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Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP) Response for the South East Department, Haiti

**Agreement No. AID-FFP-G-13-00019
(Modifications # 1 and 2)**

**Final Report
(December 18, 2012 – January 31, 2014)**

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Acronym List

| | |
|---------|---|
| ACDMCO | Association des Clubs des Mères pour le Développement du Morne des Commissaires |
| AFAPC | Association Femmes Actives Platon Cèdre |
| AJPPS | Organisation Jeunes Progressiste Platon Cèdre |
| APBO | Association des Planteurs de Baie d'Oranges |
| APBO | Association Planteurs Bois d'Orme |
| APEB | Association Pecheurs de la Bresilienne |
| APEG | Asosyasyon Peyizan Grand Gosier |
| CABG | Coopérative Agricole Bras de Gauche |
| CASAB | Coopérative Agricole Savanne Brulée |
| CASEC | Counsel Administration Section Communal |
| CBO | Community Based Organization |
| CFW | Cash for Work |
| CML | Club des Mères Leaders |
| CMF | Clubs des Mères de Fatima |
| CNSA | National Coordination for Food Security |
| COBB | Coordination des Organisations de Boucan Bélier |
| COCIPEG | Coordination des Citoyens Pour la Promotion et la Protection de l'Environnement de Grand Gosier |
| CPE | Caisse Populaire Espoir |
| DDE | Departmental Direction of Environment |
| DDA | Departmental Direction of Agriculture |
| DINEPA | Direction Nationale de l'Eau Potable et de l'Assainissement |
| DSE | Delegation of South-East Department |
| DSSE | Direction Départementale de la Santé du Sud-est |
| EFSP | Emergency Food Security Program |
| FEWSNET | Family Early Warning System Network |
| FODEP | Organisation Fond Développement Economique de Pichon |
| FOPDMCO | Federation des Organisations pour le Developpement du Morne des Commissaires |
| GPP: | Groupe Planteurs de Prechet |
| HIMO | Haute Intensité de Main d'Oeuvre |
| IJIDEG | Initiative des Jeunes pour le Developpement de Grand Gosier |
| IPC | Integrated Food Security Phase Classification |
| KGPDM | Komite Jeune Planteur pou Devlopman Mare Mirande |
| KOFIKO | Konsej Òganizasyon Tyòt Kolonbye |
| MAM | Moderate Acute Malnutrition |
| MCG | Mother Care Group |
| MNM | Men Nan Men |
| MOPAP | Mouvement Organisation Paysan Amazone |
| MOPLAM | Mouvman Plante Mayet |
| MRPB | Mouvement pour le Reboisement de Baie d'Oranges |
| MSPP | Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population |
| MYAP | Multi-Year Assistance Program |
| OCDC | Organisation des Citoyens pour le Développement de Corail Lamote |



| | |
|---------|---|
| OJAG | Organisation des Jeunes pour l'Avancement de Grand Gosier |
| OJDG | Organisation Jeunes de Garreau |
| OPDTP | Organisation Paysanne pour le Développement de Terre Rouge |
| OPEDEC | Organisation des Paysans pour le Développement de Cote de Fer |
| OPKM | Organisation Paysans Kont Mapou |
| OPI | Organisation pour le Developpement de Invite |
| OPRB | Organisation des Planteurs pour la Régénération de Bel 'Air |
| OPTB | Organisasyon pou Travay nan Bodary |
| ORM | Organisasyon pou Relevman Mamba |
| OTP | Outpatient Therapeutic Point |
| OTAKAB | Organisation Avancement Kalumet Belle Anse |
| OTPV | Organisasyon Travay Pour Victoire |
| OYO | Organisation Yeux Ouverts |
| PHAJ | Organisation Plante Hatte Jolibois |
| PSRD | Paroisse Ste Rose Delima de Grigris |
| REPONSE | South East Network for Seed Production |
| SAM | Severe Acute Malnutrition |
| SFP | Supplementary Feeding Program |
| UGPG | Union des Jeunes pour le Developpement de Grand Gosier |
| UJL | Union Jeune Lourou |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |

1. INTRODUCTION

In 2012, the combined impact of a severe drought, Tropical Storm Isaac, and Hurricane Sandy devastated Haiti, leaving approximately 1.5 million people in 92 out of the country's 140 communes faced with severe food insecurity, according to the National Coordination for Food Security (CNSA). The collective effects of the disaster on affected communities', coupled with a lack of access to seeds, exacerbated this situation, making a greater number of households in the Southeast Department more acutely food insecure by 2013.

On December 18, 2012, a risk authorization was signed between the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and ACDI/VOCA to respond to this urgent situation in the Southern Department under the Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP). The program was funded initially through July 19, 2013 and later extended through August 31, 2013 under a no-cost extension (Mod. #1) and operated in seven targeted communes (Anse à Pitre, Thiotte, Belle Anse, Grand Gosier, Côte de Fer, Lavallée and Bainet).

In August 2013, the CNSA released its spring production forecast study. Although the study showed some improvement in food production for certain Departments, this data needed to be weighed against the countrywide production as a whole and resulting problems caused by the 2012 drought, tropical storm Isaac and hurricane Sandy. Drought-like conditions continued into 2013, with CNSA data reporting that production in the Southeast Department was less than 2012 output. ACDI/VOCA relied on the August 2013 Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET) Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC Phase 3) system to make an accurate determination of the scope and range of need for the Southeast area. FEWSNET determined that 20% of the population was in crisis phase or worse in the four drought and food insecure affected communes of Belle Anse, Côte de Fer, Bainet, and La Vallée. Consequently, this crisis classification meant that at least one in five households in the affected areas could marginally meet their minimum food needs using irreversible coping strategies. Moreover, significant food consumption gaps with high and above usual acute malnutrition persisted. Rainfall levels in most parts of the Southeast Department were below historical averages for the past six months. ACDI/VOCA found that these communes had received three to four times less rain than compared to the same time last year. The delayed, irregular rainfall and rising prices for staple foods meant that vulnerable households in Belle Anse, Bainet, Côte de Fer, and La Vallée Communes would be in **Crisis (IPC Phase 3) Category** until at least the next harvests in August/September the following year or longer, depending on the rainfall situation in the ensuing months.

Based on the CNSA and FEWSNET data as well as EFSP field assessments, ACDI/VOCA requested added funding for a cash-for-work (CFW) program to further respond to the insecure food situation in the affected of the Southeastern department. ACDI/VOCA found imported and locally produced food items readily available in the marketplace but that drought impacted households simply lacked the cash or means to purchase these items.

In September 2013, USAID approved the added CFW under a second modification to ACDI/VOCA's agreement (Mod. 2). This modification provided additional funds to implement the CFW activity and to extend the completion period of the program from October 1, 2013 to January 31, 2014. Under the cost extension, ACDI/VOCA would assist an additional 13,330 vulnerable, drought-affected households in Belle Anse, Côte de Fer, Baintet, and La Vallée communes.

SYNOPSIS OVERVIEW

During the above stated agreement periods, EFSP offered four major areas of assistance directed at affected community households and government health staff:

- Agricultural and fish production livelihood support, including in-kind grants for seeds during the spring crop season, targeting 4,500 households;
- Ministry of Health (MSPP) training on the management of acute malnutrition, prevention and treatment, with 50 staff participating;
- Cholera prevention messaging and support interventions targeting 2,000 households
- CFW activities emphasizing soil conservation, rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure and planting of seedlings and roads to ameliorate short and long-term resiliency against environmental, road, and land degradation caused by disasters, targeting 20,176 direct beneficiaries (6,876 in phase 1 and 13,300 with Cost Extension)

2. KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Component 1: Safety Net/Seeds and Grants Activities

In responding to the food production needs in affected areas, EFSP sponsored several types of grant interventions designed to provide material support in reducing food insecurity for vulnerable households in Cotes de Fer, Belle Anse, Grand Gosier, Thiotte and Anse a Pitres communes. Multiple grants were specifically funded for seed distribution for food staples (in-kind), seed storage construction through the seed producer association in La Vallée commune (South East Network for Seed Production (REPPONSE)), vegetable seed distribution, and livelihood recovery support to a Fisherman's Association in La Bresilienne in Baintet commune.

Intervention 1: Improve the short-term food security situation of hurricane-affected vulnerable households through agricultural production support

Multiple grant interventions were designed to distribute improved seeds and planting material, foster the collection and storage of seeds and bolster the production of staple and vegetable food crops. From this funded support, the following results were achieved:

1.1. - Distribution of staple crop seeds and planting material

From December 2012 – June 2013 (both winter and spring crop seasons), ACDI/VOCA procured and distributed large quantities of crop seeds and planting material (cuttings and suckers) at different seasonal intervals and provided these as in-kind support to 10,159 vulnerable households in each of the targeted communes. The total quantity of seeds and planting material delivered by cultivar

include: 128.75 MT of black bean, 20.74 MT of maize and 4.70 MT of sorghum seeds, along with 501,548 banana suckers and 33,423 piles of sweet potato cuttings.¹ A breakdown of staple crop seeds, suckers and cuttings distributed by geographical area and benefiting household numbers within the EFSP implementation areas is provided in Table 1.

Table 1 - Summary EFSP Seed and Planting Material Distributions

| Communes | Households | | | Products | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Men | Women | Banana Sucker (unit) | Sweet Potato (piles) | Bean (MT) | Corn (MT) | Sorghum (MT) |
| Cotes de Fer | 2,156 | 1,483 | 673 | 77,900 | 6,030 | 30.55 | 8.60 | 3.35 |
| Thiotte | 1,600 | 915 | 685 | 80,000 | 4,300 | 23.13 | 3.00 | 0 |
| Grand | 1,695 | 993 | 702 | 80,000 | 5,821 | 23.04 | 0 | 0 |
| Belle Anse | 2,811 | 1,331 | 1,480 | 157,250 | 12,655 | 24.09 | 6.14 | 1.35 |
| Anse à Pitre | 1,897 | 1,060 | 837 | 106,398 | 4,617 | 27.94 | 3.00 | 0 |
| Total | 10,159 | 5,782 | 4,377 | 501,548 | 33,423 | 128.75 | 20.74 | 4.70 |

Source: Project documentation and beneficiary sheets

The seed distribution summary above shows the actual number of beneficiaries in each location who received at least one type of crop seed, sucker or cutting. By delivering quantity of seeds and planting material to the communes listed in Table 1, approximately 3,900 hectares (0.38 hectare/household) were cultivated through EFSP assistance.

By the end of the program, EFSP seed and plant material in-kind support benefited a total of 10,159 beneficiaries, exceeding the original target of 4,500 households. The increased number of 5,659 beneficiaries is largely due to a reduction of seed and planting material that was EFSP originally planned to provide each recipient household. Ecological differences affecting crop production and varieties grown at some recipient locations meant that the program had to reassess the quantities of seed and plant material needed in the targeted areas. With the recalibrated amounts, there was a remaining balance of seed and planting material that was distributed to a greater number of qualifying households in each commune during the delivery phase. Each recipient household was counted once and not each time they receive a commodity input.

1.2. - Distribution of vegetable seeds

In addition to staple crops, EFSP supplied 187.065 kg of vegetable seeds to food insecure areas of Cotes de Fer, Belle Anse, Grand Gosier, Thiotte and Anse a Pitres communes. These seeds were then redistributed to local community organizations identified by EFSP with communal nurseries that grow vegetable seedlings. These community organizations, in turn, formed committees and assisted with distributing mature seedlings to their members for planting in vegetable gardens. A

¹ 1 pile = 500 cuttings

breakdown of vegetable seeds distributed by location within the EFSP implementation areas is provided in Table 2.

Table 2 - Distribution of seed vegetables

| Communes | CBO | Vegetables (kg) | Communes | CBO | Vegetables (kg) | Communes | CBO | Vegetables (kg) |
|--------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|--------|-----------------|
| Cote de Fer | PSRD | 4.208 | Grand Gosier | OJAG | 3.720 | Thiotte | OYO | 4.590 |
| | CASAB | 4.608 | | COCIPER G | 4.170 | | FOPMCO | 3.680 |
| | CABG | 3.258 | | IJJDEG | 3.100 | | ACNDCO | 3.764 |
| | MOPAP/SE | 3.808 | | OFRESCO | 2.840 | | CNF | 3.730 |
| | PHAJ | 3.024 | | APEG | 3.490 | | MNM | 3.196 |
| | MOPLAM | 2.824 | | UGPG | 2.920 | | KOFIKO | 6.350 |
| | OPEDEC | 4.962 | | OPI | 2.820 | | ORM | 3.145 |
| | COBB | 6.832 | | OPPB | 3.365 | | KGPDM | 3.419 |
| | | | | OPGV | 2.750 | | MOPAP | 3.450 |
| Belle Anse | OPRB | 3.810 | | OPTB | 3.135 | Anse a Pitre | | |
| | FODEP | 2.550 | | UJL | 2.920 | | APBO | 8.250 |
| | GPP | 4.220 | | OTPV | 3.545 | | AFAPC | 4.250 |
| | APDR | 3.710 | | | | | AJPPS | 4.080 |
| | OPKM | 4.540 | | | | | OJDG | 5.250 |
| | OCDCL | 4.055 | | | | | CML | 4.750 |
| | APBO | 5.395 | | | | | MCG PL | 4.000 |
| | MRPB | 5.890 | | | | | MCG G | 2.778 |
| | OPDTP | 5.304 | | | | | | |
| | OTAKAB | 6.610 | | | | | | |

Source: Project documents and beneficiary sheets

1.3 - Beneficiary transfer of spring harvest seeds results to South East Network for Seed Production (REPONSE)

As part of its strategy to build a reliable and sustainable supply of seed stock at the community level, EFSP consulted with community leaders and identified local stakeholders to develop an approach that recharges seed stocks at the end of each production cycle. Having already distributed staple crop seeds, such as beans, maize and sorghum directly to farmers for planting, ACDI/VOCA wanted to extend in EFSP the pilot system of in-kind seed repayment and storage used in MYAP. In exchange for free seeds, patrons of the system would return an equal or greater quantity in order to maintain the seed stocks in the storage facility. Upon activation of the pilot seed storage program, beneficiaries were informed before and during the initial seed distribution phase of the conditions for receiving seeds under EFSP. The condition required that the recipient agree to return the same quantity of seeds after the harvest to the seed collection point. Seeds that were collected from farmers after the harvest cycle would be transferred to REPONSE or another Community Based Organization (CBO) seed storage facility in the community. After depositing the seeds to one of these storage sites, these organizations are required to make the seeds available to farmers during the next crop planting season.

As much as EFSP sensitized the community about the pilot program, in the end it did not succeed. Data collected from the field site showed that many farmers receiving seeds did not return the amount of seeds they were required to under the pilot scheme. Consequently, no seeds were collected or transferred by farmers to REPNSE. Several factors contributed to the lack of farmer seed -repayment situation. The first was a lack of rain in Côte de Fer, along with erratic rainfall and irregular repartition of rain in the communes of Belle Anse, Anse à Pitre, Thiotte and Grand Gosier. According to a CNSA assessment of the spring crop harvest completed in August 2013, the erratic rainfall and weather exacerbated existing drought-like conditions. These circumstances had a negative impact on agronomic conditions affecting bean and corn cultivation in Côte de Fer and on the plains of Anse à Pitre, Belle Anse, and Grand Gosier. By the end of the season, yields for corn and beans were approximately 80% less of a normal growing season in Côtes de Fer and approximately 50% in Anse à Pitre, Thiotte, Belle Anse and Grand Gosier.

A second factor for the lack of repayment of seeds by farmers was the negative influence attributed to certain local leaders. These leaders discouraged farmers from reimbursing seeds, arguing that those commodities were delivered under an emergency program. Given the political as well as agronomic circumstances, EFSP was unable to counter these unforeseen developments. The program could only encourage the communities to revert to using a community based seed repayment and storage scheme at some point as a sustainable option for maintaining a reliable seed stock.

Unfortunately, the strategy of repayment of seeds under the planned scheme proved incompatible with emergency project. Indeed, after natural disasters, the farmers feel more insecure and are more likely to retain seeds for their availability next crop season than to reimburse borrowed seeds under a collective repayment system. In hind sight, EFSP would require more time to sensitize the community about the value of safeguarding seed in a secure depository, building trust between the farmers and REPNSE and having enough planting cycles to demonstrate the value of the seed storage system.

1.4. - South East Network for Seed Production and Seed Storage Facilities Intervention

As part of the safety net component, EFSP devised another intervention to further safeguard and supply seeds to communities in times of need EFSP awarded a grant to REPNSE under a signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to build additional seed storage capacity in Ternier located in La Vallée commune. With the additional seed storage funded by EFSP, REPNSE increased capacity to store and manage ten metric tons (MT) of seeds (six MT in eight aluminum silos and four MT in bags) at the community level in La Vallée. ACDI/VOCA's EFSP exit strategy sought to bolster REPNSE with adequate storage capacity in the affected community and to continue providing quality seeds to farmers during future planting seasons. This additional storage space bolstered the capacity of local facilities to store seeds and build greater resiliency against natural disasters and their resulting effects on food security. The added storage facilities also became an important pilot effort linked with community replenishment of seed stocks. Under the terms of the MOU, the building can only be used for storing seeds for growing staple crops and cannot be used for any other business use.

Another aim of the seed storage grant was to establish longer-term cooperation between REPOSE and local farmers for seed multiplication. Under this agreement, REPOSE would advance farmers seeds under a loan arrangement to plant and grow staple food crops. In turn, farmers would reimburse REPOSE at harvest with a surplus of one seventh of the amount received. This arrangement was intended to increase community seed stocks through seed multiplication with the involvement of local farmers and in turn make seeds available to farmers each succeeding year at affordable prices. Those farmers wishing to pay cash for seeds would not have to reimburse the requisite amount of seeds. Any profit generated through this activity would be used only for seed and grain business.

While too early in the process to assess long-term results, the added storage and seed multiplication scheme devised with REPOSE was expected to eventually improve seed availability and access through a sustainable distribution system of seed for rain fed agriculture. It was also intended to offer lower-risk, higher yielding seed varieties and access to a secure source of improved seed stock that could contribute to longer-term food security within these communities. Unfortunately, the strategy of repayment of seeds under the planned scheme mentioned above was not successful in the first year. Agronomic conditions made many farmers apprehensive toward storing seeds in a location outside their home. Additionally, farmers were not fully trusting of the system. The idea of keeping their seeds in another facility outside their community or subscribing to a system that beholds them to repayment needed more time, experience and trust between the community and REPOSE.

1.5. - Fishing Recovery Support Intervention

As part of the response of EFSP to diversify economic opportunities and increase community capacity to reduce food insecurity, ACDI/VOCA hired a consultant to provide technical assistance support to the Association des Pêcheurs de la Brésilienne based outside of Bainet (APEB). The consultant specifically trained twelve (12) members of APEB to install a new Fishing Aggregating Device (FAD). The device would help increase the effectiveness of finding and catching fish each time they went out to sea. Additionally, as part of a signed MoU with APEB, ACDI/VOCA procured and transferred, fishing equipment which consisted of one 18' fishing boat, one 8-horsepower motor and other replacement materials as part of grant funding. While no specific quantitative data was collected under EFSP to measure the result of this assistance, the delivery of a new boat, motor and skills to the fishermen did achieve qualitative outcomes that were validated through anecdotal testimonies. The enough time (this activity has been done in August 13, at the end of first phase) to measure other outcomes visits to the APEB and discussions with association members and the chairman revealed that the in-kind training and fishing equipment attained several outcomes. This include a strengthening of the association's capacity to expand its activities and serve more of its members needs to fish, improve their fishing results through increased catches during each outing, new opportunities for growth for fishing as a business as well as increased income from fishing as a livelihood.

Intervention 2: Improve the ability of institutions and communities to identify and successfully respond to vulnerabilities and impending shocks

EFSP worked with existing institutional and community structures at department and communal levels to complement their initiatives in responding to the affected areas. ACDI/VOCA collaborated

specifically with local communities, local leaders and partners, including MSPP teams and representatives in the South East department to conduct multiple activities. These coordinated efforts under EFSP resulted in capacity strengthening and greater prevention awareness among targeted health agents operating in the targeted communes of Anse à Pitres, Belle Anse, Cotes-de-Fer, Grand Gosier and Thiotte. The specific outcomes included:

- Leadership training resulting in strengthened capacity among MSPP and health field agents to better manage acute malnutrition cases, including its identification and referral for treatment in affected vulnerable communities;
- Funding support directed at community awareness campaigns to prevent cholera and promote hygiene and sanitation. EFSP funded education sessions and public awareness through radio messaging;
- Purchase and distribution of water purification tablets to 2,000 at risk households;
- Purchase and delivery of clay water filters, pumps, and soap (for hand washing) to help with hygiene in health clinics;
- Training in community management of acute malnutrition, resulting in strengthened capacity of 50 key MSPP staff to use information systems to better manage acute malnutrition in affected areas through including nutritional inputs, appropriate medicines and stock management;
- Capacity building training and technical support provided to the health management committees; and
- Support to caretakers of malnourished children admitted at the stabilization centre due to severe acute malnutrition with medical complications

Key achievements from health and nutrition interventions

EFSP actively planned and carried out targeted health and nutrition interventions to ensure that vulnerable communities facing higher risk of malnutrition and poor health were given priority for any health and nutrition interventions in the affected program area. By the end of the program, EFSP had achieved the following key results:

- Increased collaboration and coordinated support by community volunteers directed at communities to screen and identify vulnerable families for referral and participation in the nutrition activities in their respective localities;
- Purchase and distribution of 2,515,000 water purification tablets to approximately 2,006 households in area prone to cholera
- Purchase and distribution of 17,074 bars of soap, 8,994 tubes of water purification tablets, 1,055 clay water filters, 15,000 packets of Oral Rehydration Serum, 27 mobile water purification system to vulnerable households through 7 health clinics in the communes of Anse à Pitre, Belle Anse, Cotes-de-fer, Grand Gosier and Thiotte;
- Increased community access to drinking water in the intervention areas to mitigate further cholera outbreaks. EFSP repaired and transferred a water purification pump to Direction Nationale de l'Eau Potable et de l'Assainissement (DINEPA) in the commune of Cotes de Fer
- Provision of both financial and technical support for the implementation of community sensitization campaigns and radio messages in the five communes. Program support for these

radio messages aimed to increase community awareness among vulnerable households to respond to possible cholera outbreaks.

In addition to these outcomes, EFSP financially assisted MSPP to carry out formal as well as on the job training of its staff and other incurred costs associated with MSPP support. This training and financial support, allocated toward transportation, food and lab fees, helped MSPP to build the capacity of its workers and to strengthen its supervision of planned interventions, including nutrition, immunization campaign and health management information system initiatives. Several key achievements from this assistance included:

- Financial support to 41 caretakers assisting acutely malnourished children admitted in the inpatient service for SAM in the main district hospital in Jacmel ;
- MSPP payment of salary costs for three nurses, ten auxiliary nurses and one coordinator in charge of supervision and implementation of the health and nutrition activities, including management of acute malnutrition in the intervention areas;
- Leadership training provided to 20 community members on conflict resolution, management of assets, communication, advocacy, community need identification and leadership to 20 community members from the management health committees in six localities;
- Transport and delivery of vital drugs and therapeutic inputs to support the provision of adequate services under for the management of SAM , including referral of sick children;
- Organization of two health related workshops and a meeting on nutrition with MSPP that brought together many key actors to discuss and coordinate health and nutrition interventions in the South East department;
- Training of one nutrition coordinator, three nurse supervisors and ten MSPP auxiliary nurses on community management of acute malnutrition (for SAM and MAM);
- Three joint field visits with MSPP to supervise field work and capacity assessment of its staff in implementing MAM ;
- Coaching of field health staff, in collaboration with the MSPP senior team, on community management of acute malnutrition; and
- Nutritional report writing, data collection, and medicine stock inventory and management.

With the financial support granted under EFSP directed at the district MSPP, the program enabled MSPP staff to increase surveillance and support toward community management of acute malnutrition programs in the commune of Belle Anse. This commune faces problems of acute malnutrition which require greater attention. EFSP resources also assisted improved nutritional surveillance in each of the five communes. By the end of the program, these interventions helped 295 children between the ages of 6 to 59 months to receive treatments at eight different Outpatient Therapeutic Points (OTP) and 735 children suffering from Moderate Acute Malnutrition to be admitted in the Supplementary Feeding Program managed by the MSPP in Belle Anse.

Finally, EFSP support teams worked with health management committee members at the community level to improve their data collection, analysis, record keeping and reporting. These teams also conducted community awareness demonstrations on best practices in health and nutrition, screening and referrals and strengthening the roles of community health workers and auxiliary nurses in their day to day duties.

Component 2: Cash for Work Activity

As its final activity, EFSP implemented CWF program. The CFW component was designed to provide immediate support to vulnerable communities affected by Hurricane Sandy. However, taking into account the seasonal calendar for agriculture in the affected areas, EFSP held off implementing its CFW activities until April 2013. This allowed the communities to complete their spring planting cycle that would otherwise overlap with a competing CFW activity. As described later, EFSP worked with the local authorities to identify the most vulnerable and needy community members to benefit under CFW.

2.1 SITE COORDINATION

EFSP held several meetings with South East Departmental Direction of Environment (DDE) and the Departmental Direction of Agriculture (DDA) who as administrative and technical local authorities helped coordinate EFSP's interventions in the targeted communes. Using an official Guide for Cash for Work activities, Manuel pour la réalisation des travaux à Haute Intensité de Main-d'Oeuvre (HIMO), EFSP, DDA and DDE agreed to focus CFW activities on the watershed for better impact instead of simply ravine treatment. In the commune of Belle Anse, three staff members recommended by the DDE with environmental backgrounds were interviewed and later hired as controllers to benefit from their experience on the environmental actions.

EFSP staff conducted a series of community meetings to sensitize community members and leaders on EFSP's objectives. The program also discussed : (i) soil conservation (natural resource management and soil erosion protection) and how CFW activities should be conducted on public land; and (ii) participation and inclusion of women on all work teams; a minimum threshold of 40% women per work team. In selecting female participants, EFSP involved several women's organizations to encourage and solicit the involvement of women in the CFW. In the end, the CFW beneficiaries were largely pre-selected by local authorities and local community based organizations. However, EFSP field staff (Monitors and CFW Coordinators) verified the eligibility of beneficiaries. A list of all beneficiaries was recorded in the EFSP database. This information was disaggregated by sex.

2.2 BENEFICIARIES REACHED

In the final month of EFSP, the CFW activity benefited 12,095 women and 12,120 men to reach a total of 24,215 beneficiaries. Females constituted approximately 50% of the total number of CFW beneficiaries. This total number included two other categories of CFW beneficiaries: 137 controllers (1 controller / 5 teams) supervising work quality as per to the HIMO manual and 45 skilled workers (mason) in road rehabilitation (concrete) and/or in gabions.

2.3 CFW ACTIVITIES

EFSP's CFW activities were aimed at soil conservation and road rehabilitation. For soil conservation, EFSP used a micro watershed approach to select various sites suited for CFW. The approach was coordinated with the local authorities who together with EFSP selected 65 of the most critical micro watersheds sites best suited for CFW. Upon completion of the CFW activities, EFSP achieved the following outcomes:

- Rehabilitation of 49,467 meters (49.4 Km) of road, including reshaping, cleaning drainage canals and building 467 linear meters of culverts using 435 m³ of concrete;
- 82,628 cube meter of mechanical structures established;
- Cleaning of 1,500 meters of irrigation canal;
- Planting of 415,836 seedlings/cuttings

Annex B provides a breakdown of sites by commune and by type of activity implemented through CFW. Fifty four (54) sites implemented either ravine or watershed treatment activities. This choice of prioritizing CFW activities to address soil conservation was made in order to allow vulnerable households to benefit from CFW while contribute to reducing soil erosion and flooding from water run-off.

2.3.1. Soil conservation

Through the use of local materials and mobilizing community members, EFSP provided resources and incentives under its CFW activity to provided needed cash while ensure soil conservation through constructing barriers to prevent the acute loss of arable soil by runoff. Two types of soil conservation structures were used by EFSP.

a) *Mechanical Structures*: In this category, the project treated the main gullies of watersheds by establishing gully plug. Dry stone gabions were also put in place when the nature and characteristics of the gully required such an intervention. The distance between gully plugs and the number of gully plugs were calculated by considering the slope of the ravine. The average distance between two gully plug was 4 to 6 meters. In addition to the treating the gullies, EFSP established rock walls in ravines on farmer plots. The farmer plots were selected taking into consideration the level of degradation, the localization with respect to infrastructures such as road, irrigation channels and the presence of early stage of ravine formation. The rock walls were put in place following the contours line on the plot using the level A. Farmers have been trained to build level A using local materials and manipulate it so they can in the future continue by themselves establish rock wall that follow the contour line.

b) *Biological Structures*: this technique uses planted bamboo (*Bambusa Vulgaris*), elephant grass (*Miscantus Giganteus*) and pineapple within the gully plugs. A total of 415,836 seedlings and cuttings were planted. The biological structures act like a barrier to slow water flow and are designed to reinforce the mechanical structures. They also provide fodder and pineapple for farmers which can be sold for income. In fact, elephant grass is widely used by farmer to feed their own livestock during drought season or is sold as fodder in local market. With an estimated of a survival rate of 80% and with four harvests per year, a farmer using elephant grass implemented near gullies plugs can generate up to \$50/year in additional income.

2.3.2 Road rehabilitation

Road rehabilitation consisted of improvements to tertiary roads in remote areas and to improve the flow of agricultural products through better market access. Different forms of road rehabilitation were carried out. These include reshaping, cleaning and/or creation of drainage canal, concrete portion in high slopes where the traffic is impossible during the rainy season.

2.4 WAGE AMOUNT AND METHOD OF PAYMENT

The United Nations Development Program and the Haitian government established a wage of \$5 per day for CFW projects in June 2010. ACDI/VOCA agreed to follow this standard for all cash for work projects. In so doing, EFSP avoided disparities with other CFW projects in affected areas.

As a safeguard to prevent theft, minimize security risks and provide more efficient process for disbursing cash payments to beneficiaries working in rural areas, ACDI/VOCA contracted with a community bank, Caisse Populaire Espoir (CPE), to provide financial services and make the payroll payments to approved lists of beneficiaries in each of the four communes. Upon preparation of payroll lists by the EFSP CFW Manager, including verification by the Financial Manager and approval by Chief of Party, EFSP transfers the funds to the bank account of CPE in Jacmel and provides the lists of beneficiaries, along with the amounts each beneficiary must be paid. CPE prepares individual envelopes for each beneficiary and organizes the payroll at designated CFW sites or another site accessible to the beneficiaries. During the payroll, CFW beneficiaries must prove their identity to receive their payment and acknowledge payment by signing or placing their fingerprint on the form. After completing the payroll process, CPE submits a payroll report to ACDI/VOCA confirming the amounts paid, reconciled with the amounts received.

2.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

As part of the CFW's intervention to ensure the quality of watershed activities (dry walls, gullies), two EFSP technical staff also provided mentorship training to 25 controllers and 100 team leaders at the beginning of each 24-days CFW period. This three hour practical training provided basic knowledge and skills necessary for dry walls construction and determining the slope of the waterfall.

3. MONITORING

The Livelihood and CFW Manager in coordination with the communal CFW responsible were responsible to plan and monitor activities in the field. A standardized beneficiary and participant list per site has been established to track the number of people benefiting the project. Once the list were validated and verified, two data entry clerks were responsible to record the data into an excel passworded database. The database provides the list of beneficiary by site, communal section and commune along with the name. When available, the National ID was used for codification and to minimize double counting.

EFSP conducted random site visits in Belle-Anse and Cote de fer at the end of the project to confirm the realization of the activities and results. The project frequently monitored work and reporting through site visits, spot checks, work logs, and cross-checking reported data in order to verify work attendance, construction outcomes and other data were valid and accurate.

Annex A – Success Story

Building Resiliency through Cash for Work

The principal agricultural season of 2013 in the department of the Southeast of Haiti was characterized by below normal rain levels. This drought along with very low agricultural outputs resulted in significant losses of harvests. A quick investigation conducted by CNSA revealed that 20% of agricultural households had already crossed a threshold and minimum food needs would not be satisfied, and that many of these households would be unable to set up coping strategies to mitigate the consequences of the season's poor harvests.

In the face of this imminent crisis situation, ACDI/VOCA implemented a CFW project. The objective was to provide an immediate source of income and to reinforce the safety nets of the most vulnerable households by increasing the purchasing power of families to purchase food.

This project was developed and implemented in collaboration with local authorities. Soil conservation and rehabilitation of roads were identified as priority CFW activities because they would make it possible to reduce vulnerability to the floods while increasing the short-term income of households.

This intervention provided an immediate source of income to 24,215 beneficiaries (of which 50% are women). Mr. Saint Aubert Léger, one beneficiary in Côte de Fer commune / Rac Longue locality had to say: *"Not only did this project enable me to earn a little money by building the bridge during the dry period but within 3 months, grasses planted near gully plugs close to my home will provide a source of fodder to feed my cattle and generate income by selling the surplus in market. Besides that, I don't have to fear any more that my house will be carried by floods during the next rainy season"*.

Mrs. Valcin Luciane, a mother of a Severe Acute Malnourish child in the Chaudry commune of Belle Anse adds, *"If not for this project, I would be obliged of sell my single sheep at a very low price, but now I can wait and fatten it in order to obtain more income."*

These testimonies illustrate the short- and longer-term impacts of the CFW project for beneficiaries in the face of imminent crisis. Besides the \$120 in CFW pay obtained during a 24-day pay period, which helped them meet immediate needs, beneficiaries were also able to increase their incomes of an estimated \$50/year by the sale of fodder while protecting their land and homes against erosion and flooding.

Annex B - CFW Sites by Communes and by Type of Activity

| # | CODE | Commune | Center name | Type of activity | Seedlings and Cuttings | m3 of stones | Road Rehabilitation (ml) | Irrigation Canal (ml) |
|----|-----------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 1 phase1 | Thiotte | Nan Moulen | Ravine treatment | 1,021 | 917 | | |
| 2 | 2 phase1 | Thiotte | Marmirande | Ravine treatment | 2,012 | 878 | | |
| 3 | 3 phase1 | Thiotte | Haut Bois Pin | Ravine treatment | 1,921 | 628 | | |
| 4 | 4 phase1 | Thiotte | Citadele | Ravine treatment | 1,721 | 1,133 | | |
| 5 | 5 phase1 | Grand Grosier | Invite (versant) | Ravine treatment | 2,295 | 1,233 | | |
| 6 | 6 phase1 | Grand Grosier | Selicourt | Ravine treatment | 2,295 | 719 | | |
| 7 | 7 phase1 | Grand Grosier | Grand Ravine | Ravine treatment | 2,295 | 1,700 | | |
| 8 | 8 phase1 | Anse A Pitre | Ti Sezon (Versant) | Ravine treatment | 2,053 | 2,877 | | |
| 9 | 9 phase1 | Anse A Pitre | Ravine Longue | Ravine treatment | 1,753 | 822 | | |
| 10 | 10 phase1 | Anse A Pitre | Ravine Longue II | Ravine treatment | 1,753 | 1,020 | | |
| 11 | 11 phase1 | Anse A Pitre | Ravine Ctron | Ravine treatment | 1,453 | 617 | | |
| 12 | 12 phase1 | Belle Anse | Ravine Zappe | Ravine treatment | 768 | 638 | | |
| 13 | 13 phase1 | Belle Anse | Ravine La Bel Woch | Ravine treatment | 768 | 711 | | |
| 14 | 14 phase1 | Belle Anse | Ravine Figuier | Ravine treatment | 768 | 850 | | |
| 15 | 15 phase1 | Belle | Terre Chaude | Ravine treatment | 768 | 595 | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------|-------|--|--|
| | | Anse | | | | | | |
| 16 | 16 phase1 | Belle Anse | Ti Pierre Louis | Ravine treatment | | 2,562 | | |
| 17 | 17 phase1 | Belle Anse | Bassin Prince | Ravine treatment | | 922 | | |
| 18 | 18 phase1 | Belle Anse | Nan Koupet/sino (Pichon) | Ravine treatment | | 519 | | |
| 19 | 19 phase1 | Belle Anse | Ravine Mabes | Ravine treatment | 768 | 680 | | |
| 20 | 20 phase1 | Belle Anse | Ravine Koray sen Jilyen | Ravine treatment | | 331 | | |
| 21 | 21 phase1 | Belle Anse | Ravine Gimby (Corail Lamothe) | Ravine treatment | 768 | 1,038 | | |
| 22 | 22 phase1 | Belle Anse | Ravine Belle Vue | Ravine treatment | 768 | 765 | | |
| 23 | 23 phase1 | Belle Anse | Ravine Fond (Versant) | Ravine treatment | 768 | 740 | | |
| 24 | 24 phase1 | Belle Anse | Ravine anwo/ k kont | Ravine treatment | 500 | 850 | | |
| 25 | 25 phase1 | Cotes de Fer | Belair | Ravine treatment | 1,218 | 612 | | |
| 26 | 26 phase1 | Cotes de Fer | Morne Saille | Ravine treatment | 1,218 | 411 | | |
| 27 | 27 phase1 | Cotes de Fer | Petion (Grigris) | Ravine treatment | 1,218 | 478 | | |
| 28 | 28 phase1 | Cotes de Fer | Zabo | Ravine treatment | 1,218 | 412 | | |
| 29 | 29 phase1 | Cotes de Fer | La Faille | Ravine treatment | 962 | 512 | | |
| 30 | 30 phase1 | Bainet | Septimus | Ravine treatment | | 713 | | |
| 31 | 31 phase1 | Bainet | Mabriole | Ravine treatment | 2,040 | 308 | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|-------|-------|--|
| 32 | 32 phase1 | Bainet | Barreau | Ravine treatment | 1,940 | 415 | | |
| 33 | 33 phase1 | Bainet | Chainet | Ravine treatment | 1,740 | 650 | | |
| 34 | 34 phase1 | Bainet | Larevior | Ravine treatment | 1,240 | 617 | | |
| 35 | 35 phase1 | Bainet | Rte Abricot Grandou | Road Rehabilitation | | 0 | 7,000 | |
| 36 | 36 phase1 | Bainet | Rte Septimus | Road Rehabilitation | | 0 | 2,500 | |
| 37 | 37 phase1 | La Vallee | Lamothe | Ravine treatment | 1,746 | 1,608 | | |
| 38 | 38 phase1 | La Vallee | Ravine Semexan | Ravine treatment | 1,746 | 994 | | |
| 39 | 39 phase1 | La Vallee | Boucherau | Ravine treatment | 1,746 | 850 | | |
| 40 | 40 phase1 | La Vallee | Ternier | Ravine treatment | 1,746 | 1,063 | | |
| 41 | BA003TR | Belle Anse | Ravine Palme | Ravine treatment | 42,336 | 4,382 | | |
| 42 | BA004 RR-TR | Belle Anse | Grand Bois | Watershed Treatment | 768 | 727 | 3,720 | |
| 43 | BA001 BV-TR | Belle Anse | ravine Matibois | Ravine treatment | 41,450 | 4,034 | | |
| 44 | BA002 BV-TR | Belle Anse | Ravine Mapyogene | Ravine treatment | 31,058 | 2,929 | | |
| 45 | BA003 BV-TR | Belle Anse | Ravine Chaudry | Ravine treatment | 24,900 | 2,238 | | |
| 46 | BA004 BV-TR | Belle Anse | Ravine Sainte Antoine | Ravine treatment | 31,996 | 2,771 | | |
| 47 | BA001 RR | Belle Anse | Tet Chat/ Mambrelia | Road Rehabilitation | | | 467 | |
| 48 | BA005 RR | Belle Anse | Route Mare Plate | Road Rehabilitation | | | 3,780 | |
| 49 | BA006 TR | Belle Anse | ravine Mapiket | Ravine treatment | 31,058 | 2,790 | | |
| 50 | BA007 TR | Belle Anse | Ravine Nan poro | Ravine treatment | 31,058 | 2,460 | | |

ANNEX C: PHOTOS



1-Beans distribution



2-Corn distribution



3-Sweet potato (pile of 500 cuttings) distribution



4-Banana suckers distribution



5-Billboard road Rehabilitation in Belle Anse



6-Banner Vegetables Nursery in Côte de Fer



7-8 - Ravine treatment in the buffer zone of Forêt des pins (Marbiole in Belle Anse)



10- Ravine treatment with gabions in Côte de Fer



11-REPOSSE seeds facility storage in La Vallée



12-Two ESP technical staffs provided mentorship training to 25 CFW controllers and 100 team leaders