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**United States Agency for International Development
Bureau of Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian
Assistance – Office of Food for Peace**

**Earthquake Emergency Response, Haiti
Final/Annual Results Report**

August 1, 2011 to July 31, 2012

World Vision / Haiti

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CF	Call forward
CTS	Commodity tracking system
DIP	Detailed implementation plan
FDP	Final distribution point
FFP	Food for Peace
FFT	Food for Training
FFW	Food for Work
GFD	General food distribution
GoH	Government of Haiti
HH	Household
IDP	Internally displaced person
LMMS	Last mile mobile solutions
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCHN	Maternal Child Health and Nutrition
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
MT	Metric Ton
MYAP	Multi-year assistance program
NCE	No-cost extension
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PLHA	People living with HIV/AIDS
PLW	Pregnant and lactating women
PSEA	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SYAP	Single-year assistance program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WV	World Vision

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1) Introduction: Haiti SYAP Program Results

a) Program Overview

The Haiti Resettlement Program (HARP) is a Single Year Assistance Program (SYAP) funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) as continuing support to Haiti after the devastating earthquake of January 12, 2010. Damage estimated at \$7.9 billion was caused by this disaster with approximately 300,000 people killed or injured, and more than 1.3 million people displaced. Haiti is the least developed country in the Western hemisphere and the earthquake further weakened the already precarious economic conditions in the country.

The previous emergency post-earthquake SYAP focused on meeting the immediate and long-term food security needs of targeted Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) and families hosting IDPs, and launched long-term rehabilitation in areas directly and indirectly affected by the earthquake.

The 2011-2012 SYAP-HARP focused on supporting the resettlement of IDPs from Port-au-Prince to rural areas and provided support to their hosts families in the Lower Central Plateau (LCP) and the Lower Artibonite (LA).

The specific activities carried out in targeted geographic regions included:

- ◇ rehabilitation of community infrastructures - canals and secondary roads via Food-for-Work (FFW) projects;
- ◇ vocational skills development in carpentry, tailoring, masonry and arts;
- ◇ establishment of household gardens, initiation and support of income generation activities (IGA) via Food for Training (FFT);
- ◇ construction and rehabilitation of community water systems, such as boreholes and water catchment sources;
- ◇ WASH activities, i.e. construction of communal latrines in schools and hospitals;
- ◇ and health and nutrition messaging to encourage beneficiary adoption of good health and hygiene practices leading to long-lasting behavioral changes.

The HARP was envisaged as a 10-month program to assist **9,500** HHs with **47,500** beneficiaries. The program started on August 1st, 2011 with an original end date of May 31, 2012. However, due to certain constraints in the implementation, such as, procurement of tools and contracts, a two-month no-cost extension (NCE) was approved by USAID establishing a new end date of July 31, 2012.

Highlighted in this HARP final program report are the achievements of the program over the LOA- August 1, 2011- July 31, 2012.

b) Activities Plan for LOA (August 2011-July 2012)

The HARP had as its main goal the sustainable resettlement of the IDP populations in Lower Artibonite and Lower Central Plateau in Haiti with a strategic objective of slowing further migration of IDPs from the Lower Central Plateau/Lower Artibonite into urban areas.

Table 1: SYAP Target Geographic Regions and Communes

Lower Central Plateau	Lower Artibonite
Mirebalais	Verrettes
Sautd'Eau	Marchand Dessalines
Savanette	
Lascahobas	

The HARP was able to achieve its strategic objective “Further migration of IDPs in Lower Central Plateau/Lower Artibonite into urban settings slowed”. Most activities were carried out and accomplished at 100 percent as planned. The final report provides detailed explanation about the HARP activities that resulted in less than 95 percent of the targets. To achieve the goal and the objective, the HARP used cash and food resources to create IGA activities for the targeted IDPs and their host families, construct and rehabilitate community infrastructure and share health, hygiene and nutrition messages with beneficiaries who participated in all HARP activities.

The main activities carried out are outlined below:

- Food for Training (FFT) for **1,500** resettled IDPs and the targeted extremely vulnerable HHs to develop IGAs and vocational skills.
- Food for Work (FFW) for **8,000** IDPs, IDP-hosting, and other extremely vulnerable households (HHs) to build community infrastructure (including latrines, potable water sources, road and culvert rehabilitation, canals, etc.) as well as HH gardens
- Health, hygiene, and nutritional messaging to ensure the behaviors of IDPs and vulnerable community members allow them to benefit from the resources provided by HARP.

A Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) was carried out by the Design, Monitoring and Evaluation Division of World Vision (see Attachment A) and demonstrated that the HARP achieved the following outcomes, further described in the subsequent sections of this report.

- Ninety eight percent (98%) of project beneficiaries reported that they would not move out of the Central Lower Plateau/Artibonite area.
- Ninety percent (90%) of project beneficiaries reported enhanced livelihood capacities as a result of the HARP supporting micro-enterprise training, grants and household gardens.
- 10,085 heads of households received food resources as wages for their participation in FFW and FFT activities.

- Twenty five communal latrines, 218 km of road, 126 km of canals, fifteen boreholes, ten water catchment points, 4,385 household/keyhole gardens were either rehabilitated or constructed providing improved access to local markets, improved field irrigation, access to clean water, and increase in vegetable production for diversified nutritional basket and sales to 90 percent of the HARP beneficiaries.
- Over 20,000 of HARP beneficiaries received messages on health, hygiene and nutrition.

The original HARP design recognized the important roles that women play in Haitian households in managing resources and ensuring equitable distribution of resources at the household level for the wellbeing of the family. The project was, therefore, very intentional in prioritizing support to women. The PDM shows that women’s participation in HARP was high—63 percent of the heads of targeted households being women.

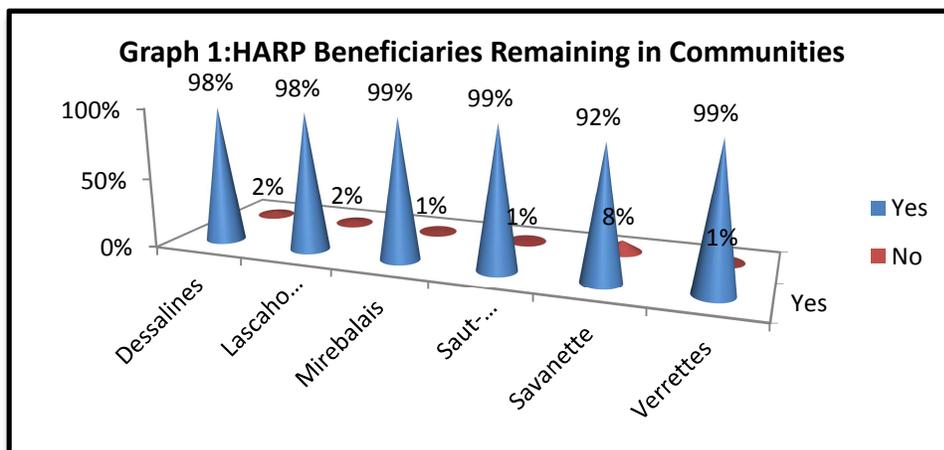
Table 2: Gender Distribution among HARP-SYAP Beneficiaries

Commune	Female	Male	Total	% of Female	% of Male
Dessalines	397	254	650	61%	39%
Verretes	184	118	302	61%	39%
Lascahobas	166	58	224	74%	26%
Mirebalais	403	208	611	66%	34%
Saut-D’eau	239	112	351	68%	32%
Savennette	76	92	168	45%	55%
Total	1476	830	2306	64%	36%
Department	Female	Male	Total	% of female	% of male
Artibonite	581	371	952	61%	39%
Central Plateau	880	474	1354	65%	35%

c) Activity Achievements vs. Targets

The HARP’s goal and objective were successfully achieved as outlined in Attachment A - Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT). The detailed explanations of over and under achievements are described in the IPTT.

The HARP met its strategic objective of retaining the IDPs in Central Plateau/Lower Artibonite regions. The PDM interviewed 24 percent of 9,500 targeted household heads HHs and 98 percent of them stated that they will remain in the Central Plateau/Lower Artibonite region (see graph 1).



Intermediate result 1.1 – Capacities of vulnerable IDPs and IDP hosting households enhanced in rural environment, was largely achieved. The PDM survey indicated that 90 percent of HARP beneficiaries reported enhanced livelihood capacities as a result of the project activities. Specifically, the project carried out the following activities that led to the successful attainment of this intermediate result:

Food for Training in IGA and provision of grants for starting small businesses using food as an incentive. The project trained a total of 1,100 IDPs and their hosting HHs in income generation and entrepreneurship out of the targeted 1,100 individuals - 100% achievement.

Coupled with the training was the provision of \$190 USD to qualifying beneficiaries who either had an existing small business or wanted to enhance what they were already engaged in. The HARP provided grants to all the participants trained in business development practices with only four of them failing to receive grants for income generation, leading to a 96 percent achievement. The project had planned to provide 72.820 MT of food to the IGA training participants. A total of 71.509 MTs were provided, representing 98.2 percent achievement. All 1,100 participants received their food rations.

Of the 1,100 project beneficiaries who received training in income generation, the women constituted the majority. A total of 101 men were trained against an initial plan of 440, and 999 women were trained, against an initial target of 660. In Haiti women have a higher representation in the informal market and trades. Thus, there was an assurance that the small grants and the training they received would be applied in businesses they were already involved in or in starting new business. Women within the Haitian context play a greater role in management and financial matters within the household and are fairer when it comes to equitable distribution of resources, therefore, the adjustment made to the original targets.

Food for Training for Vocational Skills

The program planned for and trained 400 beneficiaries in vocational skills. A total of 200 women and 200 men, were trained in masonry, carpentry, tailoring and arts and crafts. A total of 26.387 MT of food was distributed to the participants, against a planned target of 26.480 MT, a 99.64%

achievement against target. The participants put into immediate use their training. See the pictures below:



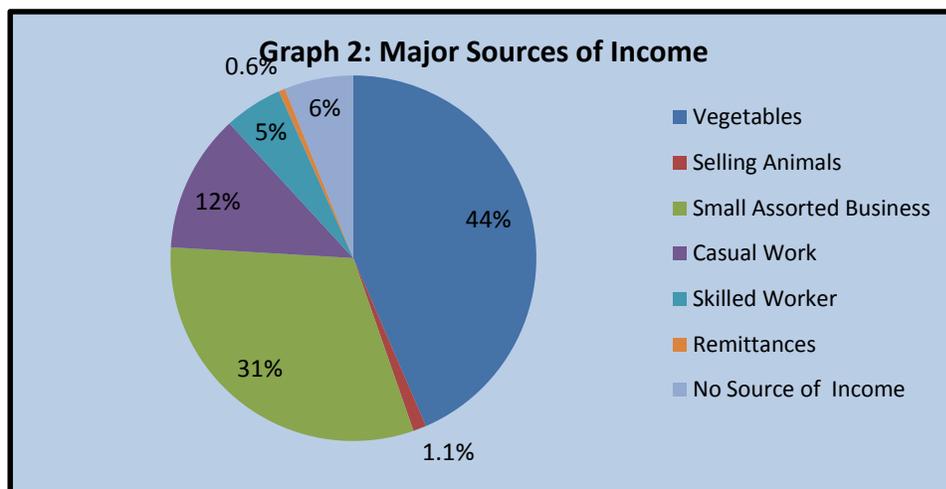
Photo 1. A creative plaque crafted by the Floral Art beneficiaries of Liancourt (Commune of Verrettes) to thank USAID and World Vision for the Program. Forty percent (40 %) of this plaque is made from recycled containers of vegetable oil that they had received during food distributions



Photo 2. Vocational training graduates showing their certificates. Women wear the skirts that they made during their training in tailoring.

The training and grants, coupled with FFW and FFT activities and the establishment of small household gardens enabled beneficiaries to earn extra income and improve their livelihoods in the Central Plateau/Lower Artibonite region, slowing their movement back to Port-au-Prince or other urban areas. Ninety percent of project beneficiaries reported to have enhanced livelihood capacities as a result of the activities carried out under IR 1.1.

The PDM established that the HARP significantly contributed to income generation through HH gardens and income generation activities. The findings showed that the bulk of families' income came from HH gardens established by HARP (44%) and small businesses (31%). The graph below presents the income sources of the surveyed targeted families.



The activities under IR 1.2 supported the government of Haiti and US Government strategies in creating greater opportunities outside PAP. In order to encourage resettlement in Lower Central Plateau and Artibonite, WV proposed the use of FFW projects to build and improve community infrastructure, including roads and canals, communal latrines, potable water sources, and water catchment sources, as well as household gardens. Outlined below are the activities that led to the successful achievement of this intermediate result.

Food for Work Rehabilitation and Construction of Community Infrastructure

Community Latrines: A total of 25 improved and ventilated latrines were built in targeted community health centers and schools. In addition to the latrine construction, community members, including school student, teachers and health workers in clinics, were trained on proper usage of the toilet facilities, such as hand washing, and easy-to read-and-understand pamphlets on proper hygiene were printed and placed outside each latrine. A total of 25 latrines were constructed, a 100% target achievement.

The latrines were built through a combination of FFW labor and a hired contractor. The community provided labor during the site preparation phase, before the actual construction work done by the contractor. The photos below demonstrate improvements in sanitary facilities that the constructed latrines made in community schools and health centers.

Before



After



Photo 3. Latrine constructed in Marchand Dessalines in “Ecole mixte de Jerusalem”, Villard. As shown in the picture to the left, the students of this school were exposed to the risk of falling into the pit; there was no privacy and no proper disposal of waste. Students received proper latrine usage training.

Road rehabilitation: 194 secondary roads leading to markets and community facilities were rehabilitated and made all-weather by laying down stone boulders on the road surface. The target was the construction and rehabilitation of 189 km of roads, although a total of 218 km were completed which represents 115 percent achievement. The target was overachieved because the actual food resources allowed the food distribution to continue for four months instead of the originally planned three months. The extra food resources were used in constructing additional kilometers of roads.

Before



After



Photo 4. Six kilometers of road rehabilitated using food for work. This road will link Sarazin Beaudui with Liaisse in the commune of Sarazin and will provide a crucial link to market for these two communities.

Irrigation and Drainage Canals: A total of 126 km of drainage and irrigation canals were rehabilitated compared to the 101km of target. The target was overachieved because the actual food resources allowed the food distribution to continue for four months instead of the originally planned three months. The extra food resources were used in constructing additional kilometers of canals

Before



After



Photo 5. Irrigation Canal Rehabilitation in the commune of Verrettes. 8 Km of irrigation canal rehabilitated in the center town of Verrettes to water 600 ha of land.

Borehole Construction and Rehabilitation: A total of nine boreholes were drilled and equipped with hand pumps. Another six boreholes were constructed. A total of 15 boreholes were planned, an achievement of 100 percent.

Before



After



Photo 6. Water system construction in the commune of Marchand Dessalines. Borehole construction in the communal section named Post Pierrot. This new borehole constructed under the HARP will reduce the risk of contracting diseases related to the use of non-potable water taken from the ordinary wells (not protected) and will also minimize the risk of death or injury to which children and the users of these ordinary wells were exposed.

Water Catchment Rehabilitation: Ten water catchment points were rehabilitated in the Savanette regions and specifically in the sections of Lahaye, Petit Fond, Gascone, Bellanger, Rivierre Cannot, Post Pierrot, Grand Boucan and Sarasin.

Household gardens: 4,385 household gardens were established as planned, leading to a 100 percent achievement of this target. The household gardens are currently being used by the families to produce hot pepper, cabbage and other vegetables which are being consumed at the household level with the excess sold in the local market.



Photo 7. Demonstration garden in the commune of Sarasin with tomatoes, cabbages and hot pepper. This garden is used to provide farmers with practical vegetables growing training.

All aforementioned activities were carried out using Food for Work. A total of 803,429 man hours were spent on these activities and a total of 4,332 MT of assorted commodities distributed to 10,085 beneficiaries.

For Intermediate Result (IR) 1.3 Improved knowledge of key health and nutrition behaviors the following activities were carried out:

Messaging in health, hygiene, and nutrition: A total of 20,244 beneficiaries were provided with health messaging in the areas of water purification, cholera prevention, malaria, HIV/AIDS prevention and proper disposal of waste. During the health and nutrition sessions, middle upper arm circumference (MUAC) of children under 5 was measured and malnourished children were identified and referred to local health centers.

A total of 200 sessions were carried out against 185 planned sessions. This was a result of the effective utilization of 19 community health workers who were recruited by HARP to help two health and nutrition officers. In addition to direct FFW and FFTHARP beneficiaries, the project also targeted the general population in the areas where it was operational.

Child Protection/Humanitarian Accountability

A total of 104 awareness sessions were also held to sensitize the beneficiaries on the HARP goal and objectives.

In line with its commitment to protect HARP beneficiaries from exploitation by staff and community project leaders, and in accordance with the humanitarian accountability practices (HAP) which WV adheres to, several sessions were held with the HARP beneficiaries to inform them of the project, their rights and obligations, their entitlements and the beneficiary selection criteria. Community complain mechanisms were also put in place to collect complains from communities and to respond to them.

In the course of the project, 56 sessions sensitizing community members on possible sexual exploitation and how to counter and report it were held. A total of 3,750 beneficiaries attended the sessions with women constituting 89 percent of attendees.

Logistics and Commodity Movements

SYAP received a total of 4,335 MT of commodities during the LOA. The commodities received were 3,282 MT of SFB, 813 MT of lentils, and 239 MT of vegetable oil. The complete HARP commodities arrived in Haiti two months later than originally scheduled, posing a pipeline break threat at the program start-up. The project had to borrow commodities from the USAID-funded WV MYAP to continue HARP activities uninterrupted. The SYAP utilized local trucks to transport commodities to and within the field locations.

Table 3: Commodity Receipt, Dispatch, Distribution and losses

Receipts ¹	Distributed ²	Loss
4,335 MT	4,332 MT	2.538 MT

There were four types of losses experienced during the HARP implementation.

1. The loss caused by water coming into contact with commodities during shipping of the commodities to Port au Prince from the United States. The commodities were suspected to be unfit for human consumption. The surveyor issued a protest note to the shipping company and World Vision contacted the Ministry of Health to certify whether the commodities were fit for human consumption. The Ministry of Health declared the commodities unfit for consumption and directed that they be destroyed. An approval was sought and given by USAID to destroy the commodities and 2.2 MT were destroyed on July 12, 2012 and all relevant documents presented to the donor.

2. The transit losses of 105.047 kg were caused by inland transporters while transporting commodities from Port-au-Prince central warehouse to Mirebalais regional warehouse. There were also transit losses from Mirebalais warehouse to Final Distribution Points caused by trucks having minor breakdowns on the road leading to commodity loss.

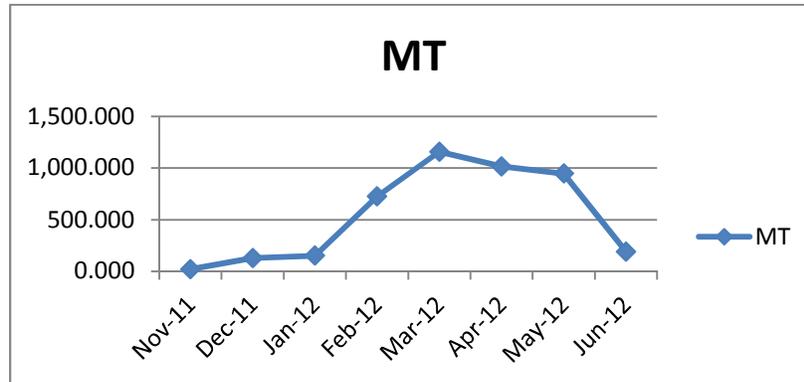
¹ Total MT receipts from MYAP loan and SYAP CF

² Total MT distributed to beneficiaries

3. The warehouse loss of 55.112 kg of vegetable oil happened as a result of the warehouse handling and storage. The loss of 44.09 kg was recovered from the warehouse manager as he was responsible for the commodities at the time of loss.

4. The distribution loss occurred at the Verrettes FDP during December 1, 2011 distribution when unruly beneficiaries looted the food commodities. A formal police complaint was lodged and the donor informed of the incident. A total of 177.5 kg were lost during the incident.

Graph 3.Total HARP Commodity Distributed, MT per month



Last Mile Mobile Solution (LMMS) and Commodity Distribution

The HARP commodities were distributed using group distribution method - groups of eight beneficiaries were given a calculated stack with all the commodities for them to share equally after going through the beneficiary training in commodities distribution.

World Vision’s beneficiary registration and identification software (LMMS) was used during the registration and distribution process. LMMS is a computer based software that allows online registration of beneficiaries. It feeds into a master database where all the program beneficiaries’ information has been captured. It reduces registration errors, makes it easier to identify beneficiaries and enables beneficiaries to easily sign for their food.

The LMMS produced identification cards with beneficiaries’ photos, names and identification numbers that were used to identify beneficiaries during distributions. This reduced any misrepresentation of beneficiaries, and assured beneficiaries of their inclusion into the program. It also reduced time in beneficiary verification.

c) Constraints and Challenges

The HARP did not experience major constraints as lessons learnt from previous emergency programs were incorporated into the HARP management and implementation. However, the project still encountered some challenges:

Perception by Local Mayors that they had not been adequately consulted before HARP implementation: Mayors in the HARP target areas felt that they had not been adequately

consulted before the implementation of the program. World Vision worked very closely with the mayors during the implementation decision-making process which ensured their full support for the program.

Political Unrest/Community Demonstrations: There were numerous demonstrations during the life of the project in and around the HARP targeted areas. These demonstrations were against the government regarding various services the community needed like electricity, road paving, etc. HARP implementation was affected, as roads were blocked and trucks with commodities could not pass. This delayed delivery of food to HARP beneficiaries who had completed FFW projects, and changes on distribution dates had to be made. The work sites were also affected when demonstrations took place in the area where FFW was implemented.

Delayed Approval of Destruction of Unfit Commodities: There were delays in the disposal of 2.2MT unfit-for-human consumption SFB due to delays with the MoH approval. The condemnation certificate was issued, and USAID approval was received on time. However, the MoH indicated that they wanted to take charge of the destruction.

2) Success Stories

Please see the success story included in Attachment H.

3) Lessons Learned

World Vision applied lessons learnt from previous SYAPs – 2008-2009 and 2010-2011. Nonetheless, there were some key lessons learnt during harp implementation as well. All stakeholders in the project- staff, beneficiaries, mayors and government development co-ordinators held a day long lessons learnt event in Mirebalais. Please refer to Attachment H.

4) Attachments

- a) Attachment A – Indicator Performance Tracking Table
- b) Attachment B – PDM Report
- c) Attachment C – Standard Annual Performance Questionnaire (SAPQ)
- d) Attachment D – Tracking Tables for Beneficiaries and Resources
- e) Attachment G - Post Monitoring Distribution Report (PDM)
- f) Attachment H - Supplemental Materials – Success Story and Lessons Learned
- g) Attachment I – Completeness Checklist