

Quarterly Report

January to March 2011

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Section I. Introduction

The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Economic Development for a Sustainable Environment project (DEED) provides an alternative to the previous models of natural resource management (NRM) projects. DEED envisions a market-based approach that integrates improved management of lands and other natural resource assets with expanded enterprise and job opportunities in the production of suitable high-value crops, creating livelihood options for hillside farmers currently trapped in continued poverty. DEED links the management of natural resources to sound conservation while simultaneously offering livelihood options that provide the essential stimulus for promoting sustainable watershed management. The project targets two watersheds initially – the Limbé in the north and the river systems around Montrouis in the west.

DEED creates these linkages by introducing livelihood improvements into all aspects of watershed and natural resource management. DEED helps to establish a collective vision, facilitate participatory planning, and build partnerships in its communities that deliver results through concerted action. It employs innovative approaches to mobilizing target communities and producer groups (PGs) and helps them develop land-use and business plans that not only help protect fragile natural resources but also create employment and business opportunities. DEED unlocks the potential for growth in the two target watersheds by delivering the technical services, training, and business support needed to build the local skills and capacity to sustain growth.

DEED introduces environmentally friendly, technically feasible, economically viable and socially acceptable agricultural practices.

According to the initial five year program (that has been amended for the current year 4 option period) DEED works across six integrated technical components. These are:

1. Strengthening Community-Based Producer Groups, Associations, and Enterprises
2. Promoting Alternatives to Hillside Farming
3. Promoting and Improving Community-Based Natural Resources Management
4. Assisting the Government of Haiti develop sound NRM Policies and Management
5. Developing Watershed Restoration & Management Plans with Watershed Stakeholders
6. Promoting Alliances with the Private Sector to Leverage DEED Resources

The key project results will include:

- A 20 percent increase in household income in target areas as a result of improvements in agriculture, marketing, and off-farm employment.
- At least 50,000 hectares (ha) of fragile land under environmentally sound management—a reduction in unsuitable annual cropping of about 50 percent.
- At least 2,500 ha of priority conservation areas under improved and sustainable management that improves the biophysical conditions of the ecosystems.
- At least 15,000 households deriving improved livelihoods from sound NRM.
- At least \$7 million leveraged from the private sector for investment in enterprise development and watershed management in the target watersheds.

The original contract base period amounted to \$18,174,257. USAID has authorized a one year option period (January 16, 2011 to January 15, 2012). Using funds remaining from the base period, combined with \$1,306,097 of fresh funding, the program entered into the option period with \$4,130,318 of available fiscal resources.

The design of the contract objective has changed to initiate broad scale investment in sustainable natural resource management at the scale and density needed to produce future positive landscape level changes in environmental, infrastructure, and economic vulnerability in the selected watershed. DEED intervention will serve as a replicable example for future projects that will expand into other watersheds country-wide. Importantly, the DEED activities will focus almost all its efforts in the target watershed so as to avoid dilution of impact and enact change at the landscape level. We expect biophysical changes in the geographically defined Limbé watershed (Limbé and broad economic interventions in the “market-shed”)

Finally, USAID included specific recommendations for DEED’s program activities throughout the one-year Extension of the Base Period. Specifically these were:

1. Provide expanded technical assistance to farmers in the fertile plains of the Limbé watershed and contiguous lowland areas to increase productivity and income from the staple crops (cereal-rice and corn principally, vegetables and tubers);
2. Identify strategic agriculture infrastructure in the selected productive plains (rural roads and bridges; crop processing or storage facilities);
3. Establish sustainable NRM activities – terracing, gully plugs, agro-forestry, etc. – especially to protect investments in infrastructure and farming;
4. Expand the current cacao work production quality control and marketing training to include support to new cacao producer groups or federations of producers as well as expanded capacity building for these groups;
5. Expand the use of existing grants under contract to carry out the DEED work, maximizing the use of local firms, Diaspora firms and local NGOs.

Section II. Significant Accomplishments

January marked the start up of the first option year period that will hopefully be followed by a second one to cover the final fifth year of successful five year DEED activities. While activities in this reporting period were carried out in the Limbé region, DEED received some final reports on completed activities in Montrouis. The focus on local producer groups and small-scale agriculture enterprise continued to be the defining aspect of DEED.

This report highlights significant aspects of project implementation from the quarter ending in March 2011. Some of the most important results include:

- The completion and submission of PPA and Grants to USAID. Two PPA's (improving cacao production and introducing high income vanilla crops in association with existing cacao fields) were approved and two grants are pending and close to approval;
- Two large grants that are in final stage of approval – one on fertile soils in the Mangrove area in Bas Limbé, and one improving pasture dairy cattle management on hillsides in Grison Garde;
- Potential local partners have submitted applications for four small grants and two additional large grants that are under review;
- The Centre de Formation en Aménagement Intégré des Mornes(CFAIM), a Ministry of Agriculture rural training center for watershed technology in Limbé, has been renovated and turned over to Ministry staff in the North. It is now fully functional and DEED used it to conduct seminars and training. DEED participated in a workshop organized by the Université d'Etat d'Haïti in March 2011 to set up a watershed management committee;
- DEED used CFAIM facility to conduct seminars and training sessions;
- The project's initial work in 2008-09 in Bas-Limbé to re-establish and conserve the mangrove ecosystem continues to show every indication of success and sustainability as DEED staff continue to work with communal authorities in conservation. This early groundwork enabled the communities to organize themselves to apply for a grant to pursue future activities. These future activities will concentrate on rice and maize production on fertile soils in the plain;
- Using funds from a previous cacao PPA, project technical staff continued to support the cacao bud-wood nursery establishment in the north, even after the conclusion of the PPA. These nurseries will provide planting material for the new and recently approved cacao PPA;
- DEED continues to work with the USAID WINNER project to effectively turn over DEED operations and activities in the Montrouis region as the project refocuses on the Limbé watershed;

The project continues to submit regular USAID-format Success Stories for the project's significant achievements. Below is a listing of the particular results achieved under DEED's "Performance Requirements and Standards" as defined in section C.4 of the task order.

Result 1 - DEED Project successfully launched and stakeholder interaction plan developed

Requirement 1.1 - Project stakeholders, Areas of Collaboration and Potential Conflict Identified.

- This requirement was previously completed. During this first one year option period, a participatory and inclusive approach will be used with stakeholders in accomplishing the new work. An agreement is being discussed with CFET (Centre de Formation et d'Encadrement Technique) which will set up a collaborative working relationship between stakeholders by July 2011. Particular attention will be given to the recently completed master Commune Development Plans (LOKAL, 2010) where priority infrastructure can serve to advance those plans. DEED's emphasis on infrastructure will not include financing civil works except on a limited and small-scale basis through its grant and PPA component. Rather, the project will advocate before other programs to secure their investments in any identified infrastructure works.

Requirement 1.2 - Initial Participating Watershed Producer Groups Selected.

- New producer groups were selected for the approved PPAs and grants. Activities are being pursued with those selected in the base period on hillside.

Requirement 1.3 - Facilitator Services Developed

- GUIDEE and CFET business service providers continued to provide courses and training for DEED producer groups and over 40 small and medium enterprises in the Limbé watersheds and its greater economic zones. Their courses promoted the establishment of a training center for local associations and entrepreneurs in the town of Limbé. Major training programs will be conducted in the CFAIM center. GUIDEE and CFET now working together in the Limbé watershed will complement each other. CFET will concentrate its activities in developing partnerships between stakeholders along the value chain. MODEPROVES, recipient of the DEED sponsored GUIDEE training program, is now offering courses that cover modules in business management. MODEPROVES already has over 15 students enrolled in this fee-for-service program.

Result 2: Community-based producer groups, associations and enterprises developed and strengthened

Requirement 2.1 Transparent, Democratic-Based, Business-run Producer Groups (PGs) functioning in the Watershed and Market-shed

- DEED participates in regular agricultural sector meetings (Table Sectorielle Agricole) and Department planning meetings (Table Départementale et Planification). DEED's interventions during these meetings insisted on the need to design of multi-sector partnerships based on current on-going Public Private Association (PPA) and grants programs. The private sector is described as the driving force behind "engine" for sustainable and durable sound economic development.
- The Agronomy and Veterinary University (Faculté d'Agronomie et de Médecine Vétérinaire – F.A.M.V.), together with the Ministry of Agriculture invited DEED to actively participate at the CARIWATNET (Caribbean Integrated Watershed Management Plan Network) meeting at the CFAIM in Limbé. During this meeting the DEED team emphasized that for an efficient value chain, there was a need for well organized Producer Groups in a transparent and mutually beneficial public private partnership for an efficient value chain;

- DEED was invited by the Ministry of Environment and participated in the SNAP (Système National d'Aires Protégées Financièrement Soutenable) meeting. The meeting was also sponsored by UNDP and the World Environmental Funds. If the program is extended, DEED intervention can expand activities in new juxtaposed economic development intervention areas where eco-tourism can be promoted around the citadel, one of the UNESCO World Heritage center.
- A new role for CFET, complementary to GUIDEE, using their strong capabilities to develop public-private partnerships was developed and will start being implemented next quarter.

Requirement 2.2 Enterprise Initiated and Managed by PG

- DEED's previous grants supported producer group activities. Such activities with MODEPROVES, OPD8L, MODAB, GRADSPA, KOREPA, APKBA, APCHA, APWOLEM, and CML have come to an end under the first three year project phase. In this new phase DEED had constructive discussion with CFET to assist in developing enterprise management strategies that will generate multi-sectoral partnerships between the private sector as driving force for sound economic development together with public sector and civil society contributing and facilitating implementation. This approach was presented and well received during the CARIWATNET workshop and Department meetings that were mentioned earlier. CEFET will use a stakeholder analysis to build a common ground and foundation by the end of this phase. This common ground will assist in building an efficient and durable Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the next project phase.
- A revised contract with CFET is in preparation to be finalized. It is anticipated that CFET will continue PME training and capacity building and complement it with PPP development.

Requirement 2.3 Markets for Produce from Watershed Investments in Enterprises and Agriculture/NRM strengthened

- Activities in the new grants that are being developed include investment in infrastructure rehabilitation and value chain development and implementation. The PPAs also cover the value chain component.
- Two PPAs were developed and finalized, one concentrating exclusively on cacao, and the other one combining Vanilla and existing Cacao production fields. The cacao-exclusive PPA covers all the important production areas distributed in 7 zones (5 communes: (1) Port Margot; (2) Limbe; (3) Paisance; (4) Grande Riviere du Nord; (5) Acul du Nord, and 2 commune sections (6) Petit Bourg of Borgne commune, and (7) Robillard of Millot commune). The PPA covers 5,000 primary direct beneficiaries (2,400 pursued from last year, and 2,500 additional this year). As for the vanilla program, farmers are in two communes, Limbe and Acul du Nord. As it is a new program also introducing a brand new crop, we selected only 500 farmers who have expressed strong interest.

Requirement 2.4 Links between PGs, Enterprises, and Business Development and Business Support Services Strengthened.

- This will be a very important outcome of the PPP implementation as discussed earlier in Section 2.2.

Requirement 2.5 The Producer Groups Gain Access to Mid- to Long-Term Sources of Capital.

- We will continue cooperation with USAID Hi-Five.

- The program will remain in relations with two micro-finance institutions providing financial services in the Cap Haitien area – *Caisse Populaire Fraternité* and FINCA. Both groups have shown serious interest in PGs and PME that have developed trustworthy business plans (APCHA for honey production and CML for cocoa marketing). Their business plan will be used as model for developing business plans for other producer groups who will be encouraged to submit credit applications.

Requirement 2.6 Partnerships Between Selected Entrepreneurs and SMEs and PGs Strengthened, and result in increased revenue for all parties

- The need for partnership will be extended beyond the private sector and become multi-sectoral thanks to CFET involvement in implementation, as discussed earlier. Such partnership needs to be mutually beneficial for all parties involved. Roles and responsibilities will need to be properly and clearly defined. For example, under current conditions, *Maison NOVELLA* and *FECANNO* currently see each other as competitors. However by bringing them together in a stakeholder meeting, CFET can determine commonly shared benefits as well as define different constraints, which enables the two groups to develop mutually beneficial solutions conducive to attaining commonly agreed upon objectives.
- DEED staff will continue to explore additional strategies in strengthening the relationships between the exporter, traders, cooperatives and producers in order to maximize efficiency and quality while ensuring the best price to the producers.
- CFET will broaden the scope of successful partnership development beyond the export crop.

Result 3: Alternatives to Hillside Farming (area under improved management) Increased

The new phase stresses development of agriculture in the valley bottom and more productive land. Emphasis will be given on developing strategies to ensure food security. The new grants will concentrate on these new activities. Nevertheless, program followup on hillside farming continues. Call for new grants in this phase includes both low lands in valley bottoms, and more productive soils on the foothills and hillside. Food security and optimizing income generation activities will be focused on.

3.1 Non-Farm Businesses Supported

- GUIDEE will continue small entrepreneurs in non-farm business development training in Limbé. A complete reporting of this will be made in the next quarter when completed.
- CFET activities will diversify and focus on multi-sector partnership development concentrating in part on small business management, finance and technical improvement.
- Contact with CEEPCO, an engineering firm is still ongoing and a \$30,000 subcontract to rehabilitate infrastructure will be planned.

3.2 Contract Farming Agreements Signed between PGs, MSMEs and Entrepreneurs in order to increase formal agriculture production

- Contacts have been made with the Chambre de Commerce, but nothing is yet underway. It is anticipated that the PPP developed by CFET will become an excellent tool to be used and motivate this activity.

3.3 Tenant farming increased in Lowlands

- New grants developed under this new phase of the project will contribute to food security, particularly increasing yields in rice production using improved cultural practices. Another grant will look at diversifying farm income by expanding from mangrove areas, improving wetland management along the coastline contiguous inland, improving land use for cereal base food crops (maize and rice), as well as vegetable crops. These programs will be initiated in the next quarter.

3.4 Alternative Forms of Labor Identified for Hillside Farmers

- Hillside farm activities that were initiated in the initial project phase continue to be monitored. There is one main grant that will improve pastures in hillside. Permaculture activities involving yams, vegetable crops and aquaculture have been developed as well. Hillside farming practices will promote soil conservation practices by putting in place sound Land Use Management Plans (LUMP). These programs will be initiated in the next quarter.



- A grant to CFAIM for setting up nurseries for agroforestry trees was also promoted. Agroforestry trees will respond to farmer demand in both low land and hillside farmers. This program will be initiated in the next quarter.

3.5 Productivity of Small Irrigated Perimeters Increased

- Increasing the Small Irrigated Perimeters is part of the new grants that are being developed and have been approved by USAID. Implementation starts next quarter.

Result 4: Communities' Natural Resources Base Protected and Production Increased

4.1 Access to Information about Production and Conservation Technologies Increased.

- Two cacao production technicians who served as supervisors were sent for training in the Dominican Republic. They came back and provide training to other technicians at CFAIM. Also see section 4.4 regarding the introduction of production technologies for cocoa grafting and bud-wood production.

4.2 Community Land-Use Plan Established and Implemented

- During their implementation, Land Use Management Plans (LUMP) are being promoted to maximize efficiency in land use management. In addition, the integration of farm communities as stakeholders along the value chain contributes to community involvement in the value chain.
- See sections 5.2 and 6.1 on the implementation of soil conservation and land-use plans by the 5 sub-watershed working groups in the Limbé watershed.

4.3 Annual Crops on Steep Hillsides Replaced by Perennial Crops and other Non-Erosive forms of Ground Cover.

- The sub-watershed working groups that have identified 5-6 perennial proven successful systems in each of the 5 sections pursued implementation. CFET will use their input in developing successful partnerships starting at the production level. These activities which were followed-up on and soil conservation plans developed by each group have been implemented and integrated in LUMP. Such an entirely integrated system serves as an operational plan promoted by producer groups and other civil society members residing in the specific areas. As such, these will serve as models in the event of further funding availability.
- As said earlier (3.4), one of the new grants submitted and approved by USAID implements new pastures that also promote non-erosive ground cover and soil conservation practices that will also generate sound LUMP. Additional programs in-line with soil conservation measures are anticipated to be approved in the next quarter.

4.4 PGs and individual smallholders able to access reliable and competent non-project (sustainable) agricultural extension services

- The cocoa farmer field schools, with support from Novella export company and the cooperatives, continues to provide services to producers in Robillard, Grande Riviere du Nord, Limbé , Petit Bourg de Borgne and Port Margot. Plaisance and Acul du Nord have also been added. The program is now implemented in seven production zones. Evaluation visits to both demonstration plots and bud-wood gardens revealed that farmer field school beneficiaries have continued to provide services in the form of production management for the new areas planted under the original activity which included grafting and bud-wood production. Technical expertise has been provided by the Dominican Republic experts who have delivered and grafted new bud wood of improved and highly productive varieties. There is room for improvement in the management of the bud-wood gardens. We are considering using the grafted material as a source of bud wood material in the future.

4.5 Sustainably financed community-based natural resources management of biologically significant sites initiated

This still needs to be implemented. The project is looking into it and to identify proper site and financial institutions. This is expected to be a much easier step once sound multi-sectoral partnerships are developed.

Result 5: GOH Watershed Management Policies Facilitate Resource Management and are Coordinated between Ministries and with Local Governments.

5.1 Policy constraints identified, assessed and recommendations made in a participatory manner

- This requirement was previously completed and there were no further activities this quarter. The outcome was DEED participation in the CARIWATNET as discussed earlier (Result 2, requirement 2.1).

5.2 GIS, Mapping, Planning, and Knowledge Management System Supported.

- The 18 workstations connected to the internet at the CFAIM are fully operational and used by workshop and training participants when needed. The dormitories and kitchen continue to be fully functional during training and workshop activities. CFAIM is organizing and compensated for the majority of such activities outside of DEED. The GIS tools have been uploaded to a number of CFAIM computers. Follow-up technical assistance will be provided by DEED staff. Our GIS person resigned and is being replaced. Applications for the position have been received but the position will only be filled during next quarter. There will be more to report on this next quarter.

5.3 Community-based Natural Resources Management Supported

- Follow-up visits to the mangrove areas in Bas-Limbé revealed that the community and local authorities continue to work together to protect the mangroves. Several arrests were made by the Mayor's office of Bas-Limbé and strong support to the volunteer mangrove guard service is evidenced by more candidates than the mayor's office can use. Mangrove trees planted under the DEED sponsored program are flourishing. To follow up, a grant was submitted and approved by USAID. It will be in the implementation phase in the next quarter.

Result 6 Watershed Restoration Plan Developed and Implemented by WatershedStakeholders.

6.1 Watershed Governing and Decision-Making Structure Established.

- In the Limbé watershed, 5 sub-watershed working groups have been established in Marmelade, two in Limbé, Bas-Limbé, and Acul du Nord as precursors to a larger Limbé Watershed Management Committee. See sections 5.2 and 6.2 for description of activities coordinated by these bodies.
- CFET involvement is secured and will be emphasized next quarter.

6.2 Participatory Land-use Plan Developed for Watershed

- Summarizing what was said earlier, the 5 Limbé sub-watershed working groups continue to work on their respective sub-watershed management plans. DEED staff will engage the working groups on a regular basis. The working groups were represented in a training program for GOH officials where they presented soil conservation plans for critical areas. This forum allowed government officials, producer groups and local authorities to address issues and determine what approaches are the most appropriate.

These same working groups closely coordinate with the Commune level committees overseeing the Plans de Développement Communaux. See Section 5.2 for more information.

6.3 Participatory Disaster Plan Developed for Watershed

- The Limbé *Comité communal de gestion des risques et désastres (CCGRD)* has benefited from joint support from DEED and Oxfam in the rehabilitation of their office facility. The office will serve as the focal point for planning disaster response in the Limbé watershed. The DEED supported sub-watershed working groups have involved CCGRD members in the development of soil conservation plans partly aimed at reducing erosion and serious deforestation which contribute to both landslides and flooding.

6.4 Common Watershed Protection Infrastructure Rehabilitated or Constructed.

- There were no activities in this area to report in the recent quarter. Activities with CEEPCO will take place later.

Result 7: Alliances Established with the Private Sector to Leverage USAID resources

7.1 - At least \$7 million of non-USG, Non-Donor Resources are Leveraged to further the Objectives in Support of Contract Results and Requirements.

- There were no activities in this area to report in the recent quarter. All the Grants and PPA have partners and outside contribution.

7.2 - System for Channeling Diaspora Funds and Expertise to Producer Groups, Watershed Enterprises and Watershed Management Councils in Place.

- There were no activities in this area to report in the recent quarter.

7.3 - Other Sources of Donor Funding and Expertise Identified

- There were no activities in this area to report in the recent quarter.

Section III. Summary of Deliverables and Milestones

The project is not submitting any new deliverables or milestones as having been completed this quarter. The total completions remain forty-nine (49) of fifty-nine (59) Deliverables, and twenty-eight (28) of forty-three (43) Milestones due by the end of the project.

Completed (on-going) Deliverables from Quarter Thirteen:

- 2.1.2 Success stories of CFAIM
- 2.4.2 Success stories of Multi Sector Watershed Management Committee

Completed Milestones from Quarter Thirteen:

According to the milestone plan for the option period, anticipated milestones for the thirteenth quarter are to cover (1) review and update incentive plans (Standards 4.3); (2) update data and documents on CNIGS system (Standard 5.2); and (3) update disaster management plans for each watershed (Standard 6.3).

- (1) Annual crops on steep hillsides are replaced by perennial crops and/or other non-erosive forms of ground cover. Locally promising enterprises, even outside MarChE, continue to be followed up. Those will also be among the enterprises CFET will include in their multi-sector analysis. Value chain is emphasized to enable determination of markets for 30% of hillside farms under annual crops. In the first year of option period targeted incentives have been selected and implemented through PPAs and a series of grants. Two PPAs and two grants were submitted to USAID for approval and others are in preparation.

Further work done this quarter to achieve result 4 (Communities' Natural Resources Base Protection and production increased) includes our call for proposals as we anticipate to receive responses from a number of farmers' groups beneficiaries in the Watershed of Limbe. The five sub-committees that were formed in the watershed are showing interest and will submit proposals through reliable local service providers operating in their zones. Most, and possibly even all of them, will aim to generate revenue from sound soil conservation practices. Income-generating crops will not only include cacao, but also crops such as yam and pineapple. Of particular interest, one of these groups is the CFAIM Center of Excellence, which is working with the five (5) sub-watershed committees to install nurseries in each sub-watershed. This is in response to tree plant material demand to protect watershed and generate income. As the nurseries respond to such high demand, it is anticipated that they will become local business oriented.

- (2) Established Community Land Use Plans in the first phase are being implemented. PPAs and Grants during the first year option period concentrate on farmers' groups working with local partners to optimize the most opportunities and best land use of the targeted communities. While land use restrictions and access constraints have been avoided, negotiations have been initiated to solve problems and ensure perennial land use and cropping practices by project beneficiaries. In the PPAs and grants submitted to USAID for approval, farmers' groups have developed enterprises and/ or soil conservation plans that are technically feasible, economically viable and socially acceptable – -three conditions that ensure durability.

Our GIS expert has resigned and will be replaced next quarter. Contacts have been made with CNIGS and collaboration will be anticipated once we have our newly hired GIS expert. We are anticipating that CNIGS will provide assistance to CFIAM Center of Excellence.

- (3) Develop participatory disaster relief plan for watershed. The project built a disaster coordination committee center in Limbé. In addition, the design of Public Private Partnership strategies will emphasize the need for establishing early warning systems between highlands and valley residents and the need to pre-position emergency supply and equipment. It will be recommended that 50% of the supplies, equipment and logistics are provided by the private sector who will be the primary beneficiaries of disaster relief. As it will be recommended that 100% of resources to implement domestic local emergencies will not be provided by the USG, the remaining 50% have to come from the public sector implemented by the civil society.

Please refer to significant accomplishments covered in an earlier section for further information on work done to achieve other anticipated results.

Our M&E assigned local staff is making quarterly reports. This quarter he has created a very good overview of the follow up of last year's projects. It shows that about 75% have continued. Only about 6% were abandoned before the end of sponsored activities. Another 18% or so completely stopped their activities when resource availability ceased. During the option period constraints will be identified and solutions found to ensure durability. The annex 1 shows the M&E report (in French).

DEED Contractor Deliverable Schedule Quarter 13-20 (Optional Period)

Result	Milestone	Quarter	Fee percentage
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual performance assessment conducted on selected P.G.s (Standard 1.2) 40% of Facilitators are employed by business service firm or start own business (Standard 1.3) 	Q14/Q18 Q16	Waved
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training provided to a minimum of 50 promising entrepreneurs and SMEs per Watershed per year (Standard 2.6) Formal Marketing Agreements signed between 75% of accredited PGs and targeted markets (Standard 2.3) At least four Haitian BDS/BSS providing services to PGs on a fee-for-service basis (Standard 2.4) 90% of PGs have loan agreements with commercial financial institutions (Standard 2.5) 	Q16/Q19 Q19 Q20 Q20	
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sources of large-scale employment identified and production increased (Standard 3.4) Data base of non-farm MSMEs complete and updated annually (Standard 3.1) Selected irrigation systems upgraded (Standard 3.5) 	Q14/Q17 Q15/Q18 Q16/Q19	
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incentive plans reviewed and updated (Standard 4.3) PGs develop enterprise and/or soil conservation plans (Standard 4.2) Revenue generation plans for conservation areas implemented (Standard 4.5) 	Q13 /Q17 Q16 Q18	
5	<i>Intermediate</i>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEED data and documents updated on CNIGS systems (Standards 5.2) MARNDR and MOE database management system developed (Standard 5.2) Training provided to GOH personnel in the development of simple WM plans (Standard 5.3) 	Q13 Q17 Q17	
6	<i>Intermediate</i>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure protection and rehabilitation needs identified (Standards 6.2) Disaster management plans updated for each watershed (Standard 6.3) Infrastructure protection and rehabilitation activities completed as identified in WMC plans (Standard 6.2) 	Q14 Q13 Q19	
7	<i>Intermediate</i>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alliance management partner identified (Standard 7.1) Diaspora Investment Forum held successfully (Standard 7.2) Establishment of 3 functioning private sector alliances (Standard 7.1) 400 hours of Diaspora expertise invested in watershed (Standard 7.2) 	Q14 Q15 Q20 Q20	

Section IV. Status of Key Indicators (F)

The DEED Annual Report to USAID was submitted in October 2010. Included in this were the complete findings and data that the project reported as progress against the “F” indicators through the period ending September, 2010. Data Quality Assessments and validation by USAID are still on-going. These are updated only on an annual basis. There was no further reporting or progress in this most recent quarter (October-December 2010). The summary indicator table as reported in that annual report is included below.

Table 1: F Indicators: program target and achievement

<i>F Indicators</i>	<i>5-year Program Target</i>	<i>Achieved to date</i>	<i>Achieved in FY 2010</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Program Areas Indicator: 4.5 Agriculture				
4.5.0.1 % increase in value from sustainable products	20%	20.92%	20.92%	Survey September 2010
4.5.0.1 value of sustainable products	\$ 5M	\$4.76M	\$4.76 M	Survey September 2010
Program Element Indicator: 4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment				
F-4.5.1.1 # of policies/regulations/administrative procedures analyzed with USG assistance	4	8	2	Soil conservation plans in Limbé & Montrouis
F-4.5.1.2 # of policy reforms presented for legislation/decrees with USG assistance	4	4	0	No new in FY 2010
F-4.5.1.3 # of institution/organizations undergoing capacity/competency assessments as a result of USG assistance	35	48	24(added new)	24 – Limbé 24 – Montrouis
F-4.5.1.4 # of institutions/organizations making significant improvements based on recommendations made via USG supported assessment	14	48	24(added new)	Concluded or in progress with CFET and GUIDE .
Program Element Indicator: 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity				
F-4.5.2.3 % change in value of purchase from small holders of targeted communities as a result of USG assistance.	20%	25.3%	25.3%	Survey September 2010
F-4.5.2.4 # of new technologies or management practices made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance.	10	13	2	Yam mini-set and livestock are the latest
F-4.5.2.5 # of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance.	5,000	5,561	860	
F-4.5.2.7 # of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance	15,000	16,179	8,730	Survey September 2010
F-4.5.2.7 # of vulnerable MALE-headed households benefiting directly from USG assistance	12,000	13,408	7806	
F-4.5.2.7 # of vulnerable FEMALE-headed households benefiting from USG assistance	3,000	2,771	924	
F-4.5.2.8 # of RURAL households benefiting directly from USG interventions.	15,000	16,179	8,730	All beneficiaries are from rural areas.
F-4.5.2.9 # of producer organizations, water user associations, trade and business	48	85	38	Of which 49 are CBOs and 36 are non-farm

	associations, and CBOs receiving USG assistance				enterprises.
F-4.5.2.10	# of agricultural-related firms benefiting directly from USG supported institutions	20	20	6	
F-4.5.2.11	# of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance	6	6	2	4 of the 6 PPAs are completed
F-4.5.2.12	# of individuals who have received USG supported short term agricultural sector productivity training	15,000	17,469	10,568	Around 7,700 farmers trained in cacao field school
F-4.5.2.12a	# of MALEs who have received USG supported productivity training	12,000	13,997	9,550	
F-4.5.2.12b	# of FEMALEs who have received USG supported productivity training	3,000	3,472	1,018	
F-4.5.2.13	# of women's organizations/associations assisted as a result of USG support	5	11	2	
4.5.2.14	# of MSME's receiving business development services as a result of USG assistance	30	90	86	Per CFET and GUIDEE records for 2010
Program Element Indicator: 4.7.3 Strengthen Microenterprise Productivity					
F-4.7.3.1	Total # of micro enterprises receiving finance from participating firms in a USG assisted value chain (Farmers =OTHERS)	1,500	0	0	Survey on banks and credit suppliers completed in 2010
Program Areas Indicator: 4.8 Environment					
Program Element Indicator: 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity					
F-4.8.1.1	# of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	50,000	38,099	10,634	
F-4.8.1.2	# of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance	2,500	240	0	No change in 2010
F-4.8.1.2a	# of hectares in MARINE areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance	300	175	0	No change in 2010
F-4.8.1.2b	# of hectares in TERRESTRIAL areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance	2,200	65	0	No change in 2010
F-4.8.1.3	# of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented as a result of USG assistance.	2	3	2	2010 = new soil conservation plans for two watersheds
F-4.8.1.4	# of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance.	75,000	79,170	47,349	
F-4.8.1.4a	# of MALEs with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance.	36,000	35,598	18,968	
F-4.8.1.4b	# of FEMALEs with increased economic	39,000	38,585	23,394	

	<i>benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance.</i>			
<i>F-4.8.1.5</i>	<i># of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>21,328</i>	<i>14,505</i>
<i>F-4.8.1.5a</i>	<i># of MALEs receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation</i>	<i>12,000</i>	<i>16,912</i>	<i>11,832</i>
<i>F-4.8.1.5b</i>	<i># of FEMALEs receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation</i>	<i>3,000</i>	<i>4,416</i>	<i>2,673</i>

*****Data sources for all indicator information on file at the DEED office in Limbé**

Section VI. Implementation Challenges and Responses

Challenges:

- (1) Implementing income generating activities that induce durability beyond project intervention.
- (2) To ensure long term success, program needs to impact beyond selected project intervention area.

Responses:

- (1) Program activities stress the value chain for commodities from the producer to the consumer. Multi-sector stakeholders are involved and public private partnerships that include the civil society need to be developed. Partnership needs to be mutually beneficial where roles and responsibilities are defined. It needs to be built on a solid foundation that is also a “common ground” where all stakeholders agree to objectives. Commodity value at the production source (farmer income and benefit) is a direct function of quality as well as improved farm and post harvest practices introduced by the project. DEED stimulates business orientation to farmers groups, which in turn promotes durability as it motivates farmers to increase production, hence volume, provided that the market has an efficient value chain which is mutually beneficial to all stakeholders.
- (2) Due to rather narrow resource availability, the program is implemented by a limited number of partners or local service providers’ constituents. These are the primary beneficiaries. Secondary beneficiaries have direct access to project results because they are located in the same area and can participate in project discussions, seminars and workshops that discuss and disclose recommendations. The DEED communication specialist will participate in these project information sessions and pass on information to the media. The media can spread the project’s message on radio airwaves to reach a large audience outside the project intervention zones or even nationwide. Absorbing this information and applying the recommendations makes the media audience tertiary beneficiaries.

This first option period will emphasize the entire value chain, the public private partnership and outreach to a wide range of beneficiaries.

Annex 1: Report M&E (in French)

**Rapport trimestriel du volet : Suivi- Évaluation du programme de
USAID/DAI/Haïti-DEED Limbe**

Préparé par :

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Poste

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A :

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Chief Of Party (COP), USAID/Haiti- DEED

Avril, 2011

Contexte

Dans le souci d'assurer le suivi –Evaluation des Subventions USAID/DAI/Haïti-DEED dans le bassin versant de Limbe, la coordination de ce volet a entrepris, de manière parallèle, plusieurs types d'activités pertinentes pour s'assurer de l'efficacité et l'efficacités de ce programme. Parmi lesquelles, on note la participation dans l'achèvement des appels à Proposition pour les nouveaux Grants/ PPA à implanter dans le bassin versant de Limbe tout au long de cette année et en même temps s'assurer du Suivi-Evaluation des projets en cours afin de constater s'ils ont déjà atteint leur date d'échéance avec DEED. Pour faciliter la bonne réalisation de ce dernier, des visites d'évaluation ont été réalisées sur terrains, une enquête a été lancée auprès des bénéficiaires des subventions et aussi des données ont été collectées via des agents de terrains de DEED. Toutes ces informations auront des rapports directs avec les indicateurs suivants : **Result 1**= Annual performance assessment conducted on selected PGs (Stand 1.2); **Res I**= Bi-annual performance assessment (Req 1.2); **Result 3** = Source of large scale employment identified and production increased (Stand 3.4); **Result 3**=report on labor opportunities and patterns (Req 3.4); **result 4**= Result of promising technologies and methods survey (Req. 4.1)

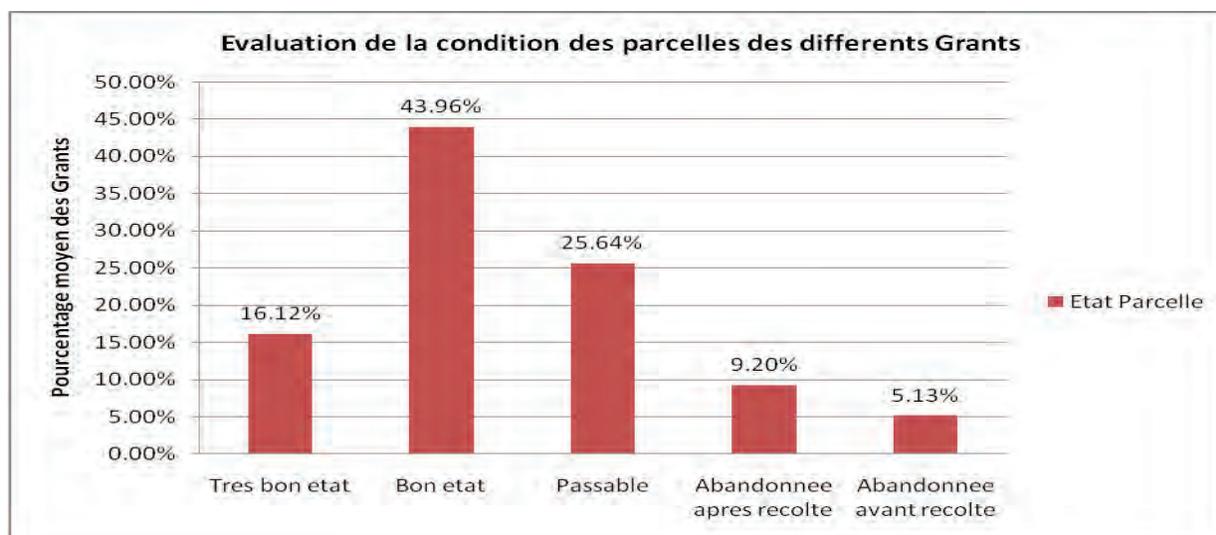
Tableau #1 : Evaluation de la condition des parcelles des différents Grants se trouvant a l'intérieur du Bassin Versant de Limbé.

GRANTS	ETAT PARCELLE (Échantillonnage représentatif 15%/Grant)									
	Très bon état (5)		Bon état (4)		Passable (3)		Abandonnée après récolte (2)		Abandonnée avant récolte (1)	
	Qté	%	Qté	%	Qté	%	Qté	%	Qté	%
MODAB	1/17	5.88	6/17	35.29	7/17	41.18	1/17	5.88	2/17	11.76
GRADSPA/APABL	4/20	20	5/20	25	7/20	35	3/20	15	1/20	5
ODES/ODS	2/22	9.09	6/22	27.27	10/22	45.45	2/22	9.09	2/22	9.09
MPS/MPA	2/17	11.76	3/17	17.65	10/17	58.82	0/17	0	2/17	11.76
MODEPROVES	3/30	10	21/30	70	5/30	16.67	1/30	3.33	0/30	0
KOREPA	0/30	0	22/30	73.33	4/30	13.33	4/30	13.33	0/30	0
OPD8L	4/25	16	20/25	80	1/25	4	0/25	0	0/25	0
APCHA	4/19	21.05	3/19	15.79	2/19	10.53	5/19	26.32	5/19	26.31
PPA/Cacao	12/40	30	19/40	47.5	7/40	17.5	2/40	5	0/40	0
APWOLEM	11/30	36.67	5/30	16.67	7/30	23.33	7/30	23.33	0/30	0
APKBA	1/23	4.35	10/23	43.48	10/23	43.48	0/23	0	2/23	8.70
Total Grant/ PPA	44/273	16.12	120/273	43.96	70/273	25.64	25/273	9.2	14/273	5.13

Le tableau #1 présente l'état d'avancement des activités, notamment l'entretien des parcelles de l'ensemble des groupes producteurs (PG) éparpillant de part et d'autres à l'intérieur du bassin versant de Limbe, bénéficiant des subventions de DEED au cours de la période allant de 2008 au 15 janvier 2011. La collecte de ces informations a été faite sur une base d'échantillonnage fixé à 15% pour les Grants, cependant pour le PPA- Cacao on a sélectionné deux zones (Limbe et Port Magot). Les critères d'évaluation étaient catalogués et référencés par des chiffres de 1, 2,..., et 5, dont leurs significations sont respectivement: Abandonnée avant récolte, Abandonnée après récolte, Passable, Bon état et Très Bon état. Relativement au pourcentage utilisé pour l'échantillonnage, on a sélectionné un nombre de bénéficiaires de manière aléatoire pour chaque Grant/ PPA. L'analyse et l'interprétation des informations s'enfermeraient sur les cinq (5) critères d'évaluation. Sur la totalité des Grants, en moyenne, 16.12% des bénéficiaires maintiennent leurs parcelles en très bon état contre 43.96% qui retiennent leurs parcelles en Bon état. Tandis que 25.64 des parcelles se trouvent en condition plus ou moins acceptable (passable). Et enfin, 9.2% des bénéficiaires ont abandonnés leurs parcelles après la récolte contre 5% qui l'ont fait avant la récolte. *Voir le graphique et le tableau # 1.*

De manière générale, d'après les résultats de cette enquête, la grande majorité des bénéficiaires prennent soin de leurs parcelles et les gardent en bonne condition et une faible quantité abandonne leurs parcelles après l'échéance.

Graphique # 1 : Evaluation de la condition des parcelles des différents Grants



Suivant l'évaluation faite sur l'évolution des bénéficiaires des Grants financés par le programme USAID/ Haïti- DEED dans le bassin versant, l'indicateur présente une tendance de croissance

significative. D'une manière générale, on a observé une augmentation en moyenne de 8.66% de bénéficiaires /Grant par rapport à la date d'échéance (septembre 2010). Quant au projet de PPA-Cacao les données récentes ne sont pas encore complétées, de ce fait on a rapporté seulement les informations qui sont disponibles, (Voir le tableau et Graphique # 2).

Tableau # 2 : Etat d'avancement du nombre de beneficiaires et des superficies emblavee par chaque Grant

GRANTS	Nombre de bénéficiaires directes				Superficie Emblavée (En Hectare)			
	Cible	Échéance*	A date**	% avancement / rapport à l'échéance	Cible	Échéance*	A date**	% avancement / rapport à l'échéance
APCHA	100	127	127	0	135	126.51	126.51	0
MODEPROVES	240	215	216	0.47	194	107.53	108.14	0.57
GRADSPA	75	133	135	1.5	50	31.83	32.29	1.45
ODES	150	148	155	4.73	50	47.4	49.4	4.22
APWOLEM	433	367	379	3.27	50	88.26	89	0.84
KOREPA	233	294	318	8.16	35	50	50.75	1.5
OPD8L	212	171	241	40.94	242	19.06	27.81	45.91
VIL PLANETE	205	163	163	0	175	176.6	176.6	0
MPA	158	116	127	9.48	50	111.74	115.74	3.58
APKBA	140	152	185	21.71	50	50.17	55.17	9.97
MODAB	100	112	125	11.61	30	151.29	153.29	1.32
Sous-total Grant	2,046	1,998	2171	8.66	1061	960.39	984.7	2.53
S. Tot/ PPA-Cacao	2,400	7,715	NA	NA	2003	1900	NA	NA
Total Grant/ PPA	4,446	9,713	NA	NA	3061	2,860.39	NA	NA

Echeance *= Septembre 2010, A date**= 30 Mars 2011

Suivant les informations recueillies, plus de 81% des Grants du bassin versant de Limbe ont augmenté leurs superficies (en Hectare) emblavées après la fin de leur mandat avec DEED, cet accroissement en moyenne pour les 11 Grants est équivalent à 2.53% environ durant les six derniers mois, allant de septembre 2010 à mars 2011. (Voir le tableau #2 et Graphique #3). Cependant, On estime qu'à la fin de cette année en cours l'augmentation sera très significative, surtout avec l'accord de partenariat de suivi des activités en cours entre CFAIM et DEED au cours de cette année.

Quant à l'évolution des Pépinières implémentées/ Grants, selon les dernières informations collectées seulement 60 % des Grants du bassin Versant- Limbe ont appliqué le programme suivi post-projet au sein de leur pépinière. Malgré cela, une augmentation moyenne de 13.82% a été

calculée pour les 10 Grants/pépinière établit dans le bassin versant, après avoir achevé leur contrat avec DEED. (Tableau #3 et Graphique # 4)

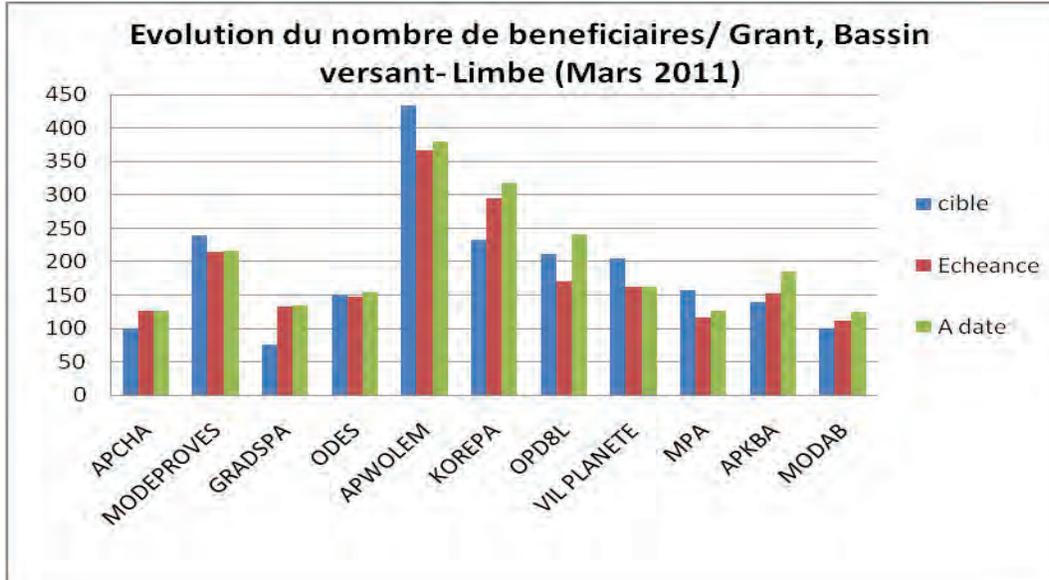
Tableau # 3 : Etat d'Avancement des pepinieres et des personnes formees/ Grants

GRANTS	Pépinière (Plantule produite)			Personnes formées		
	<i>Échéance*</i>	<i>A date**</i>	<i>% avancement / rapport à l'échéance</i>	<i>Échéance*</i>	<i>A date**</i>	<i>% avancement / rapport à l'échéance</i>
APCHA	9,550	9,550	0	253	253	0
MODEPROVES	7,000	9,000	28.57	264	304	15.15
GRADSPA				374	374	0
ODES	15,000	20,000	33.33	148	168	13.51
APWOLEM	7,000	7,000	0	392	392	0
KOREPA	40,000	42,000	5	323	327	1.24
OPD8L	18,000	21,800	21.11	171	188	9.94
VIL PLANETE	10,000	10,000	0	300	300	0
MPA	10,000	10,000	0	276	287	3.99
APKBA	6,500	8,100	24.62	272	272	0
MODAB	6,500	10,000	53.85	258	258	0
<i>Sous-total Grant</i>	<i>129,550</i>	<i>147,450</i>	<i>13.82</i>	<i>3,031</i>	<i>3,123</i>	<i>3.04</i>
<i>S. Tot/ PPA-Cacao</i>	<i>360,000</i>	<i>362,500</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>7,500</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>
Total Grant/ PPA	489,550	509,950	NA	10531	NA	NA

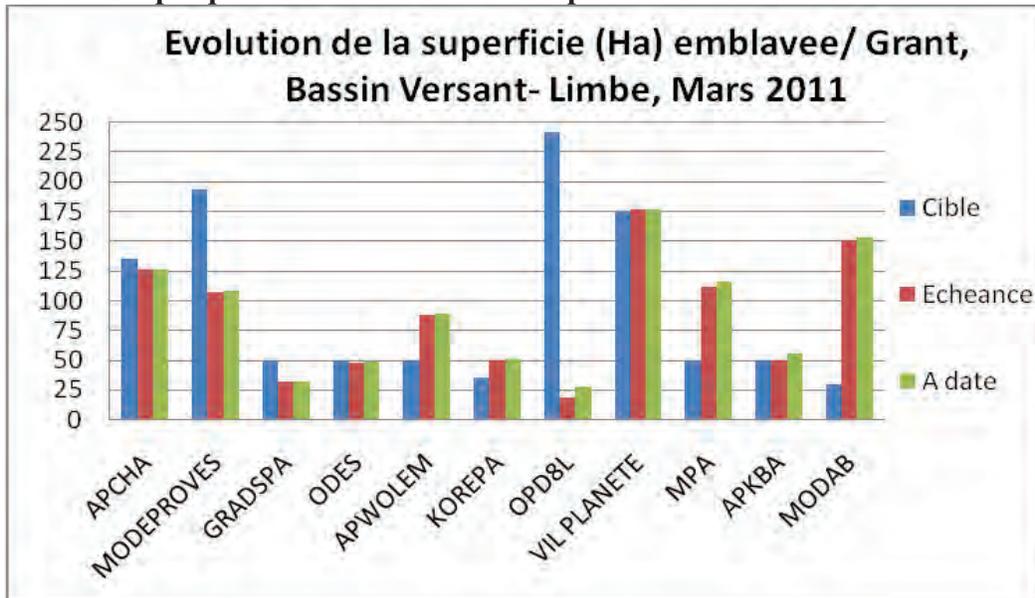
Echeance *= Septembre 2010, A date**= 30 Mars 2011

Environ 45.45% des groupes producteurs ont appliqué le programme de répliation de formation post- projet. A cet égard, on a enregistré un faible pourcentage, soit seulement 3.04% de personnes additionnelle formée/Grant dans le programme. Ceci s'explique par le fait que la plupart des institutions et organisations, avec les quelles DEED a des subventions n'ont pas appliqué dans son intégralité le programme de suivi post- projet.

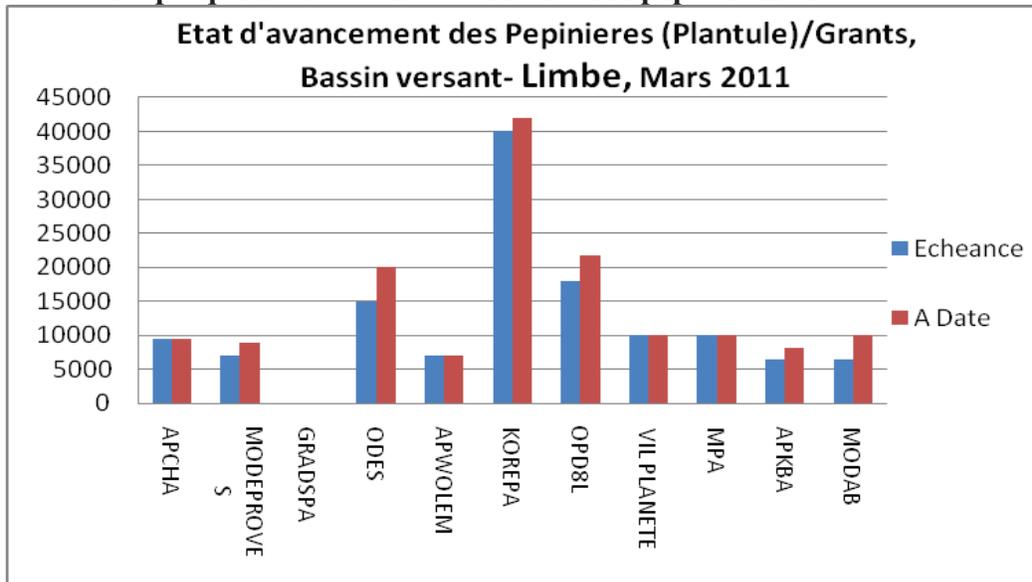
Graphique # 2 : Etat d'avancement des beneficiaires/ Grant (Avant et apres echeance)



Graphique # 3 : Evolution de la superficie emblavee/ Grant



Graphique # 4 : Etat d'avancement des pepinieres/ Grant



Graphique # 5 : Evolution du nombre de personnes formees/ Grant

