ainsi la comptabilité et l'audit du projet. L'avis du Département des Décaissements de la Banque sera transmis au FAES avant le 15 janvier 1998.

17. Système Financier. Un nouveau Directeur Financier a été nommé, et a commencé à travailler le 1er décembre. D'autre part, un nouveau Chef Comptable est engagé. L'équipe de la Banque s'est mise d'accord pour chercher les moyens d'offrir un stage (peut-être un séminaire de lancement pour le FAES II) à ces nouveaux responsables dans un futur proche.

18. Bien que le système de gestion informatisée ne présente pas de problèmes notables, l'équipe de la Banque et la Direction du FAES ont décidé de convertir le système en version Windows, vu que la version DOS utilisée est démodée et peut présenter un problème de "passage à l'an 2000" dans sa programmation.

19. Les manuels de procédures pour les finances et la comptabilité ne sont pas adéquats. *Un nouveau manuel plus détaillé et contenant les principaux modèles de formulaires et de rapports financiers, sera rédigé par le nouveau Directeur Financier et le nouveau Chef Comptable dans les prochaines semaines, en vue d'être présenté à la mission d'évaluation.*

20. Rapport Financier. La compagnie Turnier & Laurent a été recontactée pour l'audit 1996-97. Le rapport 1996-97 est en préparation et est supposé être expédié à la Banque avant la date limite. La première version du rapport a été revue par la mission, qui a fait quelques observations et suggestions présentées dans l'Annexe C.

Les Projets Productifs

21. Le FAES a financé des projets productifs, (système d'irrigation, de stockage, de séchage, marchés). Compte tenu de la complexité de ce type de projets, avant de prendre la décision, l'institution devrait attendre les résultats de l'étude de Quisqueya pour améliorer l'évaluation et les procédures de fonctionnement. Pour les projets (micro-crédits), le FAES entreprendra une étude pour déterminer l'éventualité de son intervention dans le secteur.

Ciblage des Fonds

22. Le but de la stratégie de répartition budgétaire et de priorisation des projets mise en place au cours de la première phase garantit l'équité dans la transparence. La distribution budgétaire publique par département devrait se faire avec 70-75% des fonds. FAES entreprendra une campagne active de promotion, sur lesquelles il n'est pas intervenu. FAES continuerait à accepter des demandes de toutes les communes du pays, mais il prioriserait l'évaluation (et le financement de pré-investissement) pour favoriser des communes "déficitaires". Cependant, le FAES ne devrait pas permettre que le budget pour un Département se consomme par une commune dans un autre Département qui a déjà utilisé ses fonds, au moins pas avant la fin du programme. En plus de la répartition budgétaire, le mécanisme le plus efficace pour le ciblage des fonds vers les communautés et bénéficiaires pauvres est une promotion proactive et un menu ciblé.

"Monitoring and Evaluation" du FAES

23. *Monitoring.* A travers les indicateurs fournis par le système d'information, le FAES a les outils nécessaires pour faire un suivi constant de la gestion du cycle de projet et du fonctionnement de l'institution. Un sous-groupe d'indicateurs, les 'key performance indicators' étaient utilisés pour le projet FAES I. La mission a revu ces indicateurs et proposé quelques ajustements sur la base de l'expérience de la première phase et des objectifs prévus pour le FAES II. Ces indicateurs de performance sont liés à: la couverture, la capacité, l'efficacité, le ciblage, la participation, et la qualité des opérations du FAES. Ces indicateurs se trouvent dans l'Annexe B. Le système d'information est déjà capable de fournir la majorité des indicateurs. Il y en a deux qu'il faut créer: (a) le pourcentage des projets avec évaluation sociale bonne/moyenne/avec problèmes; et (b) le pourcentage des projets en exécution classés bon/moyenne/avec des problèmes. Les Directions d'Evaluation et du Suivi et Contrôle auront la tâche d'établir les critères simples pour la classification de tous les projets qui sont en évaluation et exécution à partir du fin janvier 1998. En plus, le FAES révisera la liste proposée et fera des observations pour arriver à une liste finale des indicateurs de performance. Il faudrait que tous ces indicateurs soient tenus à jour, pour disposer régulièrement de l'information correcte, et qu'ils soient étudiés au cours des réunions hebdomadaires des directeurs. Ces indicateurs seront présentés à la Banque Mondiale sous forme de rapports semestriels, incluant une analyse des données, des informations sur la performance des projets, des recommandations pour résoudre des goulots d'étranglement, et un plan d'action.

24. *Evaluation.* En plus d'un système de suivi continu des opérations du FAES a travers ces indicateurs, il faut prévoir le nécessité d'évaluer des aspects ponctuels du programme aussi bien que l'impact des activités du FAES sur le terrain. L'étude de la prise en charge des projets en cours (l'Université Quisqueya) représente un point de départ important. La mission s'est réunie avec l'équipe chargée de l'étude et a discuté l'information à être recueillie. Les résultats préliminaires de l'étude devraient être envoyés à la Banque Mondiale aussitôt que disponible. En plus du rapport, la mission recommande que la FAES obtienne une copie des données (fiches remplies, notes des entrevues) pour les archives du FAES.

25. Pour les évaluations qui seront effectués pendant le Second Prêt de la Banque Mondiale, la mission et le FAES se sont mis d'accord sur les objectifs, les activités, un calendrier et un budget provisoire. L'analyse de l'impact couvrira les domaines suivantes: (a) le ciblage, ou bien le degré de succès du FAES au niveau de la couverture de la population la plus défavorisée, (b) l'impact des investissements du FAES du point de vue de l'amélioration de l'accès, l'usage et la qualité d'infrastructure et services, (c) l'effet sur le bien-être de la population ciblée, (d) l'impact sur les institutions qui participent et la capacité des communautés à résoudre leurs problèmes, et (e) la durabilité des bénéfices des investissements FAES. Dans ces domaines, la première chose à faire est définir ce qu'on va mesurer. Il faudra ensuite établir les indicateurs spécifiques qui permettent de mesurer les dimensions d'impact. Cela permettra de créer une base de données qui servira comme ligne de base pour une comparaison ex-post. La mission recommande l'attente des résultats de l'évaluation de la prise en charge qui est en cours pour fixer les indicateurs d'évaluation d'impact, et pour profiter de l'expérience sur le terrain de l'équipe de l'Université Quisqueya. Le FAES engagera soit la même équipe, soit un expert national ou international dans le domaine, soit une combinaison des deux pour aider les directeurs du FAES à déterminer l'ampleur de l'évaluation d'impact, les méthodologies à suivre et les sources d'information disponibles, et surtout développer les indicateurs ex-ante qu'il faut recueillir au niveau des projets du FAES avant ou bien pendant l'exécution. Ces indicateurs devraient être déjà instrumentalisés dans les opérations du FAES avant que le premier projet du FAES II soit financé par la Banque Mondiale. La Banque fournira des exemples de méthodologies et d'indicateurs appliqués dans les évaluations d'impact des autres Fonds Sociaux.

26. Pendant le Projet Second Prêt de la Banque Mondiale, deux évaluations d'impact sont prévues, une à la moitié du projet et une à la fin. Cela permettra d'avoir les informations suffisamment tôt pour faire des ajustements pendant la dernière partie du projet, mais aussi d'observer le progrès du FAES quant à la qualité et pertinence des ses investissements à travers le temps. On a aussi prévu la nécessité d'autres évaluations ponctuelles, par exemple sur un type de projet spécifique, ou bien un travail de rencontres avec les bénéficiaires pour obtenir leur opinion sur les procédures et résultats du FAES. Un budget de US\$ 100,000 est prévu pour chaque évaluation d'impact, plus US\$ 100,000 pour les évaluations ponctuelles pour un total de US\$300,000.

Système d'Information

27. Bien que le système d'information soit en place et fournisse des informations et des indicateurs, la mission a remarqué que les Directions ne l'utilisent pas de manière optimale pour le contrôle de la gestion de l'institution. Le FAES devra recruter avant fin janvier une nouvelle personne ressource au niveau de l'Unité Systématisation pour assurer la continuité au niveau du système.

Coordination avec les Ministères Sectoriels

28. Les accords de coopération avec les Ministères de l'Education, de l'Agriculture, des Travaux Publics et le SNEP ont été préparés, négociés, et signés. Les accords stipulent la communication ouverte entre les différentes parties au sujet des investissements d'infrastructure

et d'assistance sociale, et la responsabilité des institutions pour les coûts récurrents des investissements. Le FAES devrait travailler avec le Ministère pour résoudre le problème de retard dans la nomination de professeurs pour les écoles construites ou réparées par le FAES.

Montant du crédit IDA

29. Le FAES a la capacité d'approuver entre 30-35 projets par mois, avec un coût moyen de US\$ 50,000, ce qui représente US\$ 1.5 - 1.75 millions par mois et US\$ 18 - 21 millions par an. Compte tenu des ressources disponibles au titre du financement de la BID, le programme suivant a été préparé à la Banque :

Année Fiscale	BID	LOCAL	BM	TOTAL
Juin-Sept '97	\$2,000,000	\$200,000		\$2,200,000
Oct. 97-Sept. 98	\$14,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$20,000,000
Oct. 98-Sept. 99	\$8,000,000	\$1,900,000	\$10,000,000	\$19,900,000
Oct 99-Sep2000		\$1,800,000	\$18,000,000	\$19,800,000
2000			\$18,000,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$24,000,000	\$5,900,000	\$48,000,000	\$61,900,000

*le montant correspond aux engagements en projets FAES, pas aux décaissements

30. Il est donc proposé un prêt IDA de \$48 millions de dollars et une période d'exécution de quatre ans. De plus, la mission a identifié certains besoins d'assistance technique et de dépenses opérationnelles pour lesquels le budget actuel du FAES, y compris la contribution BID, pourraient ne pas suffire. De plus, le FAES informera la Banque Mondiale aussitôt que possible de l'éventualité de demander un PPF pour préfinancer ces activités. Ces chiffres seront confirmés au cours de la mission d'Evaluation en fonction de projections détaillées.

31. La mission amis l'accent sur la nécessité d'entreprendre les actions indiquées en italique avant la mission d'évaluation prévue pour fin février. Il faudrait (i) nettoyer les projets dans le système; (ii) déterminer la stratégie de décentralisation du FAES; (iii) rédiger les termes de référence pour le programme pilote de formation communautaire ; (iv) finaliser la stratégie de pré-investissement; (v) revoir le menu de projets; (vi) réviser les fiches d'évaluation ; (vii) recruter une nouvelle ressource de l'Unité Systématisation et (viii) élaborer le nouveau manuel pour les finances et la comptabilité. Il faudrait également déterminer les besoins éventuels d'assistance technique spécifiques pour ces tâches.

Port-au-Prince, le 18 décembre 1997

Analyse Economique des Projets du FAES

Type du Projet	Coût/Bénéf. Moyenne (en gourdes courrants)	Coût/Bénéf. Médiane	Coût/Bénéf. Minimum	Coût/Bénéf. Maximum
Infrastructure en Santé	254	98	10	922
Mobilier Scolaire	456	419	85	1358
Agriculture (cons. sols, drainage, irrig., stockage)	680	263	51	14097
Latrines	966	1073	229	1234
Cûrage des Canaux	1306	311	24	5569
Eau Potable	1507	1951	9	9379
Infrastructure Scolaire	3549	3375	130	32477

ANNEXE A

Analyse Economique des Sous-Projets du FAES: Table 2

Type du Projet	Avantages Possibles	Quantification des Avantages Majeurs	Indicateurs Economiques	Analyse de Coûts Récurrents	Analyse de la Gestion Après le Projet	Pour Determiner
Infrastructure Scolaire (IS/101-107; AS/101-108)	• Augmentation dans l'offre éducative (plus de places) • Extension des niveaux disponibles a l'école • Amélioration dans la qualité physique de l'école (plus d'espace par élève, disponibilité de meubles) • Amélioration de la santé des élèves (meilleur hygiène, meilleur ventilation) • Moins de coûts de entretien majeur à cause de la réhabilitation • Extension de la vie utile de l'école • Meilleur assistance des élèves (pour possibles améliorations comme cantines, bancs, etc.) • Meilleur gestion de l'école (à cause du renforcement de l'area administratif et les comités de gestion) • Meilleurs taux d'apprendre des élèves	• Reduction dans les coûts d'entretien à cause de la réhabilitation • Extension de la vie utile du bâtiment • Recettes prévues por l'école à cause de l'expansion dans le nombre des élèves • Avantage de l'accès à l'école ou la achèvement de l'école primaire	Minimisation des Coûts: (comparé avec les paramètres financières FAES) • Coût/m2 • Coût/salle de classe • Coût/banc scolaire • Coût de réhabilitation < ...% du coût de nouvelle construction Coût-Efficacité: (comparé avec les paramètres financières FAES) • Coût par élève Taux Interne de Rentabilité: Applicable a l'analyse de l'économie sur coûts d'entretien et l'extention de la vie utile du bâtiment	• Identification et quantification des besoins du personnel additionel à cause de la construction des salles de classe • Calcul de nouveaux coûts d'entretien de l'infrastructure par an	Qui est responsable pour l'opération de l'école? Qui est le responsable pour l'entretien de l'école? Comment vont-ils assurer la dotage de personel necessaire? Est-ce qu'il y a déjà une manque de rubrique salaries? Comment vont-ils s'organiser pour assurer l'entretien annuel? Comment font-ils en ce moment?	• Experience sectorielle des coûts d'entretien de infrastructure pour arriver au calcule standard • Définition du niveau de réhabilitation versus nouvelle construction

Type du Projet	Avantages Possibles	Quantification des Avantages Majeurs	Indicateurs Economiques	Analyse de Coûts Récurrents	Analyse de la Gestion Après le Projet	Pour Determiner
Systèmes de l'Eau Potable (IS/301-305)	- Augmentation de la consommation de l'eau - Economie sur les dépenses de ménages, soit en temps épargné dans la collection ou bien en évitant acheter de l'eau plus cher - Amélioration de l'hygiène et de la santé de la population - Augmentation de la production de la nourriture de la ménage - Economie sur les coûts d'entretien (pour les projets de réhabilitation) - Augmentation de la valeur économique de la zone	- Diférence nette dans les dépenses de ménages en eau - Calcule de la production des ménages avec l'eau - Economie sur les coûts d'entretien	Minimisation des Coûts: (comparé avec les paramètres financiers FAES) - Coût/fontaine - Coût/citerne familiale - Coût/puit - Coût/réparation ml Coût-Efficacité: (comparé avec les paramètres financiers FAES) - Coût/bénéficiaire - Coût/quantité hebdomadaire livré par ménage Taux Interne de Rentabilité: Applicable a l'analyse de l'économie sur coûts d'entretien, augmentation de la production du ménage et la valeur économique de la zone	- Calcul de nouveaux coûts d'entretien de l'infrastructure par an - Calcul des coûts d'opération (personnel, énergie, chlor.,) - Estimation du coût total par mois/an par famille	Qui est responsable pour l'opération du système? Qui est le responsable pour l'entretien du système? Y'a-t-il un comité de gestion, composé de qui? Y'a-t-il le niveau de connaissance technique nécessaire pour gérer le système localement? Comment c'est organisé le système de paiement des bénéficiaires? Est-ce que le niveau des coûts sont dans les possibilité soit des bénéficiaires soit des institutions locales d'en payer?	Experience sectorielle des coûts d'entretien de infrastructure pour arriver au calcule standard

Type du Projet	Avantages Possibles	Quantification des Avantages Majeurs	Indicateurs Economiques	Analyse de Coûts Récurrents	Analyse de la Gestion Après le Projet	Pour Determiner
Infrastructure et Equipment en Santé (IS/201-204; AS/201-208)	• Réduction des taux de morbidité dans la zone • Réduction des taux de mortalité dans la zone • Expansion dans le rang des services de santé offerts dans la zone • Augmentation de la capacité des prestations de soins • Réduction dans les coûts des services, soit pour une réduction dans le temps d'attente dans le centre ou coûts de transport/temps pour arriver aux alternatives ou coûts des services privés • Augmentation dans la qualité des services • Augmentation de la productivité de la population • Economie sur les coûts d'entretien (pour les projets de réhabilitation)	• Réduction nettes des coûts des services • Economie sur les coûts d'entretien • Augmentation des revenus du centre	Minimisation des Coûts: (comparé avec les paramètres financiers FAES) • Coût/m2 • Coût/salle de consultation • Coût/vaccin • Coût/meubles salle de consultation • Coût/paquet de equipment • Coût de réhabilitation < ...% du coût de nouvelle construction Coût-Efficacité: (comparé avec les paramètres financiers FAES) • Coût/bénéficiaire Taux Interne de Rentabilité: Applicable a l'analyse de l'économie sur coûts d'entretien, coûts des services et revenus du centre	• Identification et quantification des besoins du personnel additionel • Calcul de nouveaux coûts d'entretien de l'infrastructure par an • Calcul des autres coûts récurrents, par exemple dotage des médicaments, réparation des equipments	Qui est responsable pour l'opération du centre de santé? Qui est le responsable pour l'entretien du centre de santé? Comment vont-ils assurer la dotage de personnel nécessaire? Est-ce qu'il y a déjà une manque de rubrique salaries? Comment ils assurent le stockage de médicaments essentielles? Combien devraient payés les utilisateurs des services?	• Experience sectorielle des coûts d'entretien de infrastructure pour arriver au calcule standard • Définition du niveau de réhabilitation versus nouvelle construction

Type du Projet	Avantages Possibles	Quantification des Avantages Majeurs	Indicateurs Economiques	Analyse de Coûts Récurrents	Analyse de la Gestion Après le Projet	Pour Determiner
Infrastructure Economique: Pistes, Ponts, Passareilles et Routes Secondaires (IE/001-008)	- Economie sur les coûts d'entretien des voies et des routes - Economie sur les coûts d'entretien des véhicules - Meilleure circulation des véhicules, réduction dans le temps qu'il faut pour traverser une tranche de route - Augmentation dans l'accès aux marchés - Augmentation dans l'accès aux services sociales (éducation, santé) - Augmentation de la valeur économique de la zone - Réductions dans les coûts de transport	- Economie sur les coûts d'entretien des voies et des routes - Economie sur les coûts d'entretien des véhicules - Valeur économique pour les zones urbaines	Minimisation des Coûts: (comparé avec les paramètres financières FAES) - Coût/kilometre - Coût/m2 Coût-Efficacité: (comparé avec les paramètres financiers FAES) - Coût/bénéficiaire - Coût/véhicule/jour Taux Interne de Rentabilité: Applicable a l'analyse de l'économie sur coûts d'entretien des routes et des véhicules, peut-être l'augmentation dans le valeur de la zone ou réductions dans les coûts de transport	Calcul de nouveaux coûts d'entretien de l'infrastructure par an	Qui est le responsable pour l'entretien du travaux? Est-ce que le niveau des coûts sont dans les possibilité des institutions locales d'en payer?	Experience sectorielle des coûts d'entretien de infrastructure pour arriver au calcul standard

Type du Projet	Avantages Possibles	Quantification des Avantages Majeurs	Indicateurs Economiques	Analyse de Coûts Récurrents	Analyse de la Gestion Après le Projet	Pour Determiner
Infrastructure Economique: Marchés, Silos, Glacis de Sechage, Conservation de Sols (IE/101-109)	• Augmentation de la production de la zone • Amélioration en la commercialization des produits, en volume, en prix et en qualité • Augmentation en bénéfices nets aux producteurs • Augmentation de la valeur économique de la zone • Economie sur les coûts d'entretien (pour les projets de réhabilitation) • Amélioration a l'environnement de la zone	• Augmentation en bénéfices nets aux producteurs • Economie sur les coûts d'entretien (pour les projets de réhabilitation)	Minimisation des Coûts: (comparé avec les paramètres financiers FAES) • Coût/hectare • Coût/m3 stocké Coût-Efficacité: (comparé avec les paramètres financiers FAES) • Coût/bénéficiaire Taux Interne de Rentabilité: Applicable à l'analyse de l'économie sur coûts d'entretien, augmentation de production et revenus des producteurs	• Tariffs d'utilisation aux producteurs • Coûts d'entretien des ouvrages • Besoins en assistance technique et l'appui du personnel d'opération	Qui es responsable pour l'opération et l'entretien des ouvrages? Comment les producteurs sont-ils organisés? Qui a l'accès aux avantages de l'investissement? Est-ce que le niveau des coûts sont dans les possibilités des producteurs d'en payer?	• Experience sectorielle des coûts d'entretien de infrastructure pour arriver au calcule standard
* Comme la création de l'emploi n'est pas un but direct du FAES, on na pas inclu lees emplois générés parmi les avantages des projets						

Indicateurs de Performance du FAES

Couverture du FAES

1. Distribution des projets (demandé et approuvé) par région
2. Distribution des projets par type du projet

Capacité du FAES

3. Nombre et valeur des projets demandés, évalués, approuvés, en exécution et terminés
4. Décaissements mensuelles en projets
5. Coût moyenne des projets approuvés
6. Nombre des projets en exécution pour chargé des projets

Efficacité du FAES

7. Coûts administratifs/budget total annuel
8. Nombre des jours moyennes entre:

Demande présentée (95) et prêt à passer à l'évaluation (115)
 Projet en évaluation (205) et projet présenté au comité (218)
 Projet approuvé (310) et projet en exécution (510)

9. Pourcentage des projets terminés au temps prévu
10. Nombre de projets qui ont dépassés plus de 60 jours de retard
11. Coût actuel par bénéficiaire par type du projet

Ciblage

12. Montant approuvé par commune/l'allocation indicative pour commune en fonction du niveau de pauvreté départemental

Participation

13. Pourcentage de contrepartie des demandeurs et bénéficiaires

Qualité des Projets

14. Nombre des projets évalués/nombre des projets rejetés
15. Nombre des projets annulés
16. Pourcentage des projets avec ordres des changes plus de 20 % du montant originalement approuvé
17. Pourcentage des projets avec évaluation sociale bonné/moyenne/avec problèmes
18. Pourcentage des projets en exécution classés bon/moyenne/avec problèmes

ADMINISTRATION FINANCIERE

Décaissements

La Direction du FAES est intéressée à ré-ouvrir un compte en monnaie locale (gourdes), pour les paiements locaux effectués avec les fonds de la Banque. Etant donné que le compte servirait de compte transitoire et serait dans la même banque que le Compte Spécial, le risque de dévaluation serait minime. Cette action avait été recommandée par les auditeurs externes du projet, comme un moyen d'augmenter la transparence des débits financiers et simplifier ainsi la comptabilité et l'audit du projet.

Une requête avait été adressée à la Banque (Mme Waters) concernant une réallocation des diverses catégories de prêts de FAES I, afin que le surplus de ces fonds soit utilisé et qu'aucune catégorie ne soit mise à découvert. Cette requête sera prise en considération par la Banque et discutée avec la Direction du FAES, et s'il est jugé nécessaire et adéquat, une réallocation sera faite.

Système Financier

Des changements importants se sont produits récemment au sein du personnel financier du projet. Un nouveau Directeur Financier a été nommé, et a commencé à travailler le 1er décembre. D'autre part, un nouveau Chef Comptable sera prochainement engagé parce que la personne travaillant à ce titre a récemment démissionné du FAES. Cette nouvelle direction sera indispensable pour le maintien et l'amélioration du niveau du système comptable du projet, et l'équipe de la Banque s'est mise d'accord pour chercher les moyens d'offrir un stage (peut-être un séminaire de lancement pour le FAES II) à ces officiels dans un futur proche.

Un consultant engagé récemment par la BID a effectué une revue de l'administration financière du projet. Ses données et ses conclusions devraient être sérieusement prises en considération par la Direction du FAES afin que des améliorations soient apportées.

Le projet utilise le programme comptable ACCPAC pour tenir ses livres. Le système facilite la préparation des rapports, la sélection des données et la comptabilité multi-monnaie (dollars et gourdes), quoique la dernière est réalisée de telle sorte qu'elle représente une duplication du travail déjà effectué. Bien que le système ne paraît pas comme présentant de sérieuses difficultés, l'équipe de la Banque et la Direction du FAES admettent que le FAES devrait convertir son système en version Windows, vu que la

version DOS utilisée est démodée et peut confronter un "An 2000" problème dans sa programmation.

Les manuels de procédures pour les finances et la comptabilité ne sont pas adéquats. Un nouveau manuel, qui sera plus détaillé et qui contiendra les formats des formes les plus importantes et des rapports financiers, sera rédigé par le nouveau Directeur Financier et le nouveau Chef Comptable dans les prochaines semaines. M. Boyce a suggéré qu'un brouillon de ce manuel soit rédigé avant la prochaine mission d'évaluation de la Banque, afin qu'il soit revu à ce moment.

Rapport Financier

Les commentaires de la Banque au sujet du rapport de l'audit 1995-96 ont été discutés avec le Directeur du Projet et le Directeur Financier. Les principaux commentaires ont été: i) le rapport a été accepté par la Banque, mais certaines améliorations doivent être apportées; ii) il était difficile de vérifier les montants dans les rapports; iii) la Banque recommande que l'actuelle firme d'audit soit recontactée, si leur travail est jugé satisfaisant par le FAES.

La même compagnie avait été recontactée pour l'audit 1996-97. Le rapport 1996-97 est en préparation et est supposé être expédié à la Banque bien rédigé avant la date limite. Le rapport a été brièvement révisé par M. Boyce, qui a fait les observations et suggestions suivantes:

1) Pour chaque section, un rapport intitulé "Sources et Utilisations des Fonds" devrait être préparé en lieu et place du Tableau de Financement. Ceci parce que le Tableau de Financement contient seulement des informations sur les dépenses des projets, et ne permet pas une réconciliation entre les "cash balance" du début et de la fin. Ce qui est nécessaire c'est un rapport (Sources et Utilisations des Fonds) qui montrerait les entrées (financières dans le cas des rapports consolidés) aussi bien que les dépenses effectuées au cours de l'année. Au bas de ce rapport il y aurait une écriture qui montrerait: **Cash du début + Sources des Fonds (fonds accordés) - Utilisations des Fonds (Dépenses) = Cash de la Fin.**

2) Le rapport du Compte Spécial (réconciliation) s'est amélioré comparativement à la version 1995-96, cependant dans chacun des cas il y a un fait inexplicable. Dans la version 1995-96, une ligne dans la section dépôt était appelée "autres" et représentait plus de US\$500,000 dans le compte dépôts. Or, ce "autres" catégorie n'apparaît pas dans le rapport 1996-97, et une somme de plus de \$600,000 apparaît comme "demandes 1991". Supposant que ceci n'était pas une erreur, cette somme aurait dû être pleinement expliquée dans le rapport parce qu'il n'est pas clair que des demandes de remboursement faites en 1991 auraient un quelconque effet sur la réconciliation d'un compte ouvert en 1995.

FONDS D'ASSISTANCE ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIALE
Accord de Crédit de Développement
Crédit 2205-HA

Rapport d'Achèvement du Projet

Le Projet - Objectifs et Composantes :

Le 4 février 1991, l'État haïtien a signé avec l'Association Internationale de Développement (IDA) un accord de crédit d'un montant de 7.9 millions de DTS pour la création d'un Fonds d'Assistance Économique et Sociale (FAES) dont la mission serait le financement de sous-projets. Les objectifs de ce Projet étaient d'assister l'Emprunteur (la République d'Haïti) en :

- Établissant le FAES comme un instrument permettant de répondre de manière efficiente et décentralisée aux besoins de base de la population pauvre par l'intermédiaire des organisations non gouvernementales, incluant les coopératives, groupes communautaires organisés, et autres organisations de base ;
- Renforçant les services d'éducation, de santé et de nutrition (principalement en ce qui a trait aux nourrissons et aux femmes enceintes et allaitantes) et en fournissant des infrastructures physiques permettant de répondre aux besoins des plus pauvres ;
- Fournissant un canal effectif pour l'aide externe nécessaire et pour la coordination d'efforts locaux dispersés ; et en
- Renforçant la capacité du FAES et des autres entités y associées en préparation et mise en œuvre de projets.

Le Projet se compose de trois parties (i) la partie A, les sous-projets approuvés, (ii) la partie B, le développement institutionnel, et (iii) la partie C, les études.

Partie A : Sous-Projets approuvés :

Financer et mettre en œuvre des sous - projets approuvés dans les communautés bénéficiaires et des projets spécifiques dans les secteurs, santé, nutrition, éducation et infrastructure financés dans le cadre et selon les conditions du Prêt de la BID.

Partie B : Développement Institutionnel :

Renforcer la capacité du FAES entre autres par :

- L'acquisition et l'utilisation de véhicules pour la supervision du projet, de micro - ordinateurs, d'équipement et fournitures de bureau ; et
- La fourniture d'assistance technique pour permettre au FAES d'établir (i) un système d'informations et une base de données (ii) un système comptable et (iii) un mécanisme d'évaluation de coûts.

Partie C : Études :

L'exécution d'études sur :

- Les voies et moyens pour améliorer le ciblage des ressources du FAES ;
- L'impact des sous-projets approuvés sur les communautés bénéficiaires.

Mise en Œuvre du Projet :

Le démarrage du Projet : Le crédit a été mis en vigueur en février 1991 et en septembre 1991, l'exécution a été interrompue par le coup d'état.

Le Redémarrage. L'institution a ré-ouvert ses portes en avril 1995. Le crédit a été remis en vigueur peu après. En août 1995, le FAES a recommencé à utiliser les ressources du crédit pour financer une partie de ses activités. Au redémarrage, environ 600,000\$EU avaient été utilisés pendant la période 90/91 pour des activités préparatoires (y compris le PPF) et le financement de l'avance de démarrage de deux projets.

Situation au 31 mai 1998. Pendant la période août 1995 - mai 1998, 10.7MM\$EU ont été décaissés.

Pour la partie A, un montant total de 9.5 Millions de \$EU a permis de financer 349 sous-projets dans 88 communes. De ces investissements 66% ont été faits en milieu rural. Ces sous-projets se retrouvent principalement dans les secteurs :

- *Éducation* - 3.8 millions de dollars (39.6 % des investissements) pour des projets de construction/réhabilitation écoles, de fourniture de mobilier et d'équipement etc ;
- *Assainissement* - 2.9 millions de dollars (30.2% des investissements) pour des projets de construction de latrines familiales et de curage de systèmes d'évacuation des eaux etc. ;
- *Santé/Nutrition* - 1.3 millions de dollars (13.6% des investissements) pour la construction / réhabilitation de centres de santé et le financement de campagnes de vaccination ;
- *Eau potable* - 1.1 millions de dollars (12% des investissements) pour la construction / réhabilitation de systèmes d'adduction d'eau potable et de citernes familiales.

Environ 425,000 \$EU sont engagés pour 32 sous-projets encore en exécution. Douze d'entre eux, classés projets à problèmes, sont arrêtés depuis déjà quelques mois. Les contrats seront probablement résiliés. Au 31 juillet, seulement deux sous-projets seront encore en exécution. La fermeture définitive de tous les comptes est prévue pour le 31 octobre.

Pour la partie B, (Développement Institutionnel) - Les objectifs ont été pleinement réalisés. Le fonds est mis en place, véhicules, micro-ordinateurs et équipements ont été acquis et servent au bon fonctionnement du fonds. Le système d'informations et la base de données sont en place et représentent des outils de gestion essentiels. Le système comptable fonctionne, ainsi que le mécanisme d'évaluation des coûts qui permet d'établir les devis dans des délais très courts.

Pour la partie C, (Études) - Une carte de pauvreté a été établie et permet au FAES de distribuer le budget parmi les communes en tenant compte d'un facteur de pauvreté établi à partir des indicateurs existants. Un facteur très limitatif de ce type d'étude est l'absence d'indicateurs sociaux de base au niveau communal en Haïti. Même les données démographiques sont incertaines, le dernier recensement datant de 1982.

Une évaluation ex-post de la prise en charge des projets par les communautés bénéficiaires a aussi été effectuée. Certaines des recommandations de l'étude sont déjà en application vu que le FAES avait déjà identifié certains problèmes et y avait apporté des correctifs. D'autres seront mises en place dans les meilleurs délais.

Le Projet est donc pratiquement achevé.

Évaluation Finale

Évaluation des objectifs, du montage et de la mise en œuvre du Projet. En rétrospective, les objectifs, le montage et les modalités de mise en œuvre du projet tels que conçus lors de l'évaluation étaient en général réalistes.

Évaluation du montage. Dans le montage du Projet, deux points essentiels ont été mal évalués. Il s'agit (i) des conditions précaires de communication dans le pays et (ii) des capacités techniques et de gestions de nos partenaires. Cette situation a eu des implications importantes dans le fonctionnement du FAES. Les difficultés d'accès aux différents sites des sous-projets rendent difficiles toutes les actions et augmentent considérablement les délais d'exécution. De plus, les capacités techniques et de gestions de nos partenaires ont été largement surestimées. Cette surestimation des partenaires, vu leur rôle essentiel dans la réalisation des objectifs et dans le montage du projet, a été un problème sérieux pendant le déroulement du projet.

En ce qui a trait aux *demandeurs*¹, malgré la simplification des prérequis au montage des dossiers de projets, les demandeurs ont trop souvent été incapables de préparer leurs dossiers. De plus, s'ils arrivent à clairement identifier le problème, la solution technique qu'ils proposent n'est pas toujours la mieux appropriée. Une troisième faiblesse a été l'impossibilité de financer des études techniques, obstacle majeur au financement de certains type de projets.

Les Collectivités Territoriales en tant que demandeurs ont été des partenaires privilégiés vu que les élections locales ont eu lieu après la réouverture du FAES et que le fonds a été un investisseur relativement important au niveau local. L'intérêt des nouveaux élus dans l'investissement local a été manifeste et le fonds a pu dans une certaine mesure les accompagner. Cependant, là encore, le FAES s'est heurté à la faible capacité de gestion au niveau local.

Les Exécutants. Les petits entrepreneurs ont aussi fait montre de faible capacité technique et de gestion. Ils n'ont pas toujours été à même d'organiser leur travail, de gérer un budget, de respecter un calendrier. La durée d'exécution de la plupart des projets a été au delà du délai contractuel retard le plus souvent dû à une mauvaise gestion des entrepreneurs. Un autre problème qui devient de plus en plus crucial est la faible capacité financière des petits entrepreneurs. Ils ont très difficilement accès au crédit bancaire, nécessaire pour la présentation d'un bon de garantie.

Les Superviseurs. Un autre problème a été le manque de professionnalisme des superviseurs qui s'est traduit par une irrégularité dans la présence sur les chantiers et dans la transmission des rapports. Un meilleur travail de leur part aurait permis de prévenir bon nombre de problèmes.

Le Partenariat avec les ONG n'a pas toujours marché comme souhaité malgré des tentatives d'approches globales (réunions d'ONG) et individuelles (contact direct avec des ONG spécifiques). En effet, la plupart des ONG performantes gèrent un programme financé par l'aide bilatérale ou par des institutions privées étrangères. Elles ne sont intéressées aux projets du FAES que moyennant des coûts importants de gestion pour accroître leur capacité. Quant aux autres ONG, le problème de renforcement institutionnel se pose également et de manière beaucoup plus cruciale.

¹ Groupements communautaires et autres organisations de base

Évaluation de la mise en œuvre

Les objectifs tels que définis dans l'Accord de Crédit ont été réalisés de manière globale. Les engagements au titre des sous-projets ont été faits bien avant la date limite et le Projet a été réalisé dans les délais impartis, abstraction faite de la période du coup d'état.

Au point de vue géographique, la répartition des projets est équilibrée. Si on les compare à leur population, les différents départements ont reçu une part équitable des investissements. La répartition sectorielle des investissements reflète la répartition sectorielle de la demande. Au point de vue ciblage, une étude réalisée en cours de financement a permis de répartir le budget. Dès la mise en application de cette étude, des efforts considérables ont été faits pour rééquilibrer la distribution des investissements en fonction du degré de pauvreté.

Évaluation de la Performance de l'Emprunteur

Bien que la performance de l'organisme d'exécution ait été généralement satisfaisante dans la mise en œuvre du projet, un certain nombre de leçons peuvent être tirées pour l'avenir.

Une amélioration de la prise en charge des projets par les communautés locales est nécessaire pour garantir la durabilité des investissements. Cette prise en charge demande une plus grande implication des communautés à toutes les étapes du projet et une meilleure adaptation des projets aux conditions locales.

La participation des communautés dans leur développement implique un investissement en temps et en ressources dans l'encadrement des bénéficiaires pendant les différentes étapes du projet : l'identification, la priorisation, la préparation des dossiers et l'exécution. Ce processus est trop souvent difficilement compatible avec (i) la mission et les modalités de fonctionnement du FAES; (ii) la proportion de ressources disponibles pour les coûts de préparation de projets; et (iii) les délais d'exécution prévus dans les accords de financement. Un effort pour améliorer les conditions de participation des communautés est d'autant plus important que les actuelles structures de participation sont improvisées au gré des différents projets, intervenants et bailleurs de fonds. Une contribution importante au développement local serait une assistance à la conception, la mise en place et le fonctionnement de structures de participation qui seraient intégrées statutairement aux communautés locales.

Les contributions en nature ou en espèces exigées des communautés locales en guise de participation pour la réalisation des projets se sont révélées très difficiles à gérer dans le cadre des contrats d'entrepreneurs généralement utilisés au FAES. En effet, les entrepreneurs sont trop souvent pénalisés lorsque la communauté ne remplit pas ses obligations dans les délais prévus. Cette situation a pour conséquence des surcoûts qui dans bien des cas doivent être assumés par les entrepreneurs (coût de travaux qui devaient être fournis par la communauté, paiement d'intérêts sur bon de garantie ou de pénalités à cause de retards qui ne leur sont pas imputables). La nature et/ou les modalités d'intégration des contributions locales dans la réalisation des projets devrait donc être révisée.

La formation/encadrement des communautés bénéficiaires doit être se faire à toutes les étapes du

projet, de l'identification, la priorisation, la préparation du document de projet et son exécution. De plus, la préparation de la communauté à la prise en charge implique une formation technique et en gestion liée au projet spécifique.

Dans le même ordre d'idées, les normes de conception techniques et le coût des interventions gagneraient à être révisé à la baisse ce qui permettrait à la fois l'augmentation du nombre des interventions et l'amélioration des possibilités de prise en charge (techniques et financières) par les communautés locales.

Étant donné les délais d'exécution, les contrats forfaitaires sont souvent pénalisants pour l'entrepreneur.

Évaluation de la Performance de la Banque / et des Autres Cofinanciers

La Banque Mondiale. Du côté de la Banque Mondiale, la performance a été adéquate. Les missions de supervisions ont aidé à améliorer la performance de l'institution.

La Banque Interaméricaine de Développement (BID). En ce qui a trait à la BID, à une certaine époque, les relations avec la Représentation ont été mauvaises sans raison apparente. La gestion de ce problème a grandement pris du temps et de l'énergie de la direction du FAES, temps et énergie qui auraient pu et du être consacré à la consolidation des acquis de l'institution. Les relations se sont améliorées depuis.

Le Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD). Le PNUD devait intervenir pour aider le FAES dans la mise en place du système informatisé de gestion de projet. Pour des raisons budgétaires cette promesse n'a pas pu se concrétiser.

Monique Pierre-Antoine
Directeur Général
Juin 1998

REPARTITION GEOGRAPHIQUE DES INVESTISSEMENTS

Crédit 2205-HA – Prêt 854-SF/HA – Trésor Public –(\$EU)

Département	Financement	Commune	#Projet	FAES	Financement	Commune	#Projet	FAES	Financement	Commune	#Projet	FAES
Artibonite					Grande-Anse				Ouest			
Gonaïves	21	879,500			Jérémie	6	246,858		Port-au-Prince	70	3,140,718	
Ennery	2	82,468			Des Abricôts	5	167,436		Pétion-Ville	14	470,094	
Estère	4	113,039			Bonbon	5	118,189		Kenscoff	8	203,385	
Gros Morne	3	76,073			Moron	1	13,793		Gressier	1	2,825	
Terre neuve	5	304,817			Chambellan	1	111,314		Delmas	32	715,004	
Anse Rouge	3	54,032			Anse d'Hainault	0	0		Carrefour	21	354,535	
Saint-Marc	12	366,300			Dame-Marie	0	0		Léogane	3	9,172	
Verrettes	13	482,624			Des Irois	0	0		Petit-goâve	5	82,001	
La Chapelle	4	99,372			Corail	5	201,795		Grand-Goâve	0	0	
Dessalines	9	312,679			Roseaux	1	33,122		Cx-ds-Bouquets	6	143,421	
Petite Rivière de	0	0			Beaumont	1	54,691		Thomazeau	1	2,153	
Grande Saline	0	0			Pestel	1	71,318		Ganthier	6	301,930	
Desdunes	3	147,820			Miragoâne	7	129,693		Cornillon	0	0	
St-Michel	6	95,790			Petite Rivière de	3	92,874		Fds Verrettes	0	0	
Marmelade	2	97,134			Anse-à-Veau	2	136,800		Arcahaie	6	137,556	
Total Artibonite	87	3,111,648			Baradères	4	109,824		Cabaret	1	178,928	
Centre					Petit Trou de Nippes	0	0		Anse-à-Galet	3	10,175	
Hinche	5	152,026			L'Asile	0	0		Pte-à-Raquette	0	0	
Maïssade	4	101,889			Total Grande-Anse	42	1,487,707		Total Ouest	177	5,751,897	
Thomonde	1	16,790			Nord				Sud			
Cerca Cavajal	4	86,586			Cap Haïtien	9	313,020		Cayes	8	132,318	
Mirebalais	9	270,535			Quartier Morin	0	0		Torbeck	29	856,853	
Saut d'Eau	2	90,019			Limonade	1	47,862		Chantal	3	138,591	
Boucan Carré	3	131,187			Acul-du-Nord	1	3,375		Camp-Perrin	2	126,679	
Las Cahobas	1	48,257			Plaine du Nord	1	84,053		Maniche	5	124,443	
Belladère	0	0			Milot	2	64,077		Ile-à-Vache	0	0	
Savannette	0	0			Grande Rivière du	2	73,662		Port-Salut	0	0	
Cerca-la-Source	1	89,214			Bahon	0	0		St-Jean du Sud	0	0	
Thomassique	0	0			St-Raphael	3	92,228		Arnuquet	0	0	
Total Centre	30	986,503			Dondon	0	0		Aquin	16	359,418	
Nord-Est					Ranquitte	2	110,659		St-Louis du Sud	7	179,378	
Fort Liberté	0	0			Pignon	5	206,014		Cavaillon	11	360,424	
Ferrier	1	34,717			La Victoire	3	119,988		Côteaux	0	0	
Perches	2	84,162			Borgne	0	0		Port-à-Piment	1	2,763	
Ouanaminthe	3	21,121			Port Margot	1	84,053		Rôche-à-Bateau	4	42,400	
Capotille	2	100,509			Limbe	3	70,296		Chardonnières	4	77,838	
Mont Organisé	6	265,738			Bas Limbe	0	0		Des Anglais	2	72,284	
Trou du Nord	1	33,683			Plaisance	10	481,946		Tiburon	0	0	
Sainte-Suzanne	1	4,767			Pilate	3	222,190		Total Sud	92	2,473,389	
Terrier Rouge	3	171,550			Total Nord	46	1,973,423					
Caracol	0	0			Sud-Est							
Vallières	2	89,775			Jacmel	17	731,678					
Carice	4	179,834			Marigot	6	212,367					
Mombin Crochu	1	52,891			Cayes Jacmel	4	140,360					
Total Nord-Est	26	1,038,747			La Vallée	2	25,538					
Nord-Ouest					Bainet	5	152,288					
Port-de-Paix	3	66,511			Côtes de Fer	3	120,583					
La Tortue	0	0			Belle-Anse	0	0					
Bassin Bleu	0	0			Grand Gosier	0	0					
Chansolme	0	0			Thiote	0	0					
St-Louis du Nord	10	389,197			Anse-à-Pitre	0	0					
Anse-à-Foleur	1	29,702			Total Sud-Est	37	1,382,814					
Môle St-Nicolas	5	206,733										
Baie de Henne	0	0										
Bombardopolis	2	92,319										
Jean Rabel	3	131,712										
Total Nord-Ouest	24	916,174										

567 Projets/Activités
US\$ 19,936,235 engagés
98 communes touchées

May 31 1997

MAP SECTION

