- **Annex 1** Description of the Kolektif, partner organizations and contact details
- **Annex 2** Formal authorization of representatives
- **Annex 3** List of relevant IDB projects
- **Annex 4** IDB, UTE and Kolektif May 2016 meeting notes
- **Annex 5** IDB and UTE Aide Memoire in response to request for information
- **Annex 6** Summary of interview results
- **Annex 7** Comparison between ALENAC and Baseline/June 2016 lists of victims
- **Annex 8** Example 2011 Food security and lost harvest agreement (translation)
- **Annex 9** Example 2013 Final compensation agreement (translation)
- **Annex 10** Comparison of those identified by IDB and UTE as vulnerable 2011-2013
- **Annex 11** Table of compensation (collated by the Kolektif and its partners)
- Annex 12 Prior communication with IDB Management and UTE
- **Annex 13** Relevant documents provided by UTE on 3 June 2016 (not a complete list)
 - Alix Innocent, Chargé de Coordination du PAR Rapport: Rencontre de Discussions Pour La Mise En Ceuvre d'un Cadre de Négociation entre L'UTE et Les Agriculteurs de Chabert (19 Aug. 2013)
 - INFP Rapport d'exécution du Programme de formation professionnelle lié à l'implantation du Parc Industriel de Caracol (Oct. 2012)
 - o Annex: Formation UTE/INFP (Caracol) Liste des participants (x4)
 - UTE Plan de compensation: Choix d'options d'accompagnement par les personnes vulnerables
 - UTE Cotisations a payer pour les agriculteurs délocalisés dans le cadre du programme PIC
 - UTE Liste des personnes compensées définitivement (Compensation monétaire) + Montants définitifs payés
- **Annex 14** Acte d'Engagement between UTE and L'Association des Petits Planteurs du Nord Est

Annex 1 – Description of the Kolektif, partner organizations and contact details

The Kolektif

The Kolektif Peyizan Viktim Tè Chabè is a semi-formal collective of the victims who were displaced from their agricultural land at Chabert to make way for the CIP.

The Kolektif has self-organized on issues relating to their displacement since April 2014.

The Kolektif is represented by a core committee (Komite), facilitated by Milostène Castin. The Komite has met up to weekly, when necessary, to discuss issues raised in this complaint. We also call general meetings of the full Kolektif whenever necessary (for some time, this occurred approximately every two weeks) to provide updates on any steps taken, to collect information and feedback, and to discuss and confirm upcoming steps including the demands they wish to make.

Contacting the Kolektif

The primary language of the Kolektif is Creole. Very few of our members understand French. Email communication is not possible other than through representatives.

Accordingly, the Kolektif otherwise requests that all communications from MICI are directed to the Kolektif's representatives as set out below. Those representatives have agreed to convey MICI's communications to the Kolektif and to respond on the Kolektif's behalf. To facilitate communication, we request that all MICI communications and documents are prepared in Creole and English. If Creole is not possible, we request communications and documents in French and English, however, we note that this will significantly limit the ability of the wider group of victims to review MICI materials.

Formal representatives and contact details

The Kolektif has requested the support of the following organizations, during the MICI complaint process:

Accountability Counsel: a non-profit, non-governmental legal organization based in the United States. Accountability Counsel's lawyers assist communities to use the non-judicial complaint offices located within international financial institutions, to raise community concerns about the environmental and social harms of internationally-financed projects.

ActionAid Haiti: a non-governmental organization based in Port-au-Prince. ActionAid Haiti works alongside the most vulnerable and excluded people to eradicate poverty and the injustice and inequity that cause it.

AREDE (Action pour la Reforestation et la Défense de l'Environnement): a nongovernmental community-based organization that advocates on environmental and social issues affecting Northern Haiti. Formal authorization of representation for Accountability Counsel and ActionAid Haiti is contained in Annex 2. We confirm that we also wish Milostène Castin to receive all documents and communications as the chair of the Komite.

All communication about the complaint should be directed to each of the following:

Sarah Sinah	sarah@aaaauntahilituaaunsal ara	+1 415 500 4324	244 Voorny
Sarah Singh,	sarah@accountabilitycounsel.org	T1 413 300 4324	244 Kearny
Accountability			Street, Floor 6,
Counsel			San Francisco,
			CA, USA 94108
Caitlin Daniel,	caitlin@accountabilitycounsel.org	+1 415 500 8214	As above
Accountability			
Counsel			
Lani Inverarity,	lani@accountabilitycounsel.org	+1 415 296 6766	As above
Accountability			
Counsel			
Joseph Wendy	JosephWendy.Alliance@actionaid.org		3, rue Grandoit,
Alliance,			Delmas 75, Port-
Action Aid			au-Prince, Haiti
Haiti			
Milostène	milocastin@yahoo.fr	+509 37 55 51	
Castin, chair of		65	
Komite,			
coordinator of			
AREDE			

Other partner organizations

The Kolektif is also being supported by the following organizations. The Kolektif may request their assistance during certain steps in the MICI complaint process:

- ActionAid International and regional affiliates
- Asosyasyon Mouvman Peyizan Gran Basen
- Asosyasyon Peyizan Glodin
- Coopérative Petits Planteurs du Nord Est (CPPNE)
- Mouvman Peyizan Agrikol Gran Basen
- Mouvman Peyizan Nasyonal Kongrè Papay
- Organizasyon Fanm Vanyan Pilèt
- Organizasyon Peyizan Kooperativ Wanament
- Platfòm Je Nan Je
- Tèt Kole Ti Peyizan Ayisyen

$Annex\ 2-Formal\ authorization\ of\ representatives$

See over page

Representation Agreement Between the Kolektif Peyizan Viktim Tè Chabè, Accountability Counsel and ActionAid Haiti

We, the undersigned representatives of the Kolektif Peyizan Viktim Tè Chabè hereby retain Accountability Counsel and ActionAid Haiti as our representatives with respect to the drafting, submission of and subsequent communication surrounding our complaint regarding the Caracol Industrial Park to the Inter-American Development Bank's Independent Consultation and Investigation Mechanism ("MICI"). We grant explicit permission to MICI to communicate with us through our representatives, Accountability Counsel and ActionAid Haiti.

There is no fee or payment required to compensate for this representation. Services will be rendered free of charge.

The effective date of this representation is 22 July 2016 and shall continue until the complaint to MICI has been resolved, or at any time that either party terminates the representation in writing.

Client Signatures

Name: MILOSTENE CA	1971	N
--------------------	------	---

Signature: artic

Community:

Date: 22/07/16

Florvil Dieudonné

Lands. Signature:

Community:

22-07-2016 Date:

Augustin Remy Name:

Signature:

Community:

22 07-2016 Date:

Name: Lu cierr
Signature: Jean
Community:
Date: 22-7-2016
Name: nevil Tocelyn Signature: Community
Signature: Pupul
Community:
Date: 29 - 07 - 2016
Maria Jan
Name: Sisana Martale
Signature: Supplied Signature:
Community:
Date: 22-07-2016
Name: Merrord
Name: (Covac Co
Signature: Wilson
Community:
Date: 12-07-2016
Name:
Signature:

Community:

Date:

Representative Signatures

For ActionAid Haiti:

Name: Joseph Wendy Alliance, Campaign and Advocacy Officer

Signature: Joseph W. Alliance

Date: 22 07 /2016

Name: Yolette Etienne, Country Director

Signature: 4

Date: (22/07/2016

For Accountability Counsel:

Name: Sarah Singh, Director of Strategic Support

Signature:

Date:

Name: Lani Inverarity, Strategic Support Associate

Signature: Ver My

Date: 8/17/16

Name: Caitlin Daniel, Staff Attorney

Date: 8/17/16

Annex 3 – List of relevant IDB projects

Reference	Name and description	Approval date	Category & Status	Value (US\$)	Last disbursement
	Primary project	s for the purp	oose of this compl		
HA- L1055	Infrastructure Program: Support for rehabilitation of basic economic infrastructure and to construct the NIP/CIP.	Jul. 25, 2011	A/B Implementation	\$55m	April 1, 2016
HA- L1076	Productive Infrastructure Program: Basic infrastructure, industrial facilities, management support and complementary investments required for the expansion and sustainable operation of the CIP.	Sept. 13, 2012	A Implementation	\$50m	
HA- L1081	Productive Infrastructure Program II: continuation of above.	Dec. 16, 2013	A Implementation	\$40.5m	
HA- L1091 HA- G1035	Productive Infrastructure Program III: continuation of above.	Dec. 11, 2014 Mar. 3, 2016	A Implementation	\$55m \$15.35m	
HA- L1101	Productive Infrastructure Program IV: continuation of above.	Dec. 14, 2015	A Implementation	\$41m	
	Ot	ther relevant	projects		
HA- T1074	Development of the Industrial Park Model to Improve Trade Opportunities for Haiti	August 13, 2009	C Completed	\$0.15m	
HA- T1083	Urban Growth Management in the Vicinity of the CIP	December 10, 2009	C Implementation	\$0.25m	
HA- T1179	Water and Sanitation	March 19, 2013	C Implementation	\$1.00m	
HA- T1181	Mitigating the Social Impacts of the CIP	April 24, 2013	C Implementation	\$0.31m	

HA- T1185 / HA- T1186	Haiti's Northern Development Corridor - Implementation of ICES	May 20, 2013	C Implementation	\$0.18m \$0.8m
HA- T1182	Institutional Strengthening to Increase the Technical Capacity of the Government of Haiti to Address Direct and Indirect Impacts of the CIP	June 5, 2013	C Completed	\$0.53m
HA- T1191	Exchange between HA and CR, GU and NI on Industrial Parks	October 2, 2013	C Completed	\$0.013m
HA- T1195	Sustainable Mobility Plan & Preinvestment projects for Haiti's Northern Corridor	December 12, 2013	C Completed	\$0.12m
HA- T1196	Sustainable Mobility Plan & Preinvestment projects for Haiti's Northern Corridor	December 12, 2013	C Implementation	\$0.35m
HA- T1180	Mitigating the Environmental Impacts of the PIC in the Caracol Bay	August 19, 2014	C Completed	\$0.18m
HA- T1209	Strengthening of the PIC's Environmental, Health, and Safety Capacity	June 18, 2015	C Implementation	\$0.40m
HA- T1212	Support Preparation of Water & Sanitation Investment Program in Cap Haitien	July 31, 2015	C Implementation	\$1.4m
HA- L1106	Solid Waste Management and Urban Improvement in Northern Haiti	In preparation	В	\$25m

Annex 4 – Meeting May 2016 IDB, UTE and Kolektif, our meeting notes

Participants IDB / UTE: Gilles Damais (IDB Director), Mikaël Landsheer (UTE Director), Ana Maria Saiz (IDB project manager CIP), Alexis Clement (UTE), Reynold Pauyo (UTE)

Participants victims/representatives: Mr. Jocelyn Previl (Coordinator – Kolektif), Ms. Eva Jean-Baptiste (Secretary – Kolektif), Yolette Etienne (Director - ActionAid), Milostène Castin (Coordinator - AREDE), Antoine Bouhey (Volunteer - ActionAid)

As an introduction, IDB insisted that the compensation and rehabilitation plan is the responsibility of UTE, which was required to execute it in accordance with IDB policies, benefiting from IDB's technical support.

1. Compensation calculation methodology

- a) Compensation for food security were calculated by dividing the total amount allocated to families (\$1,000 / ha or \$246,000) by the estimated number of people affected at the time (382 families of 8 members on average, or 3056 persons).
- **b)** IDB confirms that **2012 and 2013 compensations** did not take the increase of the cost of living into account.
- c) Trainings were all provided by, and thus responsibility of, INFP.
- d) Final compensation for 'non-vulnerable' victims were negotiated with the ALENAC and families. They were calculated based on five years of lost harvests (\$1,450 / year) with an increase taking into account the increase of the cost of living (1.1725 index).
- e) Final compensation for 'vulnerable' victims were:
- 14 people over 65 will receive state pension: 8000 gourdes per month (approximately \$120/month).
- 11 people received support to get land.
- 10 people are about to receive houses in Terrier Rouge with support from FAES, especially if they want to raise income by renting these houses.
- => UTE and IDB insist that all amounts were negotiated with ALENAC and most families.
- => Mikaël de Landsheer insists that each family received an average of \$ 18,800 (or \$10 000, not clear).
- => UTE and IDB committed to provide all documents describing calculations and implementation.

2) Women's rights and needs

Some women head of households were included in the category of vulnerable victims.

- => They confirmed they have no detail and no specific plan regarding women's rights and needs.
- => UTE and IDB committed to provide details.

3) Number of affected families.

The final figure is 442 families, including 35 vulnerable families.

=> UTE and IDB committed to provide full lists of families, as well as anonymized compensation lists.

4) Final Compensation

IDB confirms that it must ensure that the living conditions of the victims are rehabilitated to a level at least equal to pre-loss of land.

They explained that one of the conditions to dropping the "land for land" plan is undertaking an assessment of the compensation and rehabilitation plans' impact one year after compensations are distributed (which was not done). They announced that they have asked UTE to carry one out "very soon" to be finalized "before end 2016."

The Director suggested that it "may" agree to negotiation a new compensation and rehabilitation phase, "if it turned out that the compensation plan is the cause of a deterioration in living conditions." He insists that the assessment may also show that other factors caused the deterioration of living conditions.

He suggested that the families' organization and their representatives may participate in this evaluation.

On the decision to switch from "land for land" to "cash for land", IDB said that a plan had been agreed to allocate land in Fonds Blanc/Glaudine but that threats and disagreements led to abandon the project. UTE insists that since the beginning families have always wanted money, not land, and that it was IDB and UTE who pushed to provide land, until finally giving up.

- => AREDE disagrees, saying that families using the land in Fonds Blanc/Glaudine and Caracol families had agreed to share the land if they received support for land management from IDB and UTE, but that IDB and UTE considered this plan as too costly.
- => UTE and IDB committed to provide detailed information on the process that led to the agreement.

UTE and IDB confirmed that the majority of families had no choice about the latest compensations: only vulnerable people under 65 were given a choice between land and housing. Non-vulnerable people automatically received money, vulnerable people over 65 have automatically received the State pension subscription.

5) ALENAC

UTE explained the criteria for the selection of "Natural Leaders" (honesty, commitment, skills for negotiations, etc).

IDB though confirmed that in the rush to develop the compensation plan "it was not possible to assess whether they were legitimate or not". And that several of them are not victims, but just people living in the area.

=> IDB and UTE committed to provide detailed information on the recruitment process.

6) Next meetings

IDB agreed that the date, place and agenda of upcoming meetings shuld be agreed between both parties. They suggested that the next meeting should take place in Caracol.

$Annex \ 5-IDB \ and \ UTE \ Aide \ Memoire \ in \ response \ to \ request \ for \ information$

See over page

Réunion de partage d'informations BID/UTE/ACTION AID/AREDE/CPVTC du 5/05 /2016

Aide-Mémoire

I. **Contexte et Objectifs**

Dans le but de soutenir le développement économique et social dans le nord d'Haïti et d'attirer des sociétés industrielles, le Gouvernement haïtien a pris la décision, sur la base d'études de faisabilité

préalables, de construire un parc industriel à Caracol.

Le site retenu pour l'implantation du Parc industriel accuse une superficie de 246 ha et est localisé à

Chabert dans la commune de Caracol. La construction des infrastructures a impliqué le déplacement de

382 exploitants qui pratiquaient l'agriculture sur ledit site.

Le financement pour la construction des infrastructures nécessaires est assuré par la Banque

Interaméricaine de Développement (BID). La mise en œuvre du projet est assurée par l'Unité Technique

d'Exécution (UTE) du Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances (MEF).

Cette situation a déclenché l'élaboration d'un Plan d'Action de Réinstallation (PAR) et sa mise en

œuvre durant les années de 2011 à 2013.

La relocalisation des personnes affectées par le projet a été réalisée selon les mesures

prescrites visant à compenser les pertes immédiates provoquées et à rétablir à moyen et long terme

les conditions d'existence des PAP.

C'est dans ce cadre que, cinq ans plus tard, un groupe d'associations œuvrant dans la zone du

parc industriel ont demandé à l'UTE et à la BID une réunion d'informations relative à la mise en

œuvre du plan de compensation.

Ш Participants à la rencontre :

ACTION AID: Yolette ETIENNE /Antoine BOUHEY

CPVCT

Jocelyn PREVIL / Eva JEAN-BAPTISTE

ARESE

Milostene CASTIN

BID

Gilles DAMAIS/Ana Maria SAIZ

UTE

Michael DE LANDSHEER/ Reynold PAUYO/ Alix CLEMENT

13

III Points discutés

A. Méthodes de calcul des compensations pour la sécurité alimentaire, ainsi que des autres compensations immédiates, transitionnelles et de long terme.

1 Sécurité alimentaire :

Le Coût de la sécurité alimentaire (US\$246 000) vise à couvrir le déficit alimentaire des ménages qui auto consommaient jusqu'à 30% de leur récolte. Ce déficit est estimé à \$1000 par hectare. Ce qui totalise US \$246 000 pour les 246 hectares. Ce montant est réparti entre les 3056 Membres de familles des PAP. (382 exploitants ayant chacun 7 dépendants)

Montant sécurité alimentaire par exploitant = montant estimé par ha*par la superficie totale / (nombre d'exploitants*nombre moyen de membres d'une famille)

*246000/ (382*8) = 80.49 ≈80*

Montant sécurité alimentaire attribué à chaque PAP : 80 USD *Nombre de membres de la famille

2 Compensation Monétaire immédiate (CMI):

Ce montant est calculé de la manière suivante : (perte récolte/ha*superficie ha) + (montant sécurité alimentaire*Nombre de membres de la famille)

La perte de récolte a été évaluée à 1450 USD /ha.

Exemple:

Membres de familles : Y

Superficie : Z ha

CMI (USD) : (1450*Z) + (80*Y)

В	С	D	F	G	Н		J
PRENOM & NOM EXPLOITANT	ID-EXPLOITANT	SUPERFICIE	PERTE	MEMBRE DE	SECURITE	TOTAL EN USD	TOTAL EN GOURDES
▼	▼	EFFECTIV *	RECOLTI ▼	FAMILLE *	ALIMENTAIR *	▼	▼
Alpha Omega	XX-XX-XXX-XXXXXXX-XXXXXX	0.76	\$1,101.52	6	\$480.00	\$1,581.52	HTG 63,261.00

3 Compensation Transitionnelle:

Formation Professionnelle : voir document annexé produit par l'Institut National de Formation Professionnelle (INFP). (Doc #1)

4 Compensation Monétaire Finale (CMF): elle concerne les PAP éligibles (les moins vulnérables). Elle a été calculée suivant la formule suivante : (perte de récolte* l'indice du cout de la vie *cinq ans de compensation*Z

CMF= 1450*1.1725*5*Z

- **5 ONA:** Elle concerne les PAP de 65 ans ou plus (voir Rapport de l'ONA annexé) (Doc #2)
- 6 Terre contre terre

Voir document annexé (Doc #3)

7 Option Maison:

Voir protocole d'accord FAES (Doc #4)

B. Réévaluation du montant des compensations n'a été effectuée.

Le montant des compensations monétaires a été réévalué en y incorporant le facteur indice du coût de la vie lors de la compensation finale.

C. Mesures spécifiques pour assurer le respect des droits des femmes membres des familles affectées par le Parc Industriel, ainsi que le maintien et le renforcement de leurs conditions de vie.

Les femmes Chef de ménage (sans conjoint) affectées par le PIC sont classées dans la catégorie des vulnérables. Elles ont eu le choix entre les options disponibles (maison, ONA, terre contre terre).

D. Listes détaillées du nombre de familles affectées et des compensations (immédiates, transitionnelles et de long terme); financières et autres -comme les formations) reçues par chaque famille, ainsi que les copies des protocoles d'accord, afin que nous puissions évaluer l'équité de traitement de chaque famille.

Par souci de confidentialité, les noms et numéros d'identité des personnes compensées ne seront pas fournies en regard des montants requis. Voir listes de

personnes compensées d'une part et liste des compensations monétaires finales, d'autre part (voir Doc #5).

E. Nous demandons que soit justifiée la conformité avec les politiques opérationnelles de la BID de cet abandon de l'option « terre contre terre» en faveur de l'option « argent pour terre ».

La compensation monétaire est permise pourvu qu'elle soit utilisée à des fins productives. En ce sens, la BID recommande que soit effectué un suivi des PAP à travers des indicateurs définis qui permettront d'établir si le PAP a rétabli ses conditions d'existence. Une évaluation est prévue une fois l'ensemble des compensations définitives réglées

F. Nous demandons que soit justifiée la décision de ne pas chercher à acquérir d'autres terres, regroupées par exemple sur plusieurs surfaces moins grandes que la surface initialement visée à Fond-Blanc/Glaudine.

Difficultés de terrain + les pressions venant des PAP qui réclamaient la compensation monétaire.

G. Nous demandons des détails sur la consultation effectuée en 2013 pour proposer des compensations alternatives à l'option « terre contre terre », en particulier les options proposées à chaque famille.

(Voir Doc #6 rapport sur choix de compensation des PAP et acte d'engagement UTE/ALENACT).

H. Nous demandons que soit détaillé le processus d'identification des leaders naturels, et dans quelle mesure ceux-ci furent amené-e-s à représenter les personnes affectées par le projet, y compris pour la signature de l' Accord-Cadre le 9 septembre 2011 et du nouveau plan de compensation adopté en septembre 2013.

Extrait du rapport du PAR de Erice AZ

Au cours du processus d'élaboration du PAR, on a rencontré de multiples organisations intervant dans la zone. il s'agit des organisations qui ont pris naissance au gré des Programmes et Projets de Développement : Groupement Sante Bèt (GSB), Association Paysan Volant. Des projets de Développement sont engagés avec l'Institut Interaméricain pour la Coopération Agricole, Plan International, Food For The Poor, Fonds d'Aide Economique et Social (FAES). Toutefois, toute la force du tissu social de la zone repose sur une quarantaine de leaders naturels qui, au fil des ans,

ont consolidé leur emprise sur le milieu soit par leur compétence, et/ou leur empathie et /ou leur niveau de désintéressement dans la gestion des relations entre les communautés et entre les familles. Il a été relativement simple de porter les exploitants du site du PIRN à identifier les 41 leaders naturels, ceux-là de qui tout un chacun sollicite des conseils en cas de difficulté. Ces leaders naturels devront être partie prenante de tout le processus du PAR comme facilitateurs, arbitres et gestionnaires de conflits. Une fiche d'autoévaluation de chacun des leaders a été remplie et est disponible dans de base de données (expérience, formation, métiers, réalisation, modèle, vision). Une fiche indicative des noms – prénoms et téléphones des Leaders Naturels est jointe à l'annexe.

(Voir Doc #7 : Liste des leaders Naturels)

IV Prochaine Etape

Transmission aide-mémoire de la rencontre aux participants

V ANNEXES

Annex 6 – Summary of interview results

Summary of the in-depth interviews conducted by the Kolektif with a sample of 58 victims from 11 to 13 May 2016

Gender of interviewees: 36 male, 16 female, six not recorded

1. Household description

How many people live in your house?

Between four and 22, with an average of 9.4 people.

Did some people move away from your house after you lost your land?

Eight victims mentioned that one or several of their children moved to Dominican Republic for lack of economic opportunities in the area.

Do you live in the same house as you lived in before?

10 said they either moved to a new house or improved their house.

If not, would you describe your current housing situation as better, unchanged or worse? Six said their housing situation is better, 4 said it is worse.

Do you own or rent your house?

53 own their house, five rent it, one occupies it for free.

2. Economic situation

Are you satisfied with your living conditions, very satisfied or not satisfied? 54 said they are not satisfied. Three said they are satisfied (all male).

How are you dealing with money?

1. Saving a lot of money, 2. Saving a bit of money, 3. We barely manage to satisfy our needs, 4. We're using our savings 5. We have to make debts

48 said they have to make debts. 18 said they barely manage to satisfy their needs (some answering both the former and latter). Two said they are using their savings.

Are your revenues stable or not?

54 said their revenues are not stable. Three said they are somewhat stable (all male). One said they are stable (male).

Do you consider your economic situation better, worse or unchanged since you lost your land? 46 said "worse;" 11 said "unchanged;" one said "better."

Do you have other land? Did you own/rent it before you lost your land in Chabert?

21 said yes, some specifying that they rent that land. Six said they bought or started renting it after they lost their land in Chabert.

What is your main job?

- 24 cultivate land or have cattle (as land owners, land renters or agricultural workers): of those, 17 are male, four are female, three gender unknown.
- 10 own a small business: three are male, six are female, one is unknown.
- Five burn wood to sell coal: two are male, two are female, one is unknown.
- Three are fisherfolks (all men).
- Others: one works for the CIP as a cleaner (male), one rents his house (male); one is a plumber (male); one harvests and sells salt (female); one does small services (female); one carves stones (male); one works as a health agent (male); one is a teacher (male); one is a driver (male); and one sews clothes (male).

Six have no income-generating activity: three are male, two are female, one is gender unknown.

Do you have another activity to generate revenues?

Nine cultivate land or have cattle, as land owners, land renters or agricultural workers. Six burn wood to sell coal. Five harvest and sell salt. Three are masons. One is a worker. One has a small business to sell bananas.

Do other members of your households have activities to generate revenues?

28 report that their wife, husband or children have other activities: 15 own small businesses (all female); three work for the CIP; two burn wood to sell coal; three cultivate land; one works for the government; one is a fisherfolk; one is a driver; one is a craftsman; and one sews clothes.

3. Compensation

Did BID or UTE give you or a member of your family a training?

57 said no. One said his son had a masonry training, which successfully helped him find masonry jobs.

Did you receive all the compensations that were promised in 2011, 2012, 2013?

Four said they had not received all the compensation reported in the compensation agreements, and two said they have received no compensation at all.

How did you use the money?

49 for food; 47 for school fees; 37 to pay debts; 10 used compensations to make improvements to their homes; 10 to create or improve small businesses; and six to lease lower quality alternative land.

In 2013, did you opt for the "land for land" or "cash for land" options? 20 said they wanted land; 37 said they wanted cash.

 $Annex\ 7-Comparison\ between\ ALENAC\ and\ Baseline/June\ 2016\ lists\ of\ victims$

Surname	First name	Zone	Gender	In Baseline/June 2016 list?
ACCILIEN	Perana	Champin/Caracol	?	Yes
ADAM	André	Carrefour Jésus	M	Yes
ANGRAND	Angeline	Jacquesil	F	NO
BREUS	Charitable	Champin/Caracol	M	Yes
CADEAU	Andre	Jacquesil	M	Yes
CHARLES	Rosena	Carrefour Jésus	F	Yes
CHARLES	Bertrand	Carrefour Jésus	M	Yes
CHARLES	Lima	Carrefour Jésus	M	?
CHARLES	Rickeless	Jacquesil	M	NO
CLEBERT	Anita Francisque	Champin/Caracol	F	NO
DAVILMAR	Verly	Carrefour Jésus	M	Yes
DELIUS	Manigat	Trou du Nord	M	NO
DESIR	Richardson	Volant	M	Yes
DESIR	Luxima	Trou du Nord	M	NO
DORMEUS	Norxemine	Trou du Nord	F	NO
DORSAINVIL	Gerard	Trou du Nord	M	NO
ELMORIN	Ultide	Jacquesil	F	Yes
ETIENNE	Robert	Volant	M	Yes
ETIENNE	Naguise	Trou du Nord	M	Yes
GERMAIN	Gabriel	Champin/Caracol	M	Yes
JEAN	Chery	Trou du Nord	M	Yes
JEAN BAPTISTE	Paul	Carrefour Jésus	?	NO
JEAN BAPTISTE	Mimose	Jacquesil	M	?
JEAN BAPTISTE	Joseph	Champin/Caracol	M	Yes
JEAN BAPTISTE	Vadius	Champin/Caracol	M	NO
JEAN GILLES	Azurène	Volant	F	NO
JEAN GILLES	Céline	Volant	F	NO
JOSEPH	Gerson	Volant	M	Yes
LEROY	Anne	Carrefour Jésus	F	Yes
LOUIS	Rose Josette	Trou du Nord	F	NO
MICHEL	Garry	Trou du Nord	M	Yes
MICHEL	Verleine	Trou du Nord	M	Yes
MILIEN	Keteline	Volant	F	Yes
MONPREMIER	Marie Eugene	Carrefour Jésus	F	NO
PIERRE	Noel Wilfried	Trou du Nord	M	NO
PIERRE	Nicodème	Champin/Caracol	F	Yes
PIERRE	Philomise	Champin/Caracol	F	Yes
PIERRE	Rosenie	Champin/Caracol	M	NO
PREDESTIN	Jeanne	Trou du Nord	F	NO
SAINT	Ilnard	Volant	F	?
WAZAMBECK	James	Jacquesil	M	Yes
Total		•	15 women, 2 unknown	22 yes, 3 unsure, 16 no

Annex 8 – Sample 2011 food security and lost harvest agreement (translated from French)

(Signed on 19 September 2011)

Considering the agreement of 9 September 2011 between UTE, which has been delegated powers for the construction and management of the CIP, and local officials and natural leaders of Caracol and Trou du Nord;

Considering that UTE must undertake the process of payment of compensations for lost harvests and food security in 2011 to each person affected by the project;

The agreement between:

(name and ID number of the farmer), living in (name of commune), occupying a piece of land (area of land, e.g. 0.2 ha), located on the CIP area, Caracol commune;

And

Mr Michael de Landsheer, (ID number), living in Port Au Prince, Executive Director of UTE.

Article 1: this agreement constitutes a debt from UTE and a recognition by the occupant (farmer) of the negotiated and validated elements of the agreement.

Article 2: UTE recognizes that the occupation of the CIP on the occupant's land has resulted in lost harvest and food insecurity for the occupant.

Article 3: UTE will compensate the occupant with:

- Loss harvest (sum);
- Food security (sum).

Article 4: UTE will deposit the money at the National Bank and will inform the occupant of the date when it can withdraw the money.

Annex 9 – Sample 2013 final compensation agreement (translated from Creole)

(signed on 3 October 2013)

Considering the agreement of 9 September 2011 between UTE, which has been delegated powers for the construction and management of the CIP, and local officials and natural leaders of Caracol and Trou du Nord, UTE must undertake the process of payment of final compensations, calculated over five years, so that the farmer agrees to hand over his/her land for the construction of the CIP, and is thus eligible for compensations according to the Engagement Act of 11 September 2013.

Between:

(name & ID number of the farmer), occupying a piece of land (area of land, e.g. 0.2 ha), located on the CIP area, Caracol commune;

And

Mr Michael de Landsheer, (ID number), living in Port Au Prince, Executive Director of UTE.

Article 1: This agreement is a way for UTE to recognize its debt against the occupant (NB: the farmer) and to recognize it accepts the negotiated and validated agreement.

Article 2: UTE recognizes that the decision to build CIP where people occupied and exploited land created an economic loss for families, through the loss of the agricultural exploitations they possessed.

Article 3: After paying 3 compensations for lost harvests and food security, UTE will now pay a final compensation of (amount paid), as final compensation, based on the Engagement Act of 11 September 2013 between UTE and the Natural Leaders.

Article 4: UTE will deposit the money at the National Bank and will inform the occupant of the date when it can withdraw the money.

Article 5: Through this agreement, the occupant recognizes, by receiving the final payment mentioned in article 3:

- Abandon all its rights to its land located on the CIP land;
- Any claim by someone else on this land will not concern UTE:
- (S)He will not make any further claim on this piece of land after receiving the final payment and will consider this agreement as final and definitive.

Annex 10: Comparison of those identified by IDB and UTE as vulnerable 2011-2013¹

		Name	Age at time ²	Gender ³	Final comp
	1.	Jean Claude Belony	45	Male	Cash
	2.	Andre Cadeau	77	Wiaic	Cash
	3.	Rene Celestin	82		Cash
	4.	Odilot Daniel	58	Male	Cash
	5.	Sylma Dugue	69	Male	Cash
	6.	Manold Estime			
	7.	Adrien Etienne		Male	
	8.	Arsenie Eugene	25	Female	Cash
202	9.	Rodeney Faustin	26 ?	Male	Cash
2020202Listed as vulnerable in 2011 but not in 2013	10.	Eclesiaste Florvil		Male	
202	11.	Almonor Gedeon	88		
Li	12.	Harry Geffrard		Male	Cash
ste	13.	Nesirus Georges	82		Cash
d a	14.	Vernio Georges	76		
N SI	15.	Moise Jacques	46	Male	
<u> </u>	16.	Alina Thelandieu Jean	59	Female	Cash
nei	17.	Jonel Jean		Male	
de.	18.	Joseph Jean			
le	19.	Exilus Joasil	58	Male	
in in	20.	Osias Jocelyn			
20:	21.	Jacques Joseph	83		
11	22.	Lucira Joseph Joseph	81		
bu	23.	Mascien Lanot	80		
tn	24.	Clodius Leffrand	63	Male	Cash
ot	25.	Saint-Thomas Jean Louis	78		
İn	26.	Tirene Louis			
20	27.	Mathias Mompremier			
13	28.	Bernady Moncher	39		Cash
	29.	Monestime Cherisme Mondesir	49	Male	Cash
	30.	Elius Orinvil	42		Cash
	31.	Pierre Charleus Paul	80		
	32.	Roudly Paul		Male	
	33.	Jean Gilles Philomene Phenix	78		

-

¹ The 2013 list is a collation of those households listed in UTE *Plan de compensation: Choix d'options d'accompagnement par les personnes vulnerables* and *Cotisations a payer pour les agriculteurs délocalisés dans le cadre du programme PIC.* Both documents can be found in Annex 12.

² Specific ages were found in the RAP (2011), Annex 11 or from compensation agreements. We have noted 65+ for

² Specific ages were found in the RAP (2011), Annex 11 or from compensation agreements. We have noted 65+ for those who chose the pension plan as a compensation option, as we understand that this was a prerequisite criteria. ³ Gender information is taken from RAP (2011), Annex 11. This information is incomplete.

	34.	Fernand Pierre		Male		\neg	
	35.	Jean Pierre					
	36.	Pierre Gelus Pierre	74	Male	Cash		
	37.	Roland Pierre	39	Male	Cash		
	38.	Saint-Alma Jean Pierre	60	Male			
	39.	Previl Saint Previl	76				
	40.	Aniel Prophete	31	Male	Cash		
	41.	Clairzilia Prosper					
	42.	Alexie Sylvie	59	Female			
	43.	Mariesuze Zephirin	34	Female	Cash		
	44.	Jackson Augustin		Male	Voucher	1.	
2	45.	Jean Baptiste Davilmas	78		Pension	2.	2
2011 and 2013	46.	Yvon Fonrose	65+	Male	Pension	3.	2011 and 2013
<u> </u>	47.	Jean Pierre Charles Jean Gilles	65+	Male	Pension	4.	<u> </u>
nd	48.	Elia Joseph	87		Pension	5.	nd
201	49.	Charles Level	75		Pension	6.	201
ၗ	50.	Ristenor Pierre	60/62	Male	Voucher	7.	သ
	51.	Prospere Robert	77		Pension	8.	
	_	Irania Alfred			Voucher	9.	
		Jules Aristide			Voucher	10.	
		Jean Augustin	67	Male	Pension	11.	
		Celestin Augustin	65+		Pension	12.	
		Colbert Augustin			Housing	13.	
		Rosena Charles	69		Pension	14.	
		Saint Louis Compere			Housing	15.	
		Jean-Delius Dervil Delord			Voucher	16.	
		Emile Edouard		Male	Voucher	17.	
		Jeremie Francois	65+		Pension	18.	
		Jonas Jean	41	Male	Housing	19.	Vu
		Farel Jean			Housing	20.	ln
		Riviere Jean Simon	42	Male	Voucher	21.	Vulnerable
		Emile Joachim			Housing	22.	ble
		William Joseph	59	Male	Voucher	23.	Ħ.
		Arnold Larmour	66		Pension	24.	in 2013
		Jacquenson Lazarre	65+		Pension	25.	13
		Elisainte Louis	65+		Pension	26.	
		Mediguerre Louis			Housing	27.	
		Joseph Mathieu			Housing	28.	
		Yadmude Mettelus		Female	Voucher	29.	
		Rose Marie Michel			Voucher	30.	
		Robert Otilus	68	Male	Housing	31.	
		Jean Baptiste Paul			Housing	32.	
		Yvonne Paul			Housing	33.	
		Vil Jacques Pierre			Voucher	34.	
		Louis Saint Fleur	65+		Pension	35.	

Odiana Ysrael		Housing	36.	

Annex 11 – Table of compensation (collated by the Kolektif and its partners)

Average Compensation

Total victims for which we have partial data: 396

Land Size	Total	Percentage
Average Land Size for 151 Male Households (Based on Available Data)	0.66	N/A
Average Land Size for 48 Female Households (Based on Available Data)	0.568	N/A
Land Size < 2 ha out of 224 Total	216	96%
Land Size < 2 ha for 151 Male Households (Based on Available Data)	144	95%
Land Size < 2 ha for 48 Female Households (Based on Available Data)	47	98%
Land Size < 1 ha out of 224 Total	191	85%
Land Size < 1 ha for 151 Male Households (Based on Available Data)	128	85%
Land Size < 1 ha for 48 Female Households (Based on Available Data)	42	88%
Land Size < 0.5 ha out of 224 Total	122	54%
Land Size < 0.5 ha for 151 Male Households (Based on Available Data)	83	55%
Land Size < 0.5 ha for 48 Female Households (Based on Available Data)	28	58%

Lost Harvest	USD*	Gourdes
Average Compensation Per ha for 48		
households	\$1,431	\$57,230
Range of Compensation for 48		
households	\$0 - \$6609	\$0 - \$264360
Average for 21 Male Households		
(Based on Available Data)	\$905	\$36,196
Average for 5 Female Households		
(Based on Available Data)	\$716	\$27,905
Average Per ha for 21 Male		
Households (Based on Available		
Data)	\$1,410	\$56,389
Average Per ha for 5 Female		
Households (Based on Available		
Data)	\$1,456	\$58,228

Lost Food Security	USD*	Gourdes
Average Compensation Per Family Member	\$80	3,200
Range of Compensation	\$0 - \$1440	\$0 - \$57600
Average for 20 Male Households (Based on Available Data)	\$80	3,200
Average for 5 Female Households (Based on Available Data)	\$80	3,200

Final Cash Compensation	USD*	Gourdes
Average Compensation for 184		
households	\$6,056	242,244.00
Range of Compensation for 184		
households	\$875 - \$42020	\$35000 - \$1680800
Average for 135 Male Households		
(Based on Available Data)	\$6,338	253,530
Average for 45 Female Households		
(Based on Available Data)	\$5,320	212,799

^{*}US Dollar figures are based on estimated conversion rate of US\$1 - 40 gourdes, an estimation based on the rates at the time. This conversion rate has changed significantly since.

Exchange rate 31 December 2013 43 gourdes
Exchange rate 31 December 2011 38.5 gourdes

See further Annex 11 spreadsheet, sent separately (confidential - not for publication)

Annex 12 – Prior communication with IDB and UTE Management

Date	Sender(s)	Recipient(s)	Subject	Communication
3 April 2016 (sent 15 April)	Kolektif and partner organizations ⁴	IDB and UTE Directors ⁵	Requested information on the compensation and resettlement processes and proposed to meet within two weeks to discuss concerns.	Letter via courier
22-29 April 2016 Follow up	ActionAid Haiti Director ⁶	IDB and UTE Directors	Requested an answer as to whether IDB and UTE were able and willing to meet with the Kolektif and its partners.	Emails, text messages
28 April 2016 Response	IDB (UTE cc'd)	Kolektif and partner organizations	Acknowledged receipt of 15 April letter and proposed to meet on 5 May 2016.	Letter
5 May 2016			Meeting between UTE, IDB, Kolektif, ActionAid and AREDE. <i>See</i> Annexes 4 and 5.	In-person meeting ⁷
15 May -3 June 2016 Follow up	ActionAid Haiti Director	IDB and UTE Directors	Requested IDB and UTE honor their commitments to provide detailed written answers.	Emails, text messages
3 June 2016 Response	UTE	Kolektif	Provided written answers and supporting documents, but the answers were inaccurate and incomplete.	Letter ⁸
29 June 2016	Kolektif and partner organizations	IDB and UTE Directors	Explained in detail the inadequacies of the existing compensation plan, requested a new compensation plan and proposed to meet again on 8 July 2016.	Letter via courier
4 July 2016	Kolektif and partner organizations	S&H Global/SAE-A Director ⁹	Explained in detail the inadequacies of the existing compensation plan,	Letter via courier

 ⁴ The partner organizations include ActionAid Haiti, AREDE, Je Nan Je, and Tet Kole.
 ⁵ Michael Landsheer and Gilles Damais, respectively.
 ⁶ Yolette Etienne.
 ⁷ See Annex 4 – Meeting notes.
 ⁸ See Annex 5 – Aide-Mémoire.
 ⁹ Addressed to Chris Kong, who was recently replaced by Min Zadok.

			requested a new compensation plan and proposed to meet on 8 July.	
4-6 July 2016 Follow up	ActionAid Haiti Director	IDB and UTE Directors	As the 3 June documents were insufficient, requested IDB and UTE provide adequate, complete answers to the Kolektif's questions.	Emails, text messages
6 July 2016 Response	IDB and UTE	Kolektif	Refused to meet on 8 July. Offered to meet only when the evaluation conclusions are finalized.	Letter
7 July 2016 Follow up	Kolektif	SAE-A	Inquired about previous correspondence regarding compensation issues and proposed to meet again on 8 July.	Email
10 July 2016	Kolektif and partner organizations	UTE and IDB Directors	Requested a meeting to discuss compensation issues and requested the Kolektif be consulted in the reevaluation of the compensation plan.	Letters
26 July 2016 Response	UTE	ActionAid Haiti Director	Failed to respond to the Kolektif's specific concerns and failed to provide any details or timeline for victims' consultation and participation in the socioeconomic evaluation.	Letter
2 Sept. 2016 Response	Kolektif and partner organizations	UTE	Expressed disappointment in UTE's response and reiterated request for constructive engagement.	Letter

Carrefour Jésus, Sunday 3rd April 2016

We, families from Chabert whose lands were taken by the government 5 years ago, want to undertake a citizen audit of the resettlement and compensation process of the people affected by Caracol's industrial Park. As public documents do not contain all the information required for our evaluation, we request further details on this process.

We are available to organize a meeting with BID and UTE to discuss these issues in detail and are waiting for an answer from your side within 2 weeks after receipt of this request for information.

Compensation calculation

- We request details over the methods to calculate food security compensations, as well as other immediate, transitional and long-term compensations.
- We request explanation for the lack of re-evaluation of 2012 and 2013 compensations.
- We request details over the specific measures undertaken to ensure that the rights of the women affected by the industrial park were respected and that their living conditions were maintained and reinforced.

Number of families affected by the Park and amount of compensations.

- We request detailed lists of the number of affected families and the compensations received by each family (immediate, transitional, long term; financial and other, such as trainings), as well as copies of the compensation agreements, so we can evaluate that each family was treated fairly
- We request the successive lists of vulnerable people affected by the park, as well as an explanation of the reasons why some families were no longer considered as vulnerable.

Choice of the « cash for land » option

- We request a detailed justification of the compliance with IDB's operational policies
 of the choice to abandon the "land for land" option in favour of the "cash for land"
 option.
- We request a justification for not trying to acquire other land, for example on several small lots than the initial targeted area in Fond Blanc/Glaudine.
- We request details over the consultation undertaken in 2013 to offer alternative compensations other than "land for land", in particular which options were proposed to each family.

Consultation with natural leaders

 Nous demandons que soit détaillé le processus d'identification des leaders naturels, et dans quelle mesure ceux-ci furent amené-e-s à représenter les personnes affectées par le projet, y compris pour la signature de l'Accord-Cadre le 9 septembre 2011 et du nouveau plan de compensation adopté en septembre 2013. • We request details over the process to select the natural leaders, and how these were led to represent families affected by the project, in particular to sign the Frame-agreement of 9 September 2011 and the new compensation plan adopted in September 2013.



CDH/CHA/1027/2016

Port-au-Prince, le 28 avril 2016

Tet Ansam Peyizan Viktim Tè Chabè AREDE ActionAid Haiti Tet Kole Ti Peyizan Ayisyen Platfòm Je nan Je En ses bureaux.-

Réf.: Votre courrier sur le suivi des

mesures de compensation

Caracol

Mesdames, messieurs,

Nous avons bien reçu le 15 avril dernier votre courrier en objet daté du 3 avril de ce mois. Nous tenons tout d'abord à vous féliciter pour cette initiative visant à renforcer la transparence dans laquelle cette opération d'indemnisation des familles affectées par la création du Parc Industriel de Caracol a été conduite par le Gouvernement d'Haïti avec le support technique et financier de la BID et en totale conformité avec nos politiques de sauvegarde environnementales et sociales.

Pour donner suite à votre requête, nous avons le plaisir de vous inviter à une rencontre de travail au local de l'Unité Technique d'Exécution du Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances (UTE/MEF) jeudi 5 mai, à 10 h 00 am. Le local de l'UTE-MEF est situé au numéro 26 de la rue 3 à Pacot (tout près de l'hôtel Prince).

Dans l'attente de votre confirmation, nous vous prions d'agréer, Madame, Monsieur, l'expression de nos sentiments les meilleurs.

Gilles Damais Chef des Opérations

C.C: Michael De Landsheer, Directeur Exécutif UTE-MEF

Gilles Damais Directeur Exécutif Banque Interaméricaine de Développement 389, Route de Bourdon Port au Prince

We, victim families who lost the land we had cultivated in Chabert for decades to make way for the Caracol Industrial Park, united in the Kolektif Peyizan Viktim Tè Chabè.

After reviewing public documents on the compensation and rehabilitation plan that we were subject to, and documents provided subsequently by UTE and IDB,

After evaluating ourselves the impacts of the loss of land on our living conditions,

We consider that the compensation and rehabilitation plan operated by UTE with support from IDB has not fulfilled the obligations set by IDB's operational policies, namely:

- avoid or minimize physical or economic displacement,
- ensure meaningful consultation with and participation of communities in the compensation and rehabilitation plan,
- Regard resettlement as an opportunity for sustainable development
- Define fair criteria for compensation
- Provide fair compensation at replacement cost
- Compensate the loss of customary rights
- Provide economic opportunities for the displaced population
- Provide an acceptable level of services
- Meaningfully involve host populations in resettlement
- Obtain accurate information that take vulnerable groups, especially women, in consideration,
- Include real resettlement costs in overall project costs
- Establish independent monitoring and arbitration procedures

Today, the overwhelming majority of victims consider that their living conditions have deteriorated due to the loss of their land and the abandonment of the "land for land" option through access to quality and productive land equivalent to the land they farmed in Chabert. We also find that the commitments made in the compensation plan and orally have not been met. For these reasons, we ask UTE, IDB and SAE-A to reopen the compensation and rehabilitation plan and to ensure as soon as possible the creation and implementation, as described in the attached document.

We ask that such requests are implemented in cooperation with the representatives we have designated, namely the Committee of Kolektif Peyizan Viktim Tè Chabè, and organizations that support our approach. We also ask that UTE, IDB and SAE-A - as a signatory of the 2010 Memorandum of Understanding providing for the establishment of the Industrial Park, and the park's main tenant - allocate necessary resources to

implement these requests.

We are available to organize a meeting with SAE-A's management in Haiti, IDB and UTE on Friday 8 July in Caracol to open discussions on those demands.

Kolektif Peyizan Viktim Tè Chabè Action pour la Reforestation et la Défense de l'Environnement (AREDE) ActionAid Haïti Tèt Kole Ti Peyizan Ayisyen Platfòm Je Nan Je

Fair compensation for victims of the Caracol Industrial Park

What the UTE and the IDB should have done for the 442 victims and their families

In January 2011, the Haitian government demarcated 246 hectares of land in Chabert, to make way for the Industrial Park of Caracol, in partnership with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), USAID and SAE-A, the company which would become the largest investor and main tenant of the Park.

These state and private lands were then cultivated by 442 farmers¹ and their families, representing approximately 3500 people², who used this particularly fertile land to feed their families and sell their products in local markets.

As the grabbing of their land was done without prior consultation or study, a Compensation and Rehabilitation plan was hastily developed in the following months by the Executive Technical Unit (UTE) and the IDB, in an attempt to meet IDB's operational policy on voluntary resettlement. The Park's victims, organized as the Kolektif Peyizan Viktim Tè Chabè (called hereafter the Kolektif), and their partners³, having studied in detail the compensation and rehabilitation action plan, its implementation and its consequences, as well as documents sent by UTE and IDB in June 2016⁴, consider it did not comply with IDB's operational policy on Involuntary Resettlement⁵, and request the development and implementation of a new compensation plan that meets the objective of rehabilitating their livelihoods at a level at least equal to the one they enjoyed before losing their land.

This briefing provides additional details of the flaws in the compensation and rehabilitation process, with corresponding demands by the victims, under the following headings:

- 1) The compensation and rehabilitation process was developed without adequate consultation and participation of the victims (page 2);
- 2) The living conditions of the majority of victim families are worse than prior to the resettlement process (page 4); and
 - 3) What a new action plan must provide to victims (page 5).

UTE and IDB initially identified 366 "People Affected by the Project" in their 2011 Social and Economic Baseline and Compensation and Rehabilitation Action Plan. The November 2013 Environmental and Social Management Report later referred to 382 affected families, while the November 2014 Environmental and Social Management Report mentions 442 affected families. UTE and IDB confirmed the latter number during a meeting held on 5 May 2016 between the Kolektif Peyizan Viktim Tè Chabè, its partners, UTE and IDB. However, they only provided the initial list of 366 heads of households identified in 2011, despite their commitment to provide the list of all 442 heads of households.

² UTE and IDB did not provide details about the number of people affected. However their estimates refer to an average of 8 people per family.

³ Accountability Counsel, ActionAid, AREDE (Action pour la Reforestation et la Défense de l'Environnement), Platfòm Je Nan Je, and Tèt Kole Ti Peyizan Ayisyen.

⁴ Documents were sent 3 weeks after UTE and IDB had committed to send them within 8 days, during a meeting on 5 May 2016 between the Kolektif, its partners, UTE and IDB.

⁵ Involuntary Resettlement in IDB Projects, Principles and Guidelines. Inter-American Development Bank, November 1999. And Involuntary Resettlement, Operational Policy, and Background Paper. Inter-American Development Bank, October 1998.

1) The compensation and rehabilitation plan process was developed without adequate consultation and participation of the victims.

The Chabert site was chosen from seven preferred and acceptable sites proposed in September 2010 by Koios Associates' study,⁶ and the land was demarcated by fencing between January 4 and 14 2011, without prior warning, and let alone consultation, of the victims and local authorities. This delimitation was carried out in the absence of any prior environmental and social impacts assessment or compensation plan, which constitutes a violation of IDBs operational policies. Indeed, studies and consultations were carried out only after the site's demarcation, too late to prevent harm: the mission to develop the Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment (ESIA)⁷ took place from 16 to 28 January 2011 and the study was published in June 2011. The missions to develop the Social and Economic Baseline⁸ and the Compensation and Rehabilitation Action Plan⁹ only started in May 2011 and these documents were finalized in August and September 2011. Substantive consultations with the victims only started at the end of June 2011.

These consultations were largely inadequate for several reasons. First, they did not involve all victims. Indeed, the baseline and the action plan mentioned 366 households affected by the project, while the final counting lists 442 households affected by the project. 76 households were thus neither identified nor consulted during the baseline and action plan drafting and adoption process.

Furthermore, the consultation and negotiation to adopt the initial collective and individual compensation agreements were undertaken through a non-representative structure. Indeed, consultant team Erice AZ, in charge of developing the baseline and action plan, designated 41 "natural leaders" during two meetings held on 18 and 19 June 2011 in the presence of respectively 58 and 76 people. These natural leaders were organized under the ALENAC (Association des Leaders Naturels de Caracol) and entrusted the role to negotiate compensation and rehabilitation measures in the name of the victims. But these natural leaders - 19 of whom were not themselves affected, out of 41 - were not elected by the people affected by the project, as is generally the case in Haiti when creating community organizations. They were appointed by Erice SA based on Erice's subjective criteria and limited consultations. The meetings held on June 18 and 19 were totally insufficient to appoint people tasked to represent the victims in such crucial negotiations. The process should have ensured that all affected people were consulted and given the possibility to designate, if possible by a vote, representatives amongst them, who would thus have been clearly and appropriately authorized to represent them.

Moreover, as already mentioned, the preparation of documentation and negotiation with the natural leaders were carried out on the basis of insufficient information. IDB itself noted that the information contained in the ESIA was insufficient. The baseline and action plan were developed and finalized in an inappropriately short time, resulting in an insufficient number of collective and individual interviews and consultations that were not extensive or detailed enough. The lack of identification of 76 affected households - nearly 20% of the people affected by the project - during the validation of the initial compensation agreements, shows that the information about the affected population was limited. The limited information that was available was not shared with victims in an appropriate format: project information and compensation agreements were not available in Creole, the primary language of the vast

⁶ Koios Associates, Final Report: Development of the Industrial Park Model to Improve Trade Opportunities for Haiti – HA-T1074-SN2 (20 September 2010), pages 56-57.

⁷ Etude des impacts environnementaux et sociaux, Koios Associates, June 2011.

⁸ Ligne de base socioéconomique, Erice AZ, August 2011.

⁹ Plan d'action pour la compensation et le rétablissement des moyens d'existence des personnes affectées, Erice AZ, September 2011.

¹⁰ Environmental and Social Management Report, Interamerican Development Bank, November 2013.

majority of the victims, and explanations seemed insufficient for a population with a low education level. ¹¹ Due to this lack of information, victims were not adequately informed about the content and the potential consequences of the compensation plan.

=> The victim families, now organized in the Kolektif Peyizan Viktim Tè Chabè coordinated by an elected committee, consider that the compensation and rehabilitation action plan were developed on the basis of inadequate information and consultations and in violation of IDB's operational policies. They therefore ask that a new compensation and rehabilitation plan is discussed and adopted in cooperation with the Kolektif's representatives, as well as the organizations that support its approach. They also request that UTE, IDB and SAE-A - as a signatory of the 2010 Memorandum of Understanding providing for the establishment of the Industrial Park, and the main tenant of the industrial park - allocate the necessary resources to implement these demands.

-

The baseline stressed that only 17,1% heads of household had a degree over the primary cycle, and that 33.3% of them were considered illiterate. Ligne de base socioéconomique, Erice AZ, August 2011, p.18.

2. The living conditions of the majority of victim families are worse than prior to the resettlement process

The action plan states that 365 of 366 heads of households affected by the project chose the "land for land" option in 2011. This option was abandoned in 2013 in favor of financial compensations due to UTE's and IDB's inability to develop an area of land with equivalent yields for all families (see pages 5 and 6), except for 35 households considered especially vulnerable by UTE and IDB in 2013. The latter were asked to choose between access to land or to housing they could rent, if they were under 65 years old. The most vulnerable people over 65 years old were given access to a state pension plan.

The ESIA stated that "the ground of the chosen site is the most fertile in the whole area, even in dry periods. It is also the source of income for many occupants who have no other activity than cultivating this land. Entire families depend on these plots to feed their children and pay school fees, health care costs and reimburse debts. (...) Culturally, some families have occupied this land for several generations. These occupants have developed natural ties with the land, some nutrition habits. Almost every day and all year long, they draw leaves or vegetables that contribute to their diet. This is also where they have developed their vegetable garden in the shade of cash crops and others. (...) The site fencing has caused significant damage to some gardens where crops were close to the fence". 12

Since then, the living conditions of the majority of victim families have deteriorated due to the loss of their land and the lack of fair and adequate compensation and rehabilitation. As part of its citizen evaluation of the action plan, the Kolektif conducted in-depth interviews with a sample of 58 victims (13% of heads of households). These interviews showed that:

- the vast majority (54 out of 58) is now in an unstable economic situation, with most (48 out of 58) being forced to incur debts regularly.
- 46 out of 58 of them reported being in a worse situation than before they lost their land, 11 said their situation is neither better nor worse, and only one said to be in a better situation.
- 4 of them said they had not received all the compensation reported in the compensation agreements, and 2 said they have received no compensation at all.
- the children of several victims (8, ie 14% of the families interviewed) migrated to the Dominican Republic for lack of economic opportunities.
- none of the 58 victims interviewed had access to the trainings mentioned in the action plan, and only one of them said that a family member received a training.
- they mainly used their financial compensation for immediate and unavoidable expenses that they previously paid with the cash they obtained from their land, as explained in the ESIA: food (mentioned by 49 out of 58), school fees (47/58), debt repayment (37/58). Some used compensations to make improvements to their homes (10/58), to create or improve their small businesses (10/58), to lease lower quality alternative land (6/58).
- for a majority, their revenues today come from agricultural activity (growing crops or livestock) on lower quality land they lease or that they owned in other areas, or as agricultural workers (32/58). Eleven generate revenues by selling coal, 10 through small businesses, 5 by harvesting salt, 3 as masons, 3 as fisherfolks (some households report income from more than one of these sources). Six report having no source of revenues. It is worth noting that, as many people in the area, several respondants cumulate more than 1 economic activity to generate revenues.

The economic and social situation of each victim family is unique, and even though some of them were able to recover some income thanks to their skills or other land or economic assets, for the vast majority of them the financial compensations has not allowed them to recover to a level of existence equivalent to that which was theirs before the loss of their land. This impact was already foreseen by the ESIA, but the action plan's measures were insufficient to restore the livelihoods of the Park's victims.

¹² Etude des impacts environnementaux et sociaux, Koios Associates, June 2011, p.177.

3. What a new action plan must provide to victims

i) Fair financial compensation

First of all, compensation for lost harvests was calculated based on an estimate of the average net margin per hectare, set at US\$1,450 per hectare. It was therefore not based on the actual production of each plot of land, but on an estimate of the overall production of the zone. However the Baseline emphasized that net margins per hectare on 72 irrigated hectares (30% of land) were in the range of \$3,118.75 per hectare per year. Lost harvest compensation must be increased to fairly compensate for the actual lost production of each family.

In addition, food security compensation paid in 2011, 2012 and 2013, which amounted to 3,200 gourdes (about \$80) per person per year, was largely insufficient. The amount of 3,200 gourdes, which corresponds to 8.77 gourdes (\$0.22) per person per day, was determined arbitrarily by allocating a sum of \$246,000 (or \$1,000 per hectare) for all families and then dividing this sum by the number of families estimated at the time (382) and an estimate of the average number of people per family (8). This amount is not based on a proper assessment of families food security needs, nor on the cost of food, which has increased dramatically since the land was taken.

According to the National Council for Food Security (CNSA)¹⁴, the nominal cost of a food basket granting 1870 kilocalories per day to a person was 907.9 gourdes (\$22.70) per month in January 2011, i.e. 10 895 gourdes (\$272.37) per year. To actually meet the food security needs of the victims' families, the compensation plan should have provided compensations of about 10,800 gourdes (\$270) per person per year in 2011, considering the nominal cost of the food basket averaged 900 gourdes per month.

The compensation plan did not take into account inflation in the calculation of the immediate and final compensation paid in 2012 and 2013. Inflation rose to 8.4% in 2011, and 6.3% in 2012. Moreover, market prices of the crops that victims were producing in Chabert underwent a substantial increase in the same period. The price of the pound of blacks rose from 25 gourdes in January 2011 to 50 gourdes in January 2013 in Cap Haïtien markets, a 100% increase (and 60% in Ouanaminthe). The victims, had they continued on cultivating their lands in 2012 and 2013 (and in the following years), would have sold their produce at higher prices. This loss of potential revenues was not taken into account by revaluing the compensation for 2012 and 2013. This inflation was not taken correctly into account when calculating the final compensation awarded under the 2013 agreement, which has proved inadequate to secure for the victims' replacement land of an equivalent quality that can produce equivalent food security and income.

- => The Kolektif therefore requests that all financial compensation be reassessed by the end of August 2016 taking into account the real cost of the loss of land, based in particular on:
- the specificities (irrigation, crops) of victims' plots of land,
- the cost of loss harvests, based on the market prices of the crops that victims cultivated,
- the cost of food security in the area,
- the cost of land transactions in the area,
- inflation,
- the specific needs of each family,
- the cumulative environmental and social impacts of the Industrial Park,

Ligne de base socioéconomique, Erice AZ, August 2011, p.40.

Bulletin # 1: Le panier alimentaire en Haïti, Publication Juin 2012, Conseil National pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et Ministère de l'Agriculture des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural.

¹⁵ Inflation. International Monetary Fund Statistics.

Fiches de collecte de prix de marché, 3 January 2011 and 2 January 2013, Conseil National pour la Sécurité Alimentaire.

- delays accumulated before obtaining fair compensation.

ii) Create a compensation verification and complaint mechanism

As noted above, several heads of victim households said during interviews with the Kolektif that they have not received the full amount of compensation provided for in the compensation agreements they signed. They do not have the opportunity to claim their rights through an independent entity for complaints resolution, as initially announced in the Action Plan.¹⁷ Moreover, insofar as the count of the number of affected households provided by the project documents frequently changed (from 366 in the action plan to 442 in the Environmental and Social Management Report November 2014), ¹⁸ it is important to inform all families about their rights and the possibility to enforce them through the creation of such a structure. Indeed, UTE and IDB failed to provide the detailed list of compensations distributed to each of the 442 households, despite demands from the Kolektif. Without such list, it is not possible to ensure that each household received the full compensations mentioned in the compensations agreements for 2011, 2012 and 2013, depending on victim's land area and family members.

=> The Kolektif requests the creation, by the end of August 2016, of an independent body in charge of checking that each victim received the full financial compensations they were and will be entitled to and of solving the complaints of victims who have not received them, in a fair and transparent manner consistent with best practice for such mechanisms. The Kolektif should be consulted and given the opportunity to participate during the development of this mechanism, and all victims should be informed about its creation and about the procedures and conditions to process complaints. This process must supplement – but not replace – the reconsideration of the compensation plan requested above.

iii) Revise the vulnerable people criteria and list

In 2011, a list of 51 head of households considered as most vulnerable, including 5 women, was established according to criteria explained in the action plan¹⁹. In 2013, a new list was set up, reducing the number of vulnerable head of households to 35, including 9 women. Only 6 victims, including 5 over 65 years old, that were listed as vulnerable in 2011 were included in the 2013 list. In particular, of the 16 people over 75 years old listed in 2011, only 4 were included in the 2013 list and are benefitting from a state pension.

In addition, contrary to what UTE and IDB claimed when the Kolektif asked them how women's specific conditions were taken into account²⁰, not all women heads of household were included in the vulnerable people list. Indeed, the baseline had listed 32 women head of households out of 366 households (76 households had not been accounted for)²¹. However the vulnerable households list established in 2011 only accounted for 4 women, including one over 75 years old, and the 2013 list only accounted for 8 women, including 3 over 65 years old²². UTE and IDB's claim is thus not correct.

Despite demands from the Kolektif, UTE and IDB did not provide a clear list of the criteria used to set the 2013 list. One meeting report provided by UTE and IDB in June 2016²³ refers to criteria showing that vulnerable heads of households were "owning less than 1 hectare" and

Annex 2. Plan d'action pour la compensation et le rétablissement des moyens d'existence des personnes affectées, Erice AZ, September 2011.

¹⁸ Environmental and Social Management Report, Banque Interaméricaine de Développement, November 2014.

Plan d'action pour la compensation et le rétablissement des moyens d'existence des personnes affectées, Erice AZ, September 2011, pp. 155 and 156.

²⁰ Memo provided by UTE and IDB after a meeting on 5 May 2016 between the Kolektif, its partners, UTE and IDB.

Ligne de base socioéconomique, Erice AZ, August 2011, p.2.

Annex to the Memo, Accord entre l'UTE et l'Office National d'Assurance vieillesse, pp. 80, 120 et 121.

Annex to the Memo, Rapport – Rencontre de discussion pour la mise en oeuvre d'un cadre de négociation entre l'UTE et les agriculteurs de Chabert, p.117.

earning less than 8.000 Gourdes (\$200) per month, or were over 65 years old. However, interviews conducted by the Kolektif with 58 victims in May 2016 imply that the number of heads of households who correspond to these criteria is higher than the 35 household considered as most vulnerable by UTE and IDB in 2013.

=> The Kolektif considers that the inconsistencies between the claims of UTE and IDB, the 2011 and 2013 lists and the criteria call for a transparent revision of the vulnerability criteria and their use to identify vulnerable people by the end of August 2016.

iv) Provide fair non-financial compensation to rehabilitate livelihoods.

As stated by the families and the majority of local stakeholders interviewed during the Kolektif's citizen evaluation, and as shown by the deterioration of families' living conditions, financial compensation only was not sufficient to ensure sustainable livelihoods. The Kolektif considers that fair compensation must be based on a genuine choice between options that effectively provide victims with sustainable livelihoods.

First, it should be noted that 365 of 366 households in 2011 had chosen the "land for land". This option was abandoned in 2013 by the UTE and the IDB, due to their inability to develop an area of land with equivalent yields for all families. UTE and IDB were not able to provide clear public explanation or documents about this decision, despite demands from the Kolektif. The Environmental and Social Management Report of 2013 mention "strong opposition from stakeholders who claimed to be using the area that had originally been identified for the land-for-land resettlement in Fond Blanc/Glaudine"²⁴ and that "the Association of Small Farmers of the North East threatened the affected families, and claimed that they were using the land for agriculture and grazing".²⁵ The memo sent by UTE and IDB after receiving the Kolektif's request for information mentions "field difficulties"²⁶ and the report sent in Annex to the memo mentions "the lack of willingness of the squatters from Association of Small Farmers of the North East"²⁷. The choice to abandon the "land for land" option and these accusations should have been recorded and discussed in detail with all victims, and alternative land compensation should have been fully investigated, before any "land for land" option was abandoned.

The Environmental and Social Management Report of 2013 claims that "the majority of the beneficiaries expressed a preference for cash compensation". ²⁸ However, despite requests from the Kolektif, UTE and IDB failed to provide documents on the consultations which led victims to express their preference between the "land for land" and the "cash for land" options. By contrast, individual interviews carried out by the Kolektif with 58 victims show that 20 (34%) said they were still in favor of the "land for land" option in 2013.

If the choice to abandon the "land for land" option was eventually accepted by the ALENAC and victims at the time, it is important to note that:

- the availability of alternative land should have been fully investigated and confirmed before the Action Plan and the delimitation of the area were finalized in 2011. The failure to do so is a violation of the IBD's Resettlement Policy and eventually caused affected families irreparable harm:
- the Association of Small Farmers of the North East claims, against UTE and IDB's declarations, that there was no conflict between communities and that they were willing to

²⁴ Environmental and Social Management Report, Banque Interaméricaine de Développement, November 2013, p.7.

²⁵ Ibid, p.24.

Memo provided by UTE and IDB after a meeting on 5 May 2016 between the Kolektif, its partners, UTE and IDB.

Annex to the Memo, Rapport sur choix de compensation des personnes vulnérables et acte d'engagement entre l'UTE et ALENAC – ADTC, non daté, p.1.

²⁸ Environmental and Social Management Report, Banque Interaméricaine de Développement, November 2013, p.24.

share their land with the Park's victims on the basis of the Engagement Act signed between UTE and the Association of Small Farmers of the North East on 23 August 2013. However, negotiations failed to reach this objective due to disagreements between both sides on the process and the way the rights of Chabert and Fond Blanc/Glaudine informal land users would be respected, as well as time and financial constraints on the side of UTE. Had IDB and UTE allocated a sufficient budget and sufficient time for the relocation phase, the initial choice of the wide majority of victims in favor of the "land for land" option would have been respected; - negotiations, as in 2011, were conducted with the ALENAC, a structure that was not legitimate to represent the victims;

- the choice of the "cash for land" option was thus only accepted at the time by some of the victims because they felt that there was no other option, which was not a free, prior and informed choice;
- UTE and IDB could have conducted an ambitious "vouchers" program to acquire land on several parcels or housing for victims to obtain a regular rental income, as they proposed to the 21 vulnerable households under 65.
- => The Koletif therefore requests that, in a new compensation and rehabilitation phase, victims are offered by the end of the year 2016 the choice between access to land via a "voucher" system, access to housing for regular rental income, or adequate financial compensation taking into account the real cost of replacement land.

As explained above, the Kolektif, after consulting its members, believes that affected households should be offered additional non-financial compensation able of restoring their livelihoods, and supported in their choice and its implementation, to ensure that the rehabilitation of their livelihoods is sustainable.

It is in particular important to underline that, from the list of trainings beneficiaries provided by UTE and IDB²⁹, only 7 affected heads of households (ie less than 2%) benefitted from the trainings that INFP (Institut National de Formation Professionnelle) gave to 210 people. Of the 58 heads of victim families interviewed by the Kolektif, none had received training and only one had had a sibling benefitting from a training. It thus seems that the trainings were not to compensate the loss of land or rehabilitate livelihoods, but to provide "human resources (...) necessary for qualified manpower in the short and medium terms"³⁰ in the Industrial Park, without any priority given to the victim families. The lack of transitional livelihoods support (including training) is in breach of the Resettlement Action Plan and the requirements of the IBD's Resettlement Policy.

=> After many consultations with community based organizations, local authorities and decentralized services in the area, the Kolektif therefore request that an individual and collective development plan is proposed to the affected households before the end of the year 2016, with a view to ensuring the sustainability of livelihoods' rehabilitation, through:

- Individual support for each family

Whether victims choose vouchers, housing or financial compensation, they must be supported through an individualized support plan that includes the strengthening and monitoring of each family's economic activities (farming, livestock, fisheries, processing, salt harvesting, reforestation, sewing, masonry, etc). Such individualized support would involve identifying opportunities and factors that generate revenue through such activities, with appropriate technical and management trainings provided by relevant organizations and institutions. FAES (the Fund for Economic and Social Assistance) has, for example, provided this type of support in similar cases. This support would be undertaken in collaboration with relevant community

Annex to the Memo, page 51, Formations fournies par l'INFP et l'UTE, liste des participants.

Annex to the Memo, page 34, Rapport d'exécution du Programme de formation professionnelle lié à l'implantation du Parc Industriel de Caracol.

based organizations (including farmers and fishermen organizations, economic development) and local institutions (FAES, CASEC).

- Supporting relevant local organizations

To ensure coherence between these individual projects and adequate support from local organizations, the Kolektif also considers the individual support should include strengthening of community based organizations in which the victims are members, and on support to their projects.

- Supporting the creation of a collective structure to manage compensation funds

Moreover, the Kolektif considers it is necessary to support the creation of a collective structure to manage compensation funds, through savings and credit mechanisms capable of sustainably supporting the victims' activities (including financial evaluation, coaching, training, planning).

- Genuinely taking women's rights and specific needs into account

Project documents, including the compensation plan, and their implementation did not take into proper account the specific conditions of female head of families and female members of the victims' families. In particular, the compensation plan largely targeted the heads of affected families. In addition, UTE and IDB were not able to report a systematic analysis and acknowledgement of specific risks or impacts for women, nor of any work plan to address these conditions.

The Kolektif therefore requests that the rights and specific needs of women victims and women of the victims' families are genuinely taken into account, through an ambitious and detailed plan, as part of this individual and collective development plan. In addition, women victims and members of victim families should be involved in the plan's design, which was not the case with the initial action plan, as only 7 women victims (and 10 women who were not victims) were involved in the natural leaders association.

v) Support to victims' families' education projects

Finally, due to delays in the implementation of a fair compensation and rehabilitation plan, the Kolektif considers it is necessary to support the children of affected households in their educational projects. Indeed, the decline in family incomes since the loss of their lands, and the anticipated time to implement a new compensation plan, have prevented many families from sufficiently financing their children's education. The sustainability of long-term living conditions for families and communities neighboring the Industrial Park is however based on increasing the level of education of these children.

=> The Kolektif therefore requests specific support from State services to victims' children's educational projects for children by the end of the year 2016, to improve their education through specific trainings or access to higher education.

Annex: summary of the in-depth interviews conducted by the Kolektif with a sample of 58 victims from 11 to 13 May 2016

1. Household description

How many people live in your house? Between 4 and 22, with an average of 9.4 people.

Did some people move from your house after you lost your land?

8 victims mentioned that one or several of their children moved to Dominican Republic for lack of economic opportunities in the area.

Do you live in the same house as you lived in before?

10 said they either moved to a new house or improved their house.

If not, would you describe your current housing situation as better, unchanged or worse? 6 said their housing situation is better, 4 said it is worse.

Do you own or rent your house?

53 own their house, 5 rent it, 1 occupies it for free.

2. Economic situation

Are you satisfied with your living conditions, very satisfied or not satisfied? 54 said they are not satisfied, 3 said they are satisfied.

How are you dealing with money?

- 1. Saving a lot of money, 2. Saving a bit of money, 3. We barely manage to satisfy our needs,
- 4. We're using our savings 5. We have to make debts

48 said they have to make debts, 18 said they barely manage to satisfy their needs (some saying answering both the former and latter), 2 said they are using their savings.

Are your revenues stable or not?

54 said their revenues are not stable, 3 said they are somewhat stable, 1 said they are stable.

Do you consider your economic situation better, worse or unchanged since you lost your land? 46 said "worse", 11 said "unchanged", 1 said "better".

Do you have other land? Did you own/rent it before you lost your land in Chabert? 21 said yes, some specifying that they rent that land. 6 said they bought or started renting it after they lost their land in Chabert.

What is your main job?

23 cultivate land or have cattle, as land owners, land renters or agricultural workers. 10 own a small business, 5 burn wood to sell coal, 3 are fisherfolks, 1 works for the Industrial Park, 1 rents his house, 1 is a plumber, 1 harvests and sells salt, 1 does small services, 1 carves stones, 1 works as a health agent, 1 is a teacher, 1 is a driver, 1 sows clothes.

Do you have another activity to generate revenues?

9 cultivate land or have cattle, as land owners, land renters or agricultural workers. 6 burn wood to sell coal, 5 harvests and sells salt, 3 are masons, 1 is a worker, 1 has a small business to sell bananas

Do other members of your households have activities to generate revenues?

28 report that their wife, husband or children have other activities: 15 own small businesses, 3

work for the industrial park, 2 burn wood to sell coal, 3 cultivate land, 1 works for the government, 1 is a fisherfolk, 1 is a driver, 1 is a craftsman, 1 sows clothes.

3. Compensations

Did BID or UTE give you or a member of your family a training? 57 said no, 1 said his son had a masonry training, which successfully helped him find masonry jobs.

Did you receive all the compensations that were promised in 2011, 2012, 2013? 4 said they had not received all the compensation reported in the compensation agreements, and 2 said they have received no compensation at all.

How did you use the money?

49 for food, 47 for school fees, 37 to pay debts, 10 used compensations to make improvements to their homes, 10 to create or improve small businesses, 6 to lease lower quality alternative land.

In 2013, did you opt for the "land for land" or "cash for land" options? 20 said they wanted land, 37 said they wanted cash.

Chris Kong Président S&H Global - SAE-A Parc Industriel de Caracol Cap-Haitien

On September 20, 2010, you signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Ministry of Economy and Finance of Haiti, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank and the United States Department of State to develop « a globally competitive industrial park and associated manufacturing operations in Haiti ». This MOU led to the development of the Caracol Industrial Park (CIP) in the North-Eastern Department of Haiti, of which you are the main tenant and investor.

We are the victim families who lost the land we had cultivated in Chabert for decades to make way for this Industrial Park. We have united in the Kolektif Peyizan Viktim Tè Chabè and have reviewed public documents on the compensation and rehabilitation plan that we were subject to, and documents provided subsequently by UTE and IDB. We have evaluated ourselves the impacts of the loss of land on our living conditions, and we consider that the compensation and rehabilitation plan operated by UTE with support from IDB has not fulfilled the objectives set by IDB's operational policies.

SAE-A played a significant role in driving the development of the CIP and has thus contributed to the adverse impacts caused by the construction of the CIP. According to the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, SAE-A should:

- Have a policy commitment to respect human rights (Chapter IV (Human Rights), §4).
- Have carried out risk-based due diligence to identify, prevent and mitigate potential adverse human rights and environmental impacts to which it risked contributing, and account for how these risks and impacts were addressed (Chapter II (General Policies) §10 and Chapter IV (Human Rights), §5).
- Have avoided contributing to adverse human rights and environmental impacts and addressed any such impacts that nevertheless did occur. "Addressing" impacts in this case includes ceasing its own contribution to the impact, mitigating any further impacts, and actively providing remediation through legitimate processes, by itself or in cooperation with other actors (Chapter II (General Policies) §11 and Chapter IV (Human Rights), §2 and §6).
- Have engaged with relevant stakeholders (including those displaced and otherwise impacted by the CIP) in order to provide meaningful opportunities for their views to be taken into account in relation to planning and decision making for projects or other activities that may significantly impact local communities (Chapter II (General Policies) §14).

We thus ask you to work with UTE and IDB to re-open the compensation and rehabilitation plan and to ensure that the demands set in the attached document are met as soon as possible. We ask that these demands are implemented in collaboration with the representatives we have appointed, ie the Coordination Committee of the Kolektif Peyizan Viktim Tè Chabè, and organizations that support our approach. We

also ask that UTE, IDB and SAE-A allocate sufficient funds for this process.

We are available to organize a meeting with SAE-A's management in Haiti, IDB and UTE on Friday 8 July in Caracol to open discussions on those demands.

Kolektif Peyizan Viktim Tè Chabè Action pour la Reforestation et la Défense de l'Environnement (AREDE) ActionAid Haïti Tèt Kole Ti Peyizan Ayisyen Platfòm Je Nan Je



N° UTE/GEN/07-16/12984

Port-au-Prince, le 6 juillet 2016

Kolektif Peyizan Viktim Tè Chabè Port-au-Prince, Haïti En ses Bureaux.-

> Objet : Mise en œuvre du plan d'action de compensation des personnes affectées par le PIC

Messieurs les Représentants / Mesdames les Représentantes,

J'accuse réception de votre correspondance datée du 29 juin 2016, sous couvert de laquelle vous conviez l'UTE à participer à une réunion de discussion sur la reprise du plan de compensation des personnes affectées par la construction du Parc Industriel de Caracol.

Je constate que votre demande de réunion est basée sur des considérations visant à une remise en cause de la mise en œuvre du plan de compensation.

À ce compte, je vous informe que, conformément au plan d'action de compensation, l'UTE s'est engagée dans un processus de recrutement d'un Consultant Externe pour la conduite de l'évaluation de la mise en œuvre et de l'impact dudit Plan.

Aussi, je ne peux répondre à votre invitation pour l'instant. Les conclusions du rapport d'évaluation seront partagées avec vous. Nous conviendrons alors de l'opportunité de tenir la rencontre sollicitée.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Messieurs les Représentants / Mesdames les Représentantes, mes salutations distinguées.

Michaël DE LANDSHEER Directeur Exécutif

C.c. Monsieur Yves Romain BASTIEN, Ministre de l'Économie et des Finances Action pour la Reforestation et la Défense de l'Environnement (AREDE) ActionAid Haïti Tèt Kole Ti Peyizan Ayisyen Platfòm Je Nan Je

AC/wa

Michaël De Landsheer Directeur Exécutif Unité Technique d'Exécution (UTE) 26, Rue 3, Pacot Port au Prince

Nous, familles victimes ayant perdu les terres que nous occupions à Chabert au profit du Parc Industriel de Caracol, réunies dans le Kolektif Peyizan Viktim Tè Chabè.

Accusons réception de votre correspondance datée du 6 juillet, par laquelle vous nous signifiez votre refus de nous rencontrer pour discuter de nos demandes tant que l'évaluation de la mise en oeuvre et de l'impact du Plan d'action pour la compensation et le rétablissement des moyens d'existence des personnes affectées.

Nous nous réjouissons que cette évaluation soit sur le point de démarrer, mais notons que:

- Contrairement à ce que vous indiquez, cette évaluation n'est pas conduite en conformité avec ledit Plan, puisque celui-ci prévoyait que l'évaluation soit conduite en deux fois, l'une de mi-parcours après le 16ème mois (soit janvier 2013) du programme et l'autre au 30ème mois (soit mars 2014). Nous vous prions donc d'expliquer les raisons de ces délais.
- Contrairement à ce que vous indiquez, des équipes d'enquêteurs employés par la BID ont déjà démarré une série d'enquêtes auprès des familles victimes, sans information préalable auprès du Komité élu par le Kolektif des familles victimes. Nous vous prions de nous fournir des informations détaillées sur ce processus.
- En l'absence de collaboration avec le Kolektif, qui représente légitimement les familles victimes, cette évaluation risque de répéter les mêmes erreurs que le processus de déplacement initial, que nous avons pointées dans notre lettre de demandes. Nous vous demandons donc, avant que cette évaluation ne démarre:
 - De nous rencontrer au plus vite afin de discuter des modalités de la conduite de cette étude;
 - De nous fournir au préalable une copie des termes de références de l'évaluation, et l'engagement que nos remarques sur ces termes de références seront prises en compte, y compris concernant les personnes ressources que le consultant externe devra rencontrer;

- De vous engager à impliquer le Kolektif au cours de ce processus d'évaluation, y compris dans la relecture des versions successives et des recommandations;
- De vous engager à ce que cette évaluation prenne en compte l'évaluation citoyenne effectuée par le Kolektif;
- De prendre des engagements clairs et précis concernant le calendrier de l'évaluation et des consultations afférentes avec le Kolektif.

Le Kolektif Peyizan Viktim Tè Chabè considère le Komite qu'il a élu comme le représentant légitime pour régler les nombreux problèmes rencontrés depuis plusieurs années dans l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre du Plan d'action pour la compensation et le rétablissement des moyens d'existence des personnes affectées. Nous demandons une fois de plus à l'UTE et à la BID de rencontrer au plus vite ses représentantes et représentants, ainsi que les organisations qui soutiennent sa démarche, pour discuter de ses demandes et du processus d'évaluation.

Nous vous prions d'agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de nos salutations distinguées.

Kolektif Peyizan Viktim Tè Chabè
Action pour la Reforestation et la Défense de l'Environnement (AREDE)
ActionAid Haïti
Asosyasyon Mouvman Peyizan Gran Basen
Asosyasyon Peyizan Glodin
Coopérative Petits Planteurs du Nord Est (CPPNE)
Mouvman Peyizan Agrikol Gran Basen
Mouvman Peyizan Nasyonal Kongrè Papay
Organizasyon Fanm Vanyan Pilèt
Organizasyon Peyizan Kooperativ Wanament
Platfòm Je Nan Je
Tèt Kole Ti Peyizan Ayisyen



Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances

N° UTE/GEN/07-16/13059

Madame Yolette ETIENNE Directrice Action Aid-Haïti En ses bureaux.- Port-au-Prince, le 26 juillet 2016

Réf.: Programme d'Infrastructure Productive — Financement non remboursable 2779/GR-HA

Objet: Mise en œuvre du Plan d'action de compensation des personnes affectées par le PIC

Madame la Directrice,

J'accuse réception de la correspondance en date du 10 juillet 2016 signée par Action Aid, en réponse à l'incapacité de l'UTE d'honorer l'invitation à une réunion à Caracol le 8 juillet 2016.

A la lecture des points soulevés dans ladite correspondance, je m'empresse de vous apporter les précisions suivantes :

- 1. La mise en œuvre du Plan d'action pour le rétablissement des moyens d'existence des personnes affectées par le projet (PAP) se poursuit, du fait du non épuisement à date de l'option logement. L'évaluation dudit plan doit porter sur l'ensemble de ses composantes.
- 2. Plusieurs enquêtes sont effectivement en cours dans la zone de Caracol, mais sans relation avec l'évaluation du plan de restauration des moyens d'existence des PAP. Elles concernent :
 - Etablissement d'une ligne de base pour l'utilisation des ressources naturelles et l'analyse de la situation socio-économique dans l'aire de la Baie de Caracol. Le consortium BRli-FTU-EHC est en charge de mener cette consultation.
 - Étude de référence pour l'évaluation de l'impact des projets du PIC (consortium WSP/GÉNINOV).
- 3. L'évaluation de l'impact de la mise en œuvre du plan en objet se fera sur une base participative, ce qui implique la consultation des PAP, en priorité, ainsi que de toutes autres parties prenantes intervenant dans la zone : ONG, organisations locales, etc.

Par ailleurs, je note que la correspondance du 10 juillet 2016 n'est signée d'aucun membre de familles prétendument victimes et qu'elle comporte une liste d'associations dont certaines sont très éloignées de la zone du PIC et dont d'autres avaient sapé les efforts consentis par l'UTE pour la réinstallation des PAP à Fond Blanc.

./..



Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances

Soyez assurée, Madame la Directrice, que tous les concerné(e)s seront consulté(e)s sous une forme ou une autre lors de la conduite de l'évaluation.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Madame la Directrice, mes salutations distinguées.

Michael DE LANDSHEER

Directeur Exécutif

AC/ls

C.C.: Monsieur Yves Romain BASTIEN, Ministre de l'Économie et des Finances

Carrefour Jésus, le vendredi 2 septembre 2016

Michaël De Landsheer

Directeur Exécutif

Unité Technique d'Exécution(UTE)

26, Rue 3, Pacot

Port-au-Prince

Nous, familles victimes ayant perdu les terres que nous occupions à Chabert au profit du Parc Industriel de Caracol, réunies dans le Kolektif Peyizan Viktim Tè Chabè.

Nous sommes désappointés que l'UTE a choisi de ne pas faire suite à notre demande concernant la consultation et la participation des victimes dans l'évaluation autour des impacts causés par le déplacement des personnes vivant sur les terres de Chabert. Compte tenu des diffcultés liées au processus de déplacement jusqu'à date, il est important d'obtenir des engagements clairs et spécifiques de la part de l'UTE que nos points de vue et les informations que nous avons collectées seront prises en compte.

Nous profitons de l'occasion pour répondre à votre insinuation inappropriée que notre lettre datée du 10 juillet 2016 n'était pas signée par les victimes mais plutôt par "une liste d'associations dont certaines sont tres éloignées de la zone du PIC et dont d'autres avaient sapé les efforts consentis par l'UTE pour la réinstallation des PAP à Fond Blanc." La lettre était clairement signée par le Kolektif. Le Kolektif est en effet formé entièrement de familles victimes: parmi lesquelles 210 ont signé la lettre originale envoyée envoyée au Directeur de l'UTE Michaël De Landsheer le 15 avril 2016. Le Kolektif a autorisé un comité de 8 membres pour engager les discussions avec l'UTE, la BID et Sae-A-Management. Le Kolektif a demandé le support et travaille de manière serrée avec des organisations locales, nationales et internationales pour s'assurer que leur voix soit entendue. Ces organisations ont donc signé la lettre en solidarité avec le Kolektif. La lettre est une expression et une preuve authentique de nos demandes en tant que victimes.

Nous demeurons toujours disponible et ouvert pour travailler de manière constructive avec l'UTE et la BID pour garantir un processus d'évaluation rigoureux et transparent dans lequel les victimes peuvent avoir confiance. Nous espérons que vous allez reconsidérer votre décision et engager avec les demandes spécifiques de consultation et de participation mentionnées dans notre lettre précédente.

Espérant recevoir une suite favorable à la présente, nous vous prions de recevoir, Monsieur le Directeur, nos meilleures salutations.

ActionAid Haiti

Kolektif Peyizan Viktim Tè Chabè (KPVTC)

Action pour la Reforestation et la Défense de l'Environnement (AREDE)

Tèt Kole Ti Peyizan Ayisyen

Platfòm Je Nan Je

N.B. Les copies électroniques peuvent être envoyées à AREDE: <u>milocastin@yahoo.fr</u> et à ActionAid: <u>Yolette.etienne@actionaid.org</u>

Les versions dures peuvent être adressées au bureau de ActionAid: Delmas 75, Rue Grandoit#3.

Annex 13 – Relevant documents provided by UTE on 3 June 2016

- Alix Innocent, Chargé de Coordination du PAR Rapport: Rencontre de Discussions Pour La Mise En Oeuvre d'un Cadre de Négociation entre L'UTE et Les Agriculteurs de Chabert (19 Aug. 2013)
- INFP Rapport d'exécution du Programme de formation professionnelle lié à l'implantation du Parc Industriel de Caracol (Oct. 2012)
 - Annex: Formation UTE/INFP (Caracol) Liste des participants (x4)
- UTE Plan de compensation: Choix d'options d'accompagnement par les personnes vulnerables
- UTE Cotisations a payer pour les agriculteurs délocalisés dans le cadre du programme PIC
- UTE Liste des personnes compensées définitivement (Compensation monétaire) + Montants définitifs payés

This is not a complete list of information received. Additional information is available on request.

RAPPORT

RENCONTRE DE DISCUSSIONS POUR LA MISE EN ŒUVRE D'UN CADRE DE NEGOCIATION ENTRE L'UTE ET LES AGRICULTEURS DE CHABERT

- 1. Le mercredi 14 aout 2013 un cadre de négociation, entre l'Unité Technique d'Exécution (¹UTE), les Planteurs de Chabert et leurs représentants (ALENACT et ADTC), est ouvert en vue définir les principes et méthodes de mise en œuvre du plan de compensation pour les terres cultivées au PIC et d'ouvrir du même coup les négociations devant permettre aux parties de se mettre d'accord sur le nombre d'année de compensation à fournir aux PAPs.
- 2. Antérieurement, le site de Glaudine Fond Blanc a été retenu par l'Etat haitien pour réinstaller les paysans de Chabert qui ont consenti à donner leurs terres pour la construction du Parc Industriel de Caracol. Malheureusement, les terres allouées à cet effet n'ont pu être libérées par les squatters de la Coopérative des Petits Planteurs du Nord-Est (CPPNE) à qui une proposition, incluant leur inclusion au processus d'aménagement hydro agricole en faveur des PAPs, a été formulée, mais non acceptée devant l'intransigeance de cette dernière.
- 3. La Direction des Affaires Juridiques du Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances (DAJ / MEF) a pris le relais en vue de discuter avec la CPPNE et de garantir les droits de l'Etat sur le domaine dûment arpenté et remis pour la relocalisation des PAPs. Néanmoins, l'autorité de l'Etat n'a pu encore être rétablie, le temps passe et les PAPs ne souhaitent plus aller sur le site alternatif jugé trop conflictuel. Une alternative a été envisagée et est mise en place pour compenser définitivement les PAPs.
- 4. Pour mettre en œuvre le processus de dialogue entre les PAPs et l'UTE on a dû d'abord, après les salutations d'usage, établir le contexte général de la rencontre et présenté quelques indicateurs relatifs à l'étude sur la vulnérabilité des agriculteurs de Chabert. Ensuite un cadre normatif pour asseoir le dialogue entre les parties a été proposé et établi comme méthode de mise en œuvre du processus de négociation. Une fois les parties se mettent d'accord sur les termes de négociation, l'UTE et l'ALENACT signeront un accord qui sera authentifié par un Juge de Paix ou tout autre autorité légale.
- 5. La présentation des résultats de l'étude sur la vulnérabilité des PAPs a permis de restituer des informations relatives à l'enquête et aussi de présenter les différentes options pour la compensation définitive des PAPs. Dans ce contexte, quatre (4) options ont été présentées aux participants : i. l'option d'allocation de cash pour la relance agricole et le renforcement des petites entreprises. Elle concerne surtout les exploitants ayant au moins 1 Hectare et plus ou ayant une petite entreprise qui marche mais qui nécessite un agrandissement / renforcement ; ii. L'option de la pension pour des exploitants de plus de 65 ans qui souhaitent s'y souscrire, elle inclue le versement mensuelle de 4 000.00 HTG, des soins médicaux, l'enterrement du bénéficiaire (80% pour la pompe funèbre et une compensation de 20% du montant pour la famille du défunt et après sa mort et 50% du montant de la pension à la famille) ; iii. L'option

¹ L'UTE s'est fait représenté par son Directeur Technique, chargé, entre autres, de la construction du PIC, son Chef de la Division Environnementale et Sociale, son Coordonnateur de PAR, son Spécialiste des questions sociales et son Agent de liaison.

d'émission de lettre de crédit pour les PAPs les plus vulnérables², ayant moins d'1 hectare et un revenu inférieur à 8 000.00 HTG. iv. Enfin, l'option maison a été proposée et UTE a du expliquer que cette option doit être perçue comme une source de revenue additionnelle qui permettra aux personnes vulnérables d'augmenter leurs revenus ; les bénéficiaires n'auraient pas à payer le loyer mensuel, car il s'agit ici d'une compensation, et si le bénéficiaire le veut il peut céder sa maison en location en tout ou en partie. Toutefois, il devra payer à l'état les taxes sur la propriété bâtie.

- 6. Quatre groupes de PAPs ont travaillé sur 3 questions fondamentales considérées comme base de négociation, à savoir : a. quelle est le meilleur outil à utiliser pour évaluer le prix de la terre³ ? b. sur combien d'année doit-on calculer les indemnités de la compensation pour permettre aux agriculteurs de relancer durablement leurs activités agricoles ? Comment pensez-vous que l'UTE devrait compenser les catégories de PAPs les plus vulnérables ?
- 7. Les groupes constitués ont permis de répondre aux questions posées. D'une façon générale, les travaux en groupe ont été très productifs et permis aux PAPs de formuler d'autres propositions assez pertinentes, on les présentera sous peu. En ce qui concerne la première question sur l'outil d'évaluation des terres, les PAPs ont eu diverses réponses à ce sujet. Certains ont demandé de multiplier le revenu moyen annuel des PAPs (\$1450 par hectare) par 2 ans ou 5 ans. Un autre groupe propose \$ 8 500.00 par hectare. D'autre part, les 4 groupes ont proposé 15 ans comme nombre d'années de compensation pour la perte de leurs terres. En ce qui concerne la 3^e question concernant la compensation des groupes les plus vulnérables, diverses réponses surgissent, cependant, la réponse pour laquelle ils se sont mis d'accord c'est de donner du cash à ces derniers pour qu'ils puissent décider ce qu'ils pensent être à leur convenance.
- 8. L'UTE a proposé que la compensation se base sur le revenu moyen annuel de \$ 1450 US par hectare (Ha) et se calcule sur une période de 3 ans, étant donné qu'aucun instrument de mesure n'existe et ne parait viable pour juger actuellement de la valeur des terres à Caracol, et aux environs.
- 9. Les PAPs ont visiblement et manifestement rejeté cette proposition. Devant l'heure avancée des discussions, l'UTE et les représentants des PAPs se sont mis d'accord pour continuer les discussions. Les représentants des PAPs ALENACT & ADTC poursuivront les négociations avec l'UTE en vue de trouver une solution raisonnable, disent-ils.
- 10. Le mardi 20 Août 2013, 15 heures est la date retenue pour la poursuite des discussions. Il y a lieu maintenant que la direction de l'UTE mette en place une équipe pour participer à cette deuxième ronde de négociation et définisse la stratégie à adopter pour mener les discussions.

Fin de rapport

Alix Innocent, 19 Août 2013.

Chargé de Coordination du PAR

 $^{^2}$ Ces derniers auraient alors moins de \$ 1.25 par jour, indicateur de la Banque Mondiale définissant le concept d'extrême pauvreté pour lequel le revenu mensuel serait moins de 8 000.00 HTG. .

Il s'agissait, en fait, dans les travaux de groupe, de fixer le prix pour 1 hectare de terre.



Rapport d'Exécution



REALISATION PROGRAMME DE FORMATION
PROFESSIONNELLE LIÉ À L'IMPLANTATION
DU PARC INDUSTRIEL DE CARACOL.

Programme de compensation

INFP

OCTOBRE 2012

Reçu le :9)11/10

26, rue 3 Facos Téls : 2512-0290

I - CONTEXTE

Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du plan de développement de la région du Nord/Nord-Est, l'Unité Technique d'Exécution, (UTE) du Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances a décidé d'initier un ensemble d'activités à très court terme. Au nombre de ces interventions, il convient de citer l'implantation du Parc industriel de Caracol, site de 246 hectares sur lequel seront construits les bâtiments de ce nouveau parc. Il en découle logiquement que des ressources humaines seront nécessaires à court et moyen terme pour répondre aux futurs besoins de main-d'œuvre qualifiée.

Cependant dans l'optique d'une certaine compétitivité de l'économie haïtienne, la formation professionnelle a un rôle de premier ordre à jouer pour valoriser les ressources humaines, d'où l'implication en ce sens de l'INFP.

II - OBJECTIFS GENERAUX

Ce programme de formation professionnelle qui vient d'être lancé sur deux sites différents, Fort-Liberté et Trou du Nord, rentre dans le cadre plus large d'un programme de compensation au bénéfice des déplacés du parc de Caracol. Il a été entendu que la Formation Professionnelle constituait un atout majeur devant permettre aux gens ciblés de pouvoir accéder aux emplois qui seront créés dans le futur ou de bénéficier des retombées engendrées par le développement économique de la région.

Il demeure entendu que cette action s'inscrit dans le long terme, car l'INFP, dans le cadre du pôle de développement du Nord, se positionne pour être le partenaire privilégié en matière de formation des ressources humaines. Des interventions de même nature dans d'autres secteurs de base ou transversaux où les besoins se font cruellement sentir pourront eux aussi être pris en charge.

Lors de la mission de planification effectuée par l'INFP en mai dernier à Caracol, du 27 au 28 Mai 2012, la délégation a rencontré les leaders des associations populaires de la zone. Au cours de la rencontre qui a eu lieu le lundi 28 Mai 2012 à Caracol, les points suivants étaient débattus: la population n'était pas été bien imbue en raison d'un manque d'informations, les personnes ont été recrutées en fonction du peu d'informations reçues, satisfaction de leaders sur la base des informations reçues de la part de la délégation de l'INFP, beaucoup de jeunes laissent leur école pour se porter candidat pour le parc.

La sensibilisation a été faite pour la rencontre du lendemain avec les intéressés. Une grille élaborée à cet effet a été soumise à chaque participant afin de recueillir le maximum d'informations. Il faut noter l'engouement avec lequel cette étape a été franchie. Les points forts suivants ont été soulevés et des clarifications ont été apportées :

- L'environnement du parc apporte tout un choix de possibilités et d'ouverture dans des domaines variés,
- la nécessité de faire choix d'un métier autre que la couture industrielle,
- La formation se déroulera selon un horaire AM et PM
- Deux sites sont retenus pour donner cette formation ;
 - ✓ DB tech de Fort liberté : la couture industrielle, la réparation de machine industrielle, La transformation de produits agricoles,
 - ✓ L'école professionnelle de Trou du nord : Tous les métiers de la construction

- D'autres demandes ont été faites, telles que : la cosmétologie, l'informatique,
- La durée de la formation varie de 200 à 250 hres,
- La question de transport des participants de Caracol jusqu'au lieu de la formation,
- Le déplacement se fera par autobus à l'allée comme au retour.

IV.-LANCEMENT DES ACTIVITES

Le dit programme a été lancé finalement après la mise à disposition de l'INFP le 25 juillet 2012, d'une avance de fonds de l'UTE, qui à priori n'a pas suffi à la réalisation de toutes les activités prévues, se référant au protocole d'accord signé entre l'INFP et l'UTE. Prévues pour démarrer le 30 juillet, les activités de formation n'ont pu être lancées que le 1^{er} aout 2012, puisqu'il fallait trouver un dernier *modus operandi* avec les leaders communautaires et les participants ciblés.

- a) Coordination. des séances de travail avec les formateurs retenus ont eu lieu sur la stratégie à adopter en fonction de la non homogénéité des participants, sur la mise à jour des groupes antérieurement constitués, sur la disponibilité des sites retenus pour la formation, la disponibilité de l'équipement et de la matière d'œuvre, la mise en commun des contenus a développer, etc. D'autre part, le travail de planning s'est poursuivi avec les partenaires afin d'opérationnaliser le programme en insistant sur les thèmes tels : la compétence à acquérir, la discipline, le respect, la performance et les résultats à obtenir.
- b) Sites. Tôt le mercredi 1^{er} aout, les participants convoqués par les leaders se sont présentés aux points de rencontre établis et transportés par autobus sur les sites de formation, (Fort-Liberté pour les fillères du Textile et de la

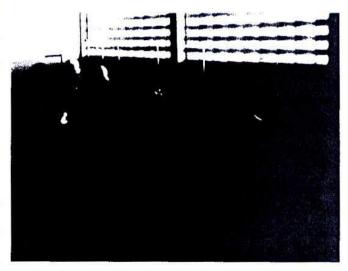
Transformation Agroindustrielle, et Trou du Nord pour les Métiers du Bâtiment). Il est bon de souligner qu'au dernier moment, la décision a été prise de remplacer le centre de Milot, compte tenu de son éloignement par rapport à la majorité des participants.

c) Participatian. La mobilisation a, semble t-il, touché beaucoup de gens qui ont manifesté leur désir d'y prendre part, mais qui n'avaient pas rempli les formulaires de l'INFP lors de l'inscription. Il nous était très difficile et délicat de les convaincre devant leur farouche engouement de recevoir une formation afin d'obtenir un emploi dans le parc industriel. les participants proviennent pour la plupart des zones comme : Caracol, Trou du Nord, Terrier Rouge, Limonade, Fort liberté, Ste Suzanne, voire même du Cap-Haitien.



Après les hésitations des deux premiers jours, la participation est devenue stable. Afin de respecter les normes pédagogiques et par rapport au nombre de participants dans la filière textile, une répartition a été faite en deux groupes : Am et pm.

participants était retenu pour la première phase de gens à former, toutefois à ce jour le nombre touche 215 personnes, avec un pourcentage de plus de 60% de femmes. Ce qui correspond bien aux souhaits des bailleurs en matière de la non-exclusion des femmes dans

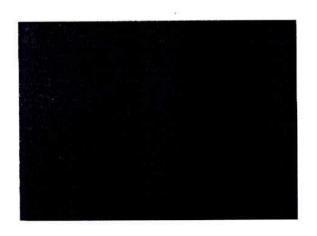


les activités communautaires. Il faut admettre que malgré tous les efforts entrepris de part et d'autre, le nombre est resté en hausse, vu l'intérêt marqué pour la formation. Ce qui subséquemment a influé sur les coûts initiaux.

d) Filières. Suite à la rencontre de mai 2012, les filières suivantes étaient retenues, mais la participation a évolué en termes de nombre. De plus en dépit de leur choix, compte tenu de leur niveau et des pré-requis nécessaires, la



formation pour les « superviseurs de production »a été annulée ; les candidats ont dû s'intégrer dans les autres filières.



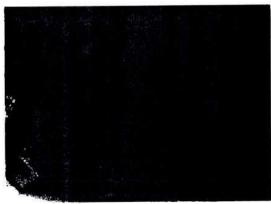




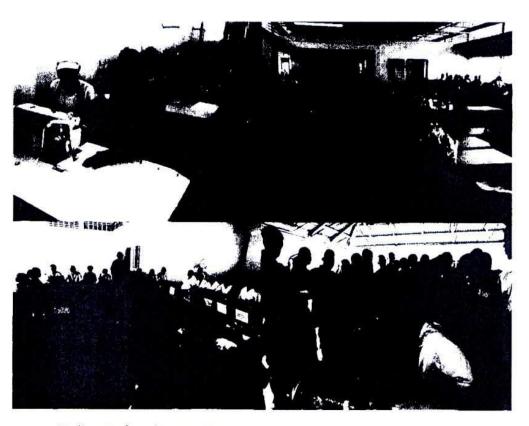








- ✓ Filière Métiers de la Construction
 - . Maçonnerie Chainée
 - . Ferraillage
 - . Charpenterie
- ✓ Filière Textile
- . Opérateurs/trices de machines industrielles
- . Entretien/Réparation de machines industrielles
- ✓ Filière Agro-industrie
 - . Transformation de produits agricoles



Ateliers en fonctionnement

f) Effectifs de participants par secteur.

No	Secteur	Spécialité	participants
01	Construction	maçonnerie	43
		ferraillage	
		charpente	
	Textile	Opérateurs de machines (38)	146
02		Réparation de machines (108)	
03	Agriculture	Agro-industrie	26
03	Agriculture	Agro-maustrie	
		TOTAL	215

g) Facilités. Tous les participants ont bénéficié quotidiennement du service de transport gratuit et de nourriture sur les lieux de formation. Ces services ont assurés par des opérateurs locaux. Les cours ont eu lieu de 8h am à 1h et 4h pm pour le premier groupe et de 1h30 pm à 5h30 pm pour le groupe soir. h) Contenus. Les programmes de formation ont couvert environ 200 heures réparties entre août et septembre. Les participants recevront une attestation régulière de l'INFP sous peu. Le staff de formateurs a été totalement à la hauteur de sa



tâche. Des interventions d'autres experts en la matière ont aussi eu lieu, voire même d'entrepreneurs établis dans le parc. Il a été inclus comme prévu, un volet d'informations de la population et des intéressés sur l'importance des actions elles-mêmes, les perspectives futures et une sensibilisation à la nécessité d'adopter un comportement convenable à un professionnel tant à l'intérieur ou l'extérieur de l'entreprise.

V.- ORGANISATION DE LA FORMATION PAR FILIERE

Mécanique d'entretien



La formation débute le 1^{er} Août pour se terminer le 21 septembre 2012. Elle est basée sur le fonctionnement, l'entretien et la réparation des machines à coudre industrielles. Maintenant, les finissants de cette section peuvent entretenir et réparer des machines industrielles lock stitch réalisant les points noués ou points de navette, des machines chain stitch réalisant

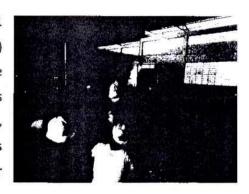
les points de chaîne, des machines **overlock** (mérow) réalisant les points de bordure ou points de surjet.

Deux (2) semaines avant la fermeture, certaines machines tombées en panne dans la section textile sont réparées par ces étudiants finissants. Ils se sont tous complimentés par les formateurs de la section, ainsi que les apprenants qui y font partie.

A noter que les étudiants finissants de la mécanique sont regroupés en association dénommée « Associations des Mécaniciens des Machines à Coudre Industrielles du Nord » dont le sigle est « AMMACIN ».

Textile

La formation débute le 1^{er} Août et se termine le 21 septembre 2012. Cette section contient deux (2) groupes (AM et PM). Elle est basée sur le fonctionnement des machines à coudre industrielles (machines à deux aiguilles, machines Cover stitch, machines mérow, machines boutonnières). Les finissants de cette section peuvent effectuer différentes opérations, telles que :



- Montage manche
- Montage manche en tube
- Montage col (biais)
- Fermeture à coté et manche
- Fermeture épaule et Col
- Ourlet manche et le bas du maillot.

Agro-industrie

Cette formation débute le 6 Août par deux (2) agronomes pour se terminer le 14 septembre 2012. La formation est basée sur la transformation des fruits. Les apprenants peuvent fabriquer les produits ci-dessous mentionnés:

- Mayonnaise
- Sauce piquante (Tabasco)
- Jus tomate
- Confiture ananas
- Confiture tomate
- Jus ananas
- Pate tomate
- Canapina (pistache sucré)
- Shanm-shanm
- Disinfectant (Mistoline)
- Chlorox liquide
- Liqueur
- Gelée
- Anisette
- Hot-dog
- Salami
- Fromage naturel.



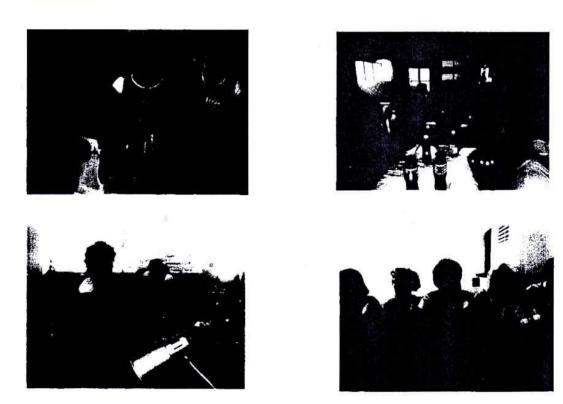


N.B.- Quelques échantillons de produits sont disponibles et sont déposés dans un classeur à Fort Liberté (DBTEC).

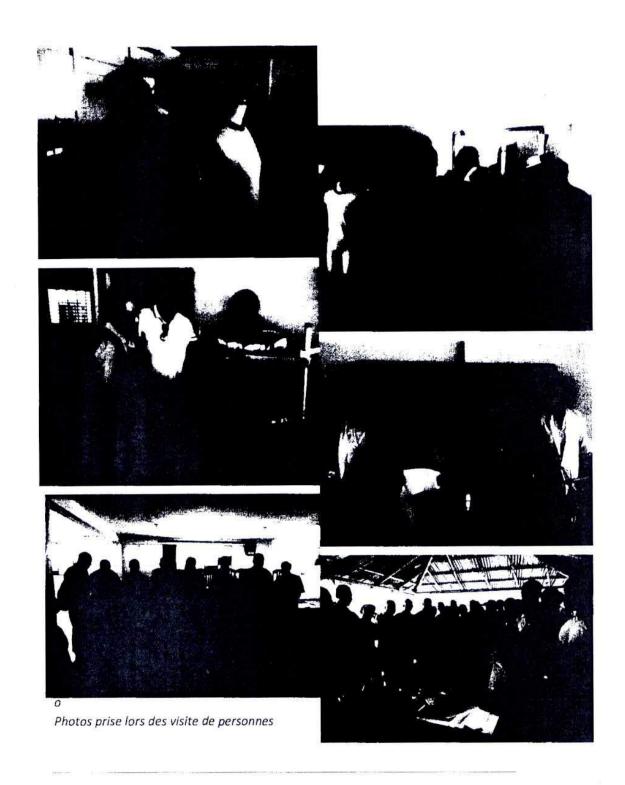
VI.- COMMUNICATION, (VISITES DE CERTAINES PERSONNALITES)

Au cours du déroulement du programme de formation, plusieurs visites ont eu lieu, notamment la visite des Miss ANAYIZZ qui ont fait un assez bon reportage diffusé sur les chaines de télévision, montrant avec un luxe de détails les activités de la formation ; la visite d'une dizaine de professeurs présidée par un prêtre Salésien venant de la République Dominicaine, la visite d'un Coréen responsable d'une usine textile venant du parc Caracol pour regarder comment fonctionne le programme et profite de cette même occasion pour contrôler la qualité des maillots confectionnés par les apprenants. Il a même fait parvenir des tissus déjà utilisés dans le

parc afin que les apprenants puissent s'adapter à la réalité de l'entreprise, (vitesse, qualité). Avec ces tissus, les apprenants ont confectionné des maillots qui, malheureusement n'ont pas été terminés à cause du temps, car on était pratiquement dans les dernières semaines de formation. Le programme a reçu également plusieurs visites d'un des membres de l'UTE, M. Gary DENIS. Ce dernier a promis sans respecter ses engagements une visite au parc Caracol et des stages en faveur des apprenants. Il faut enfin ajouter plusieurs visites d'inspection de responsables de l'INFP.



Photos de visite des Miss Anayizz dans les ateliers de farmation à Fort-Liberté.



VII- PERSPECTIVES

Des demandes émanant de l'UTE nous ont été faites pour l'informatique, la conduite d'engins lourds. D'autres intéressés souhaitent que l'INFP réponde aux besoins d'autres métiers, tels que : mécanique moto, hôtellerie, restauration et service, qui constituent des perspectives pour l'environnement du parc.

A date, les responsables de l'usine de textile du Parc industriel attendent de pouvoir évaluer les capacités réelles des jeunes formés en mécanique d'entretien et opérateurs de machines à coudre industrielles dans une optique d'embauche.

VIII- CONTRETEMPS

Le programme en dépit de toute attente s'est bien réalisé. L'expérience et la bonne volonté des techniciens de l'INFP auront permis d'atteindre les objectifs. Toutefois, des plaintes de fournisseurs de services qui ne pouvaient plus attendre d'être payés ont constitué un handicap à la fin des activités. Ceci est dû au retard involontaire de remise des rapports à l'UTE, cependant c'était le seul point noir au tableau de ce programme, néanmoins divers facteurs justifient ce retard.

IX- CONCLUSION

La mission s'est déroulée dans un cadre de franche camaraderie. Les apprenants sont satisfaits du déroulement de la formation. Ils se sentent mieux armés pour affronter l'avenir incertain qui s'était présenté à leurs yeux. Détenteurs d'un métier, ils peuvent gagner leur vie. Ils se sentent utiles à leur communauté. Une formation de telle envergure est profitable pour des jeunes qui se livrent à eux-mêmes. C'est le seul moyen si l'on veut déraciner la délinquance juvénile qui est un fléau pour la société.

Compte tenu de la grande importance de la FTP et de l'intérêt accordé au développement économique de la région, il serait de bons augures que l'INFP assure une certaine visibilité des actions en cours dans le secteur. D'autant plus que les bénéficiaires n'ont jamais eu accès, pour la plupart, aux centres de formation professionnelle.

L'expérience et la structure mise en place par l'INFP pour répondre à cette commande de formation est sensée être fin prête pour recevoir l'autre phase dans laquelle, environ deux personnes souhaitent bénéficier d'une formation professionnelle devant leur permettre de mieux se positionner pour profiter des perspectives qu'offre la création du parc industriel de Caracol. L'entente déjà établie entre l'INFP et les leaders communautaires devraient faciliter l'atteinte rapide des objectifs et éliminer les longs retards.

Formation UTE/INFP (Caracol)

Liste des participants en Opération des Machines à Coudre Industrielles du 1^{er} août2012 au 21 septembre 2012

No	Nom	Prénom	
1	Benjamin	Anose	
2	Davilmar	Marie Rose	
3	Décernus	Marie Ange	
4	Dessiamus	Ronise	
5	François	Manoucheka	
6	Georges	Adeline	
7	Joseph	Guilaine	
8	Joseph	Manise	
9	Joseph	Mercita	
10	Lambert	lunise	
11	Phanord	Jasmine	
12	Pierre	Bernadette	
13	Pierre	Philomène	
14	Prospère	Roodelyne	
15	St-Preux	Rose-Darline	
16	Suplice	Taciana	
17	Thermidor	Junia	

18	Thermidor	Sadeline	
19	Zephirin	Guiline	
20	Achille	Angelène R.	
21	Alcindor	Lusenie	
22	Athur	Anelle	
23	Augustin	Rose-Fara	77.11
24	Belizaire	Rose -Danie	
25	Cayes	Myrlande	
26	Charles	Denia	
27	Désir	Yves	
28	Dorsainvil	Rosenie	
29	Etienne	Chelande	
30	François	Manise	
31	Gélin	Wilky	
32	Germain	Frantz	
33	Jean	Edelyne	
34	Jean Gilles	Makie	
35	Jean	Numa	
36	Lamour	L. Germain	

do	Nom	Prénom
37	Pierre	Dieula (1)
38	Pierre	Dieula (2)
39	Pierre	Bernéus
40	Prophète	Jean Paul
41	Prosper	Jacquelin
42	Prospère	maxi
43	Riché	Flanus
44	Toussaint	Kerline
45	Adex	Germain
46	Alexandre	Jean Luc
47	André	Merline
48	Augustin	Fania
49	Beline	Jhonson
50	Bréus	Ronel
51	Casséus	Roselaure
52	Christolin	M. Lourdes
53	Edouard	Jovenel
54	Edouard	Luckny
55	Etienne	Wilson
56	Benjamin	Fernand
57	François	Myrlène
58	Gelin	Rosane
59	Hilaire	Adeline

60	Jean	Emmanuel	
61	Jean Baptiste	Ronise	
62	Jean Pierre	Phanise	-
63	Joseph	Croideline	-
64	Joseph	Rosenie	_
65	Oricia	Jodeline	
66	Petit –Frère	Monise	-
67	Pierre	Celisa	
68	Pierre	Grégory	
69	Pierre	Lovelye	
70	St -Fleur	Imania	
71	5t-Louis	Jackson	
72	Simphat	Marie louise	
73	Toussaint	Molène	
74	Val	Julie	
75	Accilus	Jonise	
76	Accilus	Junise	
77	Alexis	Roseline	
78	André	Guerline	
79	Bauvin	Sylane	
80	Benoit	Dieu-la	

No	Nom	Prénom
81	Bernard	Evena
82	Bréus	Chenel
83	Charles	Rolande
84	Charles	R. Guerline
85	Charles	Rozelle
86	Dolcéus	Jeantel
87	Etienne	Guslyne
88	Georges	Marceline
89	Jean	Hermane
90	Jean	F. Presienne
91	Jean Jules	Anita
92	Joseph	Moselène
93	Laforce	Carole
94	Lucien	Adina virgina
95	Milfort	Mercilia
96	Montreuil	Derny
97	Nelson	Suzanne
98	Petit-Frère	Mireille
99	Pierre	Roudeline
100	Pierre	Youdeline
101	Samuel	Florvil
102	Siméon	Jonas
103	Toussaint	Myrlande

104	Ulysse	Dieudonné	
105	Jean	Edeline	
106	Pascal	Fetilia	
107	Paul	Lucie	
108	Paul	Rosie	

Formation UTE/INFP (Caracol)

Liste des participants en

Mécanique des Machines à Coudre Industrielles

du 1^{er} août 2012 au 21 septembre 2012

No	Nom	Prénom
1	Alexandre	Marc
2	Belizaire	Jose
3	Compère	Aviole
4	Celestin	Michel Archange
5	Charles	Bertrand
6	Charles	Ismith
7	Clédanor	Likenson
8	Clédanor	Emmanuel
9	Daphenis	Benson
10	Etienne	Arlande
11	Eugène	Watson
12	Gédéon	Jean Paul
13	Germain	Espely
14	Guillaume	Lucknis
15	Jacques	Alvarès
16	Jasmin	Likescy
17	Jean	Frandy
8	Jean Gilles	Elzie

19	Jean Gilles	Frandy
20	Jean Gilles	Rodney
21	Joseph	Mirandy
22	Joseph	philomé
23	Julien	Léonel
24	Lachapelle	Evens
25	Maréus	Antonio Fils
26	Montreuil	Eddy
27	Olivier	Beaudinx
28	Ogérus	Jean Marie Judeline
29	Pierre	Gracia
30	Pierre	Renand
31	Pierre	Stenley
32	Raymond	Rolinx
33	Rémulus	Edrick
34	Riché	Samson
35	Saint-Fleur	Renand
36	Sévère	Jhony
37	Stephen	Gaddy
38	Toussaint	Samuel

Formation UTE/INFP (Caracol)

Liste des Finissants en Agro-industrie

du 1^{er} août 2012 au 15 septembre 2012

No	Nom	Prénom
1	Delys	Charité
2	Salomon	Muminne
3	Bazile	Maudeline
4	Jean- Charles	Sophonie
5	Charles	Marlot
6	Charles	Luckesy
7	Compère	Germil
8	Richelieu	Iselie
9	François	Ronald
10	Etienne	Ketty
11	Fanor	Rose-Marie
12	Etienne	Adeline
13	Paul	Waldins
14	Charles	Julien
15	Joseph	Jose
16	Sarah	Mirlande
17	Jean	Kesnel
18	Jean	Guerline
19	Compère	Christiane

Guillaume	Fritz- Gérald
Jean –Louis	Marc-Quesson
Etienne	Nicole
Durand	Silma
Saint-Louis	Emmanuel
Valmyr	Roseline
Léo	Harry
	Jean –Louis Etienne Durand Saint-Louis Valmyr

Formation en Maçonnerie Chainée Ecole Professionnelle de Trou du Nord

Numéro	Nom	prenom	
1	Honore	Appolon	
2	Jean	Adhler	
3	Pierre	James	
4	Joseph	Claudy	
5	Adam	Abdon	
6	Nacius	Justinien	
7	Jean Renaud	Gerve	
8	Etienne	Luckner	
9	Jean Gilles	Luckner	
10	Desir	Richardson	
11	Jean Martin	Herve	
12	Georges Elie	Marc	
13	Vilestin	Arnold	-
14	Augustin	Erilland	
15	Etienne	Wilnick	
16	Oge	Marc Donald	
17	Riche	Gelin	
18	Ronel	Auguste	
19	Maurice	Auguste	
20	Laurent	Fresnel	

21	Erilus	Wisnel	
22	Dulorier	Kemuckson	
23	Benjamin	Erole	
24	Angrand	Wilguince	
25	Cherizard	Wilbink	
26	Fenes	Renaud	
27	Mincks	Charles	
28	Joseph	Phanel	
29	Remy	Dorisca	
30	Colas	Fenelus	
31	Breus	Wilcien	
32	Previl	Fedelin	
33	Deuve	Dolcin	
34	Estenor	Marckendy	- 17
35	Duhaut	Dodelin	
36	Saint Martin	Saint-Juste	
37	Joseph	Tony	
38	Joseph	Fritznel	

PLAN DE COMPENSATION : CHOIX D'OPTIONS D'ACCOMPAGNEMENT PAR LES PERSONNES VULNERABLES UNITE TECHNIQUE D'EXECUTION (UTE)

Maison Re		04-07-99-1953-02-00014		
naison le			JOSEPH	MATHIEU
Jayon Of	n	04-02-99-1970-08-00001	MEDIGUERRE	LOUIS
January 2	lettre de codis	04-07-99-1954-01-00005	WILLIAM	JOSEPH
		04-07-99-1970-08-00022	EMILE	JOACHIM
ind	lettre 4 con-	04-09-99-1971-08-000	RIVIERE	JEAN SIMON
ONA		04-10-99-1937-06-00002	JEAN PIERRE-CHARLES	JEAN GILLES
Maison		04-10-99-1950-01-00003	FAREL	JEAN
Naison × 10		04-07-99-1972-07-00036	JONAS	JEAN
	score Credit	04-10-99-1949-06-00002	EMILE	EDOUARD
OALDR	lettre a velit	04-08-99-1943-02-00002	JEAN-DELIUS DERVIL	DELORD
Mousen	7	04-08-99-1962-06-00010	SAINT LOUIS	COMPERE
laison × A	A	04-10-99-1982-09-00002	COLBERT	AUGUSTIN
x	lottine de Cruelt	04-07-99-1961-07-00017	JACSON	AUGUSTIN
	lettre de coult	04-07-99-1955-03-00019	JULES	ARISTIDE
	Cethrese Crest	04-08-99-1953-12-00028		ALFRED
MAISON PENSION ONA	LETTRE DE CREDIT	# NIF OU # CIN	PRENOM	MON
OPTION D'ACCOMPAGNEMENT CHOISIE	OPTION D'ACCO	ENEFICIAIRE	IDENTIFICATION DU BENEFICIAIRE	

ROBERT RISTENOR JEAN BAPTISTE **ROSE MARIE** ODIANA VIL JACQUES YVONNE PLAN DE COMPENSATION : CHOIX D'OPTIONS D'ACCOMPAGNEMENT PAR LES PERSONNES VULNERABLES 04-07-99-1968-09-00012 04-07-99-1945-04-00013 04-07-99=1951-04-00007 04-07-99-1972-09-00005 04-07-99-1963-12-00028 04-10-99-1928-04-00001 04-07-99-1945-05-00014 fother de Coudit The de Cre Phasos Marson Maidon

PAUL

PIERRE

YSRAEL

PIERRE

PAUL

OTILUS

MICHEL

UNITE TECHNIQUE D'EXECUTION (UTE)

	UNITÉ TECHNIQUE D'EXÉC	CUTION (UTE)		
COTISATIONS A PAYER POUR LES AGRICULTEURS DÉLOCALISÉS DANS LE CADRE DU PROGRAMME PIC (PARC INDUSTRIEL CARACOL)				
	OCTOBRE 04 @ SEPTEN	/IBRE 14		
NOM & PRENOM	NIF/CIN	SALAIRE	COT 12%	
GooTIN JEAN	04-07-99-1946-03-00009	8,000.00	960.00	
JOURTIN CELESTIN	04-08-99-1941-05-00002	8,000.00	960.00	
HARLES ROSENA	04-10-99-1944-12-00003	8,000.00	960.00	
AVILMA JEAN-BAPTISTE	04-07-99-1932-12-00023	8,000.00	960.00	
ONROSE YVON	04-10-99-1926-04-00001	8,000.00	960.00	
RANCOIS JEREMIE	04-10-99-1945-04-00003	8,000.00	960.00	
AN-GILLE JN P. CHARLES	04-10-99-1937-06-00002	8,000.00	960.00	
OSTPELELIA	04-10-99-1930-12-00007	8,000.00	960.00	
RMOUR ARNOLD	04-07-99-1947-05-00005	8,000.00	960.00	
JARRE JACQUENSON	04-07-99-1948-09-00001	8,000.00	960.00	
THE HARLES	07-02-99-1936-09-00010	8,000.00	960.00	
LISAINTE	04-07-99-1945-12-00026	8,000.00	960.00	
OBERT PROSPER	04-10-99-1934-12-00002	8,000.00	960.00	
ANT FLEUR LOUIS	04-07-99-1946-07-00004	8,000.00	960.00	
ITAL	-	112,000.00	13,440.00	

TUR I MOIS			13,440.00
BUR 320 MOIS	13,440.00 x	120	1,612,800.00
TENET			

FUSION DES DEUX PERIODES 987,840.00 +1,612,800.00 = 2,600,640.00 GOURDES MONTANT TOTAL A PAYER = 2,600,640.00 GOURDES



XI	UNITÉ TECHNIQUE D' EXÉC	CUTION (UTE)	
COTISATIONS A PAYER POUR	LES AGRICULTEURS DÉLOCALISÉS DANS LE CAI	DRE DU PROGRAMME PIC (PA	RC INDUSTRIEL CARACOLI
	OCTOBRE 94 @ SEPTEN		
NOM & PRENOM	NIF/CIN	SALAIRE	COT 12%
AUGUSTIN JEAN	04-07-99-1946-03-00009	4,900.00	588.00
AUGUSTIN CELESTIN	04-08-99-1941-05-00002	4,900.00	588.00
CHARLES ROSENA	04-10-99-1944-12-00003	4,900.00	588.0
DAVILMA JEAN-BAPTISTE	04-07-99-1932-12-00023	4,900.00	588.00
FONROSE YVON	04-10-99-1926-04-00001	4,900.00	588.00
FRANCOIS JEREMIE	04-10-99-1945-04-00003	4,900.00	583.00
JEAN-GILLE JN P. CHARLES	04-10-99-1937-06-00002	4,900.00	588.00
IOSEPH ELIA	04-10-99-1930-12-00007	4,900.00	588.00
LARMOUR ARNOLD	04-07-99-1947-05-00005	4,900.00	588.00
AZARRE JACQUENSON	04-07-99-194809-00001	4,900.00	588.00
EVEL CHARLES	07-02-99-1936-09-00010	4,900.00	588.00
OUIS ELISAINTE	04-07-99-1945-12-00026	4,900.00	588.00
ROBERT PROSPER	04-10-99-1934-12-00002	4,900.00	588.00
SAINT FLEUR LOUIS	04-07-99-1946-07-00004	4,900.00	588.00
OTAL		68,600.00	8,2 32.00

		<u></u>
8,232.00 x	120	987,840.00
		8,232.00
	8,232.00 x	8,232.00 x 120

Doc #5: Liste des personnes compensées définitivement (Compensation monétaire) + Montants définitifs payés

	PAP DESTINATAL	RES DE CASH À LA QUATRIÈM
		COMPENSATION MONÉTAIRE
#	NOM	PRÉNOM
1	ADAM	ANDRE
2	ADAM	ABDON
3	ALCIDE	ELIE
4	ALCIME	ANNE MARIE
5	ALDAJUSTE	VADIUS
6	ALEXANDRE	LUSNIE PROSPERE
7	ALEXIS	FEBERT
8	ALEXIS	LALITE
9	ALEXIS	ANANIAS
10	ALEXIS	SYLVIE ALEXIS
11	ALFRED	IRANIA
12	ALMONOR	GEDEON ALMONOR
13	AMBROISE	NOLAS AMBROISE
14	AMOS	JACQUES
15	ANGRAND	ROBENSON
16	ANGRAND	FANFAN
17	ANTOINE	ELOT
18	ARISTIDE	JULES
19	ARLET	ROSE CARLINE
20	ASENIE	EUGENE PHANORD
21	AUGUSTIN	APPOLON
22	AUGUSTIN	REMY
23	AUGUSTIN	COLBERT
24	AUGUSTIN	JACSON
25	AUGUSTIN	JOCELYN
26	BAPTISTE	RAPHAEL
27	BAPTISTE	JACLIN
28	BELAMOUR	JOB
29	BELLONY	JEAN-CLAUDE
30	BERNADIN	PIERRE
31	BIEN-AIME	JACQUELIN
32	BIEN-AIME	VIGENIE
33	BLANC	ANOZIA
34	BREUS	WILCIEN BREUS
35	BREUS	SAMUEL
36	BREUS	CHARITABLE
37	CADEAU	ANDRE
38	CADET	EDIN
39	CADET	EDILE
40	CALIXTE	FENELON
41	CELICOURT	GASPARD

		IRES DE CASH À LA QUATRIÈME COMPENSATION MONÉTAIRE
#	NOM	PRÉNOM
42	CELIMON	ENISE
43	CHARLES	MICHEL
44	CHARLES	BERTRAND
45	CHARLES	HENRY CLAUDE
46	CHARLES	FAUDE
47	CHARLES	CLAUDE
48	CHARLES	RONY
49	CHARLES	JACCILIA
50	CHARLES	GAMANY
51	CHARLES	LUMA
52	CHARLES	IDERIC RICARDE
53	CHARLES	DUFORT MANNEVIL
54	CHERIZAR	SULFA
55	CHERY	RULTZ
56	COLAS	JEAN MICHEL
57	COMPERE	SAINT LOUIS
58	CREJUSTE	ELIANE
59	DALUSMA	LUMA
60	DANIEL	ALCIME
61	DANIEL	JOSEPH
62	DAVILMA	ALONCE
63	DAVILMAR	YVES
64	DAVILMAR	FRANÇOIS
65	DAVILMAR	WILLY ARMAND
66	DAVILMAR	VERLY
67	DAVILMAR	SUZA
68	DAVILMAR	CHENET
69	DELAMAR	GEORGES
70	DELORD	JEAN-DELIUS DERVIL
71	DENISE	SEIDE
72	DESIR	LUXIMA
73	DESIR	DELIVRANCE
74	DESIR	ANNISE
75	DESIR	COVIN
76	DESTENOR	MOLIECE
77	DESTENOR	LUCIEN
78	DEVIL	LUC
79	DEVIL	LELIO DORVIL
80	DOLVAR	AMANIAS
81	DORVIL	MADELAINE
82	DUCATEL	GEORGES
83	DUROSIER	PAUL

		ATAIRES DE CASH À LA QUATRIÈME RE COMPENSATION MONÉTAIRE
#	NOM	PRÉNOM
84	DUROSIER	JEAN-BAPTISTE JOEL
85	DUROSIER	JOEL JUNIOR
86	DUVERNA	ANTOINE
87	EDOUARD	EMILE
88	ELIE	JOSUE
89	ENCELE	RAPHAEL
90	ENOS	AUGUSTE
91	ENOSH	JOSEPH
92	EREL	ARISTIDE
93	ERIBERT	JOSEPH
94	ETIENNE	RUBE
95	ETIENNE	ROBERT
96	ETIENNE	RODSON
97	ETIENNE	EDELENE
98	ETIENNE	CIMILIEN
99	ETIENNE	NAGUISE
100	ETIENNE	ELVIS
101	ETIENNE	RAOUL
102	ESTIME	MANOLD
103	ETZEL	JEAN
104	FAUSTIN	RODELIN
105	FAUSTIN	RODNEY
106	FERNAND	ALCIUS
107	FISIEN	GARRY
108	FLODETTE	RICARDE CHARLES
109	FLORVIL	DIEUDONNE
110	FLORVIL	ECCLESIASTE
111	FRANCIQUE	JOCELIN
112	FRANCIUS	JOSEPH
113	FRANCLIN	PIERRE
114	FRANCOIS	ZULIMENE
115	FRANCOIS	ADRIANA
116	FRANCOIS	BENITHA CADEAU
117	FREDERIC	YVES
118	GEFFRARD	HARRY
119	GELIN	JOSSELIN
120	GEORGES	PHILIPPE
121	GEORGES	ELIE-MARC
122	GEORGES	INNOCENT
123	GEORGES	NESIRUS
124	GEORGES	NOELSON
125	GEORGES	LOUIS JEAN

		TAIRES DE CASH À LA QUATRIÈME RE COMPENSATION MONÉTAIRE
#	NOM	PRÉNOM
126	GEORGES	LOUIS JEAN
127	GEORGES	JULIENNE
128	GEORGES	MARCELINE
129	GERMAIN	SYLVAIN GABRIEL
130	GERMAIN	WESGARD
131	GERMAIN	MULLER
132	GERMAIN	SYLVAIN
133	GERMAIN	SALNAVE
134	GERVEUS	ANNE DELIVRANCE
135	GUERRIER	ISMANE DESIR
136	GUERRIER	BERTHOLON
137	GUILLET	GEROME
138	HILAIRE	ARSENIE
139	HILAIRE	GRACILIA
140	HYACINTE	FRANTZ
141	HYLAIRE	WIDY
142	INNOCENT	JACLINE
143	JACOB	ROSELINE JEAN PIERRE
144	JACQUES	RONALD
145	JACQUES	MOISE
146	JACQUES	JEANNETTE LUBERT
147	JEAN	JONAS
148	JEAN	FAREL
149	JEAN	JACKSON
150	JEAN	GELIN
151	JEAN	PETIMA
152	JEAN	KESNEL
153	JEAN	PIERRE
154	JEAN	PROSPER
155	JEAN	LUCIEN
156	JEAN	CHRISTIANNE
157	JEAN	ESTIBERT
158	JEAN	RAPHAEL
159	JEAN	EMILE
160	JEAN	NERY
161	JEAN	FRANÇOIS
162	JEAN	JOB BAYAIOLD
163	JEAN	RAYNOLD
164 165	JEAN	ELINIE INNOCENT
166	JEAN JEAN	DULOR
167	JEAN	ANNE-MARIE
107	JLAN	ANNETWANE

		RES DE CASH À LA QUATRIÈME COMPENSATION MONÉTAIRE
#	NOM	PRÉNOM
168	JEAN BAPTISTE	DANIEL
169	JEAN BAPTISTE	JACKSON
170	JEAN BAPTISTE	JOSEPH
171	JEAN BAPTISTE	LOUIS
172	JEAN BAPTISTE	FENELON
173	JEAN-BAPTISTE	EVA
174	JEAN-BAPTISTE	MAGLOIRE
175	JEAN-BAPTISTE	ANTENOR
176	JEAN GILLES	JACQUELIN
177	JEAN GILLES	LEONEL
178	JEAN GILLES	JEAN PIERRE-CHARLES
179	JEAN GILLES	ELIZABETH
180	JEAN GILLES	PHILOMENE PHENIX
181	JEAN-GILLES	RAPHAEL
182	JEAN-GILLES	ROMY
183	JEAN LOUIS	JOCELYN
184	JEAN SIMON	RIVIERE
185	JOACHIM	EMILE
186	JOAZIL	EXILUS
187	JOEL LUCILIA	ALFRED
188	JONEL	JEAN
189	JOSEPH	MONIQUE
190	JOSEPH	PRINCIVAL
191	JOSEPH	THERMIDOR
192	JOSEPH	GERSON
193	JOSEPH	MOLIECE
194	JOSEPH	JEAN
195	JOSEPH	CELIN
196	JOSEPH	NELSON
197	JOSEPH	PHENEUS
198	JOSEPH	LOUIS JEAN
199	JOSEPH	CIMEON
200	JOSEPH	MELINOR
201	JOSEPH	DEMEUR
202	JOSEPH	GERARD
203	JOSEPH	VILSAINT OTEFEUILLE
204	JOSEPH	WILLIAM
205	JOSEPH	WILLIAM
206	JOSEPH	LESLY
207	JOSEPH	MICHEL
208	JOSEPH	CLOTILDE A.
209	JOSEPH	COMPERE

		ATAIRES DE CASH À LA QUATRIÈME RE COMPENSATION MONÉTAIRE
#	NOM	PRÉNOM
210	JOSEPH	LUCSON
211	JOSEPH	MARGARETTE
212	JOSEPH	JEAN
213	JOSEPH	MADELEINE
214	JOSEPHE	MESINORD
215	JULMICE	DAVILUS
216	JULMICE	JUNETTE
217	JULMISTE	EVINS
218	KINSLY	NOEL
219	LAMBERT	GUISLYN
220	LAMOUR	ERNOT
221	LAMOUR	WILLYNE P.
222	LAURENT	ADELIN
223	LAURENT	ADIERON
224	LAZARE	RENE
225	LAZARRE	JEAN-BAPTISTE
226	LEGRAND	AURELUS
227	LEGRAND	CLAUDIUS
228	LEROY	ANNE
229	LOUIS	MARIE CAMENE
230	LOUIS	LINA
231	LOUIS	MEDIGUERRE
232	LOUIS	ROBERT
233	LOUIS	SALVANT VILFORT
234	LOUIS	VALERIE
235	LOUIS	MERCITA LUTAIRE LUOIS
236	LOUIS	FORTILIA
237	MARCELUS	CELINOR
238	MARIE	DELIAZARD
239	MARTIAL	P. DESHOMMES
240	MARTIAL	MARIE
241	MARTIAL	MYRISE
242	MATHIEU	JOSEPH
243	MATIEN	LANAUD
244	MENARD	WILSON
245	MENARD	ROSELENE
246	METELUS	VILJEAN
247	METELLUS	NORVILUS
248	METTELUS	YDAMUDE
249	MICHEL	CARIUS
250	MICHEL	GARRY
251	MICHEL	VERLAINE

		RES DE CASH À LA QUATRIÈME COMPENSATION MONÉTAIRE
#	NOM	PRÉNOM
252	MICHEL	ROSE MARIE
253	MILLIEN	QUETTELINE
254	MILIUS	THELEMARQUE
255	MOMPREMIER	MARTHIAS
256	MOMPREMIER	JEAN MARCEL
257	MOMPREMIER	MANISE
258	MOMPREMIER	JOCELYN
259	MONCHER	BERNADY
260	MONDESIR	WESLY
261	MONESTIME	CHERISME MONDESIR
262	MONEZIME	GUYLINX
263	MORENCY	CLARILIA
264	MORENCY	ANDRE GEDIUS
265	MORENCY	RENAUD
266	NOEL	DERMANCE SURIS
267	NOEL	ADMENIE
268	NOEL	JACSON
269	NORVIL	ALEXIS
270	ODILOT	DANIEL
271	OLIBRICE	EMMANUEL
272	OLIBRIS	LUCIEN
273	ORRINVIL	ELIUS
274	OSIAS	JOSLYN
275	OTILUS	ROBERT
276	PANEL	DORVIL / TIRENE LOUIS
277	PAUL	JEAN BAPTISTE
278	PAUL	JEAN JACQUES
279	PAUL	WALDIN
280	PAUL	DUVALES / DIVALES
281	PAUL	PIERRE CHARLEUS
282	PAUL	YVONNE
283	PAULIUS	ISRAEL
284	PERANA	ACCILIEN
285	PERICLES	RIGAUD DAVILMAR
286	PETIT-MA	ADELAN
287	PETIT-MA	MARIE-VIERGE
288	PHANORD	EUGENE
289	PHANORD PIERRE	ARIOS
290		WILSON
291	PIERRE	DOMINO
292	PIERRE	RICHARD
293	PIERRE	PAULINE

		ATAIRES DE CASH À LA QUATRIÈME TRE COMPENSATION MONÉTAIRE
#	NOM	PRÉNOM
294	PIERRE	WILLY
295	PIERRE	VILAINE
296	PIERRE	FOSTIN
297	PIERRE	LUNIS
298	PIERRE	JULSAINT
299	PIERRE	VIL JACQUES
300	PIERRE	RISTENOR
301	PIERRE	OVILLON
302	PIERRE	EMILUS
303	PIERRE	LUCIEN
304	PIERRE	PHILOMISE
305	PIERRE	DULAIN
306	PIERRE	RENEL
307	PIERRE	MIMOSE
308	PIERRE	ROSANE MONERO
309	PIERRE	KENCY
310	PIERRE	DELIVRANCE
311	PIERRE	LUNIQUE
312	PIERRE	ISAAC
313	PIERRE	ELENE
314	PIERRE	PIERRE GELUS
315	PIERRE	ROLAND
316	PIERRE	ANDJIE
317	PIERRE	FERNAND
318	PIERRE	PHILONIE
319	PIERRE ANTOINE	IVROSE
320	PIERRE EDLON	CARILON
321	PIERRE-CHARLES	JEANIDE
322	PREVIL	JOCELYN
323	PREVIL	SAINT-PREVIL
324	PROPHETE	ANIEL
325	PROSPER	JEAN
326	PROSPERE	CLERZILIA
327	PROSPERE	JEAN-LOUIS
328	RENAND	CARIES
329	RENE	JACQUES ALPHONSE
330	RENE	CELESTIN
331	RIVIERE	EUGENE
332	RIVIERE	THOMASSET
333	RIVIERE	MIRATEL
334	ROBERT	FABOLON
335	ROCKSAINT	MARIE-MARTHE

		ATAIRES DE CASH À LA QUATRIÈME ÈRE COMPENSATION MONÉTAIRE
#	NOM	PRÉNOM
336	ROSENIE	PIERRE
337	SAINFLEUR	RAPHAEL
338	SAINT FLEUR	JASMIN
339	SAINT-FLEUR	DANIEL
340	SAINT HILAIRE	MAREUS
341	SAINT JEAN	ILNA
342	SAINTILMA	MAGLOIRE
343	SAINT ILMA	PROSTEMA
344	SAINTILMAR	GEORGES
345	SAINT-PREUX	SAMUEL
346	SAINT-LOUIS	MAUDELINE
347	SAINT-VIL	JEAN-CLAUDE
348	SEIDE	PAPITEAU
349	SEIDE	MANEROSE
350	SERAPHIN	EMMANUEL
351	SERAPHIN	AMINA
352	SOLEIL	LUCIUS
353	SOLEIL	JEAN JULIENNE
354	SOLEIL	JOHNY
355	SYLMA	DUGUE
356	TANIS	PHAREL
357	THELANDIEU	JEAN ALINA
358	THELORT	RENEL
359	TOUSSAINT	ERODE
360	TURIN	JEAN-MARIE
361	ULTIDE	ELMORIN
362	VILBRUN	PIERRE
363	WAZAMBECK	JAMES
364	YSRAEL	ODIANA
365	ZEPHIRIN	ENISE
366	ZEPHIRIN	HERCULE
367	ZEPHIRIN	MARIE SUZIE

NOTES:

- 1- ELIANE CLERJUSTE A ÉTÉ RAJOUTÉE À LA DEMANDE DE L'ALENACT, VU QU'ELLE AURAIT ÉTÉ ABSENTE DEPUIS AVANT L'ENQUÊTE DE 2011 ET N'AVAIT PAS ÉTÉ PRISE EN COMPTE
- 2- LES PERSONNES IDENTIFIÉES COMME VULNÉRABLES À L'ENQUÊTE DE 2013 ONT AUSSI REÇU DU CASH À L'OCCASION DE CETTE DERNIÈRE COMPENSATION MONÉTAIRE. CE MONTANT REPRÉSENTE UN VERSEMENT ADDITIONNEL POUR SÉCURITÉ ALIENTAIRE, EN ATTENDANT QUE LES OPTIONS CHOISIES SE CONCRÉTISENT

MONTANTS PERÇUS INDIVIDUELLEMENT PAR LES PAP À LA QUATRIÈME ET DERNIÈRE COMPENSATION MONÉTAIRE (RANGÉS PAR ORDRE CROISSANT)

HTG 13,050.00
HTG 13,050.00
HTG 17,400.00
HTG 17,400.00
HTG 20,880.00
HTG 24,360.00
HTG 24,360.00
HTG 26,100.00
HTG 27,840.00
HTG 27,840.00
HTG 34,800.00
HTG 34,800.00
HTG 35,016.78
HTG 38,280.00
HTG 38,280.00
HTG 41,760.00
HTG 41,760.00
HTG 45,240.00
HTG 45,240.00
HTG 52,200.00
HTG 55,466.58
HTG 55,680.00
HTG 55,680.00
HTG 59,160.00
HTG 59,160.00
HTG 70,033.56

HTG 70,033.56 HTG 70,033.56 HTG 70,033.56

HTG 70,033.56

HTG 70,033.56

HTG 70,033.56

HTG 70,033.56

HTG 70,033.56

HTG 70,033.56

HTG 70,033.56

HTG 70,033.56

HTG 70,033.56

HTG 70,033.56

HTG 70,033.56

HTG 70,033.56

HTG 70,033.56

HTG 70,033.56

HTG 70,033.56

HTG 70,033.56

HTG 70,033.56

HTG 70,033.56

HTG 70,033.56

HTG 70,033.56

HTG 70,033.56

HTG 70,033.56

HTG 70,033.56

HTG 70,033.56

HTG 70,033.56

HTG 70,257.67

HTG 81,831.69

HTG 92,444.30

HTG 92,444.30

HTG 92,444.30

HTG 105,050.34

HTG 105,050.34

HTG 110,933.16

HTG 112,053.69

HTG 112,053.69

HTG 112,053.69

HTG 119,253.14

HTG 140,067.12

- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
-
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12 HTG 140,067.12
-
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12 HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- 1110 140,007.12
- HTG 140,067.12

- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
-
- HTG 140,067.12
-
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12 HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12

- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,067.12
- HTG 140,515.33
- HTG 140,515.33
- HTG 210,100.67
-
- HTG 210,100.67
- HTG 210,773.00
- HTG 210,773.00
- HTG 214,470.77
- HTG 232,511.41
- HTG 252,120.81
- HTG 280,134.23

- HTG 280,134.23
- HTG 280,134.23
- HTG 280,134.23
- HTG 280,134.23
- HTG 280,134.23
- HTG 280,134.23
- HTG 280,134.23
- HTG 280,134.23
- HTG 280,134.23
- HTG 280,134.23
- HTG 280,134.23
- HTG 280,134.23
- HTG 280,134.23
- HTG 280,134.23
- 1110 200,15 1.25
- HTG 280,134.23
- HTG 280,134.23 HTG 280,134.23
-
- HTG 280,134.23

- HTG 280,134.23
- HTG 280,134.23
- HTG 280,134.23
- HTG 280,134.23
- HTG 280,134.23
- HTG 280,134.23
- HTG 280,134.23
- HTG 280,134.23
- HTG 280,582.45
- HTG 281,030.66
- 1110 201,030.00
- HTG 281,030.66
- HTG 281,030.66
- HTG 281,030.66
- HTG 308,147.66
- HTG 324,955.71
- HTG 350,167.79
- HTG 351,288.33
- HTG 357,759.43
- HTG 369,777.19
- 1110 303,777.13
- HTG 369,777.19
- HTG 420,201.35 HTG 420,201.35
-
- HTG 420,201.35
- HTG 420,201.35 HTG 420,201.35
-
- HTG 420,201.35
- HTG 421,545.99
- HTG 421,545.99
- HTG 434,208.06
- HTG 477,012.57
- HTG 490,234.91

HTG 490,234.91
HTG 490,234.91
HTG 490,234.91
HTG 560,268.47
HTG 561,164.90
HTG 630,302.02
HTG 630,302.02
HTG 630,302.02
HTG 630,302.02
HTG 650,807.85
HTG 700,335.58
HTG 700,335.58
HTG 737,761.52
HTG 737,873.57
HTG 739,554.38
HTG 770,369.14
HTG 835,696.44
HTG 840,402.70
HTG 840,402.70
HTG 924,442.97
HTG 924,442.97
HTG 924,442.97
HTG 924,442.97
HTG 941,251.02
HTG 968,816.23
HTG 1,109,331.56
HTG 1,120,536.93 HTG 1,120,536.93
HTG 1,294,220.16
HTG 1,399,214.47
HTG 1,400,671.16
HTG 1,680,805.40
1110 1,000,003.40

TOTAL HTG 93,930,803.47

HTG 2,241,073.86

$Annex\ 14-Acte\ d'Engagement\ between\ UTE\ and\ L'Association\ des\ Petits\ Planteurs\ du\ Nord\ Est$

See over page

ACTE D'ENGAGEMENT

Entre

L'Unité Technique d'Exécution du Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances (UTE), représenté par son Directeur Exécutif, M. Michael De LANDSHEER, identifié au NIF: 003-228-570-2;

Et

L'Association des Petits Planteurs du Nord Est – Branche Glaudine, représentée par son Coordonnateur local, M. Ménio JEAN, identifié au CIN : 04-07-99-1965-02-00011;

Le présent engagement est pris afin de formaliser la volonté des deux parties de faciliter la mise en œuvre du plan de relance socio-économique en faveur des familles directement affectées par l'implantation du Parc Industriel de Caracol (PAP), prenant aussi en compte toutes les parcelles occupées sur le site par les Petits Planteurs du Nord-Est, branche Glaudine, objectivement et manifestement sous exploitation depuis plus d'une saison, au site de relocalisation, propriété de l'Etat identifiée par la Direction du Domaine de la Direction Générale des Impôts et mise à disposition par le Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances pour la relocalisation des PAP, tout en respectant les superficies occupées par les planteurs et prenant en compte la participation des éleveurs dans le programme d'élevage envisagé audit site. En d'autres termes :

Article 1 L'UTE s'engage à garantir le maintien des parcelles, occupées objectivement et manifestement sous exploitation depuis au moins une saison, qui seraient dument identifiées sur ledit site.

Article 2 L'UTE s'engage à faciliter l'intégration des agriculteurs qui y sont déjà installés depuis plus d'une saison dans le processus de développement agricole (agriculture et élevage) du site.

Article 3 L'UTE s'engage à impliquer et intégrer les acteurs, incluant les Petits Planteurs installés sur le site, dans le processus de partage d'informations et de prise de décisions.

Article 4 L'Association des Petits Planteurs du Nord-Est – branche Glaudine - s'engage à enlever les pancartes hostiles à l'UTE, immédiatement après la signature de l'acte d'engagement.

Article 5 L'Association des Petits Planteurs du Nord-Est – branche Glaudine - s'engage, dans un esprit de franche collaboration, à accompagner et à faciliter le processus de mise à disposition des terres dudit site aux relocalisés du site du Parc Industriel de Caracol et aussi aux occupants installés depuis plus d'une saison, ainsi que celui de sa mise en valeur.

Fait de bonne foi à Glaudine, Caracol, le 23 aout 2012

Pour l'UTE:

Michael De LANDSHEEF Directeur Exécutif

96

Pour l'Association des Petits Planteurs du Nord-Est, branche Glaudine:

Ménio JEAN Coordonnateur

Engagement pris en présence de:

M. Jean-Claude JOSEPH, Coordonnateur CASEC de Glaudine

4



MINISTERE DE L'ECONOMIE ET DES FINANCES DIRECTION GENERALE DES IMPOTS

Port-au-Prince, le 28 Septembre 2011

CJU022

CERTIFICAT

La Direction Générale des Impôts Certifie et atteste que le terrain délimité par procès-verbal d'arpentage dressé au No.- MEE/49 en date des 9,10,11,12,15,16,17,18,19 Août 2011 fait partie du Domaine Privé de l'Etat. Cette propriété est <u>destinée à relocaliser</u> les Paysans déplacés sur le Site du Parc Industriel de Caracol.

Reçu le :

9101 A

26, rue 3 Pacos Téls : 2512-0290 Robert OSEPH Directeur Général

Vu et approuvé par :

Ronald BAUDIN

Ministre de l'Economie et des Finances



N° UTE/PIP/04-13/7605

Pòtoprens, 30 avril 2013

Mesye, Manm Komite Koperativ Ti Plantè Nòdès

> Réf.: Programme d'Infrastructure Productive — Financement non remboursable n° 2779/GR-HA

Objè: Abandon pwojè relokalizasyon nan Glodin

Mesye,

Mwen konstate, malgre ijans ki genyen pou yon desizyon pran, apre 5 jou UTE fin pwopoze nou yon Pwotokòl Dakò, nan dat 25 avril, Komite Koperativ Ti Plantè Nodès (Branch Glodin) pa bay okenn repons.

Jan ekip UTE a te di li nan reyinyon 25 avril la, Pwotokòl Dakò a ranmase pi piti kondisyon ki pou garanti, pou UTE kapab deside kontinye vanse ak pwojè relokalizasyon 366 plantè Chabè yo sou teren Ministè Ekonomi ak Finans bay pou sa nan Glodin/Fonblan.

Akòz ijans ki genyen pou UTE respekte angajman li genyen ak 366 peyizan Chabè yo, kòm Komite Koperativ Ti Plantè Nodès (Branch Glodin) la pa deside reponn ak pwopozisyon Pwotokòl Dakò a, UTE fè nou konnen li deside abandone pwojè relokalizasyon plantè yo nan Glodin.

Mwen salye nou e mwen swete pou nou pote nou byen.

Michael DE LANDSHEER

Direkte egzekitif

C.C. Mesye Wilson LALEAU, Minis Ekonomi ak Finans Mesye Arcindo SANTOS, BID

26, rue 3, Pacot Tél.: 28 13 02 90 / 29 41 02 90 E-mail: ute_mef@ute.gouv.ht