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**Fiscal Year 2010 Annual Results Report**

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**World Vision Inc. /Haiti**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADP	Area Development Program
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
BMPAD	Bureau de Monétisation des Programmes d'Aide au Développement
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CNSA	Haitian National Council for Food Security
CMAM	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition
DIP	Detailed Implementation Plan
FFA	Food for Assets
FFP	Office of Food for Peace
FY	Fiscal Year (October 1 <sup>st</sup> - September 30 <sup>th</sup> )
GMP	Growth Monitoring and Promotion
HAS	Hospital Albert Schweitzer
HMC	Haiti Monetization Consortium
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IPTT	Indicator Performance Tracking Table
LOA	Life of Activity
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MARCH	Management and Resources for Community Health
MCHN	Maternal Child Health and Nutrition
MIS	Management Information System
MSP	Ministry of Health of Haiti (Ministere de la Santé Publique et de la Population)
MT	Metric Ton
MYAP	Multi-Year Assistance Program
OVC	Orphan Vulnerable Children
PLWA	People Living with Aids
PNA	Preventive Nutrition Approach
SAPQ	Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaire
SO	Strategic Objective
SPE	Seed Production Enterprises
USG	United States Government
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WV	World Vision

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## **I. Introduction: Annual Program Results**

World Vision's (WV) Multi-Year Assistance Program (MYAP), a United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Title II funded program, has been implemented since 2008 in an environment of chronic food insecurity. Haiti had yet to recover from the effects of the food crisis and four successive hurricanes that occurred in 2008 when a devastating earthquake hit the country in January 2010. This earthquake has claimed the lives of up to 300,000 persons, injured an equal number and displaced more than 1.5 million to other departments, including the MYAP target areas. This migration flow of the population to the program areas resulted in increased needs and demands for food and basic health services. These unexpected challenges have affected the WV's MYAP implementation and dictated the need for realignment of the program food resources for immediate emergency response in Port-Au-Prince, and in MYAP targeted areas that received internally displaced persons (IDPs).

In this challenging context, WV completed the third fiscal year of program implementation in sixteen communes of Lower Central Plateau, Upper Central Plateau, Lower Artibonite and La Gônavé. In FY10, the MYAP pursued its goal of reducing food insecurity and increasing resiliency for vulnerable and extremely vulnerable groups in its intervention areas. Through its two main components, Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) and Agriculture and Economic Development, the program continued to assist communities by focusing its efforts on access to quality healthcare, livelihood restoration and enhancement and agriculture development; areas that have immediate and long-term impact in the lives of the Haitian people.

WV's MYAP targets children 6-23 month old, malnourished children 24-59 months, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), people living with aids (PLWA), orphans and vulnerable children (OVC), farmer associations, lead farmers and community based organizations (CBO). A basket of food commodities is used to support beneficiaries, and program funding is generated via monetization of bread flour, provision of 202e and ITSH, as well as WV's private match funds. Following this program overview is a more detailed discussion of progress made towards achieving program goals, annual results, success stories and lessons learned.

### ***MCHN Summary of Annual Results:***

In FY10, the MYAP continued to assist targeted communities to improve nutritional status of most vulnerable groups, enhance access to quality health services, and increase adoption of appropriate health, nutrition and hygiene practices. The focus was on providing a basic package of health services – maternal and child health, nutritional supplements and micronutrients, family planning and reproductive health care. The program activities are implemented through a network of health agents, Mothers' Clubs, rally posts, mobile clinics and established public-private partnership with the Ministry of Health (MSPP) for increased service delivery.

Continuous effort to assist communities in program areas has led to improved breastfeeding, increased immunization coverage, enhanced micronutrient consumption, prevented childhood diseases and enhanced feeding practices. All outcome indicators related to health services and nutritional status have been satisfactorily achieved and, in most instances, exceeded the annual targets. As compared to annual targets, achievements of outcome indicators varied from 76 percent to 320 percent. More detailed analysis per refer to attachment A Indicator Performance

Tracking Table (IPTT). WV's logistics capacity and unforeseen migration of people to the MYAP areas after the earthquake are among the circumstances that led to either under or over achieving of annual targets. Targets will be adjusted for out years of program implementation.

As of August 2010 a sub-grantee MARCH was terminated for non-performance. In order to ensure continuity of service, WV established a community health network in Lower Central Plateau to take over MARCH activities to ensure quality health service delivery in the communes of Mirebalais, Lascahobas, Savanette, Saut d'Eau and Boucan Carre. The MYAP also conducted growth monitoring for a monthly average of 38,972 children, provided tetanus vaccination to 13,148 children, vitamin A to 41,208 children, consultations to prevent childhood illness to 10,124 children of 6-59 months and treated 106 cases of severely acute malnourished children. In terms of services to mothers, 7,509 mothers received pre-and-post natal health services, 1,176 deliveries were attended by skilled birth attendants, 7,320 women received micro-nutrient supplements and 9,372 completed their vaccination schedule to prevent tetanus.

The MCHN component has not only been effective in increasing access to and utilization of health services, it has also improved the nutritional status of targeted children, women and other vulnerable groups through an annual distribution of 7,842 MT of food commodities to a monthly average of 169,894 beneficiaries. The MYAP also donated food to the SYAP to meet immediate food assistance needs of 279,375 beneficiaries in areas directly affected by the earthquake. Important advances toward reinforcing long-term behavior changes were made through the training of health agents and the education of mothers in the promotion and adoption of best practices of nutrition and health hygiene. These results are mainly due to strong partnerships with communities and government ministries, which lead to increased interest and participation of communities, increased number of vaccination posts, and the utilization of Mothers' Clubs as an effective means for providing services and training as well as promoting health messages.

### ***Agriculture Component Summary of Annual Results***

For the agriculture component, WV continued to emphasize its approach of improving agriculture productivity and profitability in eight of the sixteen communes that constitute the MYAP program areas. In FY10, activities focused on expanding market-based production, testing international markets for hot pepper and avocado, linking farmers to markets, promoting the utilization of quality crop materials, enhancing the adoption of best agricultural techniques and establishing conditions to ensure sustainable increases in crop yields. As a result, the program continued to sustain increased yields of staple grain crops, enhance the production of vegetables and strengthen household capacity through enhanced market-based livelihood activities and the development of entrepreneurship with focus on Mother Clubs.

In FY10, the MYAP provided agricultural services to 9,079 farmers in 7,320 households and assisted the local seed system to produce 37.8 MT of quality seeds of maize. Most of maize seed produced was sold to WV to serve 6,726 program beneficiaries, and the rest was sold to farmers on the other side of the border, in Dominican Republic. Utilization of quality seeds has resulted in yield increases averaging 42% and 34%, respectively in Central Plateau and La Gônave regions. The program also continued to support the promotion of grain storage equipment and the restocking of small animals by facilitating farmers' access to 423 grain silos, 70 new improved bred of goats, and the redistribution of 423 goats and 103 pigs to different associations.

Chicken farms continued to produce significant quantity of eggs on a daily basis which contributed to significant cash incomes for individuals, as well as for women's associations. The animal restocking initiative has benefited a total of 1,312 households.

Of particular importance is the reinforcement of activities to support high-yield crop value chains and the expansion of market-based production with the technical assistance of AgriDev. In FY10, the program successfully conducted two trial shipments with hot pepper and avocado to the United States, expanded the areas planted with papaya and hot pepper for external markets and launched activities to expand yam production with the multiplication of yam seeds using the "mini-set" technique. The MYAP also assisted three mango producer associations to increase their income with the exportation of 12,181 dozens of mango Francisque at an average price of 58 gourdes per dozen. Other significant achievements include the completion of the second phase of rehabilitation of three irrigation systems in Central Plateau which provide farmers with opportunities to expand commercial production of vegetables and cash value crops; the production of approximately 1.15 million fruit and forest trees; the rehabilitation of 247 hectares of hillside land with improved practices of soil and water conservation, and the training of 5,216 farmers in five appropriate technologies. Among the beneficiaries trained, 3,708 (73%) are adopting at least two of the technologies learned.

#### ***Other Program Activity Summary Results***

In FY10, WV led the mid-term evaluation (MTE) process and monetized 19,000 MT of bread flour on behalf of the three Haiti MYAP Cooperation Sponsors. The program also conducted the PERSUAP in program areas and assisted in conducting a seed system security assessment survey following the earthquake. A copy of the PERSUAP and the seed system security assessment reports are provided in Attachments H of this report. A new clinic was built in Cerca-Carvajal, Central Plateau, and two other health centers rehabilitated in La Gônave.

#### **SO 1: Improved Nutritional and Health Status of Targeted Vulnerable Groups**

Health activities are implemented in sixteen communes within the Lower and Upper Central Plateau, Artibonite and La Gônave regions. In the Lower Plateau and Artibonite, health activities continued to be implemented through two WV sub-grantees: Hospital Albert Schweitzer (HAS) and Save the Children (SAVE). Following the MTE, WV terminated its subagreement with the Management and Resources for Community Health (MARCH), and took over its activities to ensure the delivery of quality health services to beneficiaries in the communes of Mirebalais, Lascahobas, Savanette, Saut d'Eau and Boucan Carre. WV continued to play the leading role in the distribution of supplemental food rations in this area.

The health sector has made advanced progress in implementing a package of services to facilitate community behavior changes in health, nutrition and hygiene practices. This is accomplished through training and education of mothers, preventive health services, distribution of supplemental food rations, growth monitoring and the commitment of the MYAP staff to work in partnership with communities, local organizations and MSPP.

**A. Improved Nutritional and Health Practices of Targeted Vulnerable Populations**

**Growth Monitoring of Children:** Growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) system is a part of the MYAP’s integrated MCHN approach to respond to child nutrition needs by linking nutrition activities to maternal and child health services. The monthly weighing and monitoring of infants and children enables mothers and the MYAP health staff to monitor children’s growth and nutritional status. GMP consultations are held at rally posts where other essential preventive health services, such as, health and nutrition education, immunization, vitamin A supplementation and de-worming are provided.

In FY10, the MYAP monitored a monthly average of 38,972 children under five, which represents an increase of 11.3% above the annual target. The migration flow of the population to program areas immediately after the earthquake was the main contributing factor to this increase. Of these children, 88.3 percent had a normal weight, 9.7 percent were underweight, and about 2.0 percent had very low weight-for-age (Figure 1). These figures indicate significant improvements in nutritional status of children under five in MYAP areas as compared to last year.

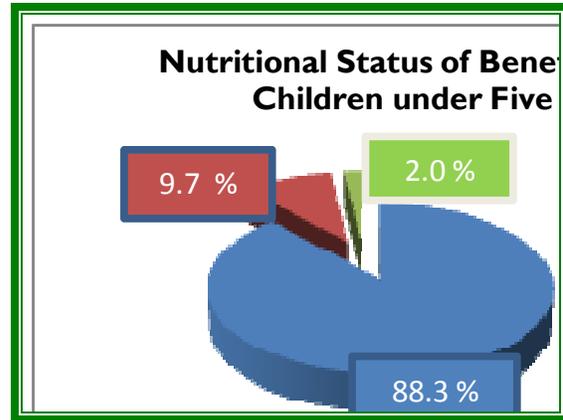


Figure 1: Nutritional Status of Children in WV’s areas

WV continued to be very active in the screening, diagnosis, treatment and referral of acutely malnourished children through its Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) approach. This year, 785 malnourished children were enrolled in the CMAM program which represents a decrease of 13% as compared to last year. Among those children, 106 severely malnourished were treated and 618 were phased out. In addition to adoption of best health and hygiene practices, communities were able to properly administer the treatment - a daily ration of a peanut-based therapeutic feeding supplement.

**Preventive Health Services:** In collaboration with MSPP, the MYAP addressed the most important children’s preventive health needs, such as, immunization, food supplementation, health and nutrition education, treatment of diarrhea, and management of childhood illness. Targets achieved for immunization, de-worming, vitamin A supplementation, number of treated cases of diarrhea and children assisted by the nutrition programs are shown in IPTT, attachment A. In FY10, 13,148 children received DTP3, 41,208 were provided with vitamin A, de-worming administrated to 26,887 and consultations to prevent childhood illnesses provided to 10,124 children. Percentages of achievement as compared to annual targets vary from 108 to 126 percent, indicating a significant progress in children’s health care in the WV’s MYAP areas. Though the over-achievement of targets for treated child diarrhea cases demonstrated WV’s efforts to treat diarrhea, it is also an indication of the deterioration of the hygiene conditions in program areas following the earthquake. As a result, WV has increased the distribution of oral

rehydration salt and water treatment tablets to serve a total of 20,560 beneficiaries, and will continue to emphasize drinking water treatment in the MYAP program areas.

**Provision of Nutritional Support:** WV, through its Preventive Nutrition Approach, provided food rations to a monthly average of 20,970 children 6-24 months and to 2,988 malnourished children under five (Table 1). Under the safety net component, the program also provided food to 428 OVCs and 160 People Living with AIDS. Annual target achievements vary from 94.6 to 320 percent indicating significant improvements as compared to previous years. Enhanced program service delivery following the earthquake and increased HIV/AIDS screening allows WV to identify and reach more PLWAs.

The MYAP program also provided monthly food rations to pregnant and lactating women—from the 4<sup>th</sup> month of pregnancy through the first six post-delivery months. During FY10, 7,842 MT of food commodities were distributed to a monthly average of 169,894 beneficiaries, which represents a slight increase as compared to the annual target. Table 1 summarizes beneficiary groups receiving food rations on a monthly basis. Each beneficiary category received one direct ration and each family only one indirect ration. The program also promoted the inclusion of beneficiaries of both sexes in all program activities. Percentage of girls involved in program activities appears to be slightly higher than boys.

Table 1: MCHN and Food for Asset (FFA) beneficiaries receiving monthly food rations in FY10

Beneficiary Categories	FY10 Target	FY10 Achievement	% Achievement
Children 6-24 months	19,500	20,970	107.5
Malnourished children under five	3,160	2,988	94.6
Pregnant and lactating women	10,125	10,311	101.8
Orphans and Vulnerable Children	400	428	107.0
People living with HIV/AIDS	50	160	320.0
Food for Assets beneficiaries	820	765	93.3
Program direct food beneficiaries	34,055	35,622	104.6
Estimated number of people benefiting from food assistance	<b>162,635</b>	<b>169,894</b>	<b>104.5</b>

**Preventive Health Education:** A woman’s eligibility to receive food rations is conditional on her regular monthly attendance of other program services providing social support, crucial information, and health education. Consistent participation in these activities provides beneficiaries with a comprehensive framework of information, services, and a supportive environment for adopting healthier behavior. The MYAP program continued to work through Mothers’ Clubs as the primary venue for education and behavior change communication (BCC) strategy. This year, training sessions were held for 5 nurses and 27 health promoters. Topics covered included breastfeeding counseling, child feeding practices, treatment of diarrhea, nutrition education, immunization, family planning, hygiene and HIV/AIDS related messages. Also, a five-day training session was held for 18 nurse supervisors to create awareness of and support for implementing the Ministry of Health’s new Nutrition protocol. The program also contributed to educating 13,370 caretakers on the importance of immunization, 7,336 on family

planning, 10,160 on related HIV/AIDS messages and a total of 16,947 on appropriate management of diarrheal diseases, water treatment and importance of vitamin A and nutrition.

### B. Improved Quality of and Access to Health Services

**Reproductive Health Services:** The program continued to address reproductive health services to reduce maternal, prenatal and neonatal death, and poor pregnancy outcomes in its intervention areas. Prenatal care offers important preventive health benefits to the mother and her infant while postnatal visits are critical to the health of the mother and her newborn. In FY10, 7,509 women received pre-and-postnatal services, 9,372 completed their vaccinations to prevent Tetanus, 1,176 deliveries were attended by skilled birth attendants, 7,320 women received micro-nutrients, and 14,440 ante-natal care (ANC) visits were conducted by skilled providers. At all service points, WV provided mothers with basic education on preventive health practices, and contraceptive methods were distributed to men and women, as appropriate. To expand the use of family planning, the program promoted three contraceptive methods across all service points: pills, depo provera and condoms. During this reporting period, 11,984 men and women have benefited from these family planning services.

Table 2: MCHN indicators exceeding or falling short of expected FY10 targets

Annual Monitoring / Outcome Indicators	FY10 Target	% Achieved	% Achieved	Reasons for Discrepancies
Number of eligible children involved in USG-supported Growth Monitoring and Promotion System	35,000	38,972	111.3	WV's improved logistics capacity and enhanced service delivery after the earthquake
Number of PLWA served by the program	50	160	320.0	Increased service delivery points for HIV/AIDS screening
Number of cases of child diarrhea treated in USAID-assisted programs	3,000	3,786	126.2	Deterioration of hygiene conditions after the earthquake due to high migration flow
Postpartum/Newborn visits within 3 days of birth	3,500	4,292	122.6	Increased home visits following the earthquake
Number of women receiving at least one post-natal consultation	3,500	4,239	121.1	WV's improved logistics capacity and increased post-natal consultations after the earthquake
Number of antenatal care (ANC) Visits by skilled providers from USG-Assisted facilities	12,000	14,440	120.3	WV's improved logistics capacity and increased antenatal visits following the earthquake
Number of counseling visits for FP/RH as a result of USG assistance (women/men)	4,500	3,892	86.5	Focus was mainly on IDPs following the earthquake
Number of individuals trained to promote HIV/AIDS prevention through other behavior change beyond abstinence and/or being faithful	630	479	76.0	The target was overestimated in FY10

**Improvement of Health Infrastructures:** WV collaborated with MSPP to improve the infrastructure of clinics and health centers ensuring that beneficiaries in MYAP targeted areas has access to appropriate health services. Currently, WV is managing seven health centers in La Gônave and plans to improve their physical infrastructure and provide them with appropriate materials and equipment. From the beginning of the program in 2008, WV has rehabilitated three health clinics in La Gônave and built a new one in Central Plateau. Of the three centers

rehabilitated in La Gônave, one has been upgraded to a hospital. This center is now equipped with a 15-bed facility, 3 hospital rooms, a surgery room, a recuperation room, a delivery room and a conference room. These centers are currently providing a range of inpatient and outpatient services. This initiative not only increases access to quality health services, it but strengthens the formal collaboration with MSPP.

**Support to National Health Reform:** The WV partnership with MSPP generates positive synergy and ensures access to sustainable and quality health services. In coordination with MSPP, WV has played and continues to play a leading role in the provision of services, particularly in La Gônave, where government infrastructure is severely deficient. In FY10, WV continued to build the MSPP capacity to offer adequate services throughout the continuum of care. WV supported MSPP by engaging four nurses in Central Plateau and providing trainings to thirteen MSPP staff.

**Logistics and Commodity Movement:** Food commodity movement is shown in Table 3. All requested FY10 food commodities arrived in the country as scheduled though 353 metric tons are at the port and still to be received at the WV's central warehouse. In FY10, food received in the central and regional warehouses totaled 12,390.48 MT. Out of this quantity, 7,841.97 MT were distributed to a monthly average of 169,894 beneficiaries. This distribution tonnage was slightly higher than expected due to increase WV logistics capacity to assist families in remote areas. Losses totaled 424.66 MT of which 6.1 percent were marine losses, 93.3 percent was unfit food and the remaining balance was distribution losses.

Table 3: MYAP Commodity Movement in FY10

Activities	Commodities in MT					
	SFB	WSB	CSB	Veg. Oil	Lentils/Peas	Total
Opening balance as of October 1 <sup>st</sup> 2009	2,717.40	0.00	1,330.38	561.84	908.03	5,517.65
Food received in FY10 from CF	3,531.98	449.08	964.45	739.68	842.60	6,527.79
Food received from 2009 SYAP	73.73	0.00	0.00	198.43	72.88	345.04
Food available in FY10	6,323.11	449.08	2,294.83	1,499.95	1,823.51	12,390.48
<b>Food distributed</b>	<b>3,880.34</b>	<b>178.76</b>	<b>1,802.77</b>	<b>882.75</b>	<b>1,097.35</b>	<b>7,841.97</b>
Losses	29.10	0.78	391.24	0.69	2.85	424.66*
<b>Closing Balance as of September 30, 2010</b>	<b>2,413.67</b>	<b>269.54</b>	<b>100.82</b>	<b>616.51</b>	<b>723.31</b>	<b>4,123.85</b>
Estimated food at the port to be received from CF	0.00	243.00	0.00	15.00	95.00	353.00

\*: From the losses, 396 MT were declared unfit for human consumption and sold as animal feed, 26 MT were ocean/marine losses and the rest was distribution site losses.

## SO 2: Improved Productive and Profitable Livelihoods

The Agriculture and Economic Development component continued to strengthen its value chain approach in eight of the sixteen targeted communes of the MYAP areas. With the purpose of improving livelihood and profitability, the MYAP integrated a set of high impact activities that contributed to increased crop production, improved animal husbandry, increased household assets, expanded market-based production, and improved management of watersheds. In FY10, the agriculture component worked with 9,079 farmers in 7,320 households (approximately

36,600 beneficiaries) located in 143 localities. This represents an increase of 10% as compared to the annual target due to enhanced program effort to support more beneficiaries after the earthquake.

#### **A. Increased Food Production and Household Assets**

**Basic Grain Production and Storage:** WV made important advances in maintaining quality crop materials and ensuring a continuous supply of quality seeds through community-based seed production enterprises (SPE). The program continued to support these local seed systems by providing technical assistance, foundation seed and training to seed producers. In FY10, 87 seed producers were trained in post-harvest seed handling, stock management and accounting. Foundation seed produced on separate farms is sold to the SPE for production of commercial seeds. This year, the local seed system produced 37.8 MT of maize seed with most of this production sold to WV to serve 6,726 program beneficiaries and the rest to farmers on the other side of the border, in Dominican Republic.

To increase household food reserves, the program pursued the promotion of improved grain storage silos by facilitating access to storage equipments to 423 households. This represents an 85% achievement of the annual target due to higher than anticipated unit production costs. A community based in-kind rotating funds pool has been established through ADPs to manage all inputs provided by the MYAP program, including the silos. This initiative contributes to reduced post-harvest losses during storage.

**Training and Improved Technologies:** The program used its network of extension agents, agricultural technicians, and model farmers to promote agricultural technologies to farmers. In FY10, the MYAP developed and promoted five sustainable agriculture technologies: yam production using mini-set technique, post-harvest seed handling, soil fertility management, chicken farm production, and improved grain storage. Following staff training sessions, field trainings took place at WV demonstration centers which are also field schools for extension agents, and contact leaders. Trained contact farmers and extension agents helped establish training stations and demonstration sites to support on-the-job trainings of beneficiaries. This year, 5,216 farmers were trained in at least two of the above mentioned technologies. Utilization of quality seeds together with the adoption of improved soil fertility management has resulted in yield increases averaging 42% and 34%, respectively in Central Plateau and La Gônave regions.

#### **Household Production Diversification (HPD):**

HPD integrates activities such as bio-intensive vegetable gardening, fruit tree planting, and small animal husbandry. These activities are conducted mainly with mothers clubs as a way to diversify diet and to help fill food gaps in times of need. Household vegetable gardening is facilitated by the introduction of micro-irrigation kits. Drip irrigation is promoted in areas where a water point is available. In FY10, 309 irrigation kits and 72 pounds of vegetable seeds were used to support vegetable



production. The program also pursued the restocking of small animals with the introduction of 70 new improved bred goats, the redistribution of 423 goats and 103 pigs

to different associations. Chicken farms continued to produce significant quantity of eggs which contributed to significant cash incomes for individual, as well as women's associations.



**Women groups producing vegetables using drip irrigation**

In FY10, the animal restocking initiative has benefited a total of 1,312 households. In addition to introduction of improved breeds, breeding stations are established in the MYAP targeted areas to support the multiplication process. In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, 54 of WV's social agents enrolled in a training program last year have graduated and been certified as veterinary agents to contribute to long-term animal health care in the program areas.

Animal distribution is done using a revolving fund scheme established for all program inputs. Each beneficiary reimburses pigs and goats - the first offspring (in some cases, the second), one healthy female animal to serve another household. In addition to protein-based food, farmers are encouraged to plant grass varieties and to use residues from cereals and root crops to feed their animals.

Another component of the household production diversification is the promotion of fruit trees. WV emphasized the production of high value fruit and multi-purpose trees. Tree production and planting is intended to not only restore the environment, but also provide an additional source of household nutrition and income. In FY10, the program produced 1.15 million tree seedlings and distributed approximately 845,750, representing 91 percent and 90 percent of the annual targets, respectively. Reasons for discrepancies with respect to the annual target are provided in Table 4 below. Survival rate of fruit trees distributed in FY10 is estimated at 79 percent.

## **B. Enhanced Market-Based Livelihoods**

### ***Strengthening Farmer Organizations:***

The livelihood market-based component of the MYAP is being implemented with the technical support of Agridev, an organization with technical expertise in market value chains. In FY10, the program focused its activities on supporting hot pepper, papaya, mango, avocado and yam value chains. Early during the year the program developed the methodology for group action planning as a tool to support improvements in agricultural production and marketing as well as linkages to markets and business support services. Training sessions were held for field staff and farmer groups to support the elaboration of group action plans. Action plans were then developed for all selected farmer associations and for three mango producer groups. Training sessions were also conducted in post-harvest and handling techniques, accounting, and financial management for the mango producer associations.

The MYAP also has identified high value candidate crops and varieties to be used as a "menu" for the farmer groups selected. A total of 125 demonstration plots with

pepper, onion, plantain and papaya were established to test and validate a large range of production technologies to satisfy the markets of candidate crops. Field days and

farmer to farmer visits were realized on different demonstration plots prior to harvest.



A papaya demonstration plot in Central Plateau

**Access to Markets:** In FY10, the program conducted two trial shipments to US market with hot pepper. The objective was to increase farmers' and exporters' interest in hot pepper production. A total of 405 lbs of the hot pepper variety *Piment Bouk* was packed in boxes of 8 lbs and shipped to the buyer/importer "Bel Soley" in Miami. The pepper was used as an ingredient in Bel Soley pepper sauce rather than sold fresh.

In the second trial, Agridev arranged with Agropak, a Haitian exporter, a test shipment with the *Habanero* variety. Both tests went well. The next step will be to develop linkage between hot pepper importers' and producers' groups in program areas. The results of these tests demonstrated the export potential of pepper, but also revealed a number of issues that need to be resolved for a sustainable hot pepper chain. Following the tests, approximately eight hectares of land were planted with pepper in program areas. In FY10, the MYAP also conducted trial shipments with local avocado varieties.

This test is reported under the Success Stories section.



Hot pepper screening for trial shipment

In addition to trial shipments of pepper and avocados, the MYAP assisted mango producers to export mangoes from the current harvest season. The Francique mango variety is one of the largest sources of agricultural revenue for many farmers in Lower Central Plateau. Efforts in mango marketing focused on improving market competition, strengthening farmers' capacity to act as marketing agents and exploring ways to enhance the value of mangos. This year the MYAP facilitated three contract agreements between producers and mango exporters to export nearly 12,181 dozen mangoes at an average price of 58 gourdes a dozen. This first set of marketing contracts between producer associations and mango exporters represented a significant step towards the development and improvement of the mango value chain. Furthermore, mangoes to be marketed will enter the Fair Trade Certified System which will increase the benefits to farmers and to the community.

World Vision also pursued the rehabilitation of a commercial scale irrigation to support the market-based component in Central Plateau. The second phase of the rehabilitation completed during the year contributed to providing water to irrigate an additional 55 hectares of land to expand the production of high value crops. A pumping irrigation system is also established in Thomonde during the year. WV also used Food for Assets (FFA) approach to support the rehabilitation of productive infrastructure. To increase water availability and enhance the efficiency of the irrigation systems, the MYAP undertook the cleaning of canals in Lower Plateau using FFA. This year, the program cleaned 17,619 linear meters of primary and secondary canals and removed more than 280 m<sup>3</sup> of debris. In Upper Plateau, 3,477 meters of canals were dug to facilitate the installation of the pumping system. Water management committees are created to manage and maintain the systems.



Rehabilitated irrigation system at Los Posos

### C. Rehabilitated Natural Resources Resiliency and Local Response Capacity

#### *Micro-watershed protection:*

The program established soil and water conservation measures to not only reduce soil erosion, but to also create suitable conditions for cultivation. Soil conservation practices have been reinforced with appropriate soil and nutrient management to improve and sustain the productive capacity of the soils. About 247 hectares of watershed were provided with appropriate soil conservation measures, and tree planting and ravine protection structures. Protection of ravine with gully plugs has shown the potential to mitigate the impact of heavy rains on runoff, and to protect lowlands from getting flooded. To add value to the watershed management initiative, the program distributed 93,262 plantain, 12,000 pineapple and 36,000 cuttings of sugar cane. These crop materials distributed to 4,670 beneficiaries will constitute a good source of cash income for beneficiaries in the following years.



MYAP approach to hillside land management



MYAP tree planting day involving school children

Table 4. Agriculture indicators exceeding or falling short of expected FY10 targets

Annual Monitoring / Outcome Indicators	FY10 Target	% Achieved	% Achieved	Reasons for Discrepancies
Number of targeted beneficiaries reached	8,240	9,079	110.2	Enhanced program effort to support more beneficiaries after the earthquake
Number of HH with adequate grain and seed storage facilities	500	423	84.6	Less than expected beneficiaries were able to afford the costs of improved silos
Number of beneficiaries adopting a minimum number of technologies	5,000	3,708	72.7	Unreliable rainfall hampered the diffusion and adoption of technologies
Number of HH with cash crop market-based production	500	821	164.2	Integration of women from mother clubs in agriculture activities and enhanced effort to support market-based production
Number of hectares of watershed rehabilitated	300	246.9	82.3	Unreliable rainfall hampered the implementation of some practices on hillsides in FY10
Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance.	1,400	1,080	77.1	Lower than expected due to delay in implementing best practices. In progress
Number of km of irrigation canals rehabilitated using FFA	50	23	46	The SYAP program took over FFW activities after the earthquake thus reducing FFA activities in the target areas
Fruit tree seedling produced	280,000	316,259	112.9	More fruit tree seedlings produced due to increased production of papaya seedlings for commercial production
Fuel wood/forest tree seedlings produced	990,000	833,086	84.2	Delay in obtaining seedling bags
Fuel wood/forest tree seedlings distributed	792,000	686,663	86.7	Not all the seedlings produced were ready to be distributed by the end of the fiscal year.
Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation	350	415	118.6	More people including women have shown interest in NRM training
Number of people trained in disaster preparedness as a result of USG assistance	125	109	87.2	Many of potential participants were involved in earthquake response
Number of assisted communities with early warning and response system in place	16	14	87.5	Two out of sixteen communes still to be covered by the EWS. Delay in acquisition of rain gauges.

### ***Program Monitoring and Early Warning System***

World Vision continued to monitor the MYAP performance through its established Monitoring and Evaluation unit. The Management Information System (MIS) developed at the end of the previous fiscal year is being used to ensure adequate flow of information and timely program reporting. Project performance data are stored and analyzed through the MIS that has been installed in all WV's regional offices. In FY10, the MYAP also launched a food distribution monitoring system to monitor the efficiency of the WV's food distribution and to gauge beneficiary perception of program activities. A total of 125 food distribution centers were

monitored during the year. Information from post-distribution monitoring was used to introduce some changes in the distribution to ensure better food management and services to beneficiaries.

According to FFP evaluation guidelines, a mid-term evaluation (MTE) must be completed in the first half of implementation of Title II MYAPs. In FY10, WV completed on behalf of the Cooperating Sponsors (CS) a joint MTE of the Haiti MYAPs with the assistance of an external consulting team. The objective of the MTE was to assess progress towards meeting programs goals and to determine the need for adjustments in strategy for both the MCHN and Agriculture components. The three CSs also agreed to take the opportunity to assess the extent to which the earthquake or its effects had affected the MYAP implementation and its beneficiaries. The consulting firm consisted of an economic anthropologist, an agronomist and a medical doctor. The evaluation comprised both a qualitative and a quantitative survey with more focus on the qualitative information. The qualitative survey consisted in reviewing program documentation and conducting focus groups, key informant and other stakeholder interviews. The quantitative survey aimed at measuring progress in the achievement of medium term outcome indicators, and determining whether the targets set at baseline are still relevant and attainable. The survey used Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS) parallel sampling methodology. FANTA also provided inputs to the MTE methodology. The survey report is comprised of four report documents: the joint report and three separate reports, one for each CS. The WV's MTE report is provided in appendix G.

The MYAP continued to participate in building national capacity to monitor and analyze food insecurity, and strengthen the national system for disaster and risk management. In collaboration with other institutions, WV continued to monitor the food security situation through its Community Early Warning System (CEWS) in fourteen of the sixteen communes covered by the MYAP. The CEWS allows WV to monitor food security through the tracking of food security indicators at regional and household levels, timely identification of food security problems, affected populations and the information useful for making short and long term decisions. The program continued to collect data on indicators related to food prices, rainfall, and nutrition on a regular basis. Data collected is used to publish a monthly CEWS bulletin and shared with the CNSA, FEWSNET, and other CSs as needed. In collaboration with FAO, a workstation has been installed in Plateau Central to facilitate the sharing of food security information.

## **Other Program Activities**

### ***A. Bread Flour Monetization:***

In FY10, as the lead agency, WV undertook the monetization of 19,000 metric tons of bread flour on behalf of the Haiti Monetization Consortium (HMC). Bread flour was monetized as a replacement for Hard Red Winter Wheat (HRW) originally scheduled to be delivered to Haiti. The flour was sold through an open competitive bidding process. The first shipment of 4,000 tons has been monetized and proceeds disbursed to the CSs. The second and third shipments of 11,000 and 4,000 tons, respectively, have been sold and delivery is in progress. Had warehousing space been available for the flour and the pipeline managed efficiently, bread flour could have been an excellent monetization commodity in FY10. However, in addition to the nature of the commodity, the monetization was conducted in a post-earthquake context with

limited port capacity which led to many difficulties and challenges throughout the process. Difficulties were mainly due to repeated changes in shipment arrival dates, the Bureau of Monetization (BMPAD) weak capabilities to enforce compliance with contractual obligations, the port limited capacity to handle a large number of containers, limited capacity of the buyers to take delivery from the port and the volatility of the bread flour markets.

Challenges faced during the process are a compelling course to opt for cash funding for part of MYAP activities if the post-earthquake situation continued to be unchanged. Experience with this process indicated that: (a) the choice of the commodity to be monetized should be carefully considered - food commodities with shelf life less than 6 months are not appropriate if the pipeline is not well managed; (b) future monetization programs should demand less logistics considering that the port infrastructure is not adequate to handle a large number of containers; (c) a central warehousing should be considered, either managed by the seller or at the buyer's location; (d) the setting of flour price for a sale should be continued and periodic market surveillance regularly conducted; (e) BMPAD should show capacity to educate the buyers of their responsibility and be able to enforce compliance with clauses not performed satisfactorily and; (f) call forwards and shipment dates should be established and followed through for monetization commodities.

#### ***B. PERSUAP and Seed Security Assessment Surveys:***

The MYAP assisted with the USAID Mission-wide PERSUAP survey and the Seed Security Assessment following the earthquake. Initial findings of the PERSUAP indicated several environmentally concerning and potentially hazardous behaviors related to the sale and use of pesticides among farmers and agro-input store staff in the program intervention areas. This survey recommends that WV works with other NGOs, government ministries and private sector agro-input supplier to achieve the following:

- Increase the level of lower risk and toxicity *General Use Pesticides* (GUPs) available to Haitian farmers
- Familiarize farmers and suppliers with effective use and best practices for these pesticides
- Raise farmer's awareness of the risks and health hazards that can result from failure to use sufficient safety equipment
- Promote disposal of expired agro-chemicals and empty containers that reduces unnecessary health and environmental risks
- Initiate a national farmer and community awareness raising campaign to change unsafe pesticide use, storage and disposal behaviors, to reduce overall health and environmental risks currently associated with agro-chemical use in Haiti
- Promote IPM and improved farming practices to reduce risk of pest related crop losses, agro-chemical use and input costs for farmers.

The Seed Security System Assessment was supported by OFDA and USAID and aimed to develop a planning tool likely to influence the seed system development in Haiti over the next few years. This survey had a countrywide coverage and other NGOs were involved in this assessment. This assessment included different kinds of methods. The team investigated the functioning of seed systems using a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods, focused on

multiple stakeholder insights and cross-checked information from the supply and use side. Reports of both surveys are provided in the appendix table H.

## **II. SUCCESS STORIES**

Please see success stories attached separately.

## **III. LESSONS LEARNED**

In FY10, the MYAP continued its effort to support communities by providing trainings and quality services to ensure successful implementation and program impact. The lessons learned during the fiscal year are summarized as follow:

- The migration flow of the population to MYAP targeted areas after the earthquake has increased the need and demand for food and basic health services. This increase in household size is likely to threaten the already precarious food security situation or increase the malnutrition rates in these areas if additional support is not envisaged.
- Food security in the MYAP targeted areas remains extremely precarious due to Haiti's high vulnerability to natural disasters, poor socio-economic conditions of households, and a fragile socio-political stability. The potential negative impact of these conditions on food security, and the need to respond to frequent emergencies may hamper the MYAP capacity to maintain the development momentum and achieve desirable impacts.
- There is need to provide the MYAP with a surge capacity to ensure the development continuum. The anticipation by World Vision to support the rehabilitation of productive infrastructures, such as small irrigation, storage equipments and other important program inputs is likely to increase production and enhance community development.
- Access to irrigation is an important element of progress in smallholder agriculture to build resiliency and help farmers achieve both long-term sustainable crop production and poverty reduction
- Community participation, education and training have contributed to community behavior changes. The WV's CMAM strategy, which permitted the inclusion of communities in screening, diagnosis, treatment, and referral of acutely malnourished children, has improved the management of this targeted group. A local leadership's ownership is the key to secure community participation, but the sustainability of these initiatives is related to the MYAP capacity to strengthen local organizations
- The choice of the commodity to be monetized should be carefully considered - food commodities with shelf life less than 6 months being not appropriate if the pipeline is not managed adequately;
- Future monetization programs should demand less logistics considering that the port infrastructure is not adequate to handle a large number of containers in this post-earthquake context
- A central warehousing should be considered, either managed by the seller or at the buyer's location before future bread flour monetization can be considered
- The poor capacity of the Bureau of Monetization to enforce compliance with contractual obligations may contribute to weakening the monetization process

- Mothers' Clubs approach is an effective means of distributing information, providing services and training as well as an appropriate organizational vehicle for addressing other development needs in the targeted communities.
- Program success is also attributed to a positive and intentional collaboration developed with the Haiti government ministries, mainly Health and Agriculture.
- The joint implementation of the MTE was very cost effective and vastly benefitted from collective expertise of the three CSs

#### **IV. APPENDICES**

- A. Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT)
- B. Detailed Implementation Plan Table (DIP)
- C. Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaire (SAPQ)
- D. Tracking Table for Beneficiaries and Resources
- E. Expenditure Report
- F. Monetization Tables
- G. Mid-Term Evaluation Report
- H. Seed Assessment Report
- Ha. PERSUAP Report
- Hb. Mango Fiche Technique 1
- Hc. Mango Fiche Technique 2
- Hd. CMAM Assessment by Valid International
- I. Completeness Checklist