

Republic of Haiti
World Bank
The Economic Crisis in Sri Lanka

1. The Republic of Haiti recommends a loan to recover and boost Sri Lanka's exporting industries. The economic crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic have had detrimental effects on all industries in the country, especially its 2 largest sectors, textiles and tea production. With each industry losing 30% and 18% of their productions respectively, Sri Lanka's revenue and monetary reserves have depleted. This has made Sri Lanka unable to purchase necessary imports such as food, fuel, and electricity, sending 9 million Sri Lankans into poverty and igniting political turmoil. Additionally, it has also made Sri Lanka unable to pay off the 56 billion USD debt it owes to a multitude of countries and private lenders. Recognizing Haiti's diplomatic relations with Sri Lanka to promote commerce and trade, Haiti believes that a loan of approximately 2.61 billion USD from the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) would enhance economic production and citizen welfare in Sri Lanka. Haiti suggests the implementation of several initiatives within this loan proposal:
2. Approximate Request (2.61 billion USD)
3. Automating Textile Manufacturing Program (ATM) (450 million USD)
 - a. Addresses the issue that textile export production is 40% lower than the 6 billion USD goal set by the Sri Lankan government for 2022
 - b. Project focuses on upgrading manufacturing machines in the approximately 300 textiles factories of Sri Lanka to increase production and product quality
 - c. Teams of advisors from the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) will examine each textile factory to identify outdated equipment parts for improvement
 - i. UNIDO conducted a similar initiative in 16,000 German plants automating their facilities last year, which generated mass data on automation
 - d. Partnered with the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) Softwear Automation and Sewbo to provide new machinery, such as the LOWRY Sewbot
 - i. Indian company Vaya Home recently integrated the LOWRY Sewbot into their factories and found that they increased productivity by 71% and decreased cost of production by 95%
4. Pandemic Protection for Textile Workers (PPTW) (350 million USD)
 - a. Recognizes the importance of the apparel industry to employment in Sri Lanka, employing more than 15% of the national labor force
 - i. Thousands of workers at factories across the nation were ill, which resulted in numerous facilities shutting down and workers not being paid
 - b. Project focuses on providing 350,000 textile workers in Sri Lanka with adequate COVID-19 protection so they can continue to work

- c. Shipment of 1 million masks, testing kits, vaccines, and other personal protective equipment (PPE) that will be distributed to textile factories in Sri Lanka
 - d. Partnered with the UN COVID-19 Supply Chain Task Force and World Health Organization (WHO) to gather supplies
 - i. Both organizations were responsible for the UN “Solidarity Flight”, which transported 1 million face masks and personal protective equipment to 95 countries in Africa
 - e. Facilities can request more supplies through online contact with the program
5. Helping Tea with Fertilizers Fund (HTFF) (800 million USD)
- a. Tea exports accounted for 1.3 billion USD of Sri Lanka’s revenue before the economic crisis, making it the 2nd largest export source for the nation
 - i. Recognizes that the previous national ban on chemical fertilizers led to severe loss of agricultural production in Sri Lanka
 - b. Fund allows Sri Lanka to import roughly 2 years worth of fertilizer supplies, spending 400 million USD annually, to recover and strengthen Sri Lanka’s tea yields
 - c. Sri Lanka should resume buying imports with pre-ban partners, such as China, Belarus, and India
 - i. In 2020, Sri Lanka imported 37% of their fertilizers from China and 15% from Belarus
 - ii. India has become a valuable source of fertilizers for Sri Lanka recently, as last June they negotiated a credit-line to send 65,000 metric tons of urea fertilizer for 55 million USD
 - d. Fertilizers will be distributed throughout the 7 tea production districts in the nation
6. Back on Track Fund (BTF) (800 million USD)
- a. Acknowledging that the fuel shortages in Sri Lanka have caused the following repercussions:
 - i. Daily power cuts that occur for long periods of time
 - ii. Shortages on cooking gasoline, leading to surges in food prices
 - iii. Extreme delays in shipping and public transportation
 - iv. Businesses suffering due to diminished commuting
 - b. Fund allows Sri Lanka to import 2 years worth of crude oil, spending 400 million USD annually, to eliminate the fuel and power shortages
 - i. Imports should come from previous trading partners United Arab Emirates and Egypt
 - c. Crude oil will be processed into fuel at Hambantota and Sapugaskanda oil refineries

- i. The Hambantota refinery is capable of producing 200,000 barrels per day, and the Sapugaskanda refinery is capable of producing 50,000 barrels per day
 - ii. The average consumption of oil per day in Sri Lanka is 60,000 barrels, so refineries exceed requirement by more than 75%
 - d. Fuel will then be distributed throughout Sri Lankan companies and the national stockpile
- 7. Development of an offshore oil rig in the Mannar Basin (210 million USD)
 - a. Seeing that Sri Lanka does not produce any oil of its own and spent 4.15 billion USD importing fuel in 2018
 - b. Recognizing that seismic data confirms that there is more than 1 billion barrels of oil under the ocean in the Mannar Basin, presenting an excellent opportunity for oil production
 - c. Project focuses on building an offshore oil rig in the area within the next 2 years to obtain its oil, which will be processed for fuel
 - d. Partnered with Hayleys Energy Services for project construction
 - i. The Sri Lankan company successfully built an offshore oil rig at Trincomalee Port in 2018 that is capable of drilling to depths of 24,600 feet
- 8. Repayment Schedule
 - a. Sri Lanka will have 5 years to pay this loan with an interest rate of 3% per year, starting with a grace period of 2 years
 - b. The country must make payments to the IBRD every 4 months (following the grace period) to ensure that they are on schedule
- 9. General Conditions
 - a. Condition 1:
 - i. If Sri Lanka fails to meet their goal of exporting 6 billion USD in textiles annually in 2024, this loan will be revoked
 - b. Condition 2:
 - i. If Sri Lanka fails to initiate an offshore oil rig in Mannar Basin within 3 years, this loan will be revoked
 - c. Condition 3:
 - i. If Sri Lanka misses 3 payment dates in a row, the IBRD will revoke this loan

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Republic of Haiti
World Bank
Building Financial Resilience in Haiti

1. The Republic of Haiti is seeking a loan to restore the integrity and capacity of multiple government branches in Haiti. Corruption runs rampant throughout the government, and billions of dollars promised towards rebuilding the country have been embezzled and lost by politicians. This has prevented economic and infrastructure resilience in Haiti, which is the most pressing concern for the nation, as more than 20% of the national annual budget relies on foreign aid. Additionally, severe corruption resulted in Haiti's justice department and police force becoming extremely underequipped, underfunded, and understaffed. As a result, 200 gangs, totaling around 30,000 members, have risen to power and asserted themselves through harmful means. The gangs have blocked access to businesses and basic necessities, such as 10 million gallons of fuel in the fuel depot in Port-au-Prince. Gangs have also killed, kidnapped, and raped thousands of citizens in Port-au-Prince alone, creating inhumane living conditions and forcing 20,000 people away from their homes. To eliminate corruption and gang presence, bolster the justice department, and increase economic opportunities, Haiti requests a loan of approximately 820 million USD from the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). Within the loan, Haiti is seeking for a few projects to be considered:
2. Approximate Request (820 million USD)
3. Haitian Anti-Corruption Agency (HACA) (150 million USD)
 - a. Project focuses on the creation of an independent organization that will conduct investigations in the Haitian budget to eliminate embezzlement and corruption
 - b. HACA will establish local adjudication panels, composed of community and non-community leaders, to review cases at the personal level
 - i. The UN launched a similar system in Guatemala in 2009, which as of 2022, dismantled 60 criminal networks and brought charges against 680 individuals with an 85% conviction rate
 - c. HACA will detail their investigation findings in reports that will be made available to the public
 - i. Haiti's previous Anti-Government Corruption Unit published a report in August 2022 that uncovered more than 4 million USD worth of corruption acts within the Haitian government
 - d. HACA will work closely with the justice department to ensure that suspects are prosecuted
 - e. Guided by the UN Department of Political Affairs, Haitian Anti-Corruption Unit, and the *Commission for a Haitian Solution to the Crisis*
4. Juicing Up Justice Program (JUJP) (250 million USD)

- a. Recognizing that hundreds of judges and court clerks have gone on strike to demand improved working conditions, which has slowed case processing in Haiti
 - b. Acknowledging that lack of digital infrastructure in courts has made obtaining case data difficult, which has created prolonged reviewal and opportunities for corruption
 - c. Program allocates 244 million USD towards 2 years worth of the salaries for judges and clerks in Haiti to encourage groups to continue working and limit corruption
 - i. Judges will earn 14 million gourdes annually, which is nearly 78 times what they currently receive
 - ii. Clerks will earn 5.6 million gourdes annually, which is nearly 200 times what they currently receive
 - iii. Modeled after the average salaries for judges and clerks in the United States
 - d. Program allocates 6 million USD for the installation of the Case Management Information System (CMIS) in all Haitian Courts to streamline case information into one accessible platform, decreasing opportunities for abuse of power
 - i. CMIS was initiated into Haiti by the US Agency for International Development and Chemonics International in 2015, and today it is utilized in 11 jurisdictions with 41,232 cases in the system
 - ii. Haitian Director of Judicial Inspection Unit has reported that the CMIS saves time and money for courts and increases accessibility in tracking judges' performances
 - e. Supported by Chemonics International and UN resolution E/RES/2019/22, *Enhancing Transparency in the Judicial Process*
5. Pushing Police-Reinforcement Program (PPRP) (150 million USD)
- a. The Haitian National Police (HNP) is extremely underfunded and underequipped, preventing them from the capacity to protect communities from gang influences
 - b. Observing the previous success that armed operations have had in diminishing gang authority; in August 2022, such HNP operations eliminated the 2 leaders of the Savien and 400 Mawozo gangs
 - c. Initiative allocates 50 million USD towards funding the salaries of the employees of the HNP for 2 years
 - i. Employees will make an average of 227,000 gourdes annually, nearly 6 times their current salary
 - d. 100 million USD will be dedicated to supplying the HNP with SWAT force training, armored vehicles, and weapons
 - e. Partnered with the UN Mission for Justice Support (UNMJS) in Haiti and Canadian company INKAS to provide officer training and armored vehicles, respectively

- i. As of 2022, the UNMJS has worked with the HNP to successfully institute police units in 5 regions of Haiti
 - ii. The Haitian government has previously bought INKAS armored vehicles, in October 2022, to utilize in their anti-gang operations
6. Opportunities for Youth Initiative (OYI) (20 million USD)
 - a. Acknowledging the lack of economic opportunities in Haiti, which turn thousands of youth citizens to enlist in gangs
 - b. Initiative creates an empowerment program for 30,000 Haitian youth citizens to provide them with job opportunities and integrate them into civil participation
 - c. OYI will educate the youth on life skills, literacy, and other job-related skills
 - d. Targets disadvantaged communities and former juvenile gang members
 - e. Supported by the Pan American Development Foundation
 - i. The organization's "Temporary Social Safety Net and Skills for Youth" program created an estimated 3,000 jobs for young people in 7 districts in Haiti
7. Road Rehabilitation Project (RRP) (250 million USD)
 - a. Observing that only 5% of Haitian roads are in good condition, resulting in reduced access to transportation, healthcare, agricultural exports, and other vital resources
 - b. Project focuses on 2 critical road rehabilitation projects in Haiti
 - i. The sites were chosen by the Haiti Priorise organization, a recruitment of more than 50 expert economists to designate the most profitable and impactful projects for Haiti's infrastructure development
 - c. Project funds 238 million USD to construct an 83 km Gonaives road section at Port-de-Paix
 - i. New road will increase the speed of traffic, decrease the number of accidents in the area, and increase the amount of crops delivered to consumers
 - ii. Benefits are estimated to be 547 million USD, which is 2.3 times the cost of the project
 - d. 12 million USD will be allocated to build a bridge across the River Anglais
 - i. The bridge will reduce vehicle-use costs and crop losses, totaling 19 million USD in benefits (1.5 times the construction cost)
 - e. Construction will be supported by the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
 - i. In 2016, the UNOPS implemented a road-rehabilitation project in Haiti following Hurricane Matthew; 25 km of roads were successfully reconstructed and more than 16,300 people were employed for the project
8. Repayment Schedule
 - a. Haiti will have 5 years to pay this loan with an interest rate of 3% per year, starting with a grace period of 2 years

- b. The country must make payments to the IBRD every 4 months (following the grace period) to ensure that they are on schedule
9. General Conditions
- a. Condition 1:
 - i. If the HACA fails to publish an investigations report at least once a year after 2 years, this loan will be revoked
 - b. Condition 2:
 - i. If less than 95% of courts in Haiti have adopted the CMIS system following 3 years, this loan will be revoked
 - c. Condition 3:
 - i. If Haiti misses 3 payment dates in a row, the IBRD will revoke this loan

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