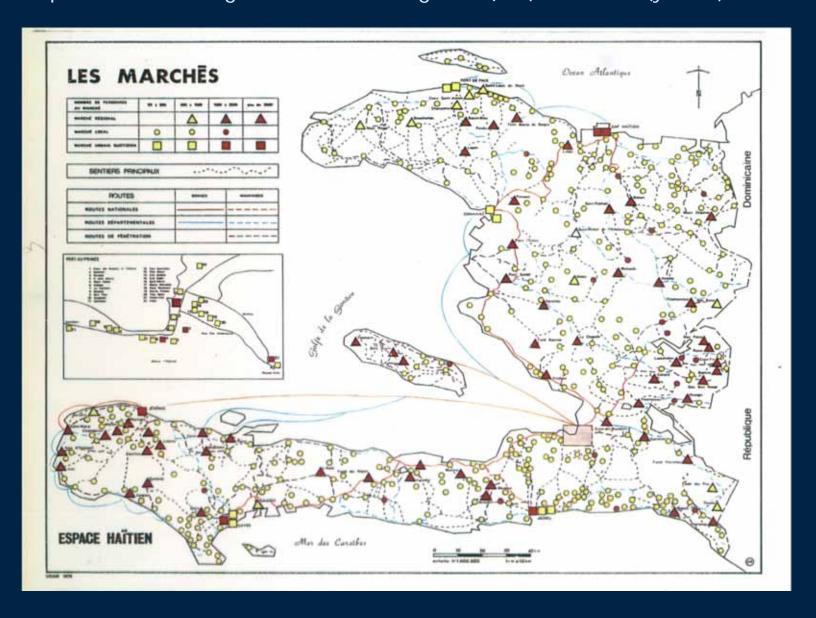
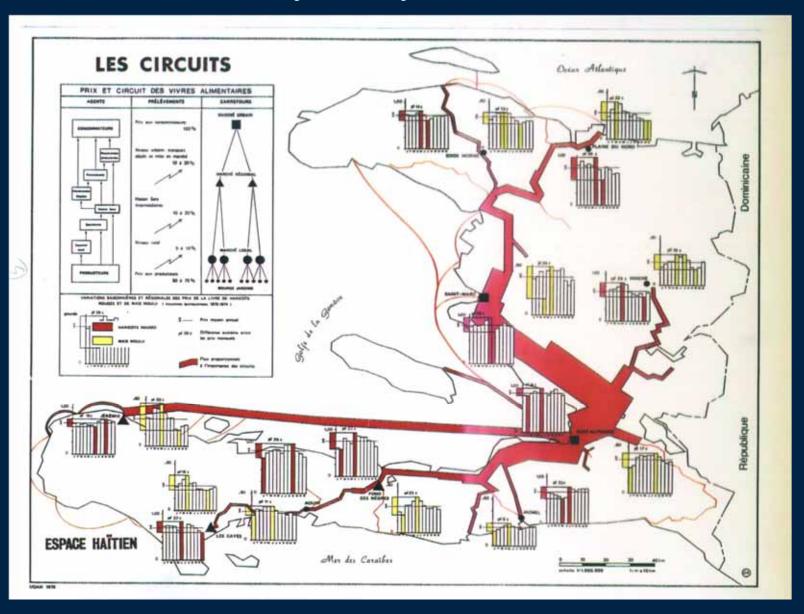


A map of Haïti showing the location of regional (red) and local (yellow) markets



Circuit of distribution; the price of alimentary goods in each region of the contry and the circuits by wich they reach urban centers.



I. The Situation Today

Some 60 large regional and urban markets currently exist and function very well.

They provision the region's populations and allow of a region's products to be funneled to large urban centers.





Tens of thousands of merchants bring local and imported products to these markets for sale.

Yet these markets are unsanitary and unhealthy.

Merchants work exposed to the direct sun, ane lay their merchandise ont the bare ground.

The exposure of perishable goods to direct sunlight leads to tremendous loses, in addition to those that occur during transport using markeshift vehicles.

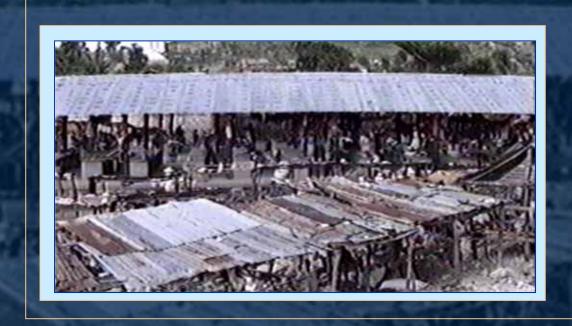


The fragile tin roofs offer little resistance to adverse weather and must be reconstructed many times at the merchants' expense.

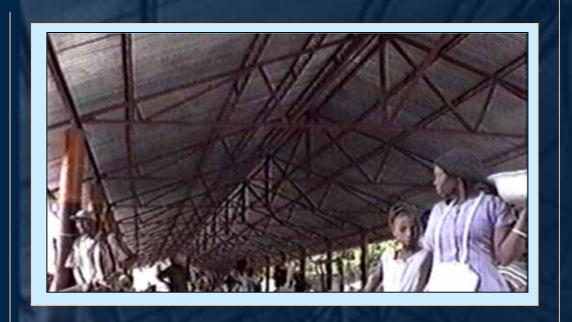


The handling and stocking of enormous quantities of products give rise to serious logistical problems whose cost is assumed by the merchant alone.

These merchants pay a daily fee for occupying a market stall constructed at their expense, without obtaining any services in exchange.

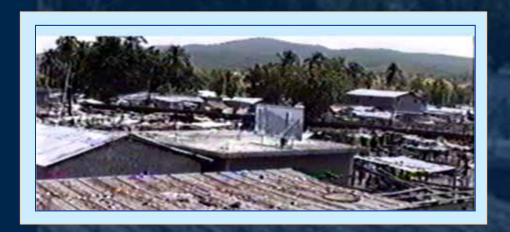


The only services to which they have acces are the cleaning up of garbage and security for goods, and these only on an occasional and incomplete basis. Often they have no sanitary services and no running water. They must purchase drinking water and any supplemental services.



Of course they must pay for their commercial license, their right to access to the market, their taxes...

All told their cost of production can easily be as high as 110 to 130 gourdes per market day in the local currency.

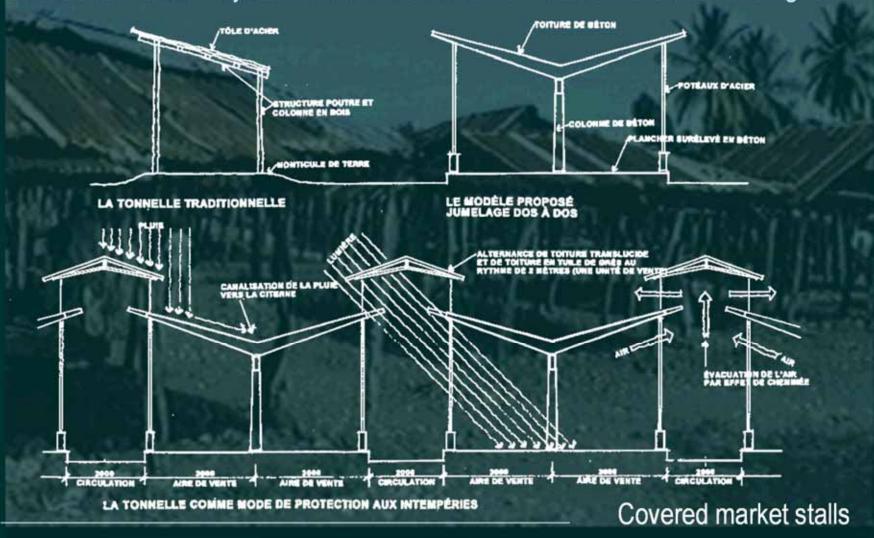


These merchants, who we estimate to number more than 100,000 in the 35 to 40 largest markets, largely sustain the cost of system.

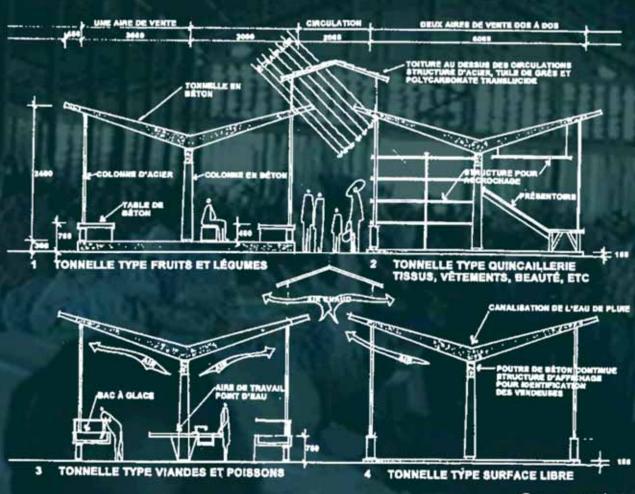
100 000 merchants working two market days per week, paying 120 gourdes per day not including taxes and other levies, invest the equivalent of \$48 000 000 per year in the system! And for this they receive no actual services. This has been going for decades.

- ➤ Physical reconstruction of market sites
- > Administrative and commercial administration
- > Training of managers and administrators
- > Administrative organization of country markets into a network of distribution and supply
- Organizing associations of merchants and farmers linked to markets
- > Training the leaders and administrative managers of these organizations

Construction detail: System of covered stalls with natural ventilation and light.

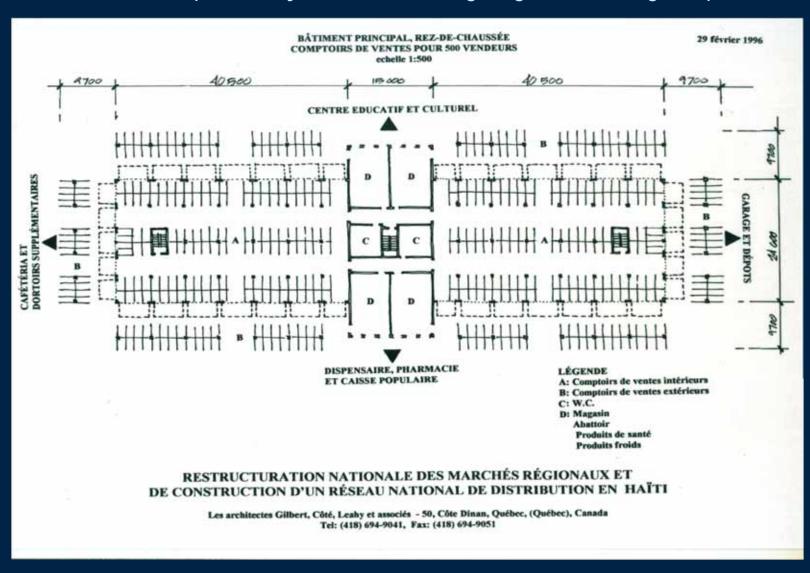


Construction detail:

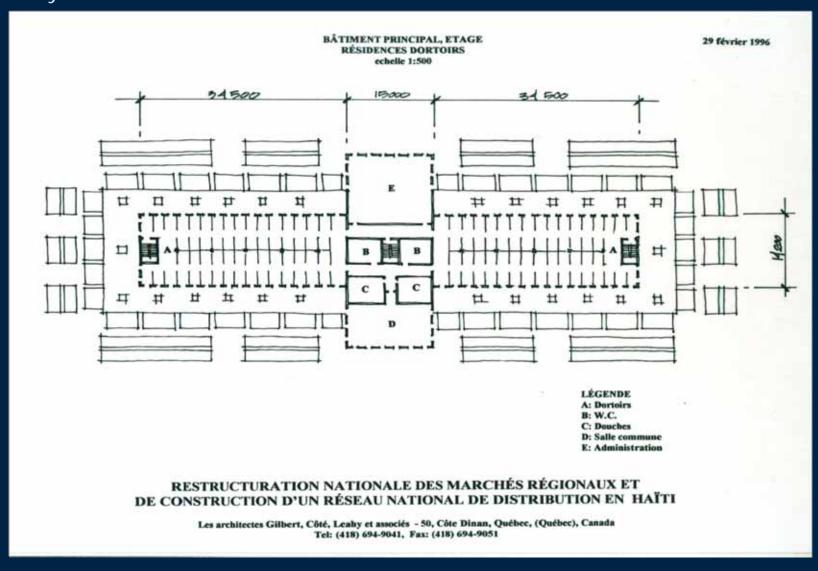


Covered market stalls

Principal building: street level: stalls for 500 vendors, toilets, running water, butchering facilities and refrigerated storage. Acces to cafeteria and dormirories, educational and cultural center, pharmacy and bank, and garage and storage depots.

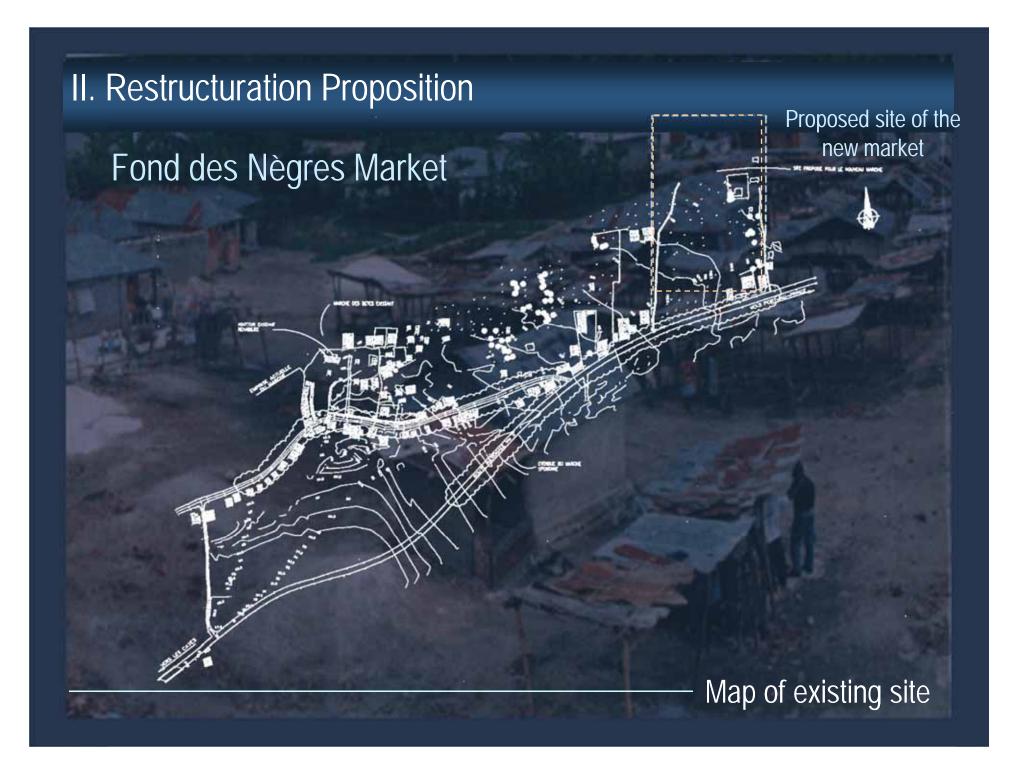


Principal building: second floor Dormidory residences with toilets, shower, common room, and administrative offices









II. Restructuration Plan Fond des Nègres Market Map of proposed development



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In the context of the earthquake's aftermath, the project for the construction of a network of public makets is an **instrument of cooperation and aid on the part of Haitians living outside of the country to support Haitians attempting to rebuild their country.**

The financing of this project relies largely upon donations and investments of Haitians living outside of the country, aided by friends of Haiti, in the regions where they live.

GIFRIC is a non-profit organization. Founded in 1977, it is made up a approximately thirty professions in numerous disciplines (psychoanalysis, human sciences, arts, heartcare, etc.)

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