



# Fiscal Year 2011 Annual Results Report

**Awardee Name/ Host Country:  
World Vision Inc. /Haiti**

**Multi Year Assistance Program (MYAP):  
FFP-A-00-08-00024**

**Submission Date: November 7, 2011**

**World Vision US Headquarters Contact:**

**Mr. Paul Macek  
Senior Director, Food Security and Livelihoods  
World Vision US  
300 I Street NE  
Washington DC 20002  
Phone: 202-572-6557  
Email: [pmacek@worldvision.org](mailto:pmacek@worldvision.org)**

**World Vision Haiti Contact:**

**Dr. Lionel Isaac  
MYAP Director, WV Haiti  
#9 Impasse Hardy / Juvenat  
Port-au-Prince, Haiti  
Tel: (509) 3-701-5320  
Email: [lionelisaac@wvi.org](mailto:lionelisaac@wvi.org)**

## 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
CP	Central Plateau
DIP	Detailed Implementation Plan
FFA	Food for Assets
FFP	Office of Food for Peace
FY	Fiscal Year (October 1st - September 30th)
GIK	Gift-In-Kind
GMP	Growth Monitoring and Promotion
HAS	Hospital Albert Schweitzer
HH	Household
HMC	Haiti Monetization Consortium
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IPTT	Indicator Performance Tracking Table
LOA	Life of Activity
LMMS	Last Mile Mobile Solution (LMMS):
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCHN	Maternal Child Health and Nutrition
MIS	Management Information System
MSPP	Ministry of Health of Haiti (Ministere de la Santé Publique et de la Population)
MT	Metric Ton
MTE	Mid-Term Evaluation
MYAP	Multi-Year Assistance Program
OVC	Orphan Vulnerable Children
PAG	Program Assessment Guide
PLWA	People Living with AIDS
PM2A	Preventive Malnutrition In Children Under 2 Approach
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

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1. Introduction: Annual Program Results</b>	2
SO 1: Improved Nutritional and Health Status of Targeted Vulnerable Groups	4
A. Improved Nutritional and Health Practices of Vulnerable Populations	5
B. Improved Quality of and Access to Health Services	7
C. Decreased Risks of Communicable Diseases among Targeted Communities	8
SO 2: Improved Productive and Profitable Livelihoods	10
A. Household Food Production and Asset Diversification	10
B. Enhanced Market-Based Livelihoods	12
C. Rehabilitated Natural Resources Resiliency and Local Response Capacity	14
Other Program Activities	15
A. Monetization	15
B. Last Mile Mobile Solution	15
<b>2. Success Stories</b>	16
<b>3. Lessons Learned</b>	16
<b>4. Appendices</b>	16
A. Indicator Performance Tracking Table	
B. Detailed Implementation Plan Table	
C. Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaire	
D. Tracking Table for Beneficiaries and Resources	
E. Expenditure Report	
F. Monetization Tables	
H. Research Survey Report: “Reaching the Hard to Reach: Strengthening and Scaling Up the World Vision Haiti Mobile Clinics”	
I. Completeness Checklist	
J. Success Stories	

## **1. Introduction: Annual Food Aid Program Results**

Since March 2008, World Vision Haiti has been implementing a USAID Title II funded Multi-Year Assistance Program (MYAP) - **SAK PLEN (Full Sack) RESILIENCY ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM (SAK REP)** in sixteen communes of the Plateau Central, La Gônave and Artibonite regions. In December 2010, after completing the third year of implementation, World Vision (WV) requested an amendment of SAK REP to adequately respond to the changing socio-economic context following the January 2010 earthquake, and to incorporate several Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) recommendations. The amendment, approved in March 2011, increases the overall program effectiveness as well as incorporates a surge capacity into the program design.

The FY 2011 was marked by a cholera outbreak that weakened the resiliency capacity of many households, as well as tumultuous presidential elections, which affected program operations in many localities in Central Plateau (CP). Nevertheless, the program pursued its goal of reducing food insecurity and increasing resiliency of vulnerable groups with interventions focused on Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) and Agricultural and Economic Development. In FY11, WV continued to work with two local partners - Hospital Albert Schweitzer (HAS) and Hospital Claire Heureuse (HCH) to implement the MCHN component in Lower Artibonite. Collaboration with local organizations and the Ministry of Health (MSPP) seeks to build capacity and sustainability of MCHN efforts beyond the life of activities (LOA). AgriDev, a private Haitian company, continued to lead the value chain approach in agriculture with a focus on high-yield crops to improve household (HH) consumption and nutrition along with expanding varieties of staple crops for local and export markets.

This report covers implementation from October 1, 2010 through September 30, 2011. During the reporting period, the program assisted communities by focusing its efforts on access to quality health services, improved agricultural production and entrepreneurship development. A savings group model was introduced in targeted areas to empower the most vulnerable communities and special attention was paid to integration of MCHN activities with agriculture production and livelihood enhancement. Additionally, WV continued its intentional efforts to align and complement SAK REP and geographically overlapping emergency activities within the “development-relief” continuum.

In FY 2011, SAK REP not only met but exceeded targets for most health and agriculture indicators. WV was particularly effective in improving HHs’ access to and use of health services but needed to enhance the integration of the agriculture component with MCHN, and entrepreneurship promotion. The program achievements were facilitated by the implementation of strategies that included improved training materials, enhanced communication, health education, agricultural extension services and community care activities; a summary of results is provided below.

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

In FY 2011, SAK REP implemented a package of services to facilitate behavior changes in health, nutrition and hygiene practices. This package includes training and education of mothers, training of health workers, preventive health services, supplemental rations, growth monitoring, and promotion of infant and young child feeding practices.

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

**Growth Monitoring of Children:** Growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) system is a part of SAK REPs 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 health staff to monitor children's healthy growth, proper nutrition, as well as gaps. GMP consultations are held at rally posts where other essential preventive health services, such as health and nutrition education, immunization and vitamin A supplementation are provided.

In FY 2011, using weight for age, the program monitored the nutritional status of a total of 44,306 children, with a monthly average of 39,845 children. This represents an increase of 10.8 percent above the annual target resulting from the movement of the population to the program areas in search of health services. The analysis of data over the period indicates that 88.6 percent of these children had a normal weight, 9.7 percent were underweight and 1.7 percent were severely malnourished. These figures indicate sustained

**Preventive Health Services:** Using its community-based approach in collaboration with MSPP, SAK REP 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, vitamin A supplementation, number of treated cases of diarrhea and other for indicators are shown in IPTT. In FY 2011, through rally posts, SAK REP provided complete immunization services to 15,675 children under five, DTP3 to 14,557 children of less than 12 months old, vitamin A to 48,810 children, de-worming tablets to 48,041 children and, consultations provided to 15,423 children to prevent childhood illnesses, including the treatment of 6,218 cases of

improvements in nutritional status of children under five in SAK REP target areas.

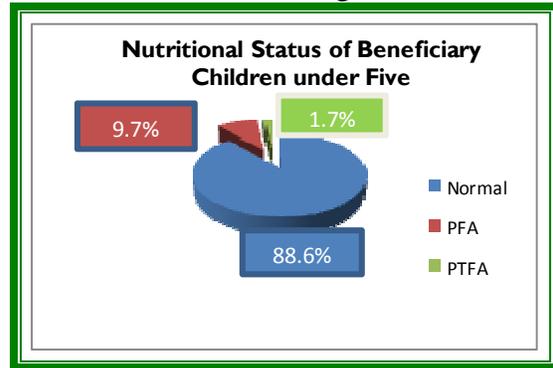


Figure 1: Nutritional Status of Children in WV's areas



Child before and after enrollment in CMAM

diarrhea. Vitamin A deficiency is one of the most common nutritional deficiencies in the world. Supplementation of vitamin A was included to increase immunity and protect children from common childhood diseases. The over-achievement of targets for treated child diarrhea cases (217 percent as compared to annual target) was due to WV's response to the cholera outbreak.



- 14,557 Children < 12 months of age received DTP3
- 48,810 Children < 5 years of age received vitamin A
- 15,675 Children < 5 years of age were fully immunized
- 48,041 Children received de-worming tablets

**Provision of Nutritional Support:** WV pursued its Preventive Nutrition Approach (PNA) providing food rations to targeted groups in program areas. As a result, there are continuing downward trends in number of malnourished children in program areas. In FY 2011, the program provided food supplements to a monthly average of 21,897 children 6-24 months old, 2,698 malnourished children under 5 and to 10,656 pregnant and lactating women (see table 1). Under the safety net component, SAK REP also provided food to 457 OVCs and 191 PLWA. As compared to annual targets, this varies from 91.4 percent to 112.3 percent of achievements, respectively for orphan vulnerable children and children 6-24 months of age.

In FY 2011, WV distributed 7,787.30 MT of food commodities to a monthly average of 166,734 beneficiaries, which represents an increase of 106.1 percent 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. Figure 2 shows gender distribution for specific program activities. Except for food rations, the number of males benefiting from the program assistance appeared to be higher than the number of females.

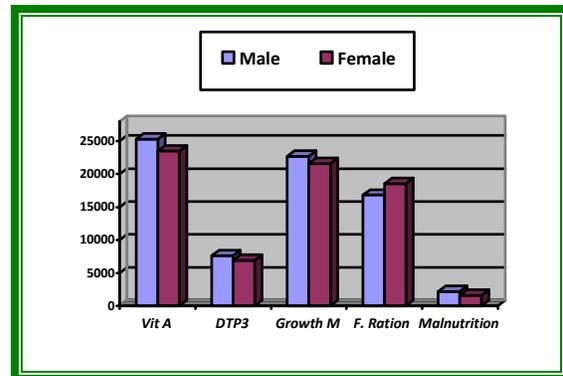


Figure 2. Specific Services Distribution by Gender

**Table 1: MCHN and FFA Beneficiaries Monthly Food Rations in FY 2011**

Beneficiary Categories	FY11 Target	FY11 Achievement	% Achievement
Children 6-24 months of age	19,500	21,897	112.3
Malnourished children under five	2,950	2,698	91.5
Pregnant and lactating women	10,125	10,656	105.2
Orphan and Vulnerable Children (OVC)	500	457	91.4
People living with HIV/AIDS	200	191	95.5
Food for Assets (FFA) beneficiaries	820	265	32.3
Program direct food beneficiaries	34,095	36,164	106.1
Estimated number of people benefiting from food assistance	<b>157,195</b>	<b>166,734</b>	<b>106.1</b>

**Preventive Health Education.** The program continued to focus on improving community capacity through training and education of health providers on maternal and child healthcare, prevention and management of diseases and other health education. A woman's eligibility to receive food rations is

conditional on her regular monthly attendance of program services as well as health education. Mothers' Clubs continued to be the primary venue for education and BCC strategy. This year, training sessions covered the following themes: breastfeeding counseling, child feeding practices, treatment

of diarrhea, nutrition education, immunization, family planning, hygiene and HIV/AIDS related messages. In FY 2011, the program revised all health education visual materials and contributed to educating more than 12,000 mothers on importance of immunization, child health and nutrition, family planning, HIV/AIDS prevention, importance of vitamin A and on maternal newborn health. A five-day training on breastfeeding was conducted for 22 nurses and two physicians in collaboration with a consultant from IYCN to refresh and build field staff capacity of on breastfeeding principles and guidelines



12,287 people trained on child health and nutrition
8,457 on maternal newborn
12,890 people trained or have heard a FP messages

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

**Reproductive Health Services:** SAK REP 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 a postnatal visit is critical to the health of the mother and her newborn. In FY 2011, the program worked with 11,508 pregnant and lactating women to provide pre-and-post natal health services, appropriate TT immunization to prevent Tetanus, micro-nutrient supplements, delivery assistance by skilled birth attendants and other health services.

Among those women, 8,822 women received pre-and-post natal health services, 1,336 were attended by skilled birth attendants during deliveries, 7,653 received micro-nutrient supplements, 8,329 completed their vaccination schedule to prevent Tetanus and 15,495 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. Home visits have also contributed to improve pregnancy outcomes and use of family planning.



ANC visits provided to 15,495 women
Postnatal visits provided to 4,803 women
8,822 pregnant women received at least prenatal consultations

### Improvement of Health Infrastructures and Support to National Health Reform:

WV strengthened its partnership with MSPP to generate positive synergy and ensure access to sustainable and appropriate health services. In coordination with MSPP, WV has played and continues to play a leading role in the

provision of health services in its intervention areas, particularly in rural areas, where government infrastructure is severely deficient. This past year the coordination was more effective at the Community Health Unit

(UCS), a GOH structure to facilitate the provision of a package of health services to communities. To strengthen this support, WV rehabilitated three health clinics to increase the UCS capacity to provide this package of services. In addition to this collaboration with MSPP, WV provided training to thirteen MSPP health workers on different topics, conducted mobile clinics in coordination with MSPP staff and assisted MSPP supply chain distribution via transportation of vaccines, deworming and vitamin A.

Using WV's GIK, a wide range of essential medical equipment, pharmaceuticals and disposables were also provided to the UCS to enhance their services.



Health infrastructure in Cerca Carvajal, CP equipped with observation, waiting, delivery, consultation and guest rooms

### **C. Decreased Risks of Communicable Diseases among Targeted Communities**

Diarrhea is one of the most prevalent diseases in Haiti, with the potential to rapidly progress from mild to severe causing death in a matter of hours. The cholera outbreak dramatically increased the prevalence of diarrhea in the program areas. To prevent or reduce cases of deaths, SAK REP developed and promoted community awareness and adoption of improved hygiene and health practices, such as hand-washing after defecation and before eating; defecation practices; storage and protection of clean drinking and cooking water. WV utilized all its service delivery points to channel messages regarding diarrheal diseases prevention. In addition, WV established eight Cholera Treatment Units (CTU) and Oral Rehydration Centers (ORC) to serve the communities during outbreaks. The ORCs were established within health centers where children and infants are triaged according to the severity of dehydration. ORCs are also places where mothers of children with diarrhea learn how to properly mix ORS and administer it under supervision until the child gets out of danger. This approach allowed WV to contribute to cholera treatments of more than 2,500 patients in the project areas, to distribute more than 35,000 packs of ORS and bottles of Ringer Lactate (RL), more than 1,000 gallons of chlorine for water treatment and 900 water filters. WV collaborated with the Haiti Ministry of Health to disseminate existing guidelines on use of chlorine.

WV launched a Disease Early Warning System (DEWS) to enhance the prevention and mitigation of outbreaks of communicable diseases in SAK REP intervention areas mostly in areas that were hit by the cholera outbreak. The program collected data on presence or prevalence of diseases on a regular basis. This information feeds into the WV's broader early warning system.

#### ***Other Health Activities***

World Vision in collaboration with Cornell University conducted Phase I of an operational research to obtain information on the effectiveness of the mobile clinic in improving access to

quality health services and nutrition. This research assessed the best practices in the WV's mobile clinic intervention for maternal health, WV's community based iron supplement distribution approach as well as the prevalence of anaemia in the SAK REP catchment areas. A Program Assessment Guide (PAG) workshop was conducted in collaboration with Cornell University for SAK REP health staff to assess the implementation process, best practices and challenges surrounding the mobile clinics. A survey was also conducted to further analyze best practices and challenges. Phase I of the study was completed in August 2011. Phase II will include a formative research where WV will enhance the current intervention by implementing and testing recommendations from Phase I. This will be developed and implemented in FY12 to create a global mobile clinic knowledge sharing document.

In FY 2011, WV also organized joint visits in Central Plateau in coordination with other two MYAP CSs. These visits were organized as part of MCHN strategy and representatives of ACDI-VOCA, CRS and USAID Mission attended these activities.

### ***Logistics and Commodity Movement:***

Food commodity movement is shown in table 2. All requested FY 2011 food commodities arrived in the country as scheduled. Food received in the central and regional warehouses totaled 11,436.98 MT. Out of this quantity, 7,787.30 MT were distributed to a monthly average of 166,734 beneficiaries. Total losses were 21.64 MT.

**Table 2: MYAP Commodity Movement in FY 2011**

Activities	Commodities in MT					
	SFB	WSB	CSB	Veg. Oil	Lentils/Peas	Total
Opening balance as of October 1 <sup>st</sup> 2010	2,413.40	269.53	100.81	616.81	723.33	4,123.88
Food received in FY1 2011 from CF	2,538.65	2,290.97	0.00	495.20	940.15	6,264.96
Food transferred from previous SYAP	67.75	465.87	5.45	332.53	176.54	1,048.14
Food available in FY11	5,019.80	3,026.37	106.26	1,444.54	1,840.02	11,436.98
<b><i>Food Distributed</i></b>	<b>3,720.68</b>	<b>2,004.43</b>	<b>105.95</b>	<b>860.16</b>	<b>1,096.08</b>	<b>7,787.30</b>
Losses	15.27	2.93	0.31	1.26	1.88	21.64*
<b><i>Closing Balance as of September 30, 2011</i></b>	<b>1,283.85</b>	<b>1,019.02</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>583.12</b>	<b>742.07</b>	<b>3,628.04</b>

\* From the losses, 13.96 MT were ocean/marine losses and the rest, 5.42 MT were transit/distribution site losses and the balance was declared unfit for human consumption.

## **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, SAK REP implemented activities to increase crop production, improve animal husbandry, increase household assets, expand market-based production, and improve management of watersheds. AgriDev continued to lead the value chain approach of the agriculture sector with added emphasis on high-yielding crops to improve HH consumption and nutrition, as well as an expanding variety of staple crops for the local market, and export value chain development. In FY 2011, the agriculture sector worked with 9,263 farmers, which represent an increase of 12.4 percent as compared to the annual target (IPTT, table 5).

## A. Household Food Production and Asset Diversification

**Basic Grain Production and Storage:** WV made important advances in maintaining quality crop materials and ensuring continuous supply of seeds through community-based seed production enterprises (SPE). The program pursued its partnership with the Federation of Seed Producers to support the production of quality maize seeds. The purpose is to have a sustainable seed sector through a participatory process involving farmers in all phases of the value chain. In FY 2011, the program assisted the local seed systems to produce 57.9 tons of quality maize seeds. From this production, 40.4 tons were sold to WV to serve 8,418 beneficiaries. The support to the SPE consisted in provision of foundation seed; technical assistance and training in post-harvest seed handling, stock management and accounting. In addition to maize seeds, the program assisted farmers to acquire plantain suckers and cuttings of cassava, sugar cane and sweet potato. The utilization of quality seeds and quality planting materials resulted in average aggregate increases of 39 percent in crop production for targeted households.

The program also facilitated access to improved grain storage silos to 517 HHs, representing 103 percent achievement of the annual target. A community based in-kind rotating funds pool has been established to manage all inputs provided by the program, including the silos.

**Training and Improved Technologies:** SAK REP continued to use extension agents and model farmers to promote agricultural techniques to farmers. In addition to techniques developed in the previous years, new production techniques, such as mulching, green manure and the production of yam seed through the techniques of “mini-set” were promoted. Following staff training, 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 establish training stations and demonstration sites to support on-the-job trainings of beneficiaries. This year, 6,772 farmers received short term trainings in these two techniques. As a result



Field trainings -Techniques of mulching in vegetable

Two training sessions were also held for program staff to facilitate the establishment of Saving Groups. These sessions included nineteen WV staff and were facilitated by KNFP (Konsey Nasyonan Finansman Popile), a Haitian specialized institution in a Saving Club approach. During these sessions staff was not only exposed to the concept of “popular financing” but was also able to analyze different tools of the Saving Clubs approach. Following the training WV assessed conditions of the existing Saving Clubs and an action plan was developed to support these clubs. Currently, 27 Saving Clubs with 607 members are established in SAK REP areas as a means to empower the most vulnerable HHs. To date, savings are estimated at 125,000 gourdes (\$3,125) and the volume of credit at 38,250 gourdes (\$956.25).

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

This approach integrates activities in 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. This year, 1,035 HHs and Mother Clubs were involved in vegetable gardens and cash crop production of hot pepper, cabbage, onion, papaya and tomato. The Farmers producing hot pepper were able to significantly increase their weekly cash income using drip irrigation where a water point was available. The members of the Mothers Clubs reported weekly sales averaging 2,000 Gourdes (\$50) from small plots of hot pepper. Gains from sales of hot pepper allowed them to increase their HH assets including the purchase of small livestock.

Another component of the HPD is the production and promotion of fruit trees. WV emphasizes the production of high value fruit and multi-purpose trees. Tree production and planting is intended to not only restore the environment but also to provide an additional source of HH nutrition and income. This year WV promoted individual entrepreneurship by supporting the establishment of private nurseries in CP. In this regard, most of the nurseries in lower CP are being managed by partner associations. Community-owned nurseries supported by the program currently sell seedlings. WV will continue to promote this approach by linking the privately own nurseries to potential tree seedlings buyers. This past year, more than 800,000 tree seedlings (444,124 forest and 362,595 fruit tree seedlings) were produced in the WV-managed nurseries while 31 private nurseries produced about 300,000 seedlings. Forest seedlings consisted mainly of such species as cassia, cedar, and oak, while mango, avocado, coffee, papaya and citrus formed the bulk of fruit tree seedlings. SAK REP also assisted in establishing 311 orchards with fruit trees. Out of tree seedlings produced in WV nurseries, 733,600 were distributed. SAK REP also organized planting days in partnership with community leaders and school children. The program pursued the grafting of low quality mango with mango Francis in nurseries as well as in open fields. This year, more than 6,500 mango trees were top-grafted while 21,116 mango and citrus seedlings were grafted in nurseries.

The third component of the HPD is the restocking of small animals to improve HH consumption of animal protein and increase cash income generation. In FY 2011, the animal restocking initiative benefited 1,482 HHs. In addition to introduction of improved breeds, breeding stations were established in SAK REP targeted areas to support the multiplication process. The program also assisted with the installation of chicken cages in beneficiary HHs using local materials to promote chicken farms. In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, 353 farmers were trained in techniques of chicken farm management and a structure known as “*Groupement Santé Bête et de Planteurs (GSBP)*” was put in place to ensure adequate veterinary services in the MYAP areas.

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

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

The livelihood market-based component of SAK REP continued providing support to producer groups (PG), farmer organizations and service providers and engaging them in productive and economic activities for each supply chain as a key element of WV’s value chain approach. In FY 2011, the program focused its activities on supporting hot pepper, papaya, mango, avocado and yam value chains. WV assisted the PGs by providing trainings in management, administration and accounting. Other supports included the monitoring of groups compliance

with management and administrative procedures and production and revision of financial statements.

***Transferring Production Technologies:***

SAK REP continued to work with identified high value crops and varieties to increase their production, as well as rehabilitate small scale irrigation systems. Testing and demonstration plots were established with a number of crops produced for local markets, such as onion, hot pepper, sweet potato, papaya and tropical pumpkin. Malanga, a new value crop, was also introduced in CP as part of a production and marketing agreement between the exporter Agropak and farmers groups. The production zones of this crop included Sarasin, Devarieux, La Colline, Poulie and Thomonde in CP.



Papaya production in CP

***Access to Markets:*** WV continued its marketing efforts to identify new marketing channels and to facilitate marketing agreements with buyers and exporters. This year, the focus was on the marketing of specific value chains, such as mango, hot pepper and avocado.

***Mango value chain:*** In FY 2011, SAK REP worked with four mango producer associations: COEPDA, GRAHBA, SAPKO and CADRI. These four producer associations have significant levels of mango production which enables export market access, and secondly, the groups themselves benefit from technical assistance that helps them expand production and facilitate market linkages with mango exporters. SAK REP assistance to the mango supply chain included training of PGs in technical aspects of the Organic and Fair Trade certification in collaboration with “Export Perry and its Associates”, a Haitian export company; training of PGs in administrative procedures and accounting; ensuring compliance of the groups and exporters in meeting the terms and conditions of the signed contracts/agreements; developing and monitoring a mango procurement agreement with the exporter “Golden Crown”; developing and supporting the system of collection and transport of mangos from the trees to the collection centers and; maintaining a continuous field presence throughout the entire mango harvest season. As a result of this assistance, these PGs were able to purchase and sell 41,000 dozen of mangos for a total of 2.3 million gourdes or \$57,500 with a gross margin benefit of 81,400 gourdes or \$2,035.

***Hot pepper value chain:*** In FY 2011 the activities in hot pepper value chain were focused on consolidating and transferring production activities for local markets to PGs that had received previous assistance from the program and developing alternatives to produce hot pepper for export markets.

***Avocado value chain:*** The Savanette region of Haiti produces high quality varieties of avocados, most which are exported to the Dominican Republic for local consumption. Last year WV conducted a trial shipment of avocado varieties to the USA confirming good market potential for Haitian avocados sales in the period between July and December. In FY 2011 WV further tested the feasibility of avocado exports to the US market. The preparations are underway to organize a commercial scale test of the US market for avocados, with significant investments made by “Golden Crown”, an export company. The process will include importation of the rapid field

cooling technology which will sufficiently extend the avocado shelf life to permit export. Beginning October 2011, part of the Savanette production will be organized to flow toward the Mirebalais area where the rapid field cooling technology will be installed to select, pack, cool and ship avocados to the US in refrigerated containers.

WV also pursued the rehabilitation of a commercial scale irrigation system to support the market-based component in CP. Before launching the rehabilitation work, meetings were held with the representative of the Ministry of MARNDR and the executive committee of the associations of water users to establish roles, responsibilities and to collect information on the system. A one-day working session was also held with the executive committees to present the rehabilitation project and the importance of the water management associations.



Irrigation system rehabilitate in Saltadere - CP.

Water management associations are also created to manage and maintain the irrigation systems. The 3rd phase of the rehabilitation completed in FY2011 will irrigate additional 105 hectares of land and expand the production of high value crops

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

#### ***Micro-watershed protection:***

SAK REP pursued soil and water conservation measures to reduce soil erosion and 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 184 hectares of watershed were provided with appropriate soil conservation measures, tree planting and ravine protection structures. The protection of ravines with gully plugs demonstrated the potential to mitigate the impact of heavy rain runoff, and to protect lowlands from flooding. To add value to the watershed management initiative, the program distributed 43,200 plantain, 17,000 pineapple and 60,000 cuttings of sugar cane. These crop materials will constitute a good source of cash income for beneficiaries in the following years.

A training session on GIS was conducted for the program staff. Following this training, the program realized an assessment to determine the locations of specific resource-bases, such as water resources, woodlots, orchards and water sources at risk. A map is being developed for specific watersheds. Also, in collaboration with the WV's Humanitarian Emergency Affairs (HEA) and the Direction of Protection Civile, the program conducted a training workshop for the committees of Civil Protection in La Gônave to strengthen the capacity of the decentralized structures of Civil Protection by providing necessary tools to intervene in case of a disaster. A total of 53 participants attended this training, including local authorities.

#### ***Other Agriculture Sector Activities***

SAK REP participated in a "Foire/Exposition" organized by the Initiative de la Societe Civile (ISC) and the Coalition Nationale Haitienne Des Acteurs Non Etatiques (CONHANE). The

purpose was to present the potentialities of the CP region and to promote its economic development. Many international and governmental institutions participated to the event. It was an opportunity to inform the public about the activities, implementation and contributions of the SAK REP in enhancing food security and improving specific value chains in this region. Thousands of visitors attended this 2-day event.

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

World Vision continued to monitor program performance through its established Monitoring and Evaluation unit. The project performance data is stored and analyzed through the WV Management Information System (MIS) and reviewed to better capture the information and to improve the program performance monitoring.

In FY 2011, SAK REP 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 all the sixteen communes covered by SAK REP. 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 is shared with the CNSA, FEWSNET, and other CSs as needed.

In coordination with CNSA, an Observatoire of Food Security was launched in Central Plateau. WV and WFP led the process of producing bi-monthly food security bulletins for Central Plateau which are submitted to CNSA before sharing with other partners. SAK REP also provided support to CNSA to conduct assessments in CP following hurricane Tomas and cholera outbreak in the fall of 2010. In FY 2011 WV launched the monitoring of the trigger indicators developed in the amended MYAP. This allowed WV to enhance its existing CEWS to monitor trigger indicators linked to food availability, household access to food and utilization of food.

### **Other Program Activities**

#### ***A. Monetization:***

In FY 2011, cash resources were requested and provided by FFP as additional 202e in lieu of monetization proceeds. However, payments for proceeds generated for the last three shipments during FY 2010 monetization were also received this year, and there is a balance of \$162,452 under discussion with BM PAD as shown below. From this amount of \$100,054 is for WV, and the balance is for CRS and ACVI/VOCA.

#### ***B. Last Mile Mobile Solution (LMMS):***

The program completed the LMMS pilot phase in two communes, in the Lower and Upper Central Plateau respectively. LMMS is an innovative information technology solution to data collection and data management for delivering assistance. LMMS will enable the program to conduct biometric photo registration of beneficiaries and photo verification when the program beneficiaries receive inputs or services i.e. food distribution, vaccination, iron supplement, vitamin A, attendance at the rally post and mobile clinics. This will automate the current paper-based system which includes beneficiary lists, distribution plans, beneficiary distribution lists, actual beneficiary reports, manual calculations and report generation. It will track health and

nutrition services provided to mothers and children and handle new data types, including photo images, geo-spatial mapping, etc.

## **2. SUCCESS STORIES**

Two snapshot stories are provided in Appendices J.

## **3. LESSONS LEARNED**

In FY 2011 SAK REP pursued its effort to accompany communities by providing trainings and quality support services to ensure successful implementation and program impact. The lessons learned during the fiscal year are summarized as follow:

- Food security in SAK REP 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.
- Access to irrigation is an important element of progress in smallholder agriculture to build resiliency and help farmers achieve long-term sustainable production and poverty reduction.
- Community participation, education and training have contributed to community behavior changes. The CMAM strategy, which permitted the inclusion of communities in screening, diagnosis, treatment, and referral of acutely malnourished children, has improved the management of this group. Local leadership is key to secure community participation, but sustainability is related to SAK REP’s ability strengthen local organizations.
- 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.
- Collaboration with public sector could take time and there is need for continuous education and trust building before it can be effective.
- Skills gained in agricultural techniques (grafting-compost making) allow young leaders to access cash by selling services to communities.
- Watershed and NRM need to be integrated with economic alternatives and supported by local authorities for law enforcement and decision-making regarding the use of natural resources
- Program success is attributed to a positive and intentional collaboration developed with the Haiti government ministries, mainly Health and Agriculture.
- Cross visits to learn from success of other groups or organizations is encouraging and is key to share best practices.

## **4. 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
- H. Research Survey Report “Reaching the Hard to Reach: Strengthening and Scaling Up the World Vision Haiti Mobile Clinics”
- I. Completeness Checklist
- J. Success Stories