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FEED THE FUTURE HAITI CHANJE LAVI PLANTE

Work Plan: October 2015 – September 2016

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ACRONYMS

AGCRDDM	Association de Gestion du Centre Rural de Développement Durable de Montrouis
AIRG	Association des Irrigants de la Rivière Grise
BAC	Bureau Agricole Communal
CETAI	Centre de Transformation Agro-Industrielle
CHPA	Compagnie Haïtienne de Production Agricole
CNSA	Coordination Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire
CRDD	Centre Rural de Développement Durable
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
CRDD	Centre Rural de Développement Durable
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DDAO	Direction Départementale Agricole de l'Ouest
DINASA	Distributeurs Nationaux S.A.
DPC	Direction de la Protection Civile
GFVB	Gwoupman Fanm vanyan Bethel
GRIDE	Groupe de Recherche et d'Interventions en Développement et en Education
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIFIVE	Haiti Integrated Financing for Value Chain Enterprise
IM	Implementing Mechanism
IR	Intermediate Result
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MARNDR	Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et du
MOFHADER	Mouvement des Femmes Haïtiennes pour le Développement Rural
MONAJEP	Mouvement National des Jeunes Entrepreneurs Progressistes
MSME	Micro, small and medium scale enterprises
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NUPAS	Non-U.S. Organization Pre-Award Survey
OCA	Organizational Capacity Assessment
PASA	Participating Agency Service Agreement
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
RACADAMA	Rassemblement des Comités d'Actions pour le Développement des Mornes de l'Archaïe
SANSA	Société Agricole Nationale S.A.
SARD	Support to Agricultural Research and Development
SNS	Service National Semencier
SOHADERK	Solidarité Haïtienne pour le Développement de Kenscoff
SOTRAPAL	Society for the Transformation of Food-Processing Products
SRI	System of Rice Identification
SSG	SSG Advisors LLC
SWMB	Sub-watershed management bodies
UMCOR	United Methodist Committee on Relief
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USG	United States Government
WINAG	West Indies Agriculture Company
WINNER	Watershed Initiative for National Natural Environmental Resources
WOCCU	World Council of Credit Unions

SECTION I. INTRODUCTION

This revised work plan reflects USAID’s feedback and comments on our original work plan submission, and is the result of a team effort that included information gathering, field trips and rapid assessments in the Cul de Sac and Matheux corridors, consultations with representatives of the Mission, the Ministry of Agriculture, CRDDs, Chanpyon cooperatives and other stakeholders, and finally a series of working sessions with project technical staff and key partners. This work plan covers Fiscal Year 2016 from October 1st, 2015 to September 30, 2016.

The Feed the Future Haiti Chanje Lavi Plantè project (hereinafter referred to as Chanje Lavi Plantè) will build on results achieved by Feed the Future West-WINNER to increase agricultural incomes and contribute to improve the nutritional status of 90,000 beneficiary households in the Cul-de-Sac and Matheux corridors, as well as in mango production areas. It will offer a unique opportunity to present new approaches, introduce cutting edge techniques, work with a broader scope of stakeholders and directly address important challenges such as good nutrition, land security and agricultural credit. Above all, it will strengthen the capacity of key organizations, so that they can directly benefit from USAID grants and become sustainable catalysts of rural world modernization in the future.

Not only will we consolidate our accomplishments among 60,000 farmers already assisted by the previous project, but we will also reach out to another group of 30,000, in order to transform the way farmers grow, process and commercialize their crops. We will create strong and mutually beneficial relationships inside target value chains between agribusinesses, farmer organizations and governmental institutions, to stimulate private investments and foster appealing business opportunities.

More generally, we believe there are five essential conditions to generate large scale impacts: a) Ensure ongoing transfer of modern technology to farmers and provide proximity technical support, in close collaboration with the Government; b) Improve irrigation water availability and management, given the increasing shortage of rainfalls caused by climate change; c) Support a strict enforcement of laws and regulations in rural areas and strengthen state authority; d) Improve access to affordable credit and good quality inputs; e) Stimulate private investments in the agricultural sector.

[REDACTED]

SECTION II. OVERVIEW

A. Purpose and Key Principles

The purpose of the Chanje Lavi Plantè project is to “*implement broad-scale investments in agriculture, in order to make selected productive plains more competitive. Chanje Lavi Plantè aims to promote agricultural intensification, sound natural resource management, and a modern post-harvest and marketing system*”.

Our approach is centered on farmer organizations that will be our main partners and will be strengthened to operate as modern and environmentally friendly enterprises. We will continue to respect five basic principles for a successful implementation of our project:

- *Speed and focus.* Intervene rapidly and generate tangible results, while remaining focused on the project purpose.
- *Impact.* Concentrate efforts and resources where we can maximize impacts, especially in terms of income improvement for a large number of farmers.
- *Support for good governance.* Work in partnership with the government, making sure activities advance its plans and approaches, and help build up strong local institutions.
- *Sustainability.* Set up and strengthen structures and mechanisms that will continue to operate after the project ends. Implement activities with clear exit strategies that will ensure sustainable results.
- *Productive partnerships.* Foster strong and profitable partnerships between farmers and private enterprises at all stages of value chains to maximize production and ensure large scale commercialization.

B. General Strategy

Accomplishments to date

Through the end of October 2015, we undertook activities that fall under the categorical exclusion environmental threshold category, and fast track activities that were authorized by the Mission before the completion of the PEA. We launched a comprehensive baseline survey and conducted a series of specific studies for each IR, to acquire the necessary information for a sound Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (MEP) and a successful implementation of the project. Detailed accomplishments per IR are presented in the introduction section of each IR; below we present a summary of these activities:

IR1

- We worked closely with the CRDD of Bas-Boën, Kenscoff and Montrouis to:
 - Assess the needs and capacity of the Communal Agriculture Offices (BAC); An MOU was proposed to the Ministry of Agriculture to provide material and technical support to address the minimum needs of the target BAC, based on the results of the assessment. Our support to the BAC will include training for the effective operation and maintenance of the provided materials and equipment, yet the long term sustainability of BACs will depend on the real commitment and budgetary allocations of the Ministry of Agriculture.
 - Evaluate the master farmers trained under Feed the Future West/WINNER and select master farmers for the dissemination of information on nutrition;

- Identify farmers for the future agricultural campaigns;
 - Update the database to diffuse information via SMS;
 - Identify potential partners for the sub-watershed management bodies;
 - Update data for the Asosyasyon Chanpyon from Feed the Future West/WINNER
 - Evaluate the capacity of the irrigation pump committees established under Feed the Future West/WINNER;
 - Identify areas where land usage conflicts exist within the Rivière Grise irrigation system and the irrigation pumps at Bas Boën;
 - Provide technical assistance to AIRG for better management of the Rivière Grise irrigation system.
- We completed the studies for canal cleaning works and launched a tender to help farmers access good quality inputs in preparation of the winter bean campaign.
 - We developed a comprehensive MOU that was submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture to provide technical and material support to the BACs and help the “Direction de Protection des Végétaux” improve regulations on pesticide commercialization and management of expired products. Through this MOU, we will also train MARNDR staff on IPM and PERSUAP content and practices.
 - We initiated, in collaboration with UF, CIMMYT and Pioneer, a testing program on 12 varieties of hybrid and open pollinated corn, including 2 local varieties.
 - We signed a MOU with the NSP Project to incorporate updated nutrition information into the new Master Farmer program.
 - We launched an important study to gather a comprehensive set of data on the new zones where we are going to intervene, especially in the rice producing area near St Marc.

IR2

- We started to establish the Sub Watershed Governance Bodies (SWGB) in Kenscoff, Riviere Grise, Riviere Blanche and Bretelle areas, in partnership with representatives of the private sector, farmer organizations and local elected officials.
- We conducted with the assistance of UF experts a thorough assessment of the WINNER greenhouse program, which showed that 21% of the 384 greenhouses built by small farmers were cultivated and 28% were destroyed. Most greenhouses need to be repaired and were not in use mainly because of a lack of water. 90% of surveyed farmers want to continue using this technology. With assistance from UF experts, we started the design of a new generation of greenhouses and improved water system for the first series of greenhouses.
- We selected the farmer organizations that will participate in the upcoming agro-forestry campaigns and identified a new approach to better chose key locations for tree planting on hillsides. In this new approach, the choice of ravines and slopes to be stabilized will be made in consultation with the SWGB and farmer organizations. However, priority will be given to areas and ravines that have a direct impact on the irrigation systems and the productive plains.

IR3

- We finalized the selection of 11 priority rural roads for rehabilitation. The list was submitted to the Mission with the accompanying maps.

- We launched an assessment of existing storage and processing facilities in both corridors aimed at improving current techniques and equipment.
- We initiated a comprehensive study on the demand of rural credit among farmer organizations, growers and agribusinesses, through a value chain approach that will enable decision makers to better understand the nature and volume of credit needs at different stages of value chains.
- We officially transferred the “Chanpyon” brand and logo to the Union of Chanpyon Cooperatives.
- We took the necessary steps to resume and improve a permanent service located at the Bas Boën CRDDs for SMS dissemination of technical and market information to target farmers. This service was started and successfully tested under Feed the Future West/WINNER. We will broaden and improve the system, with an exit strategy based on FONDHAD in partnership with Digicel/Natcom.

IR4

- We conducted an assessment of pre-selected associations to identify their weaknesses in order strengthen their organizational and managerial skills and certify or qualify them for USAID direct funding.
- We developed a methodology and procedures enabling the selection of the first Public-Private-Partnerships. [REDACTED]
- We hired a high level international consultant to evaluate the possibilities of duplicating in Haiti the *Infolady* program that was created in Bangladesh to empower marginalized communities, with special emphasis on women and access to information and technology.
- We celebrated the International Rural Women’s Day on October 15th, 2015 with some of the best woman organizations that will be supported by the Chanje Lavi Plantè Project in both corridors.

Main targets

Although many of our targets will derive from the baseline survey and are not yet determined, we have already identified key quantitative goals to be achieved by September 2016, pending the approval of a PEA:

- We plan to support at least 40% of the 90,000 households targeted by the project, i.e., 36,000 households, over the period covered by the current work plan.
- We will certify one organization and qualify three others during the same period, for direct funding by USAID.
- We plan to help the CRDDs and the BACs be functional as soon as possible and organize at least one agricultural campaign for beans, maize, rice and plantain.
- We will set up four sub-watershed governance bodies and will stabilize ravines and hillsides over productive plains in 4 areas considered as high priorities.
- [REDACTED].

The achievement of these goals rests heavily on USAID's approval of this work plan by the end of November 2015. The project will report on the results of the FY2015 work plan in greater detail in the submission of its quarterly report in January 2016.

Strategic considerations

Our overarching objective will be to increase the income of 36,000 rural households through FY 16, by expanding agricultural productivity and production, improving postharvest operations, stabilizing watersheds and supporting the development of agribusinesses in our zones of intervention. We will work with the CRDDs, DDAs, BACs, cooperatives, and selected farmer associations, which will be our privileged partners. Farmer organizations that will benefit from our technical and financial assistance must demonstrate an entrepreneurial spirit and operate like small enterprises. They must also respect fundamental principles that reflect their commitment to modern agriculture and sustainable management of natural resources. In that perspective, we will continue to strengthen the "Associations and Cooperatives Chanpyon", which are dedicated to apply sound agricultural, environmental and business practices.

Increasing agricultural productivity through a sustainable approach.

To modernize agriculture, farmers need a package including permanent access to water, high productivity inputs, broad-based extension services, mechanized land preparation, good post-harvest equipment and practices. We have learned that access to improved seeds and irrigation water are the main bottlenecks to agricultural expansion and must be addressed in priority. We will stimulate the creation and/or expansion of private companies that will produce, import and distribute modern inputs, in close collaboration with the CRDDs and the BIAs.

In most cases, farmers are eager to learn and are ready to abandon archaic practices for improved techniques that will generate higher yields and incomes. Visits to CRDDs, extension services provided by young agronomists and master farmers, as well as SMS messages and video shows are the most effective ways to disseminate modern technical knowledge. Our challenge will be to help farmers apply those techniques at a much larger scale. CRDDs, in liaison with BACs, DDAs, farmer cooperatives and associations and agribusinesses, will become the main agents of extension and training and will play a leading role in agricultural campaigns.

Experience has shown that greenhouses and vertical agriculture represent one of the best technologies to increase productivity, improve farmers' incomes and free up space for reforestation and agro-forestry. But greenhouse production has failed when it was not accompanied by extensive training and adequate access to water. Through a detailed assessment recently conducted by international experts and local consultants, we determined key causes of failures and will take action over the next months to rehabilitate and upgrade existing greenhouses. We will also help farmers improve rainwater collection and storage through low-cost community ponds, and we will provide adequate training and inputs for more productive greenhouse farming. These ponds are much smaller than traditional "Lacs collinaires", thus cheaper, and easier to build, operate and maintain by farmer organizations. We will propose a new and upgraded model that will capture rainfalls, ensure better vertical aeration and increase water availability during dry seasons. Protected agriculture is only one element of hillside stabilization that will primarily focus on terrace building for modern farming of high value crops and plantations of thousands of fruit trees by beneficiaries. Chanje Lavi Plantè will identify areas for high-yielding farming, agroforestry

activities and conservation measures, based on land use maps and a participatory approach with key stakeholders. Our strategy to ensure good linkages between our technical interventions is based on the following principles:

- In the plains, we will help water-user associations rehabilitate and maintain, in a sustainable manner, existing and well known irrigation systems, such as the Riviere Grise, Riviere Blanche, Source Zabeth, Bretelle, Courjolle, Torcelle, St Marc, and Beaucozelle. In all circumstances, we will work in close partnership with governmental institutions which have the responsibility to manage and maintain the intakes, dams and primary canals in those systems. Agricultural campaigns will be implemented in irrigated plains for all focus crops, and for vegetables and beans in the mountains.
- The sub watershed governance bodies will primarily intervene in areas that are just upward from the irrigation systems to plan and implement agro-forestry activities and ravine treatments, which will stabilize hillsides, prevent erosion and reduce sedimentation to protect the systems.
- In the upper regions of target watersheds, sub watershed governance bodies, in collaboration with farmer organizations, will adopt a “landscape or integrated approach” to promote intensive agriculture on terraces, accompanied by tree planting, greenhouse farming and gully stabilization. Water collection, storage and utilization will be one of the most important elements of our hillside interventions, given the rainfalls impacts of climate change.

For maize, beans and rice, we will focus on specific techniques to achieve new levels of productivity. For instance, we will expand the double row practice on plantain and increase the utilization of organic amendments in SRI (System of Rice Intensification). We plan to build a national seed industry, in partnership with farmer associations, international organizations like CIMMYT and private entrepreneurs. The project will introduce new high yielding seeds, after testing and comparing them to “local varieties”, and will select those that show the best performance in Haiti. Then, some of them will be locally multiplied and sold through sustainable commercial networks to increase the productivity of a broad group of farmers working in irrigated or rain fed areas. We will also develop a fertilization handbook that will promote good practices to increase soil fertility and will provide exact formulas of organic and mineral fertilizers for each crop, in each zone of intervention. By proposing tailor-made fertilizer formulas we will lower the cost of fertilization.

To expand input supply and consumption, we propose to the Mission an approach within our areas of intervention that will build on Feed the Future West-WINNER experience and will revitalize commercial production, import and distribution of quality inputs, through a dynamic partnership with selected firms, input supply stores and farmer organization. In that perspective, Chanje Lavi Plantè will implement a pilot program of market-driven input distribution combined to an improved credit system that will connect importers and retailers, in close collaboration with the MARNDR. We don't expect interferences from the Ministry of Agriculture, in terms of subsidies or price fixing, which would skew the market and prevent a smooth implementation of this pilot phase for seeds and pesticides. As far as the fertilizer market is concerned, we will work with the Ministry to integrate their subsidies in our pilot program, in a way that will encourage private initiatives and will improve access to fertilizers for small farmers.

Developing the mango value chain

In Mirebalais and Saut d'Eau, we will continue to work with more than 60 farmer associations and 2 Chanpyon cooperatives to expand mango production and commercialization, with the goal of increasing exported volumes by 10% for the 2016 harvest, mainly by reducing post-harvest losses. We will intervene at four levels: i) organizational capacity building of farmer organizations and training of mango producers; ii) production expansion through improved practices, maintenance of irrigation systems, access to inputs, etc.; iii) modernization of post-harvest operations to minimize losses, through the dissemination of pack-frames, crates and mobile collection centers that are already well known in the region; iv) help producer organizations build up their cash flow and eliminate unnecessary intermediaries, through improved access to credit and better financial management support; and v) continue the traceability efforts made by Feed the Future West-WINNER to ensure high-quality mangos for export. We will also continue the efforts made by the USAID-funded HOPE project by supporting Producer Business Groups (PBG) within our areas of intervention, particularly in Mirebalais and Saut d'Eau, to facilitate their links to conditioning and packaging centers. This also includes supporting exporters that are interested in improving their visibility and participation within the supply chain by promoting supply chain management tools, most notably traceability of mangos. Finally, Chanje Lavi Plantè will continue to support producers by providing modernized equipment and materials for harvesting and transport to improved mobile collection centers.

Rebuilding and maintaining critical infrastructures

Our most urgent activity will be to clean around 15 km of irrigation canals that will provide water to about 8,000 ha, in the Rivière Grise, Rivière Blanche, Source Zabeth, Bretelle, St Marc and ODVA/Beaucozelle systems. Chanje Lavi Plantè will continue to build up the capacity of water-user organizations, especially AIRG, to maintain the primary and secondary canals and increase the amounts of collected water fees. The real challenge is the lack of governance at the Ministry of Agriculture, which has the responsibility to maintain key irrigation and drainage structures, such as the Rivière Grise dam, and has been so far incapable to fulfill its mission.

Our strategy will be to concentrate project activities in irrigated areas to maximize productivity, valorize lands, and increase incomes, so that water user organizations can become more sustainable and ensure the basic maintenance of irrigation systems, without support from the government or donors. In that perspective, we will work with water user associations to strengthen their organizational structure, increase the number of members, ensure a democratic management, enforce water distribution regulations, collect more fees and closely collaborate with the Ministry of Agriculture (MARNDR). But the Ministry must take care of the most expensive and technically difficult maintenance works on primary canals, dams and intake gates. This is fundamental: if the MARNDR does not play its role to properly manage and maintain key infrastructure works and encourage farmers to pay water fees, it will be impossible to achieve sustainable results. This strategic question can only be addressed at the Mission level.

Stabilizing watersheds above productive plains

Our fundamental vision is that modern agriculture, agroforestry, environmental protection and slope stabilization go hand in hand. We will first help sub watershed governance bodies elaborate plans and maps to define and locate key interventions, in close partnership with farmer organizations (SWGB). For each sub-watershed where we will intervene, specific maps will be developed for agroforestry and ravine stabilization activities to properly target our actions in the way to have the greatest impact possible. We are happy that a proactive SWGB has already been set up in the Kenscoff/Fury area and has been in contact with our team to elaborate a sustainable development plan of the sub watershed that will identify exact locations and actions for reforestation, anti-erosion works and intensive agriculture. As previously stated, we will particularly focus on water catchments/community ponds, which are key factors of agricultural modernization and agro-forestry development in the mountains. Around those water catchments we will help farmers build terraces and apply improved agricultural techniques, with year round ground cover, fallow periods and increased utilization of compost. We will also encourage farmers to utilize vetiver and “Pois Congo” (*Phaseolus Lunatus*) for edge rows along the terraces. A timely implementation of the water catchments/community ponds program is a sine qua non condition to the rehabilitation of existing greenhouses and the development of greenhouse farming.

Increasing access to financial products

We believe that access to large scale, affordable credit is one of the most important factors of agricultural development in the country. We also think that it should be linked to widespread utilization of modern and high-yielding techniques that increase farmers’ incomes and enable growers to pay back their loans more easily. However many obstacles exist, which explain why only a very low percentage of people in the rural sector have access to credit. On the demand side, the value-chain actors are not always financially literate or not aware of how to properly apply for a loan. On the supply side, financial institutions are still working to understand the demand and how to best address the agricultural sector’s needs without risking too much. The Chanje Lavi project will share its long experience in the agricultural sector and deep knowledge of farmer organizations in its zones of intervention, to minimize risks for financial institutions and facilitate access to financing for rural enterprises and associations. On the demand side, we will first finalize a comprehensive survey to better determine the types, amounts and timing of rural credit needed by farmers and agribusinesses to acquire the equipment and inputs that will lead to big leaps in agricultural yields and production.

We will promote the following financial tools to meet the needs of different categories of actors in targeted value chains: *Equity financing* to provide capital to new or expanding agribusinesses; *Equipment Credit* to help farmer organizations acquire tractors, trucks, silos, greenhouses, etc.; *Input Credit* for import and distribution of seeds and fertilizers; *Campaign and commercialization credit* to finance the production and sale of agricultural products.

Building the capacity of local institutions

The Chanje Lavi Plantè team has already established and will maintain excellent relationships with the Ministry of Agriculture and other institutions, such as the Ministry of Environment, ONACA, the Office of Mines and the Direction of Civil Protection (DPC) at the Ministry of Interior. More

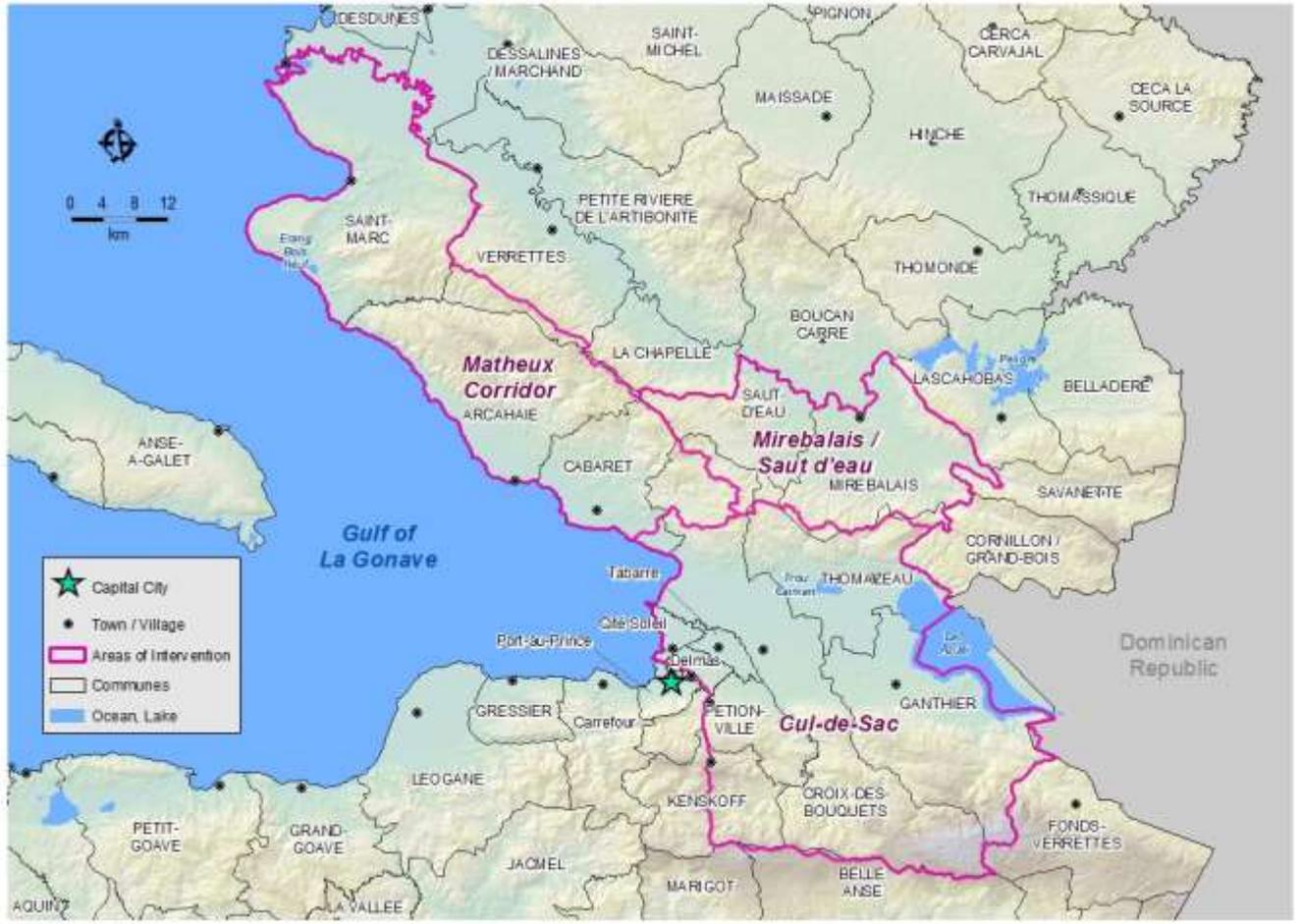
specifically, we will work with, and strengthen the Direction of Innovation, the DPC, the DDAO, the DDAA and the BACs through technical assistance, study tours, joint design and implementation of key activities. We will help hire young agronomists who will have the opportunity to improve their skills at the Research and Education Centers of the University of Florida.

We will assist new farmer organizations and those already trained by Feed the Future West-WINNER to improve their organizational structure, accounting systems, internal control procedures, and monitoring and evaluation capacity. The goal will be to help them upgrade their managerial and financial skills, strengthen their structures and democratize their leadership, so that they can receive grants from the Mission in the future.

We will also work with all concerned stakeholders to promote and improve relationships within target value chains. On one hand, we will help agribusinesses build up and modernize their postharvest operations, so that they can buy and store large quantities of raw material from growers. On the other hand, we will strengthen the cooperatives and union of cooperatives as the main entities that will market agricultural products to agribusinesses and other buyers on behalf of farmer associations.

Project geographic coverage

Zones of Intervention

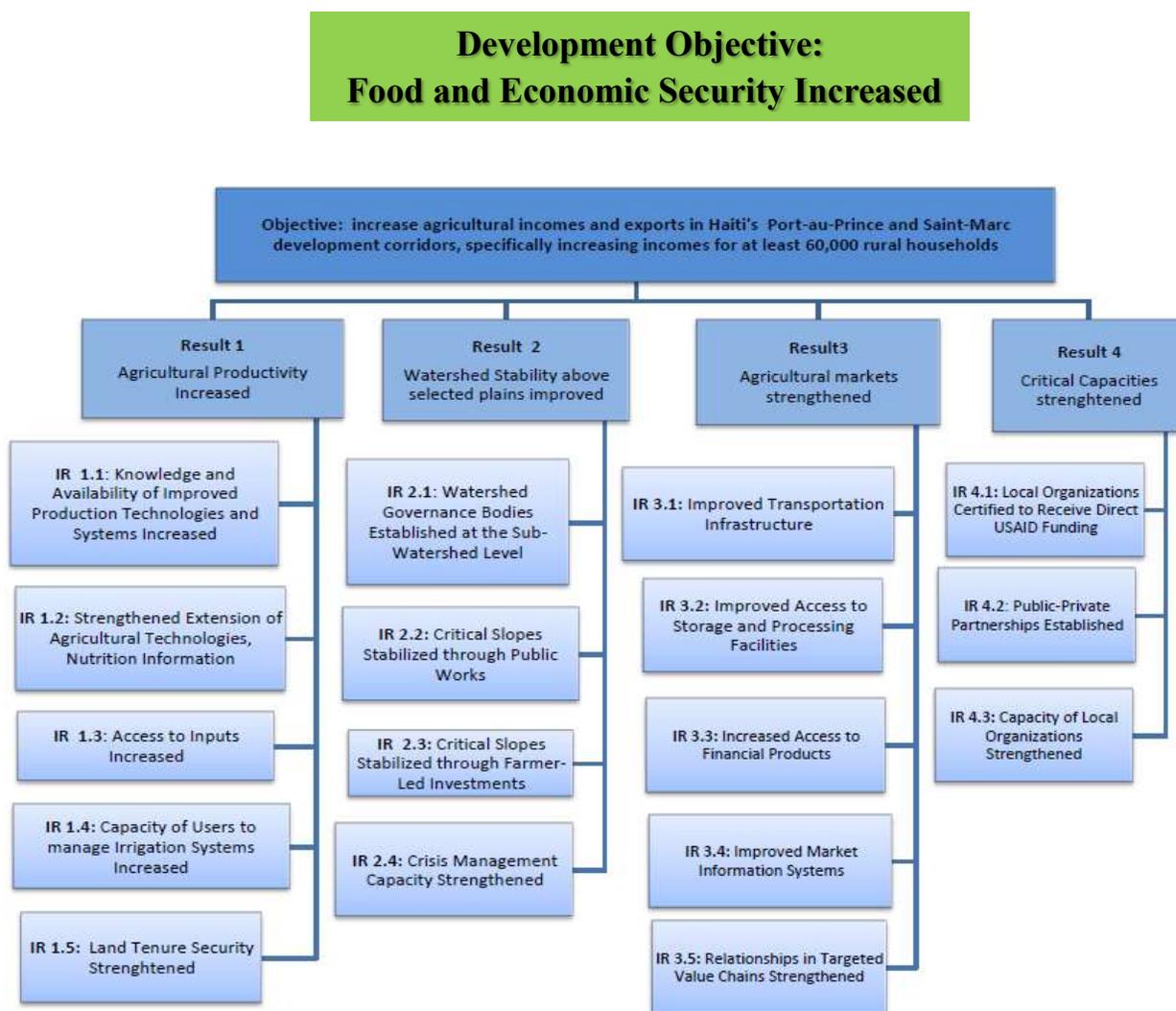


C. Results Framework

Chanje Lavi Plantè has four Intermediate Results:

- Result 1: Agricultural Productivity Increased
- Result 2: Watershed Stability above Selected Plains Improved
- Result 3: Agricultural Markets Strengthened
- Result 4: Critical Capacities Strengthened

The following graphic represents the project’s results framework, showing the link between the planned project activities in order to reach the Project overall objective of *Increased Agricultural Incomes and Exports*, and USAID Development Objective of “Food and Economic Security Increased”.



D. Work Planning Methodology

This work plan serves as the blueprint for project operations and activities, thus it is deeply rooted in the results that Chanje Lavi Plantè is expected to achieve. The initial work-planning process provided an opportunity to assess implementation methods and approaches used, review lessons learned, and evaluate partnerships developed during the implementation of Feed the Future West-WINNER. It also helped to develop or strengthen relationships between the various project partners. We have continued to employ this approach within the FY2016 work plan, which reflects the guiding principles that (i) the work plan will be clear, pragmatic, results-driven, detailed, and operational; (ii) project activities will be linked to the indicators and the expected deliverables and outputs; and (iii) project partners will own the program, actively participate in its implementation, and ensure its sustainability beyond the life of USAID funding. Project activities will be presented in a way to facilitate regular monitoring and evaluation, as well as assessment of project impacts.

The team used a multi-step, collaborative process for developing this work plan. In June 2015, Chanje Lavi Plantè organized a workshop with partners and stakeholders to determine the primary approach for FY2015. This has been reinforced during the implementation of the FY2015 work plan, as many of its activities were to gain a better understanding of the overall context and best approach for FY2016. Based on the information collected from field work and studies, the project will be ready to effectively implement this work plan to ensure the most impact for its beneficiaries.

E. Environmental Compliance

Per the Project IEE (LAC-IEE-14-17), Positive Determinations are issued to most project activities. As a result USAID/Haiti has acquired the services of Cadmus Group/Sun Mountain who have submitted a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for this project. In close collaboration with the Mission, the project team supported the scoping exercise and other field works for the smooth and timely development of the PEA. The project will also develop specific Environmental Assessments (Eas) for activities that will not be covered by the PEA due to their scope and potential impacts. No “irreversible commitment of resources” will occur for an activity unless the activity is covered by the appropriate, approved Reg. 216 documentation. The Chanje Lavi Plantè project grants manual includes a detailed environmental compliance section.

The successful and timely implementation of this project and the planned activities rests significantly on the timely completion and approval of the PEA as soon as possible. While waiting for the PEA’s development and approval, the project team will only undertake activities that are not expected to have direct adverse effect on the environment because of their nature. As identified in the IEE, these activities are:

- Assembling and adapting training materials for the target crops
- Identification and survey of target zones and pilot sites
- Household nutritional status assessment
- Feasibility study and design of low cost IT solution for farmer extension
- Physical and agricultural inventory of selected sub-watersheds
- Analysis of market potential

- Elaboration of financial models of types of agro-enterprise clients
- Creation and strengthening of key agro-enterprise support services (financial & Strategic planning)
- Implementation of training program for partners focusing on women entrepreneurs
- Training workshops on USAID compliance systems for project partners
- Irrigation Site Analyses
- Identification and selection of project target sites
- Design and roll-out of management and strengthening program for Water Users Associations
- Creation and strengthening of agro-enterprise business support services (financial & business planning, formalization)
- Technical and institutional capacity-building for partners providing crosscutting agricultural supports
- Implementation of communications strategy

In addition, per USAID's categorical exclusion memorandum from the Mission Environmental Officer on November 24, 2015, Chanje Lavi Plantè has received confirmation for a list of activities within the FY2016 work plan that are categorically excluded pursuant the approved IEE for the Feed the Future program.

Pursuant to 22 CFR 216.2I(1)(iii), environmental assessment and environmental impact statement generally are not required for research activities which may have an effect on the physical and natural environment but will not have a significant effect as a result of limited scope, carefully controlled nature and effective monitoring.

Reflecting Chemonics' approach to compliance and standards of business conduct, the project environmental compliance specialist in close collaboration with Chemonics Home Office environmental compliance specialist, will train the relevant project staff on environmental monitoring and reporting. The team will encourage project partners to adopt environmentally-safe processes and practices, and incorporate environmental analyses in their development planning processes, as appropriate.

F. Monitoring and Evaluation

As defined in ADS 200.6, performance management is the systematic process of monitoring the achievements of program operations; collecting and analyzing performance information to track progress toward planned results. The approved Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (MEP) contributes to the effectiveness of the performance monitoring system by assuring that *comparable* data are collected on a *regular and timely* basis. Thus, it responds to the need to monitor Chanje Lavi Plantè progress toward meeting its contractual obligations, as well as to report on overall progress to both USAID and the government of Haiti.

Our approach within the MEP is based on the principle that our monitoring, evaluation, and reporting will help the project stay on track with our work plan, identify needed adjustments, report to USAID, and share lessons and successes with the larger community. Though our M&E efforts will be led by the M&E specialist, the process will involve staff across all project components on

a recurring basis so that technical staff can review performance data, troubleshoot any issues with partners, subcontractors and grantees, and use the information for decision-making. Along these lines, the MEP was developed using a participatory approach, involving the project technical team and USAID at each step, to build consensus on the plan to monitor data. The MEP is driven by the Results Framework to ensure that activities remain results-oriented.

In designing the Chanje Lavi Plantè MEP, indicators were selected within the manageable interest of the project. This approach allows the project to measure impacts that can be directly attributed to project efforts. The project's ability to demonstrate improvement in these measures depends on the following basic assumptions:

1. The PEA is approved by USAID no later than the end of December 2015.
2. Continuous commitment of the local organizations in Chanje Lavi Plantè activities.
3. Continuous support from local and central governments.
4. Political will support rural economic development through decentralization will be strengthened
5. Capacity to cope with natural and manmade disasters in targeted economic corridors exists.
6. USG resources are provided in a timely manner.

The MEP

We have defined a set of performance indicators including a mix of outcome and output indicators to monitor project progress at all levels of the results framework. Output indicators track the immediate products of project activities and provide feedback to managers on project performance to identify areas where implementation strategies may need to be adjusted. Outcome indicators measure the effects, or results, of project activities, at the higher levels of the project results framework. Indicators were selected based on the overall strategic approach of the project and closely reflect the work plan to capture the main project activities. Indicators at the project objective and result levels will help us monitor progress against targets, capture and communicate impact, provide input for USAID's reporting needs, and support ongoing improvements. These indicators are designed to:

- Monitor progress against targets
- Capture and communicate major project impacts
- Help managers make better decisions
- Provide input for USAID/Haiti's reporting needs through the standard Foreign Assistance Indicators
- Provide input for the Government of Haiti reporting system

To provide the comprehensive coverage needed for project progress review, troubleshooting, and other management tasks, the M&E system will track two main types of performance indicators: output and outcome.

- Output indicators, such as “number of people receiving training,” track the immediate products of project activities and provide feedback to managers on project performance to identify areas where implementation strategies may need to be adjusted.
- Outcome indicators, such as “change in income in Chanje Lavi Plantè -assisted households,” measure the effects, or results, of project activities, at the higher levels of the project results framework.

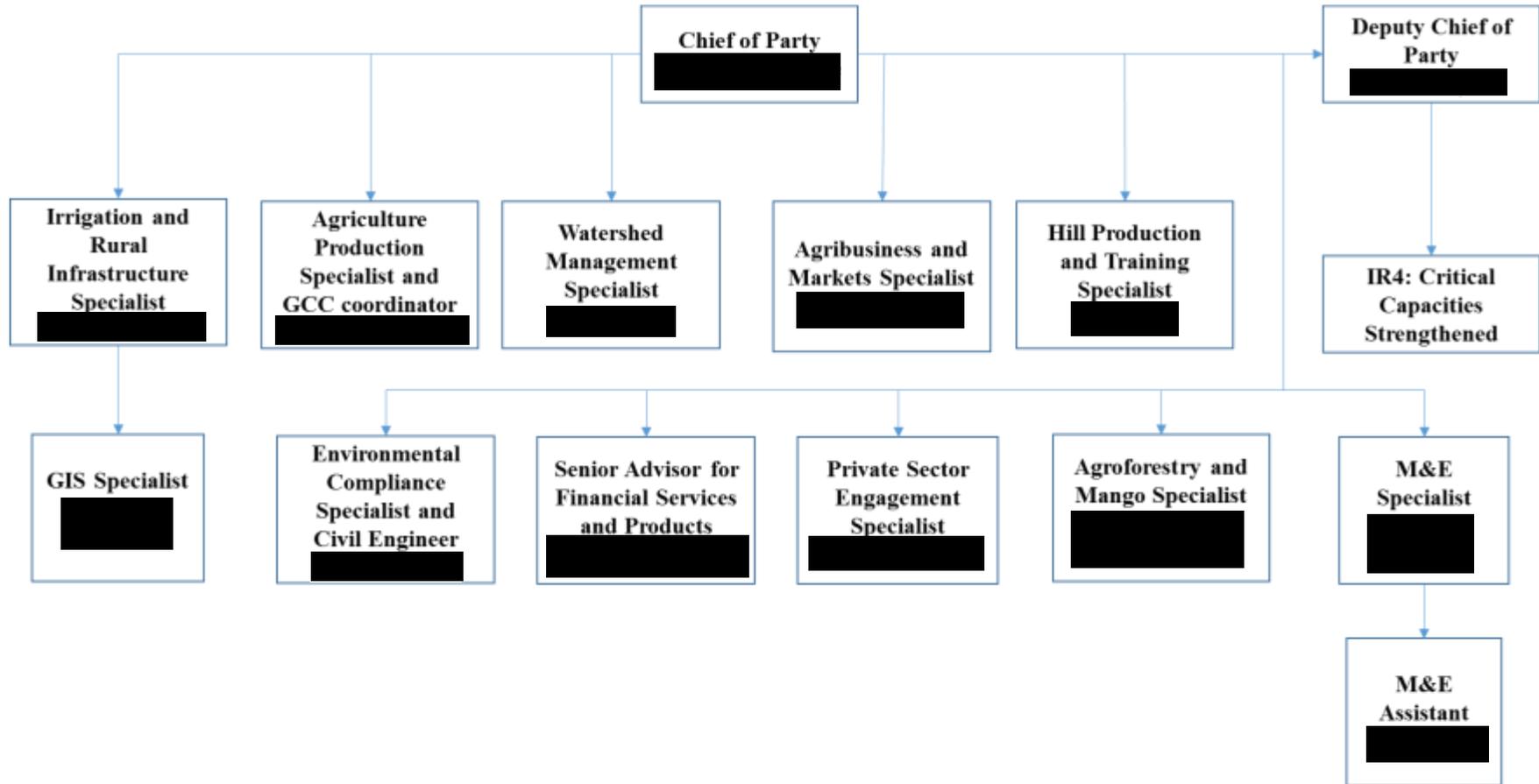
Indicators for the M&E system were selected based on the overall strategic approach to the project and closely reflect the work plan, capturing the main activities of the project, taking into account the required Feed the Future, F and custom indicators. From the 48 indicators selected, 20 are Feed the Future and F indicators.

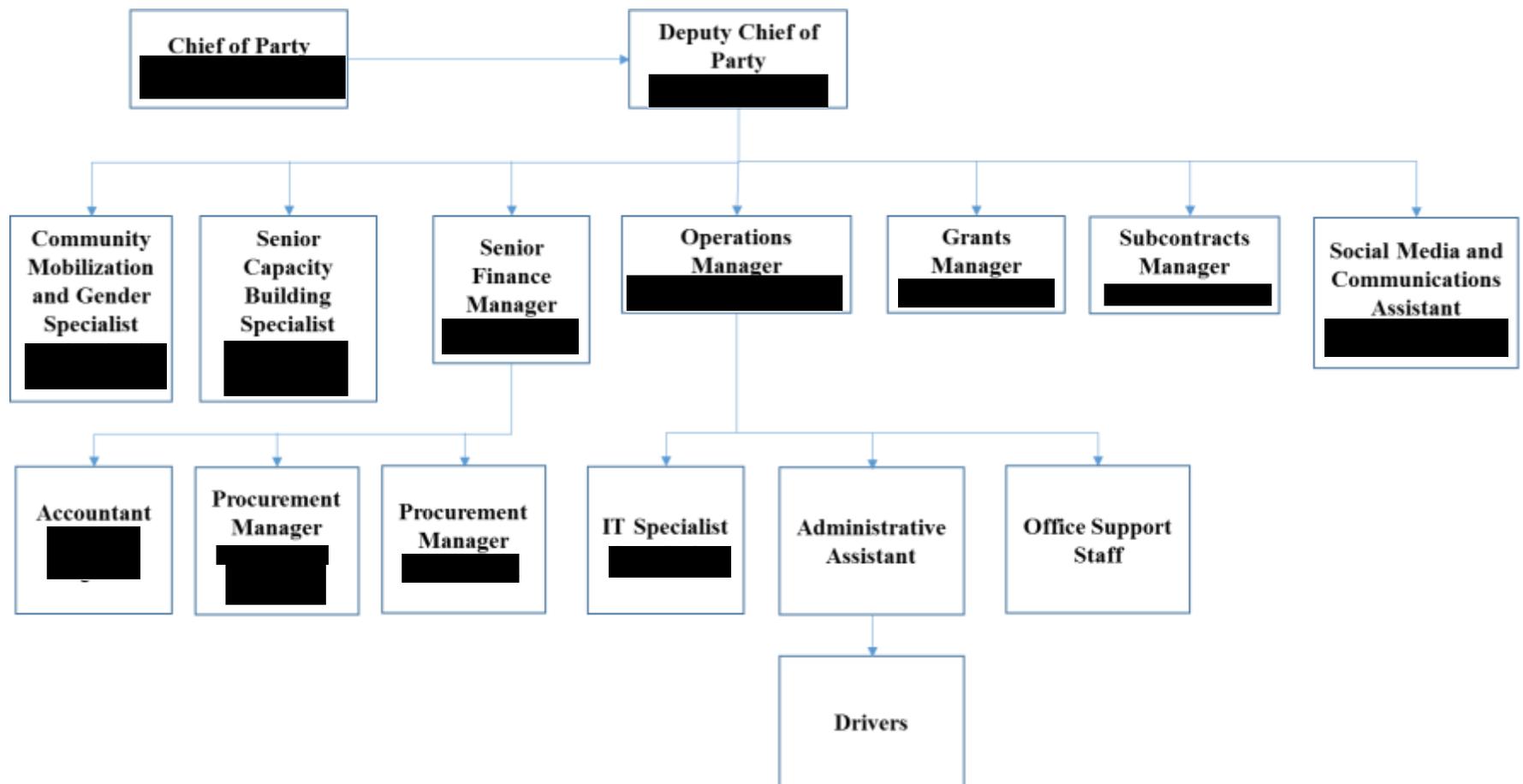
G. Operations and Management

Chanje Lavi Plantè has recruited experienced and qualified staff to ensure that spending for all activities stipulated within this work plan adhere to USAID and Chemonics policies and regulations. The project aims to use processes that respect these policies and can be easily understood by implementing partners and staff to ensure a quick and flexible approach vis-à-vis beneficiaries. These policies and procedures are designed to provide grants, subcontracts, short-term technical assistance (STTA), and training in a flexible, rapid, and fully compliant fashion that is responsive to locally identified priorities. Regardless of the implementation mechanism used, project procedures emphasize simplicity, accountability, transparency, speed of implementation, and flexibility. This approach will result in high-quality activities that will support project objectives once implementation begins.

In addition, the project will provide the necessary logistical, financial, administrative, and human resource management support to employees and institutional partners. This support will be ongoing and will adhere to the project's policy manual. All project staff will receive regular training on the policies and procedures of the project, notably on Chemonics code of conduct. Chemonics, its employees, and partners will maintain the highest standards of ethical conduct with respect to the selection, award, implementation, and oversight of activities under Chanje Lavi Plantè. The following organizational charts illustrate the roles and responsibilities of Chanje Lavi Plantè staff:

Organizational Charts





I. Communications Plan

For its communications program, Chanje Lavi Plantè will showcase the efforts, challenges, and sustainable achievements towards Haitian agriculture while illustrating its major investment possibilities. The project will also use an aggressive communications approach by using several methods and channels to ensure our messages are received and understood successfully and efficiently by beneficiaries and the general public.

The communications plan has several objectives: (1) make the public aware of the project's activities and achievements, and subsequently USAID's investments in the sector; (2) foster replication and scaling up of the best practices and results; (3) continue to develop and implement outreach and communication tools to strengthen the capacity of beneficiaries, particularly community-based groups; (4) develop communication training tools that will continue to be used after the end of the project; and (5) showcase the achievements of beneficiaries to inspire others, inform the Haitian public and diaspora, and promote their expansion.

The specific communications activities we will undertake are listed below.

- **Community outreach programs.** The project will distribute educational materials that maximize outreach and information sharing among beneficiaries and citizens. Educational

posters, illustrative of our approach, results and messages will be placed in partner and beneficiary offices, including farmer associations. We will also continue to educate the general public about our activities through the distribution of our communications toolkit and materials. Lastly, we will continue to showcase both men and women in project communications products in order to further promote women in agriculture and promote messages of gender equality.

In addition, in light of the low literacy level of most of our beneficiaries, the project will continue to privilege the use of videos to educate and train. We will use videos to hold training sessions with beneficiaries, which have proven to be effective means of communication for farmers. The project will also develop short audio videos on major events, accomplishments and educative “how-to” documentaries on new proven agricultural production techniques. These videos are not merely informational, but are also an education tool and will be used in training sessions.

- **Social media.** With the expansion of social media over the past 5 years, Chanje Lavi Plantè will expand its visibility to provide information on the web. Using a social media expert, the project will be able to relay key messages and images in real-time. Chanje Lavi Plantè will also be able to interact with the population and respond to questions related to a specific activity or the project itself. The project is currently using Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram as social networking tools. A big component of the social media of the project will be aimed at reaching out to the Haitian diaspora to foster private funding and ensure sustainability of our achievements.
- **Interactive TV shows.** On a regular basis, the project will host an interactive television program. Each program will focus on a specific topic related to agricultural production and modernization, providing viewers and auditors the opportunity to call and ask questions. The program is aimed to promote agribusiness and agriculture as a profitable endeavor. We will also introduce innovative information that can be beneficial to farmers, such as newly introduced vegetable varieties and global climate change. Chanje Lavi Plantè will be selective with regards to the media it chooses, as we wish to ensure high visibility with our beneficiaries.
- **Local radio shows.** Many of our beneficiaries use local radio as their primary media source. We will use local radio stations to host shows and deliver messages specifically targeted to farmers in Creole on innovative techniques, planting cycles, best practices, etc. The project will primarily use local radio within the plains of Cul-de-Sac and Matheux, knowing that these stations may not be the best media in mountainous areas like Kenscoff, Goyavier, and Fonds-Baptiste.
- **Publications in local newspapers and magazines.** Chanje Lavi Plantè will work with local media to publish articles based on specific themes of the project. The articles will illustrate the successes of the project while providing informative insight on best agricultural practices. The distribution will not only allow the Haitian public to be aware of project activities, but also people outside of Haiti.

- **Theme-day local fairs.** Depending on the season and products availability in the regions, we will hold fairs in partnership with beneficiaries to illustrate several by-products of the crop, feature commercial possibilities, and demonstrate nutritional values of the featured products.
- **Success stories and news flashes.** The project will submit one to two success stories per quarter, beginning in January 2016. Newsflashes will be drafted to capture note-worthy news. The news flashes will be compiled every three months and submitted to USAID. Success stories and newsflashes will be regularly posted to the project’s website as well as information and events.

In addition to the activities stated above, Chanje Lavi Plantè will organize regular events for completed project activities. These events will be organized in close collaboration with USAID and relevant partners. The communications team will also ensure that the project adheres to USAID’s branding and marking requirements. Specific guidance on marking requirements will be obtained prior to procurement of commodities to be shipped, and as early as possible for project construction sites and other project locations. In accordance with ADS 320 “Branding and Marking”, this contract incorporates USAID’s policy directives and required procedures on branding and marketing of USAID-funded programs, projects, activities, public communications, and commodities with the USAID identity, as well as the branding and marking for Feed the Future projects.

J. Gender Integration

The agriculture sector is worked mainly by poor farmers with low levels of schooling and high rates of illiteracy. This is particularly true with women, as they often have additional responsibilities (household upkeep, collecting water, taking care of the children, cooking, etc.) and lack the opportunities to receive a high level of education. These factors often limit women to subsistence agriculture, without any significant possibilities to expand and sell their produce. They receive low prices for their products due to lack of market intelligence. They also lack capacities to participate in agri-business, and are employed in lowly paid positions.

Women contribute immensely to the agriculture value chain by providing labor primarily for harvesting and processing, in addition to household activities and community work. They also produce and sell vegetables from their gardens and the income obtained is mainly used on meeting family food and kids’ education needs. However, their contribution is rarely recognized. This situation is a source of conflicts in household levels and community, including gender based violence. Women also have limited access to trainings to build their expertise and skills. Even when they find training opportunities, they often have to remain home doing household activities.

Therefore, Chanje Lavi Plantè will strengthen women’s roles in the modern farm enterprise by empowering farm women to better market their agricultural products. Through training and workshops, the women beneficiaries will learn about their personal development. These beneficiaries will also better understand the term “gender equality” and the importance of their economic empowerment. Special efforts will be made to schedule training activities in a way to facilitate women participation.

Women's involvement in leadership positions is low. We will provide targeted assistance to women so that they can increase their leadership roles within the agricultural sector, and especially within farmer associations. Conversely, men are still the primary beneficiaries of transformation, public-private partnership, and other value addition activities. Consequently, we will work with women intermediaries to foster value chain integration and commercial linkages between farmers and markets.

Furthermore, we will continue with our Master Farmer program through the CRDD's and involve more women by working with the community based associations supported by Chanje Lavi Plantè to include more women candidacy in the trainings. This will help the associations in having more sustainable and equitable outcomes.

Finally, we will use the MIS to target messages towards women farmers and improve their knowledge of market prices, best agricultural practices, and other useful information. The project will continually increase its database with a particular effort to add women farmers.

K. Global Climate Change (GCC) Assimilation

Although Haiti is not a significant producer of greenhouse gas (GHG), the main factor of climate change, it remains highly exposed to the effects of climate change which is becoming increasingly apparent and intense throughout the Caribbean. In recent years, Haiti has suffered the consequences of several disasters affecting agricultural production of the country and the project areas. Multiple hurricanes and tropical storms caused negative impacts on the agricultural production system by destroying infrastructure and carrying away arable land on thousands of hectares.

Indeed, data collected on GCC in Haiti has helped establish a baseline providing the following information on the climate situation of Haiti:

- The average temperature has increased by 0.45 degrees Celsius;
- The frequency of hot day and hot night rose from 63 days and 48 days per year respectively;
- The frequency of cold days and cold nights has steadily decreased;
- Average annual rainfall has decreased by 5 mm per month.

The project is already aware of the consequences already affecting the agricultural production system and resulting in:

- Reduction in yields
- Salinization of agricultural areas
- Decrease in overall soil moisture
- Heat stressed crops
- Emergence of more pests on crops and livestock diseases
- Decrease of soil fertility
- Heat stress of workers on the field

Thus, these effects will indirectly result in nutritional and food insecurity, reduced access to markets, and ultimately reduction of incomes for small farmers. The strategy adopted by the project to counter these negative effects, based on USAID specific recommendations concerning GCC, consists of the following:

- 1) In all meetings with our partners, the concept of “Global Climate Change” will be addressed by presenting it as a transversal axis of the new project. This is to turn it into a form of reflex to be considered in daily decisions.
- 2) Make GCC a transversal project’s priority. The concept will be discussed and dealt with in training sessions or meetings that will be organized during project’s implementation. The project’s technical staff will be trained accordingly.
- 3) The project will undertake specific actions to adapt to climate change. Activities related to the effects of climate change are included.
- 4) The project will report all activities conducted based on adaptation to climate change effect. Consequently, specific indicators have been developed to monitor these activities.

SECTION III. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY INCREASED (IR 1)

Introduction

Chanje Lavi Plantè is building investments to modernize and sustainably develop the agriculture sector in the Port-au-Prince and Saint Marc corridors as well as the mango producing areas of Saut d'Eau and Mirebalais. This work plan have focused on the same value chains – corn, rice, beans, plantains, vegetables, and mangoes for export – solidifying intensive techniques for farmers already at a higher productivity level, while making faster initial gains with new farmers and those using recently irrigated or cultivated land. Working largely through local partners and in cooperation with technical research programs like UF-SARD and CIMMYT/FTF Mayi, Chanje Lavi Plantè continue to emphasize use of improved seeds and fertilizers, appropriate pesticide use, uptake of new technologies, and ultimately improved yields for 90,000 households while also placing new emphasis on climate adaptation and climate smart agriculture.

Increasing agricultural productivity will be achieved mainly through:

- Agricultural Campaigns; including access to inputs and extension services
- The Master Farmer training and certification program
- Strengthened water user association and intervene in strategic irrigation works

Accomplishments to date

- We developed and submitted a proposal for a memorandum of understanding, to define the framework for collaboration, between the UF/SARD and CIMMYT/FtF-Mayi projects.
- Feed the Future Haiti Chanje Lavi Plantè signed contracts with each CRDD in its respective area of intervention. They provided an updated database for the SMS extension network and a list of farmers for the 2015 winter bean campaign. They also updated the list of Chanpyon associations.
- Based on a contract with the CRDDs, we completed an evaluation of former master farmers and selected approximately two hundred of them to receive refresher training courses in FY2016.
- We signed a memorandum of understanding with the NSF project for the training of master farmers responsible for the dissemination of nutrition information.
- An assessment was made by the FONHDAD on the means to improve the pumping stations in Bas Boën and Ganthier.
- We completed an evaluation of the associations involved in the mango ‘francisque’ industry in order to refine the interventions in this field.
- We established a framework to support the Direction de la Protection des Vegetaux (department for the protection of plants) of the MARNDR on the control, regulation, and management of agrochemical products within the project area.
- We strengthened the structures and functioning of the Association des Irrigants de la Riviere Grise (AIRG) to be able to better manage the irrigation network. Their members received training on the maintenance of the irrigation system and collecting water user fees.
- We are providing technical assistance to the Direction Departementale Agricole de l’Ouest (DDAO – Departmental office of agriculture for the West Department) to manage the water

diversion structure and supervise AIRG who is responsible for the management of the irrigation system of Riviere Grise.

- We defined the scope of work for the cleaning/dredging/repairing of the existing irrigation systems in the Saint-Marc, Matheux, and Cul de Sac areas in prelude to the next planting season.
- An inventory of parcels, located within the irrigated perimeter of Riviere Grise, where land tenure cannot be substantiated; and also parcels serviced by the 14 pump stations of Bas Boën.

Relevant M&E Indicators

FTF 4.5-16: Gross margin per hectare of selected crops in targeted corridors

Custom 1: Yield (tons) per hectare for selected crops in the targeted corridors

FTF 4.5.2-2: Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance

FTF 4.5.2-5: Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance

A. Sub-result 1.1 Knowledge and Availability of Improved Production Technologies and Systems Increased

Activity 1.1.1. Sign an MOU with CIMMYT, the University of Florida (SARD project), the CRDDs, and Chanje Lavi Plantè regarding technical research.

The University of Florida, through the SARD project and CIMMYT, will be leading applied research activities to identify technologies for improving crop yields in Chanje Lavi Plantè's target zones. This project and SARD have agreed on an initial list of research activities, including thirteen varieties of corn, three varieties of beans, three varieties of rice, and a new model greenhouse. The MOU was developed under FY2015 and is now currently being reviewed by SARD. We will sign an MOU with all of these partners to put this research plan into effect during fiscal year 2016.

<i>Deliverables/Outputs:</i>	MOU signed detailing research plans
<i>Zone :</i>	Cul-de-Sac and Matheux
<i>Timing:</i>	December 2015
<i>Partners:</i>	CIMMYT, SARD project, CRDDs
<i>Responsible Staff:</i>	COP, Agriculture Production Specialist

Activity 1.1.2. Install weather stations at CRDDs and BACs.

In order to collect simple weather information, such as temperature, rainfall, and humidity, and adapt project activities for climate change-related phenomena, we will place weather stations at several key points in the project's target corridors. In collaboration with the CRDDs and BACs, Chanje Lavi Plantè will provide rain gages, thermometers, and air humidity meters at these locations to track key information that is essential for agriculture. We will work closely with the

CRDDs and BACs to ensure that this information is collected and reported on a regular basis. The project will also work with these entities to provide guides for farmers on how to interpret this information in a practical way. The CRDDs and BACs would agree to be responsible for reporting on this data and maintaining the materials provided during and after Chanje Lavi Plantè.

Deliverables/Outputs: Install weather stations at all CRDDs and selected BACs
Zone: All regions
Timing: December 2015 – July 2016
Partners: MARNDR, CIMMYT, University of Florida, FAMV
Responsible Staff: Agriculture Production Specialist and GCC Coordinator

B. Sub-result 1.2 Strengthened Extension of Agricultural Technologies, Nutrition Information
Relevant M&E Indicators

PL 3: Number of WINNER-certified master farmers integrated into merged system as extension agents with MARNDR or advisors at CRDDs

FTF 4.5.2-7: Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training

FTF 4.8.2-6 F: Number of people receiving training in global climate change as a result of U.S. government assistance.

Activity 1.2.1 Work and develop activities with targeted CRDDs

The CRDDs created under Feed the Future West-WINNER, particularly those in our mountainous areas require continual support to train master farmers and promote best agricultural practices. These CRDDs have requested support from Chanje Lavi Plantè to develop their own activities and make them more autonomous in the future. The project will provide targeted support based on the profile of each CRDD and assist them to train farmers and make the centers more sustainable after the project ends, as the CRDDs will improve their ability to generate revenues themselves and access additional funding from donors. This includes building their administrative and financial capacities under IR4 to be able to manage direct funding from the US government.

Deliverables/Outputs: Provide grants to CRDDs; Begin training programs in each CRDD
Zone: Cul de Sac, Matheux
Timing: December 2015 – September 2016
Partners: Fondation Wynne, AGCRDDD, AGCRDDM
Responsible staff: Agriculture Production Specialist, Hillside Stabilization and Training Specialist

Activity 1.2.3. Support CRDDs to select/train 200 master farmers in nutrition and train 600 master farmers in production activities, including mango production.

In collaboration with the CRDDs, Chanje Lavi Plantè has selected approximately 200 master farmers and signed an MOU with the Nutrition Security Program to interexchange strategy and training material to refresh Master Farmers to divulgate nutrition information. We will support CRDDs to implement for us this aspect of the plan. We will also hire the 200 master farmers to train 10,000 households (50 households per master farmer) in best nutritional practices within their respective communities. Chanje Lavi Plantè will perform periodic assessments to ensure that these households were indeed trained on the nutrition program.

In addition, based on newly revised training materials, including new modules on mango production and requirements for export, we will support the CRDDs in training 600 new and returning master farmers. Overall training will continue advancements in planting and harvesting techniques, appropriate harvesting schedules, and reducing post-harvest losses. Mango training will focus on proper management of orchards, grafting, pest control, harvesting techniques, and marketing. We will include associations and cooperatives in training activities and also involve MARNDR's Direction d'Innovation to share techniques and incorporate farmer field day techniques. The 600 master farmers will employ demonstration plots that highlight the best agricultural practices within their respective communities. The project will also promote the use of master farmers to assist in improved agricultural practices whenever possible (ex. PPP or agricultural campaigns). This training program will be sustainable, since the CRDD will have the capacity to attract funding from donors or private firms to train master farmers, who can be hired by NGOs, governmental institutions or agribusinesses, and/or operate their own farms.

<i>Deliverables/Outputs:</i>	Newly trained master farmers, organizations, and individuals
<i>Zone:</i>	All regions
<i>Timing:</i>	October 2015 – September 2016
<i>Partners:</i>	CRDDs, Direction de l'Innovation, DPV, DDAs
<i>Responsible Staff:</i>	Agriculture Production Specialist, Community Mobilization and Gender Specialist

Activity 1.2.5. Organize practical trainings for young agro professional MARNDR staff.

To invigorate participation of young MARNDR agronomists in extension activities and teach them about new technologies and modern agricultural practices, we will help MARNDR organize training sessions for young agronomists at CRDDs, host events at the ministry, and even establish a one-month competitive practical training program at the University of Florida. Those training programs will be mostly linked to the implementation of agricultural campaigns. We will also explore holding summer university programs at partner Haitian universities or foreign universities to train young MARNDR staff. SARD and CIMMYT will also support these activities.

<i>Deliverables/Outputs:</i>	Training programs established and administered to MARNDR staff
<i>Zone:</i>	All regions
<i>Timing:</i>	January – September 2016
<i>Partners:</i>	University of Florida, MARNDR, CRDDs

Responsible Staff: Agriculture Production Specialist, Community Mobilization and Gender Specialist, CIMMYT and UF staff.



Activity 1.2.6. Organize production campaigns to help farmers increase yields for 7,400 hectares

In cooperation with MARNDR, CRDDs, and producer associations and water user associations, we will organize three agricultural production campaigns as focal points for improving agricultural production in the target corridors. These will include:

- Winter 2015 bean campaign in the Cul-de-Sac plain and Matheux corridor where irrigation systems are functional
- Spring 2016 corn, rice, beans, and vegetable campaign
- Summer 2016 vegetable (mainly tomato), rice, and corn campaign
- Winter 2015 to Summer 2016 mangos campaign

Chanje Lavi Plantè will work with agricultural input stores (BIA) to recapitalize their stocks to provide key high-quality inputs for farmers locally, as they have not been able to purchase these from suppliers after the end of Feed the Future West/WINNER. At the same time, the project will work closely with large agricultural input distributors under Activity 1.3.4 to encourage the private sector to import a more diversified set of inputs, and ensure that these inputs are available on the local market for purchase.

These will parallel simultaneous efforts to improve plantain cultivation by popularizing the double row technique and fighting black Sygatoxa with stripping techniques. The CRDDs (with BIA support) will lead these campaigns with technical management support from young MARNDR agronomists, master farmers, and BAC and DDAs.

Deliverables/Outputs: March-July 2016: support farmers in Cul-de-Sac and Matheux: plant 1,500 hectares of corn.
October15-July 2016: support farmers in Thomazeau, Montrouis, and St-Marc use SRI to improve planting 1,000 ha.
April – September 2016: support farmers in Matheux and Cul-de-Sac to plant 400 hectares of industrial tomatoes.
November 2015-March 2016: support farmers in Cul-de-Sac and Matheux to plant 3,000 hectares of beans in two campaigns
November15-September16: Support farmers in Matheux & Duvivier use double rows to improve planting 800 ha of plantains.
January – September 2016: Support farmers in Cul de Sac and Matheux corridors to plant 700 hectares of vegetables.

Partners: DI, DPV, DDAs, BACs, CRDDs, master farmers, Mango producers association, Cooperatives.

Responsible Staff: Agriculture Production Specialist



Activity 1.2.7. Provide training to mango producers and associations and intervene on mango trees to increase mango production

Through its master farmer program, Chanje Lavi Plantè will establish in all Project regions where mango francisque production exist, an additional training program for 150 farmers focused on the mango value chain. The training will focus on the proper care of mango trees and orchards to maximize production, as well as grafting, pest control, harvesting techniques and commercialization. We will work with mango producers in the all area to improve and increase production techniques and to ensure that the mangoes produced in all Project areas meet the requirements for exports. Chanje Lavi Plantè will provide technical assistance to producer associations to improve their organizational capacity, ability to apply appropriate technical production schedules, and reduce post-harvest losses. This includes the expansion of the mango traceability system supported by Feed the Future West-WINNER and other supply chain management tools for exporters to promote higher quality mangos. In particular, Chanje Lavi Plantè will work with exporters previously supported by the HOPE project to better integrate these supply chain management tools and increase their visibility within the mango value chain.

Support MARNDR in the establishment of a mango orchard dedicated to the preservation and study of the many varieties of mangoes available in the country. This initiative will be strategic in the context of adaptation to climate change and the prospect of diversification of market demand.

Deliverables/Outputs: 150 farmers trained, 100,000 mango seedlings produced and transplanted, 7,500 mango trees treated and/or grafted
Zone: Cul de Sac, Matheux, Mirebalais and Saut d’Eau
Timing: November 2015 - September 2016
Partners: Mango groups, mango exporters, DDA, BAC, DPV/MARNDR
Responsible staff: Agriculture Production Specialist, Agroforestry and Mango Specialist, Community Mobilization and Gender Specialist



Activity 1.2.8. Support farmers by replacing and providing equipment and materials to improve mango production and commercialization.

Feed the Future West-WINNER had distributes equipment and materials to several associations working in mango collection and commercialization, including pack-frames and crates, mobile collection centers, and harvesters. However, due to regular use, some of the equipment provided needs to be repaired or replaced. Other equipment, such as the mobile collection centers, can be improved technically. Chanje Lavi Plantè will work with associations and PBGs identified by the HOPE project to determine their needs to improve mango production and commercialization. The project will train them in the operation and maintenance of the materials and equipment, and will provide a portion of the needed materials, with each association required to provide a contribution on their behalf. We will require these organizations to withhold a portion of their revenues towards future purchases of materials to ensure their sustainability.

Deliverables/Outputs: Materials and equipment (tables, mobile tents, recolteuse, crates, batches and drums, etc.) provided and repaired for about 40 associations

Zone: Cul de Sac, Cabaret, Mirebalais and Saut d'Eau
Timing: December 2015- July 2016
Partners: Mango groups, cooperatives mango exporters, DDA, BAC, DPV/MARNDR
Responsible staff: Agriculture Production Specialist, Agroforestry and Mango Specialist, Economist and Market Information Specialist



Activity 1.2.9. Build the capacity of local structure of the MARNDR (DDAO, BACs, DPV, ODVA, etc.) to accompany the project in implementing activities

Building up on the MOU that was submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, we will provide technical and material support to the DPV and decentralized structures of the MARNDR to help them fulfill their mission in a more effective and sustainable way. Thanks to the support provided by the project, the MARNDR structures will be able to remain operational throughout the life of the project and will continue to fulfill their mission at the end of Chanje Lavi Plantè.

Deliverables/Outputs: SIAO capable of managing irrigation structures and the MARNDR local structure in our zone are functional and follow our agricultural activities.

Zone: Croix des Bouquets
Timing: July – September 2015
Partners: DDAO (SIAO), BAC and ODVA
Responsible Staff: Agriculture Production Specialist, Irrigation and Rural Infrastructure Specialist



**C. Sub-result 1.3 Access to Inputs Increased
Relevant M&E Indicators**

PL 5: Number of farmers trained in the uses of fertilizers and pesticides as a result of USG assistance
PL 6: Number of farmers using improved seeds as a result of USG assistance
FTF 4.8.2-6 F: Number of people receiving training in global climate change as a result of U.S. government assistance.

Activity 1.3.1. Work in collaboration with the Direction de Protection des Végétaux to address environmental issues linked to the utilization of Pesticides.

We will work with the *Direction de Protection des Végétaux* (DPV) of the MARNDR in strengthening his capacity to promote Pesticide Safer User State Control. This will include also working with the DPV, BIAs and other stakeholders to define new regulations for importing pesticides, developing standard method to manage expired pesticides and containers and using the updated PERSUAP, etc. We will also facilitate linkage between the trained master farmers and the DPV.

Deliverables/Outputs: Collaboration framework and strategic plan developed with authorized list of pesticide published. Refresher training for 16 BIAs

Zone: All regions

Timing: October 2015 – September 2016

Partners: DPV, BIAs, CRDDs, Farmer associations

Responsible Staff: Agriculture Production Specialist, Environmental Compliance Specialist

██████████ ██████████

Activity 1.3.2. Develop a fertilization handbook for farmers.

To overcome the challenges of farmers using inappropriate types or amounts of fertilizer, we will work with the leaders of the chemical fertilizer subsidy program (PFS) to create a usage guide for fertilizer. In addition, this handbook will present good agricultural practices that can help increase soil fertility and will promote greater utilization of organic amendments for all crops and types of soils.

Deliverables/Outputs: Usage guide developed

Zone: All regions

Timing: January – March 2016

Partners: Associations

Responsible Staff: COP, Agriculture Production Specialist

██████████ ██████████

Activity 1.3.3. Support CRDDs to develop a seed multiplication program in partnership with the SNS, private enterprises, and CIMMYT

During the spring 2016 campaign, we will work with the CRDDs to establish a commercial seed multiplication program for beans and corn, based on the multiplication work done with SNS and partner projects. CIMMYT and the University of Florida will provide technical support. The CRDDs would then be able to provide high-quality seeds to beneficiaries after the end of Chanje Lavi Plantè, in partnership with private enterprises specialized in seed treatment and marketing.

Deliverables/Outputs: Multiplication program established

Zone: Cul-de-Sac and Matheux

Timing: October 2015 – June 2016

Partners: MARNDR, SARD, CIMMYT/CIAT

Responsible Staff: Agriculture Production Specialist

██████████ ██████████

Activity 1.3.4. Work with private enterprises to expand import and distribution of improved inputs.

Chanje Lavi Plantè already conducted an assessment of the situation and organized a series of meetings with interested local companies. We will put them in touch with foreign suppliers through a competitive and transparent process. We will provide information, training, material and technical Assistance as needed. By providing support to private enterprises, the objective is to

ensure that high-quality inputs continue to be available to BIAs beyond the life of this project. Chanje Lavi Plantè will continue to promote the commercial relationships between these private enterprises and the BIAs.

Deliverables/Outputs: Minimum list of inputs available at selected distributors locally
Zone: Cul-de-Sac and Matheux
Timing: October 2015 – June 2016
Partners: Private enterprises, UF, CIMMYT, CRDDs, Farmers Association.
Responsible Staff: COP, Agriculture Production Specialist, PPP specialist

Activity 1.3.5. Work with suppliers and BIAs to develop sustainable commercial linkages to ensure greater availability of a wide range of appropriate inputs.

Because of the existing government input (fertilizer, seeds, pesticides) subsidy program, inputs are often scarce and priced too highly for farmers to access them consistently. To improve and sustain the use of inputs in the area of Chanje Lavi Plantè, we will promote business relationships between BIAs and importers/wholesalers and will set up an “Input Credit System” with the participation of financial institutions and private enterprises involved in input distribution or agricultural production and processing.

Deliverables/Outputs: Contract established between suppliers and BIAs. BIA receive and pay their inputs according to a scheduled payment plan.
Zone: Cul-de-Sac and Matheux Corridors
Timing: November 2015 – September 2016
Partners: Suppliers, BIAs, DDAs, BACs, DPV, Cooperatives, CRDDs
Responsible Staff: Agriculture Production Specialist

**D. Sub-result 1.4 Capacity of Users to Manage Irrigation Systems Increased
 Relevant M&E Indicators**

FTF 4.5.1-28: Hectares under new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation or drainage services as a result of USG assistance

FTF 4.8.2-26 F: Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change as a result of USG assistance

FTF 4.8.2-6 F: Number of people receiving training in global climate change as a result of U.S. government assistance.

Activity 1.4.1. Build the capacity of six water user associations in Cul de Sac and Matheux corridors.

In order to coordinate and manage the irrigation systems in our area of interventions, the project will build or improve capacity of existing water user associations. Therefore, we will provide technical assistance and training to AIPA, AICAN5, AICAS, ATAIH, AIRG, AIPCG and the water user association of the Rivière Blanche and assist them in the hiring of qualified technicians. This activity will help to warrant the sustainability of the systems, most notably by promoting the

collection of water user fees, which would then be used towards regular manual cleaning and maintenance of the irrigation systems.

Deliverables/Outputs: Assessment report of the situation of each water user's association partner.
AIPA and AIRG will increase the collect of their irrigation fee.
AICAN5, AICAS, ATAIH, AIPCG will organize a general assembly and put in place a director committee and a plan to collect irrigation fees.

Zone: Matheux and Cul de sac corridors

Timing: October 2015 – September 2016

Partners: DDAO (SIAO), ODVA, BAC

Responsible Staff: Agriculture Production Specialist, Irrigation and Rural Infrastructure Specialist

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Activity 1.4.4. Develop tender documents for the design of a small intake and header irrigation canal in the river of Gobe, Saint-Marc for the Balu Irrigation System (300 ha).

The perimeter of Lalouère in the upstream watershed of Saint-Marc includes many small intakes on the river of Gobe that provide irrigation water for approximately 1,100 hectares of land. Most of those intakes are made of a berm of rock, gravel and debris and they are washed away after most major rain event. The system of Balu itself irrigates 300 hectares in production of mostly rice, bean, corn, plantain and vegetables. The artisanal intake and the header canal of the Balu system have been relocated many times after major events. It is difficult for the farmers to force water into the system. At the request of the BAC of Saint-Marc and the Farmer association of Lalouère, Chanje Lavi Plantè will create a tender document to design and construct a small intake and a header canal for the Balu Irrigation System. This design will take in account the climate change and environmental issues.

Deliverables/Outputs: Solicitation documents created, and the design is ready for construction

Zone: Lalouère, Saint-Marc

Timing: Feb – May 2016

Partners: ATAIH, BAC – Saint-Marc

Responsible Staff: Agriculture Production Specialist, Irrigation and Rural Infrastructure Specialist

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Activity 1.4.5. Cleaning/dredging and rehabilitation of various intakes and irrigation systems (94,780 meters cleaned for 21,240 hectares)

We will work with local partners to clean, dredge and rehabilitate the following irrigation systems in preparation for providing water for the bean season and production of other crops:

- In the Cul de Sac area: In preparation for the winter bean campaign and the spring 2016 campaign, we will clean and dredge the following irrigation systems: 1) Riviere Grise – 9000 meters of primary canals and 10 basins will be mechanically and manually cleaned to provide water for 5600 hectares of irrigated land; 2) Riviere Blanche – The intake and the siphon basins

will be mechanically dredged, the left bank of the head canal will be strengthened and 8500 meters of primary and secondary canals will be manually cleaned to provide water for 4000 hectares of irrigated land; 3) Source Zabette –37,460 meters of primary canal and 5 distribution canals and the general basin will be manually cleaned to provide water for 2000 hectares of irrigated land. The associations in charge of the Source Zabette area (AIPCG and FEDEPAT) will contribute 50% of the labor for the cleaning of their canals.

- In the Matheux area: In preparation for the winter bean campaign and the spring 2016 campaign, we will clean and dredge the following irrigation systems: 1) Riviere Bretelle – The intake will be mechanically dredged and 2200 meters of primary canal will be manually cleaned to provide water for 1300 hectares of irrigated land; 2) Riviere Torcelle/Cameau – The small intake and 4000 meters of primary and secondary canals will be manually cleaned to provide water for 1100 hectares of irrigated land; 3) Riviere Courjolles – 2620 meters of primary and secondary canals will be manually cleaned to provide water for 110 hectares of irrigated land.
- In the Saint-Marc area (new): In preparation for the spring 2016 campaign and production of other crops, especially rice, we will clean the following irrigation systems: 1) Riviere Gorbe Lalouère/Balu system - The artisanal intake will be temporary strengthened and 4000 meters of primary canal will be manually cleaned to provide water for 130 hectares of irrigated land; 2) Irrigation system Artibonite Sud Canal BERTRAND Nord – to provide water for rice plantation and other crops, 5 hydraulic structures, one siphon of 131 meters long, and 18,000 meters of main canal in Bertrand will be mechanically and manually cleaned to irrigate 4000 hectares of land in the Bocozele area; 3) Irrigation system Artibonite Sud Canal COLMINI Center – 9000 meters of the main canal will be mechanically and manually cleaned to provide water for 3000 hectares of irrigated land in the Bocozele area.

<i>Deliverables/Outputs:</i>	Key canals cleaned for improved irrigation and production
<i>Zone:</i>	Ganthier, Thomazeau, Croix des Bouquets, Cabaret, Arcahaie, Saint-Marc
<i>Timing:</i>	October 2015 – March 2016
<i>Partners:</i>	Associations, MARNDR, farmers, AIRG, ODVA, other water user associations (ATAIH, AIPA), AICAS5, MPBA
<i>Responsible Staff:</i>	Agriculture Production Specialist, Irrigation and Rural Infrastructure Specialist

Activity 1.4.6. Construction and rehabilitation of the Ti-Marche primary canal of the Riviere Blanche irrigation system (1,621 meters constructed/rehabilitated, 11,000 meters cleaned for 1,000 ha).

During Hurricane Sandy in 2012, the road and the main canal of Ti-Marche were destroyed by the Riviere Blanche major event. Since then, more than 1000 hectares of irrigated land in the area of Dame Marie and Ti-Marche have been without water. The farmers are eager to get the water back for irrigation. In order to restore the system, the farmers have agreed to donate land to construct another canal. At the request of those farmers in the area of Dame Marie and Ti-Marche, Chanje Lavi Plantè will construct a dirt main and secondary new sections of canal and rehabilitate old

sections of the main canal to bring the water back to these areas. This work will include: construction of 413 meters of main dirt canal, 261 meters of secondary dirt canal, 463 meters of main canal in masonry, rehabilitation of the base slab of 337 meters of existing masonry canal, installation of 147 meters of PVC piping, and cleaning 11 kilometers of main canal. Under Activity 1.4.1, Chanje Lavi Plantè will work with beneficiaries to put into place a water user association at the Riviere Blanche, which will be able to manage the irrigation canals once the project is completed.

Deliverables/Outputs: New canals constructed and old canal rehabilitated
Zone: Ganthier
Timing: February – September 2016
Partners: MARNDR, LEA, Farmers of Riviere Blanche irrigation system
Responsible Staff: Agriculture Production Specialist, Irrigation and Rural Infrastructure Specialist

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Activity 1.4.7. Maintenance of Rivière Grise water diversion structure.

Until the end of the warranty period in February 2016, the Rivière Grise Diversion structure is being maintained by the construction firm SOTECH. Despite their efforts to maintain the structure, downstream of the barrage notch has been washed away and a large canal was created by the rains of August through October 2015. This deterioration is most likely due to continuing uncontrolled sand mining operations in the river, and too close to the diversion barrage. While Chanje Lavi Plantè is working with the MARNDR to ensure that continual maintenance will be done by the GoH after the warranty period and take action to stop the mining operations near the barrage, an assessment and recommendations will be needed to repair the damages caused by the rains as a result of the mining operations. This additional work was not anticipated by the contractor nor the MARNDR. To remedy this situation, Chanje Lavi Plantè will continue to work with the GoH until a sustainable solution is met, and will proceed with an assessment for recommendations to repair the damages. Depending on the recommendations, the project intends to repair the damages. . It is essential that the MARNDR makes a budgetary allocation of at ██████████, as promised, to properly maintain the dam, and appoints qualified staff for the management of the whole system.

Deliverables/Outputs: Assessment of damages done, recommendation reports, additional work performed, sustainable solution in place
Zone: Croix-des-Bouquets
Timing: November 2015 – September 2016
Partners: AIRG, GoH
Responsible Staff: Agriculture Production Specialist, Irrigation and Rural Infrastructure Specialist

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Activity 1.4.8. Feasibility study, design and construction of water catchment structures in the Cul de Sac and Matheux corridors.

Farmers doing agriculture in mountain faces many challenges. Among them, water for irrigation is number one priority. These days it is more difficult for farmers to locate the wells due to the drought in the country for the past three years. The easiest and most environmentally friendly way

for farmers in the mountains to irrigate their lands is to collect and store rainwater. In order to help the farmers increase their productivity, Chanje Lavi Plantè will train them in collecting rainwater for irrigation by designing and constructing water catchment basins with hand-pump or solar pump. The model shall be easy enough for the farmers to replicate for future needs. The project will help farmer organizations construct one (1) water catchment basins in the upper Cul de Sac area and one (1) in the plain area, two (2) in the upper Matheux area and one (1) in plain area.

Deliverables/Outputs: Construction of 6 water catchments, farmers trained
Zone: Cul de Sac and Matheux
Timing: March – September 2016
Partners: Comity of Management and Stabilization of Sourcailles, SOHARDEK, Associations in Matheux area
Responsible Staff: Agriculture Production Specialist, Irrigation and Rural Infrastructure Specialist



Activity 1.4.9. Conduct hydrological feasibility study for a section of the Sourcailles area, Kenscoff.

The sub-basin of the Sourcailles area has potential to provide water for domestic usage and irrigation. Ground water used to swell to the surface and visible to inhabitants but have now disappeared. Chanje Lavi Plantè has been putting together a committee to manage and stabilize the sub-watershed of Sourcailles. At the request of this committee, the project will conduct a hydrological feasibility study to identify the possible location of wells in the area and eventually exploit them to provide water for irrigation and people needs. This will help irrigate acres of land in the area of Sourcailles.

Deliverables/Outputs: Feasibility study conducted and a report consisting of findings and maps of location of each wells and depth provided
Zone: Sourcailles, Kenscoff
Timing: January – May 2016
Partners: Comity of Management and Stabilization of Sourcailles, SOHARDEK, farmers
Responsible Staff: Agriculture Production Specialist, Irrigation and Rural Infrastructure Specialist



E. Sub-result 1.5 Land Tenure Security Strengthened

PL 8: Number of hectares of agricultural land under improved land occupancy as a result of USG assistance.

Activity 1.5.1. Evaluate the land tenure security status of the lands on the Rivière Grise irrigation systems and Bas Boën pumping stations.

We are piloting, since September 2015, an evaluation of the status of each lands property within the agricultural land that has already been rehabilitated under Feed the Future West-WINNER in part of Croix des Bouquets (Système d'Irrigation de la Rivière Grise) and Ganthier (Système d'Irrigation par pompage) in the Cul-de-Sac plain to assess and to identify each property with conflict situation of land tenure.

Deliverables/Outputs: Report of the Evaluation.
Zone: Cul-de-Sac
Timing: October 2015 - December 2016
Partners: Farmers, CRDDs, MARNDR, Farmer associations
Responsible Staff: COP, Agriculture Production Specialist, Irrigation and Rural Infrastructure Specialist



Activity 1.5.2. Establish zoning plans for Thomazeau.

Following similar work in Croix des Bouquets under Feed the Future West-WINNER, our team will initiate the work to identify and reserve areas of land for specific use, according to soil potential in the Thomazeau commune. Based on the zoning plan and building on the example set by the mayor of Croix de Bouquets, the commune of Thomazeau would be able to enforce the new zoning plan and prohibit construction on areas specifically designated for agriculture.

Deliverables/Outputs: Zoning plans
Zone: Thomazeau
Timing: January – September 2016
Partners: Mairies, casecs, Farmer associations, Bas Boën CRDDs
Responsible Staff: Agriculture Production Specialist, Irrigation and Rural Infrastructure Specialist, GIS Specialist



Activity 1.5.3. Support the creation of strategic alliances between large landowners and smallholder farmers to formalize smallholder operating rights and redevelop 300 hectares of land in the Cul-de-Sac plain.

The Feed the Future West-WINNER project identified about 3,000 hectares of land in the Cul-de-Sac plain that have been in fallow for a prolonged period of time. Based on these documents and our assessment of the lands tenure security situation in Croix des Bouquets et Ganthier particularly, Chanje Lavi Plantè will start to work with certain landowners to put about 300 ha of lands back into production. This activity will be implemented through partnerships with farmers operating in those areas, who can develop the lands with project-modeled techniques and irrigation support.

Deliverables/Outputs: 300 ha of fallow agricultural land back into production
Zone: Cul-de-Sac
Timing: October 2015 - Septembre 2016
Partners: Associations, farmers, landowners
Responsible Staff: COP, Agriculture Production Specialist, Environmental compliance Specialist



SECTION IV. WATERSHED STABILITY ABOVE SELECTED PLAINS IMPROVED (IR 2)

To address the problem of reduced soil productivity and increased threats to floods caused by several decades of poor agricultural practices and deforestation, Chanje Lavi Plantè will implement activities via critical hillsides stabilization through ravine treatment, soil conservation works and agro-forestry; sustainable hillside agricultural practices and greenhouses; and improved governance. Based on the potential threats to downstream productive plains, priority ravines will be stabilized and 1 million tree seedlings planted by farmers associations and SWGB. To avoid dispersion of resources, most watershed management activities, such as ravine stabilization, agro-forestry campaign, and water catchments, will be concentrated in sub-watersheds that directly overlook and affect irrigation systems and productive plains. In upper areas of watersheds that are not directly connected to irrigation systems, we will implement a “landscape” approach that integrates agro-forestry, greenhouses, intensive agriculture on terraces, ravine treatments and community/family ponds. Hillside greenhouses built under Feed the Future West-WINNER will be improved to increase their production through better water collection methods and agricultural practices. Chanje Lavi Plantè will also improve the responsiveness to flooding by implementing revised contingency plans and improving the flood warning system at the Riviere Grise, in close collaboration with the DPC and the World Bank-funded project implemented by CECI.

Accomplishments to date

- 4 sub-watershed management bodies have been formed at Kenscoff (Sourçailles), the Riviere Grise, the Riviere Blanche, and the Matheux. The sub-watershed management body at Sourçailles is more advanced than the others and Chanje Lavi Plantè is working with the group to formally legalize the committee as an organization. These bodies include chanpyon associations, community organizations, local government representatives, and water user associations.
- The agroforestry campaign has been planned with regards to next steps and approaches. A consultant was hired to identify the strengths and weaknesses of previous agroforestry campaigns led by Feed the Future West-WINNER. High-performing associations that have illustrated sustainability since the end of the former project have also been identified.
- Chanje Lavi Plantè has identified five ravines that will be stabilized during the FY2016 work plan. Most of these ravines were identified since the former Feed the Future West-WINNER project. Their choice is strongly influenced by their potential impact on the productive plains, and irrigation systems downstream. The project also specified interventions required to perform regular maintenance on ravines that were formerly stabilized under Feed the Future West-WINNER. The creation and strengthening of SWGB will provide for the handling and pursuit of these activities at the end of the project.
- A consultant was hired to identify potential areas and terrace examples that will be implemented in FY2016. The consultant will propose different types of terraces and calculate the costs of each type before working with the SWMBs to install these terraces. Chanje Lavi Plantè will give technical and administrative training to members of farmer organizations and SWMBs for the pursuit of these activities at the end of the project.
- Consultants from the University of Florida evaluated the greenhouse program implemented by Feed the Future West-WINNER and propose solutions to issues encountered by farmer

associations, most notably the access to water for irrigation. Two other consultants provided a detailed evaluation on each greenhouse provided by the former project and integrated the recommendations from the University of Florida to propose concrete solutions.

- A consultant was hired to work on the revision of disaster contingency plans for Kenscoff, Arcahaie, Ganthier, and Thomazeau. The same consultant is also exploring means to integrate the flood early warning system within the national network. Under a project funded by the World Bank, CECI is currently implementing a project in collaboration with the DPC, and is working to strengthen the communal committees through training and provision of equipment. Its activities will be complementary to Chanje Lavi Plantè, and do not include the review of contingency plans.

Relevant M&E Indicators

4.8.1-26 F: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance

4.8.1-6 F: Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance

PL9: Number of people receiving U.S. government-supported training in natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation

C. Sub-result 2.1 Watershed Governance Bodies Established at the Sub-Watershed

The planned sub-watershed management bodies (SWMBs) will contribute to drive public and private investments on the targeted hillsides, create an environment receptive to watershed protection, and foster farmers' investments on their land. They will help motivate and organize communities around watershed stabilization, and crisis prevention and management. The participatory approach will contribute to give the various stakeholders a better sense of their common fate and responsibilities, and a shared commitment and desire to protect the watersheds. The team has adopted a bottom-up approach to set up communal-level SWMBs building on the entities and watershed management plans.

Relevant M&E Indicators

Custom 2: Number of sub watershed management bodies formed and strengthened

Activity 2.1.1 Finalize and build the capacity of sub-watershed management bodies

We will continue consultations with the various stakeholders to increase awareness on the relevance and importance of the watershed governance bodies, discuss their roles and responsibilities. We will work with the first four sub-watershed management bodies to help their

legal registration so that they can open bank accounts, signed contracts and operate officially. With the assistance of the IR 4 team, we will built their capacity to effectively contribute to improved watershed management. Chanje Lavi Plantè will review with them the relevant watershed management plan and land use land cover (LULC) maps to refer to. We will assist the SWMBs in developing and implementing public awareness activities on improved watershed management. The ravine stabilization program will be part of these action plans for each sub watershed.

Deliverables/Outputs: At least 4 SWMBs legally registered and functioning; 4 action plans developed and initiated for selected irrigation systems protection
Zone : Cul de Sac, Matheux and St. Marc
Timing : October 2015 – September 2016
Partners : Coopératives, farmer associations, local authorities (CASEC, ASEC), Ministère des Affaires Sociales, etc.
Responsible staff: Watershed Management Specialist
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

B. Sub-result 2.2 Critical Slopes Stabilized through Public Works

The project team will assist the newly formed SWMBs in the development and implementation (with the active participation of the relevant farmers’ organizations and private sector partners) of five-year action plans that incorporate public-level slope stabilization activities like ravine treatments, agro-forestry, greenhouse agriculture and water catchments protection. The plan will also provide for the protection of selected irrigation systems. Under IR 4, the project will assist in building the capacity of the SWMBs to receive and manage funds and grants, award and manage contracts, implement and monitor the implementation of public works.

Public works to stabilize watersheds will comprise two elements: agro-forestry and ravine treatment. Several organizations within our areas of intervention are now producing and selling young seedlings with good profit margins. The team will build on that model to scale up agro-forestry activities, and partner with companies like DINASA and Total to undertake agro-forestry and reforestation activities in the watersheds of the Cul-de-Sac and Matheux corridors.

In close collaboration with the SWMBs, the project will award grants to cooperatives, chanpyon associations and other farmers’ organizations for ravine treatment works in their respective areas. The project will help create SWMBs-owned and managed special accounts to facilitate the maintenance activities. Chanje Lavi Plantè will provides to SWGBs necessary technical and administrative training to this committee to search and manage funds to allow them to continue operations at the end of the project.

Relevant M&E Indicators

Custom 3: Kilometers of mechanical structures built/rehabilitated

Custom 4: Number of trees planted with the project assistance

Activity 2.2.1 Finalize planning and implement agro-forestry campaigns

Once the PEA is approved, Chanje Lavi Plantè will support the relevant cooperatives, associations and SWMBs in establishing or organizing their respective nurseries to produce the selected tree seedlings (about 50,000 seedlings per nursery). The project will incorporate PEA recommendations and mitigation measures in the implementation plan. Focus will be on nurseries that continued to operate after the end of Feed the Future West-WINNER that focus primarily on stabilizing hillsides upstream from irrigation systems in the plains. Seedlings will be mostly of fruit trees, vetiver, elephant grass and bamboo, based on final choice made in the previous quarter. Seedlings are expected to be ready for planting at the beginning of the 2016 rainy season, i.e. after about six months of growth in the nursery.

The agro-forestry campaign will be closely coordinated with the ravine treatment and soil conservation activities for maximum impact on soil stabilization. For example, plant materials like vetiver, bamboo and elephant grass will be used in the gully treatment program. They will be ready for transplanting after about three months in nursery. Work with the SWMBs and the associations to identify contiguous areas for high density of plantation in order to achieve measurable impacts on soil erosion.

Deliverables/Outputs: About 1,000,000 tree seedlings produced (including mango trees), at least 80% of the seedlings and plant materials planted
Zone : Cul de Sac, Matheux and St. Marc
Timing: October 2015 – September 2016
Partners: Cooperatives, farmers associations, local authorities (CASEC, ASEC)
Responsible staff: Watershed Management Specialist, Agroforestry and Mango Specialist

Activity 2.2.2 Implement ravine treatment and stabilization interventions

Once the PEA is approved, incorporate its recommendations and mitigation measures in the implementation plan. Support the relevant cooperatives, associations and SWMBs (grants and technical assistance) for the implementation of the ravine treatment and stabilization works based on the specific design for the respective ravines developed in the previous quarter and their impact on limiting sediment within irrigation systems downstream. Work will include physical infrastructure like check dams, dry walls, gabions, gully plugs supported by plant materials like vetiver, bamboo, elephant grass planted as filter strip during the rainy season. Technical and administrative knowledge that will be acquired will allow these associations and SWMBs to seek and manage funds to continue operations at the end of the project.

Deliverables/Outputs: Rehabilitation and treatment of structures in selected ravines
Zone : Cul de Sac and Matheux
Timing: October 2015 – Septembre 2016
Partners: Cooperatives, farmers associations, local authorities (CASEC, ASEC). SWMB
Responsible staff: Watershed Management and Environmental Compliance Specialists

C. Sub-result 2.3 Critical Slopes Stabilized through Farmer-Led Investments

The project will focus on training farmers on improved land use for sustainable optimum productivity and income, climate change resilience and adaptation, and environmental and hillside protection. The watershed governance plans developed by the SWMBs will also include watershed stabilization activities at the farmer level, and will feature Project promoted technical packages and best practices such as those described in USAID Environmental Guidelines for Small Scale Activities in Africa www.encapafrika.org/egssaa.htm. The packages will include financial information in order to assist the farmers with their choices.

This project will expand and scale up terrace building to grow high value crops with improved techniques and appropriate access to irrigation water. Chanje Lavi Plantè has already worked with the University of Florida team to improve the design of the greenhouses, water collection and storage systems, and refine the various technical packages in collaboration with the CRDDs. We will rehabilitate and upgrade existing greenhouses, help farmers improve rainwater collection and storage through low-cost community ponds (see 1.4.8), and provide adequate training and inputs for more productive greenhouse farming. Terrace farming and greenhouse agriculture will be accompanied by vetiver and pulse hedge rows and plantations of thousands of fruit trees.

Relevant M&E Indicators

Custom 4: Number of trees planted with the project assistance

Activity 2.3.1 The Greenhouse revolution: Finalize planning and implementation

Once the PEA is approved, Chanje Lavi Plantè will incorporate relevant recommendations and mitigation measures in the design and plan of action. During FY2015, we conducted a study on the evaluation of the greenhouses in collaboration with greenhouse production experts, including ones from the University of Florida. These studies have described in details the situation of former greenhouses built under Feed the Future West-WINNER. These recommendations were made in an effort to rehabilitate the greenhouses built and put them into production:

- Improve the collection and storage of rainwater by increasing catchment areas and building water retention pond;
- Reduce the amount of heat inside of the greenhouses, adding screens on both facades and the two sides of the greenhouse;

- Help beneficiaries to find good quality seeds specific to greenhouse production;
- Provide better technical assistance to beneficiaries and promote the benefits of greenhouse production compared to traditional agriculture on steep hillsides.

With a view to extend the program, Chanje Lavi Plantè will build a new greenhouse model that is higher, more spacious, and with facilities to produce plant species with indeterminate growth. The project will rehabilitate greenhouses already provided under Feed the Future West-WINNER to put them into production, most notably by improving water collection methods using gutters and water collection basins. As greenhouses contribute to significantly increase farmers' income, and free-up space, within this program, we will promote the planting of tree seedlings to cover portions of land freed up from traditional agriculture. Finally, we will help farmer associations gain access to high-quality inputs specific to greenhouse production.

Deliverables/Outputs: 6 new greenhouse model greenhouses installed; Rehabilitation of at least 150 former greenhouses for improved production and water collection;

Zone: Cul de Sac, Matheux

Timing: July 2015 – September 2015

Partners: APFCK, SOHARDEK, CODECOF, MONAJEP, SWMBs, UF, etc.

Responsible staff: Watershed Management and Environmental Compliance Specialist
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Activity 2.3.2 Hillsides terraces: Finalize planning and implementation

Once the PEA is approved, we will:

- Incorporate relevant recommendations and mitigation measures in the design and plan of action.
- Work with relevant SWMBs, cooperatives and associations chanpyon to motivate their members to adopt the hillsides terrace concept and designs.
- Support (grant and technical assistance) terraces construction.
- Provide technical assistance to farmers for improved rain fed and irrigation agricultural practices year round ground cover, fallow periods when possible and increase utilization of compost.
- Promote plantations of Phaseolus Lunatus (Pois Congo) as a high-nutritive value shrub that can be used in hedge rows. The local variety of this pulse can be easily multiplied and shows good productivity and weather resilience.

Presented separately in this work plan, however, the establishment of the terraces, ravines stabilization, agroforestry, protection of irrigation systems, greenhouses, technical assistance to famers, creation and strengthening of associations and SWMBs, etc. are part of the overall plan for the management of sub-watersheds of the intervention area of Chanje Lavi Plantè.

Deliverables/Outputs: 200 hectares of terraces constructed; Maps depicting potential terrace sites

Zone : Cul de Sac, Matheux

Timing : October 2015 – September 2016

Partners: APFCK, SOHARDEK, CODECOF, MONAJEP, SWMBs, UF, etc.
Responsible staff: Watershed Management and Environmental Compliance Specialists

D. Sub-result 2.4 Crisis Management Capacity Strengthened

Building on the contingency plans developed by Feed the Future West-WINNER and the flood early warning system for the Cul-de-Sac, work with communal sections, communal assemblies, MARNDR, Direction de la Protection Civile (DPC), NGOs, and local community members in the target project areas to refresh their crisis preparedness through annual workshops. The workshops will feature sessions and on-site testing of the contingency plans, particularly for communications as well as maintenance and testing of the flood early warning system. Focus will be on local organizations like the SWMBs, water user associations, cooperatives, chanpyon associations. Work with the Direction de la Protection Civile (DPC) to delegate as much responsibilities as possible to the SWMBs, other local organizations and local community members directly concerned. Chanje Lavi Plantè will work closely with all other actors in this field particularly, Direction de la Protection Civile (DPC), Coordination Technique Départemental (CTD), Comités Communaux de Protection Civile (CCPC), CECI, WORLD BANK, the populations directly concerned, etc. to obtain the greatest possible complementarity and avoid duplication.

Relevant M&E Indicators

PL 11: Number of people receiving U.S government-supported training in crisis management
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Activity 2.4.1 Revise and implement disaster contingency plans

After assessing the work currently being done in the field by other donors within our areas of intervention with regards to contingency planning, Chanje Lavi Plantè will work with the DPC, local authorities and civil protection committees, SWMBs, cooperatives and association chanpyon to review and revise the contingency plans prepared by Feed the Future West-WINNER for the communes of Kenscoff, Croix des Bouquets, Thomazeau, Ganthier, Tabarre, Arcahaie, and St Marc. Update the GIS mapping of watersheds. Develop training plans for the different communes with a view to improve their disaster preparedness. These contingency plans will be revised after the installation of new officials elected through the elections.

Deliverables/Outputs: Updated disaster contingency plans for seven communes; Disaster preparedness training plans developed for seven communes; Local civil protection committees of seven communes trained in disaster preparedness and response

Zone : Cul de Sac, Matheux and St. Marc

Timing: February 2016 – September 2016

Partners: DPC, local civil protection committees, association chanpyon, members of local communities directly concerned, SWMBs

Responsible staff: Watershed Management Specialist



Activity 2.4.2 Flood Early Warning System

The main goal of this activity will be to recuperate and rehabilitate when possible existing equipment from the flood early warning system installed by Feed the Future West-WINNER in the Cul de Sac watershed, which was partly looted over the past months, to set up a more resilient and functional system integrated in the national network

Deliverables/Outputs: Cul de Sac flood early warning system functional and integrated to national network; Local stakeholders involved in operation of the system.

Zone: Cul-de-Sac

Timing: October 2015 – September 2015

Partners: DPC, local civil protection committees, association chanpyon, SWMBs, water users association, members of local communities directly concerned.

Responsible staff: Watershed Management Specialist and Environmental Compliance Specialist



SECTION V. AGRICULTURAL MARKETS STRENGTHENED (IR 3)

Introduction

Our vision for Chanje Lavi Plantè is to facilitate the emergence and development of viable businesses at all stages of target value chains, building on successes in connecting farmers while supporting new investments to improve dry storage for grains and beans, jumpstart processing units for mangos and rice, produce popular and nutritious food from vegetables and grains, and multiply packing centers for plantains and mangos. To increase the system's competitiveness, resilience, and inclusiveness, we will help actors access credit and explore partnerships, while facilitating greater levels of trust between them. To do so, we have to keep in mind the following lessons learned during Feed the Future West-WINNER:

- There are few private investments in the agricultural sector and or agribusinesses. Commercial banks that used to allot 10 percent of their portfolio to agriculture 30 years ago, now only allot 1 percent of their loans to agricultural projects.
- Lack of credit is a major impediment to farmers using equipment, inputs, and new techniques introduced by Feed the Future West-WINNER on a larger scale.
- Market information without context or consistently is not beneficial for farmers. SMS messaging and other information systems must be predictable and actionable by farmers.
- Contracts between private sector firms and farmer organizations must be realistic and accompanied by comprehensive technical and organizational support needed to ensure that farmers can deliver agreed upon quantities.

Accomplishments to date

In FY2015, Chanje Lavi Plantè has laid the groundwork towards strengthening the agricultural markets by implementing several activities. Through a competitive process, a firm has been identified and is currently conducting an inventory and evaluation of the existing storage and processing facilities. The expected output will be a detailed report that will include recommendations geared toward improving and/or upgrading the existing capacity. The detailed report is to be expected during the first quarter of FY2016.

As also planned in the work plan, a demand survey and a rapid appraisal of the financial institutions in underway. This survey will help to determine the needs of value chains actors and the interest of financial institutions to facilitate the necessary lending tools and services to the agricultural sector. The firm that is conducting the survey has been identified, the demand survey is underway, and a detailed report is expected during the first quarter of FY2016.

To address the improvement of the transportation infrastructure, as it is stated in the work plan, an identification process of roads to be rehabilitated and/or built has been conducted in the area of intervention of the project. A list of thirteen roads have been preselected by the project and submitted to USAID for the final decision on which roads to be built and/or rehabilitated. This preselection has been done in collaboration with farmers' associations, national and local authorities, and private businesses impacted those roads.

The Feed the Future West-WINNER MIS has also been assessed. The project is undergoing negotiations with FONHDAD in order to update and increase the database and also manage the SMS system that was previously implemented. The first round of improvement has already started and will continue throughout the first quarter of FY2016, which will also take into consideration the work currently underway at the MARNDR on their market prices information program with the support of USAID. Chanje Lavi Plantè will ensure that these systems are compatible and will actively collaborate with the MARNDR and the PASA project.

As a way to strengthen relationships in the targeted value chains, Chanje Lavi Plantè has transferred the CHANPYON brand to the Union des Coopératives Chanpyon d’Haiti (UCOPAC-H) and is organizing for the occasion a farmer’s market (Mache Peyizan), where all the hotels, restaurants, groceries stores of Port-au-Prince and surrounding areas will be invited. This is the way for us to present the CHANPYON brand to all the potential buyers, a brand under which the CHANPYON organizations will sell their products.

Relevant M&E Indicators

FTF 4.5.2-23: Value of incremental sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to Feed the Future implementation

Custom 5: Value of agribusiness sales

FTF 4.5.2-38: Value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation

FTF 4.5-2: Number of jobs attributed to Feed the Future implementation

B. Sub-result 3.2 Improved Access to Storage and Processing Facilities

At the farmer-level, Chanje Lavi Plantè will invest in encouraging widespread adoption of low-cost equipment and techniques that require only small behavior changes or farmer investment at first, in order to generate more participation. We will pursue and expand to the St Marc corridor our productive collaboration with resource group UMCOR. We will focus on reaching more farmers and associations through trainings and on-site demonstrations of silo usage by our local consortium associations LEA, RACADAMA, GFVB, the “Chanpyon” cooperatives in Kenscoff, Cul de Sac and Matheux and others in order to encourage more consistent use of the Feed the Future West-WINNER procured silos.

Chanje Lavi Plantè will focus on adding value through processing, particularly nutritious value by promoting better quality products and specific target crops, such as beans. For rice, corn and sorghum, we will work with farmer associations, like GFVB, ATAIB, FEDEPAT, to increase the yields of small processing units that are already installed and improve the quality of sold products. It will also be critical to provide training in business organization and accounting so that target organizations can better plan their processing activities, ensure a steady flow of raw material, lower their production costs and increase their profit margins.

Storage and processing are ideal points of entry for private sector investment in agriculture. Investors can add significant value in reducing post-harvest losses, aggregating products, and standardizing processing techniques. Many of our planned PPPs will support the creation or upgrade of storage and processing facilities – see sub-result 4.2 for details.

Relevant M&E Indicators

FTF 4.5-10: Total increase in installed storage capacity (m³)

Activity 3.2.1. Inventory and evaluate existing storage and processing facilities and develop action plan.

To assess the current level and status of existing storage and processing infrastructure, Chanje Lavi Plantè is conducting an inventory and evaluation in target corridors. Factors evaluated will include but are not limited to: capacity, functionality, age, adherence to standards, upgrade needs, storage and processing techniques, etc. The inventory and evaluation output will be a detailed report prepared with the assistance of an international expert, which will include recommendations geared toward improving and/or upgrading the existing capacity.

<i>Deliverables/Outputs:</i>	Inventory report
<i>Zone:</i>	All regions
<i>Timing:</i>	October 2015 - December 2015
<i>Partners:</i>	Farmer associations, cooperatives, private sector
<i>Responsible Staff:</i>	Economist and Market Information Specialist

Activity 3.2.2. Encourage use and expand availability of storage and processing facilities among farmers and farmer organizations in target corridors.

We will establish training sessions and demonstration sites at the CRDDs and through MARNDR extension services to promote the use of silos, moisture gauges, and other low-cost technologies for improved storage developed in partnership with the AREA program. Master farmers, farmer associations, and cooperatives will also be trained in proper use and promotion of these technologies to be disseminated to their members and communities.

We will promote income generating activities that are sustainable by expanding the availability of storage and processing facilities, which will be coupled with PPP initiatives and capacity building of local organizations. We will help set up an “equipment credit” mechanism in partnership with financial institutions to enable farmer organizations and agribusinesses upgrade and develop processing facilities after the end of Chanje Lavi Plantè.

<i>Deliverables/Outputs:</i>	Number of storage and processing facilities technologies rolled out
<i>Zone:</i>	All regions
<i>Timing:</i>	February 2016 – September 2016
<i>Partners:</i>	CRDDs, MARNDR, AREA program, UMCOR, local associations and cooperatives, master farmers
<i>Responsible Staff:</i>	Economist and Market Information Specialist

C. Sub-result 3.3 Increased Access to Financial Products

Multiple barriers stand in the way of farmers, associations, cooperatives, and other producer groups in accessing finance. On the demand side, the value-chain actors are not always financially literate or not aware of how to properly apply for a loan. On the supply side, financial institutions are still working to understand the demand and how to best address the agricultural sector's needs without risking too much. Over the past six years, WOCCU has been working with Haitian financial institutions through the USAID HIFIVE¹ program to expand their services, introduce new products, and explore new delivery channels within the agriculture sector. Through the Chanje Lavi Plantè project, WOCCU will work with the project team to develop the capacity of potential clients to demonstrate their credit worthiness to the Haitian financial sector. In order to minimize risk, we will continue to help the financial institutions utilize tools, such as the Development Credit Authority (DCA). Our activities will create multi-stakeholder partnerships around shared economic interests between value chain actors, including producer organizations, agribusinesses, local training providers, and financial institutions to respond to the needs of Haitians and ensure sustainability beyond the life of the project.

On the supply side, we will work with financial institutions, building on WOCCU's accomplishments, to explore new products that will increase and improve financial access to farmers. We will help financial institutions better understand credit needs linked to agricultural activities and reduce risks by gathering more accurate information on their clients and developing closer relationships with the rural world.

On the demand side, as most farmer associations are not legal entities eligible to credit from MFIs and other financial institutions, we will mainly work through Chanpyon cooperatives that were set-up under FtF West/WINNER and are legally recognized. We will consider the following types of financial tools to meet the needs of different categories of actors in targeted agricultural value chains:

- *Equity financing* through development banks and other financial institutions such as FDI, SOFHIDES and Leopard Fund, mainly to provide capital to new or expanding agribusinesses. Beneficiaries: enterprises.
- *Equipment Credit*, through commercial banks and other financial institutions, using existing consumer credit schemes to stimulate the sales of tractors, trucks, silos, greenhouses, etc. DCA could apply as a guarantee mechanism. Beneficiaries: growers, cooperatives, enterprises.
- *Input Credit*, through commercial banks working with companies that import and distribute inputs. Beneficiaries: companies and cooperatives. Guarantee: bonded warehouses/DCA.
- *Campaign credit* through commercial banks, MFIs and lead companies to finance the acquisition of inputs and/or mechanized land operations. Beneficiaries: farmers, cooperatives, legal associations, cooperatives.

¹ Implemented by FHI 360 and WOCCU from June 2009 to September 2015

- *Commercialization credit* through banks and MFIs and to finance short term purchase and sales of agricultural products. Beneficiaries: farmers, legal associations, cooperatives, SMEs.

Activities during FY16 will determine how the financial institutions and value-chain actors will work together. Chanje Lavi Plantè has started a demand survey of the actors to assess needs, as well as begin documenting the creditworthiness of beneficiaries. With the assistance of WOCCU, Chanje Lavi Plantè will then assess the capacity of financial institutions to meet demands. At this point, we will work to inform financial institutions of our activities and potential client list. We will be able to then develop appropriate training materials and further train the beneficiaries to become financially literate and creditworthy.

Relevant M&E Indicators

FTF 4.5.2-29: Value of agricultural and rural loans

FTF 4.5.2-30: Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving USG assistance to access loans

Activity 3.3.1. Rapid appraisal of FIs’ willingness to finance agricultural activities & demand survey of value chain actors.

This activity will determine the needs of value chain actors and the interest of financial institutions to facilitate the necessary lending tools and services. Chanje Lavi Plantè has reviewed current studies and reports on agricultural lending demand and supply conducted through HIFIVE and Feed the Future West-WINNER. A study is now underway to speak with the value chain actors to survey and evaluate their demand for financial services, products, and delivery channels. With this information, we will then assess the financial institutions within the target zones to understand their capacity of agricultural lending and ability to meet the demands of the value chains.

Deliverables/Outputs: An assessment report detailing the needs of value chain actors and the capacity/interest of financial institutions to facilitate necessary lending tools and services.

Zone: Project Level

Timing: October 2015 - December 2015

Partners: WOCCU, Chemonics, FIs, value chain actors, SSG

Responsible Staff: Senior Advisor for Financial Services and Products

Activity 3.3.2. Create linkages between financial institutions and value chain actors to establish credibility and build relationships.

This activity will initiate the relationship between the value chain actors and participating financial institutions. During the demand survey in Activity 1, we will classify the level of creditworthiness of value-chain actors to determine which ones we can start connecting to the financial institutions

immediately. Further, as we assess the capacity/interest of financial institutions, we will share this list with them to create awareness of potential clients that are ready to work with them.

Deliverables/Outputs: Relationships developed between credit-ready beneficiaries and relevant financial institutions
Zone: Project Level
Timing: January 2016 – September 2016
Partners: WOCCU, FIs, value chain actors
Responsible Staff: Senior Advisor for Financial Services and Products
[REDACTED]

Activity 3.3.3. Increase capacity of value chain actors to access financing.

This activity will create a set of training materials in Creole on financial literacy education and financial business management. With the assistance of WOCCU, Chanje Lavi Plantè will work with local training providers to develop and deliver financial education training to the beneficiaries.

Deliverables/Outputs: A set of training materials and number of credit-ready beneficiaries trained
Zone: All regions
Timing: January 2016 – September 2016
Partners: WOCCU, local training providers (GRIDE, CSL Consulting, and IDEO)
Responsible Staff: Senior Advisor for Financial Services and Products
[REDACTED]

Activity 3.3.4. Build credit capacity of cooperatives and their constituent organizations.

Even with the development of agricultural lending in Haitian financial institutions, some agricultural enterprises will have difficulty accessing financing due to the risky nature of agriculture. In order to overcome this financing gap, Chanpyon cooperatives will be strengthened to provide credit to their members and affiliated organizations.

Deliverables/Outputs: Credit available for farmers and farmers' associations through cooperatives
Zone: All regions
Timing: January 2016 – September 2016
Partners: WOCCU, FIs, associations, cooperatives, relevant ministries
Responsible Staff: Senior Advisor for Financial Services and Products
[REDACTED]

Activity 3.3.5. Design, test, and roll out new financial products and services, such as equipment, input, and commercialization credit

Design at least 2 new financial products and services to increase farmer access to financing, namely an ICT geo-referencing tool. After we determine the feasible products and services from Activity 3.3.1., we will begin working with the financial institutions to design and test out new developments and services for project beneficiaries. This activity will also leverage the grant

facility to increase financial institution capacity to develop new products and services and/or expand into new delivery channels, such as digital finance. One of our goals will be to mainstream rural credit. In other words legal farmer organizations and small agribusinesses should be treated as small enterprises and eligible to commercial credit with the appropriate set of guarantees.

This activity will work with the GIS Specialist, grant facility, and other partners to develop an ICT geo-referencing tool. The benefits of this tool are twofold; it will enable financial institutions to better monitor their portfolio and improve delivery services, as well as help farmer cooperatives and associations to better control their member services.

<i>Deliverables/Outputs:</i>	At least two new services/products developed and tested
<i>Zone:</i>	Project Level
<i>Timing:</i>	January 2016 – September 2016
<i>Partners:</i>	WOCCU, FIs, SSG Advisors
<i>Responsible Staff:</i>	Senior Advisor for Financial Services and Products, short-term Agricultural Finance Specialist, short-term Digital Finance Advisor

D. Sub-result 3.4 Improved Market Information Systems

Most Haitian farmers are aware of retail prices on local markets, but need reliable information about future supply and demand and prices at regional and national markets. This and other market information must be both consistently and readily available, as well as easily actionable for literate and illiterate farmers. Our team will build upon the SMS-based market and technical information system (MIS) created under the Feed the Future West/WINNER program, improving its outreach, efficiency, content and comprehensiveness, in close collaboration with the MARNDR and CNSA.

Relevant M&E Indicators

Custom 6: Number of farmers accessing market information
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Activity 3.4.1. Establish database, expand, and restore MIS for Chanje Lavi Plantè.

Chanje Lavi Plantè is finalizing a preliminary database with the assistance of the four CRDDs. While a targeting and messaging strategy is being developed, the agri-business and market specialist will hire FONHDAD for three months to restore the SMS system to relay key technical information during the winter bean campaign. At the same time, Chanje Lavi Plantè will reach out to the MARNDR, who intends to disseminate market price information via SMS under the support of the USAID-funded PASA project. We will ensure that the systems are compatible and will complete the market price information with important messages on best agricultural practices (ex. best time for planting high-quality bean seeds). Chanje Lavi Plantè will also talk with the private sector, such as Digicel and Natcom, to see if they would be potential partners in financing

a portion of these costs to strengthen the sustainability of the initiative. All project staff will also promote use of the MIS to encourage greater participation, especially among new beneficiaries.

Deliverables/Outputs: Restored SMS system and expanded participant database
Zone: All regions
Timing: October 2015 – September 2016
Partners: Digicel, Natcom, CRDDs, MARNDR, PASA project
Responsible Staff: Economist and Market Information Specialist
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

E. Sub-result 3.5 Relationships in Targeted Value Chains Strengthened

The Chanje Lavi Plantè project will strengthen value-chain relationships and market systems by focusing on both downstream and upstream actors and establishing stronger links among them to grow agriculture into a true business in Haiti.

Activity 3.5.1. Establish contact and support initiation of contract discussions between farmers' associations/cooperatives with new partners.

Our team will liaise closely with supermarkets, hotels, and other buyers like CETAI, ANAAAPAH, SOTRAPAL to solicit interest in buying local products from local associations and cooperatives. We will facilitate the relationship between the actors and help negotiate the terms of a deal and/or contract, ensuring the arrangement is comprehensive, taking into account realistic production amounts, financing options, and opportunities for scale-up in future growing seasons. We will also work with local groups to tailor their capacity building activities (see sub-result 4.3) to support their work under ongoing contracts. In addition to facilitating local associations and cooperatives in negotiating these contracts, Chanje Lavi Plantè will also continually build their capacity in initiating these discussions and negotiations by themselves. The objective is that the local associations and cooperatives will be able to continue these discussions once the project ends.

Deliverables/Outputs: 2 business contracts concluded
Zone: All regions
Timing: October 2015 – September 2016
Partners: LEVE, CETAI, ANAAAPAH, SOTRAPAL, hotels, supermarkets, local associations and cooperatives
Responsible Staff: Economist and Market Information Specialist
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

SECTION VI. CRITICAL CAPACITIES STRENGTHENED

Haitian organizations and institutions lack the technical depth, and more often the management and financial skills, to fully and sustainably contribute to improving their profitability or the functionality of the agriculture system. By establishing business relationships between large private sector actors and farmers through PPPs and other arrangements, building the capacity of local organizations at multiple levels, and supporting local groups' organizational development as value-chain actors and capacity-building providers, Chanje Lavi Plantè will create a stronger agricultural sector that will continue to grow beyond the life of the project. We have selected

potential PPPs based on their viability, potential contributions to Chanje Lavi Plantè's objective and results, and geographic and technical range.

The farmer associations selected for the Certify/Qualify program was based on the Non U.S. Organization Pre-Award Survey (NUPAS) assessment from which intensive administration, management, and technical capacity building programs was provided to several of those associations. Three of those, SOHADERK, LEA, and RACADAMA, were rated as "strong," indicating that with continued capacity building, they would be able to receive direct USAID funding by Year 3 (certification or fixed-obligation grants). In particular, FONHDAD is a well-run, well-established organization, and we will seek to prepare it for certification by the end of Year 1. We selected other organizations based not purely on ratings, but on their strong technical capacity and competent leadership; these will be prepared to receive fixed-obligation grants by Year 3.

We also included AIRG as the strongest of the water-user associations with invested leaders. AIRG is involved in capacity building for local Unités de Gestion d'Entretien des Infrastructures Rurales (UGEIRs), and will continue to do so while improving its ability to collect member fees and manage irrigation systems. By Year 3, AIRG should be able to serve as a model user association for the other three in the target corridors.

In addition, Chanje Lavi Plantè will strengthen women's roles in the modern farm enterprise by empowering farm women to better market their agricultural products. These beneficiaries will also better understand the term "gender equality" and the importance of their economic empowerment.

To support each organization's capacity-building needs, we will engage various types of service providers, primarily local training institutions, but also extension services, short-term experts, and Chanje Lavi Plantè staff as needed. We will strengthen additional local groups via approaches tailored to each organization's needs and goals, with their progress assessed using USAID's appropriate assessment Tools.

List of pre-selected associations:

Group 1: Local organizations to "Certify" to receive USAID funding by year 3:

FONHDAD: Flagship CRDD in Bas Boën (Cul-de-Sac) on MARNDR-owned land, run by committee from private sector, government, associations, and universities. Key site for soil analysis and lab work; demonstration plots for corn, vegetables, and other crops; and master farmer training. Large-scale implementation of research, extension, and laboratory services to farmers in the Cul-de-Sac. Soil and fertilizer testing and demonstration. Training and event center; host of Women's Days.

SOHADERK: (Solidarité Haïtienne pour le Développement de Kenscoff) Farmer association created in 1995 in Sourçailles, Kenscoff. Generates income through coffee, peanut butter, greenhouse, and compost production; reforestation; solar panels; agricultural credit; catering; education; transportation; and livestock. Has silos, packaging center, and BIA. Solid reputation; financially autonomous. Medium-scale adoption and demonstration of key hillside production

technologies, particularly greenhouse production. Host of site visits; promotion of reforestation campaigns.

AGCRDDM (Association de Gestion du Centre Rural de Développement Durable de Montrouis), the newest of the CRDDs, moving out of startup phase. Management committee of five people from MARNDR, universities, and associations. Focused on plantain and rice production and demonstration. Large-scale demonstration of plantain and rice production activities. Support and training to farmer associations in Matheux corridor.

Group 2: Local organizations to be ‘Qualified’ to receive fixed amount awards by Year 3.

FWE (Fondation Wynne pour l’Environnement): for the Kenscoff CRDD showcase for hillside agricultural and environmental best practices in Kenscoff on Wynne Foundation land. Has greenhouse production, particularly cut flowers and vegetables, and demonstration sites for water catchment and hillside stabilization. Medium-scale agro environmental extension, research, and demonstration on hillside stabilization and production activities. Hillside agriculture competition site (2.3).

AGCRDDD (Association de Gestion du Centre Rural de Développement de Duvier) Managed by a committee of 5 members and installed on about half hectare. Focuses on agricultural practices highlighting adapted techniques for hillside, flower production, demonstration plots, training, nursery for reforestation and biodiversity protection.

LEA (Lamardelle en Action): Feed the Future West-WINNER-assisted farmer association in Ganthier, Cul-de-Sac, established in 2008. Focuses on agricultural production, marketing, training, and an inputs and tools store. Active leaders, able to initiate and run new projects. Small-scale demonstration of irrigated and rain-fed agricultural production and input use.

RACADAMA (Rassemblement des Comités d’Actions pour le Développement des Mornes de l’Arcahaie): Farmer association founded in 1994 in Matheux. Focus on agricultural production, reforestation, marketing, water management, input store management, social services, and ravine treatment. Strong leadership and technical reputation; little reliance on external funding. Medium-scale demonstration and training on irrigation systems, ravine treatments, and hillside agriculture.

MONAJEP (Mouvement National des Jeunes Entrepreneurs Progressistes): Kenscoff-based farmer association, established in 2001. Focuses on road planning, water catchment and tank construction, greenhouse construction, agricultural and coffee production, and reforestation. Small-scale demonstration and training on sustainable hillside agricultural production, greenhouse production, and reforestation.

GFVB (Gwoupman Fanm vanyan Bethel): Female farmer organization in Matheux. Focuses on growing crops, reforestation, gully treatment, and training. Has rice and corn mill. Semi-donor dependent, but positive technical reputation. Medium-scale women’s engagement through Infolady program (1.2), community demonstration and training, work with madan sara (3.5).

MOFHADER (Mouvement des Femmes Haïtiennes pour le Développement Rural): Female farmer association established in Kenscoff in 2004. Activities include general agricultural production, reforestation, greenhouse production, and coffee production. Medium-scale women's engagement through Infolady program (1.2), demonstration and training in communities, and work with madan sara (3.5).

AIRG (Association des Irrigants de la Rivière Grise): Water-user association created in 2010 in Croix-des-Bouquets, Cul-de-Sac. Manages irrigation and water usage in area. Dependent on donor funding; needs help to enforce payment of water-user fees. Small-scale support in fee collection, irrigation maintenance to other water-user associations.

Under the Chanje Lavi Plantè project, our team will continue to build the technical depth and management and financial skills of local organizations to improve their profitability, business skills, and ability to manage funds and contracts. By helping these groups establish business relationships between large private sector actors and farmer organizations through PPPs and other arrangements and building them up as value-chain actors, capacity-building providers, and direct recipients of USAID and other funding, we will create a stronger agricultural sector that will continue to grow beyond the life of the project.

Accomplishments to date:

- Assessment of pre-selected association to identify capacity building needs in order to Certify/Qualify for USAID funding: FONHDAD (Bas Boën CRDD) certified, SOHADERK, RACADAMA, LEA qualified;
- Pre-qualification of 9 firms for the reinforcement program;
- Selection of 12 local organizations through an RFA process for capacity building program;
- Methodology and procedure enabling the selection of the first PPPs have been put together;
 - Issuing an APS soliciting proposals from interested firms.
 - Reviewing and selecting proposals by a Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC).
 - Developing Partnership Opportunity Briefs for each selected project.
- Priority PPP firms have been visited and concepts established with them;
 - Holding initial meetings with firms to clarify any missing information such as land ownership, availability of mentioned equipment and materials, etc.
- Consultant from Dnet Bangladesh hired to evaluate the possibilities of duplicating the Infolady program here taking into account the Haitian Context. At this time, the idea was to create:
 - A small scale pilot for adaptation of the Infolady model, focusing on Agriculture.
 - Exploring the addition of critical elements like healthcare and Wellbeing;

Dnet is a non-profit social enterprise fostering innovations for empowerment of marginalized communities with special emphasis on women and focusing on technology and access to information and knowledge. They have designed and developed the Infolady program in Bangladesh).

- Infolady roll-out plan established:
 - First, there will be a strategic planning phase during which, the Infolady concept for Haiti will be developed through a partnership agreement with Dnet, the Infolady team at Chanje Lavi Plantè will be established along with the financing strategy;

- Second, there will be the co-development of business model, business plan, financing model, infolady selection following specific criteria, hubs identification, products and services identification for each commune, and development of operational manuals;
- Third, there will be the inception phase during which training material will be translated into creole, procurement and distribution of equipment will take place. Operational plan will be developed along with the monitoring and evaluation plan for the program;
- Fourth, training of all personnel involved and of the selected infoladies and last, the launching of Infolady program;
- Celebration of International Rural Women’s Day on October 15th, 2015;
- MOU signed between NSP project and Chanje Lavi Plantè in order to strengthen and co-ordinate both projects efforts for the realization of activities related to nutrition taking into account their respective mandates;
- Chanje Lavi Plantè Gender Strategy at its final phase;

Relevant M&E Indicators (4.1 and 4.3)

PL 15: Number of local organizations supported through USG assistance certified to receive direct funding from USAID

PL 16: Number of local organizations supported through USG assistance qualified to receive direct funding from USAID

PL 18: Number of institutions/organizations undergoing capacity/competency assessment and assessed presented as a result of USG assistance

PL 19: Number of institutions/organizations undertaking capacity/competency strengthening as a result of USG assistance

PL 20: Number of institutions/organizations making significant improvements as a result of USG assistance

A. Sub-result 4.1 Local Organizations Certified to Receive Direct USAID Funding

4.1.1. Implementation of tailored reinforcement program for 4 pre-selected associations

In the spirit of USAID FORWARD, we will build the capacity of these associations to operate in accordance with USAID and USG rules and regulations and meet the established criteria for receiving direct USAID funding. As of October 2015 after a clear determination of needs, the reinforcement process will begin following the classification below with the following target: 1 association ‘Certify’ and 3 other association ‘Qualify’:

Deliverables/Outputs: FONHDAD certified, SOHADERK, RACADAMA, LEA qualified

Zone: All regions

Timing: October 2015 – September 2016

Partners: FONHDAD, SOHADERK, RACADAMA, LEA

Responsible staff: Sr Capacity Building Specialist



4.1.2. Assessment of progress of the 4 local organizations prioritizes in 4.1.1 and reassessment of additional 4 organizations to be Certify/Quality.

At the end of the reinforcement period the NUPAS will be performed to show progress and subsequent priorities of the 4 prioritized organization in 4.1.1 as well as the additional 4 that will be Certify/Qualify later on in 2nd year of the project such as AGCRDDD, GFVB and MOFHADER. The OCA tool will be used to asses FONHDAD’s progress and other associations in the eventuality that any of those would be awarded a grant from the project.

Deliverables/Outputs: 5 additional organizations reevaluated through the NUPAS

Zone: All regions
Timing: May 2016 – September 2016
Partners: Local training institutions
Responsible staff: Sr Capacity Building Specialist
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

B. Sub-result 4.2 Public-Private Partnerships Established

Chemonics is partnering with SSG Advisors to implement an innovative and sustainable approach to PPPs to achieve the Partnership’s goals while following some of the principles of the Global Development Alliance by requiring at least 1:1 leverage (Cash and In-Kind, assets, expertise, contribution and resources). Together, we conducted Rapid Partnership Appraisals of targeted private sector firms in Haiti to identify potential PPPs. These partnerships will combine the resources and experience of strategic partners by applying investment and innovation to solve market gaps affecting businesses, and communities.

This approach to partnership relies heavily on the identification of overlapping and complementary interests between businesses and smallholder farmers. These PPPs will all share the common goal of improving agricultural incomes through creating stronger markets. In addition to mobilizing financial resources, these partnerships will tap into expertise to strengthen the technical, managerial, and business skills of partners, critical to enhancing the agricultural system in the target geography.

Relevant M&E Indicators

- FTF 4.5.2-12 (S): Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of Feed the Future assistance
- FTF 4.5.2(43)RiA :Number of firms (excluding farms) or civil society organizations (CSOs) engaged in agricultural and food security-related manufacturing and services now operating more profitably (at or above cost) because of USG assistance
- PL 17: Amount of investments resulting of PPP formed as result of USG assistance

Activity 4.2.1. Continue preliminary negotiations with key stakeholders to establish a pipeline and objectives for each PPP project.

Following an RFA to invite pre-identified and other potential PPP candidates to apply for grants, the project has evaluated the proposals and pushed priority deals forward while continuously appraising new firms to keep partnerships in the pipeline. Several PPPs have been selected based on their contributions to the project’s objectives at strengthening agricultural incomes and exports in the target geography, along with their financial capacity to contribute to 1:1 leverage and support the interests of smallholder farmer beneficiaries. Based on our in-country analysis, we anticipate leveraging [REDACTED] in private investments during the life of the project. We are also planning work sessions with the USAID funded-LEVE project to assess the possibility of co-financing PPPs in the agribusiness sector to foster synergies and speed up the GDA process. Our team will facilitate negotiations with selected private sector enterprises and/or smallholder farmers to establish clear, mutually agreed-upon objectives as a foundation for establishing PPP projects. A potential list of partners is below:

Preliminary List of potential PPP partners							
Company (type)	Zone	Value Chain/ Activity	Project	Positive impact on small farmers 1 = weak 2 = fair 3 = strong	Sustainability 1 = weak 2 = fair 3 = strong	New or innovative technology or process	Timing
CETAI (SME)	Cul-de-Sac and St. Marc	Bean, rice, corn	Processing plant	3	2	No	2016
SOTRAPAL (SME)	Cul-de-Sac	Corn, vegetables	Food production/ processing (soups, cubes)	3	2	Yes	2017
FAMOSA (Large)	Cul-de-Sac	Vegetables	Tomato production/ processing	3	3	Yes	2016
SANSA (SME)	Cul-de-Sac	Vegetables	Production	2	2	No	2016
IRPDS (SME)	Cul-de-Sac	Seeds	Seed plant	3	2	Yes	2016
INAG (SME)	Cul-de-Sac	Vegetables	Corn flour production	3	2	Yes	2016
STELLA (SME)	Cul-de-Sac	Corn, Plantain, Potatoes	Fertilizer plant	3	3	No	2016
Moulin Nan Note (SME)	Cul-de-Sac and St. Marc	Rice	New & modern rice mill	3	3	Yes	2016
SOGEMOP (SME)	St. Marc	Seeds	Seed plant	3	2	Yes	2016
HAYTRAC (Large)	Cul-de-Sac	Seeds	Seed plant	3	3	Yes	2017

Deliverables/Outputs: Life of project pipeline of PPPs
Zone: All regions
Timing: October 2015 – January 2016
Partners: SSG Advisors, LEVE project
Responsible Staff: Private sector engagement specialist
[REDACTED]

Activity 4.2.2. Structure PPPs aimed at strengthening agricultural markets and improving agricultural incomes.

In FY2016, the project will structure at least three market-based PPPs that leverage [REDACTED] in resources from the private sector based on mutually defined objectives aimed at ensuring feasibility, sustainability, and scalability. Each PPP will leverage private sector resources of at least a 1:1 match, to be comprised of assets, expertise, resources and other cash or in-kind contributions, such as equipment; facility use; donated time; dedicated staff salaries; technology, communications, or capital assets; intellectual property rights; and licenses. We will facilitate the establishment of project management teams for each PPP, aimed at achieving successful implementation through effective management and governance practices, as well as the utilization of the project monitoring system. Based on the initial list above, we have identified three tiers of potential projects, the first of which will likely be prioritized in FY2016.

- Project identified, studies completed, action started:
 - CETAI, FAMOSA, SOTRAPAL
- Project identified, studies completed, action not started:
 - SANSA
- Project identified, studies not yet performed:
 - STELLA, IRPDS, SOGEMOP, HAYTRAC, Moulin Nan Note

The following is the list of potential PPPs that the project aims to further develop, with a goal of leveraging at least [REDACTED] in private investment in project year 1:

Firm	Project Objective	CLP Assistance
CETAI	Processing of 20 tons of corn and 24 tons of beans for local and export.	Finalization of line of beans; Finishing of plant (security installation, solar panels, etc.)
IRPDS	Establishing a modern seed plant in Haiti.	Study tour; equipment; Technical assistance
FAMOSIA	Processing of tomatoes in various products (ketchup, tomato paste, etc.)	Greenhouses accessories (trays, watering kits, etc.); seeder.
INAG	Construction of a greenhouse to produce vegetables.	500m ² Greenhouse
Moulin Nan Note	Modernization of a rice mill.	TBD
SOGEMOP	Modernization of an existing seed plant.	TBD
SANSA	Assisting local farmers in the production of fruits and vegetables through new technology.	TBD
STELLA	Increasing production of snacks from plantain, potatoes, breadfruit and other crops.	TBD
HAYTRAC	TBD	TBD

Deliverables/Outputs: Establish PPP with [REDACTED] of private investment to benefit small farmers
Zone: All regions
Timing: December 2015 – September 2016
Partners: SSG Advisors
Responsible Staff: Private sector engagement specialist
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

C. Sub-result 4.3 Capacity of Local Organizations Strengthened

Activity 4.3.1. Assessment through NUPAS of selected organizations; Elaboration, presentation and implementation of reinforcement program.

12 organizations selected through an RFA process will be evaluated through the NUPAS in order to assess their status and specify their reinforcement needs. A gender evaluation will be introduced in that process. The goal is to help them acquire additional sound managerial and financial skills, strengthen their structures, democratize their leadership. Marketing, income generating activities, gender, climate change, and access to financing will also be taken into consideration. A tailored reinforcement program will be elaborated and presented.

The tailored reinforcement program will be implemented for selected associations. In the spirit of USAID FORWARD, in addition to other identified needs, we will build the capacity of these associations to operate in accordance with USAID and USG rules and regulations and meet the established criteria for receiving direct USAID funding.

Deliverables/Outputs: Training need assessment completed for selected organizations

Zone: All regions

Timing: October 2015 – September 2016

Partners: Farmer associations

Responsible staff: Sr Capacity Building Specialist



Activity 4.3.2. Assessment of progress of selected organizations.

At the end of the reinforcement period the NUPAS, in addition to other evaluations will be performed to show progress and subsequent priorities. In the eventuality that any of those associations would be awarded a grant from the project, the OCA tool would also be performed in order to assess their needs in capacity building.

Deliverables/Outputs: Selected organizations trained based on need assessment results

Zone: All regions

Timing: May 2016 – September 2016

Partners: Twelve selected organizations

Responsible staff: Sr Capacity Building Specialist



Activity 4.3.3. Prepare Infolady program to be introduced in Haiti.

A short-term consultant from Bangladesh with the Infolady expertise was hired in order to duplicate the *Infolady* program in Haiti taking into account the Haitian context. Following the consultant's appreciation, a pilot Infolady model will be put in place and tested in three different communities, before being introduced at a large scale. Communities will be chosen in partnership with the CRDD among locations where operate the most dynamic farmer organizations. Ten to fifteen women who demonstrate strong entrepreneurial capacity will be selected, on the basis of criteria recommended by the international expert, to receive training to become efficient and skillful Infoladies. They will be engaged in activities which are financially rewarding and well received by rural communities.

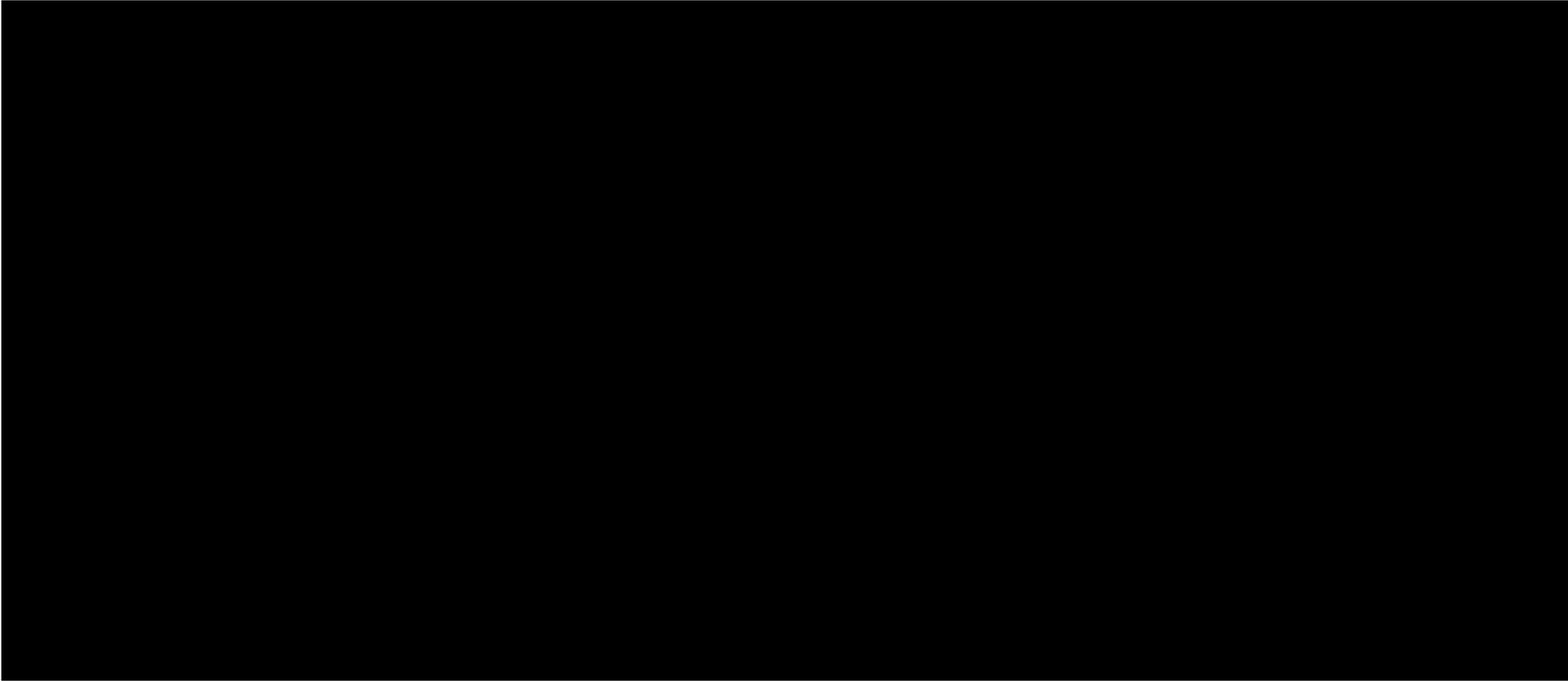
The project will also purchase materials for the training of selected candidates that could become trainers.

Deliverables/Outputs: Infolady program adapted and duplicable in all regions of intervention
Zone: Project level
Timing: October 2015 – September 2016
Partners: Women farmer organizations, other farmer organizations
Responsible staff: Community Mobilization and Gender Specialist
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

4.3.4. Empower and expand women's roles in agribusiness and facilitate access to credit

We will help women associations improve their processing and conservation techniques through adequate equipment and training. We will teach them how to prepare a business plan for a small scale ag-processing unit, while facilitating them access to credit. This will contribute to significantly change these women's lives.

Deliverables/Outputs: Business leadership training program developed for women; Improvement of women organizations processing units
Zone: Project level
Timing: October 2015 – September 2016
Partners: Women farmer organizations, other farmer organizations, CRDDs, private sector
Responsible staff: Community Mobilization and Gender Specialist
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

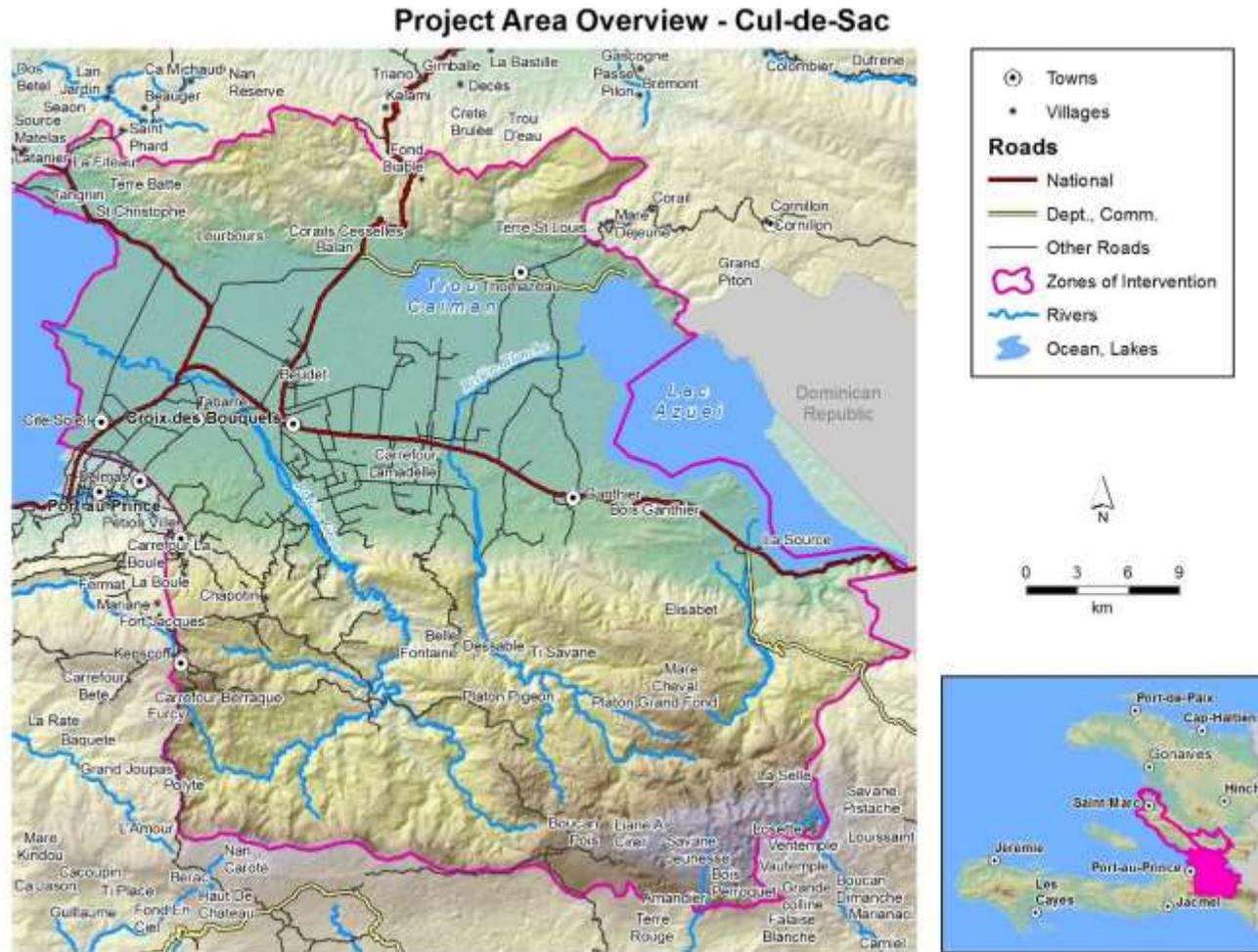


ANNEX C: MAPS OF PROJECT'S AREAS OF INTERVENTION

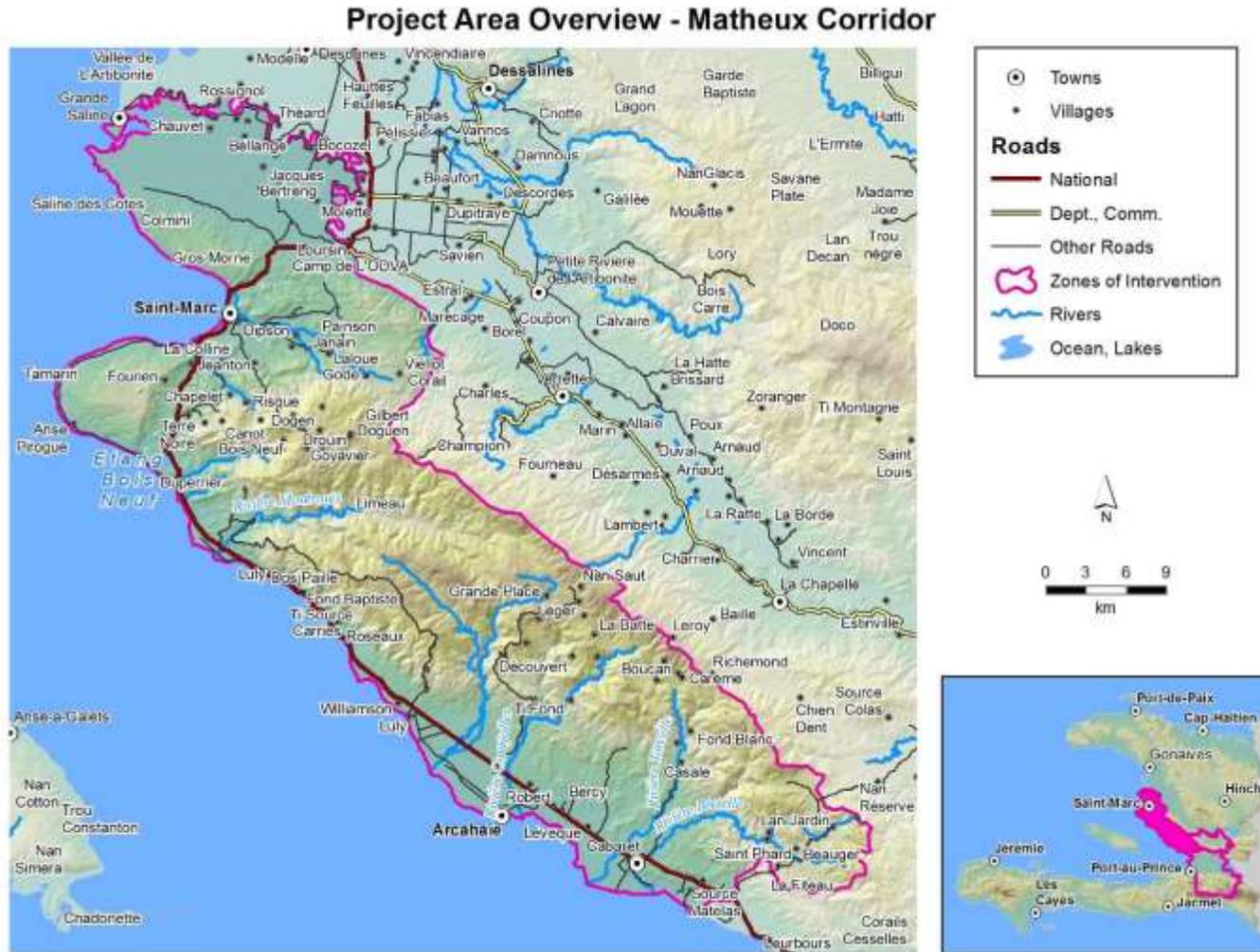
Map 1: Project overview



Map 2: Cul-de-Sac corridor



Map 3: Matheux Corridor



ANNEX D: MONITORING AND EVALUATION TABLE OF INDICATORS

Table 1: List of Chanje Lavi Plantè indicators



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