



Quarterly Report

April to June 2009

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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 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 (CBNRM)
4. Assisting the Government of Haiti develop sound NRM Policies and Management Systems
5. Develop Watershed Restoration & Management Plans with Watershed Stakeholders
6. Promote 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 project is planned to be implemented for five years (January 2008 to February 2013) in two separate phases of 3 and 2 years respectively. This is the sixth quarterly report.

Section II. Significant Accomplishments

This quarterly report highlights those aspects of implementation that were significant only in the fifth quarter. Work continues across all seven major requirement sets (Result 8 – Crisis Modifier – has not yet been invoked) and some of the most interesting results of the quarter included:

- DEED hosted a high profile public Open Door event on project activities with the US Ambassador and representatives of key government ministries, partners and producer associations attending sessions and product presentations and a field site visit; the project's integrated resource management work around *Etang Bios Neuf* was featured in a UN Haiti TV Program broadcast nationally (<http://minustah.org/?p=14524>).
- The project formally launched its Public-Private Alliances (PPAs) work in the watersheds this quarter and now has 12 grants and 4 PPAs in implementation or completed; commitments for actual and pending grants under these two rubrics approved by the Technical Evaluation Committee now have reached \$5 million, effectively meeting the base period objective for grant-making overall.
- Among the most innovative grant-supported activities now underway include mangrove restoration along the Bas-Limbé coast, fish farming in the upper Limbé watershed; bee-keeping in Pierre Payan, and dairy activities in Roseau.
- Project Technical Assistance through visiting consultants continued at a very fast pace over the quarter with 15 separate assignments spanning themes that included natural resources management, handicrafts, GIS/mapping, tourism, irrigation associations, cacao and marine protected areas.
- DEED's farmer-to-farmer training program kicked off this quarter with training sessions for its producer group members hosted in several model training sites around the country including the *Coopérative Apicole in Ouanaminthe* and Wynne Farm in Kentscoff.
- A major initiative in land use classification and mapping of the entire 930 km² in the two watersheds was begun this quarter that will conclude in the next with the completion of community and watershed maps available for project, public and private sector use.
- Project support for capacity-building for PGs and targeted enterprises began in earnest this quarter with the completion of contracts with CFET and GUIDÉE to provide business development services for participating organizations in the watersheds of Montrouis and Limbé respectively.
- DEED completed a one-day senior staff program review retreat in June that evaluated the nature of its current activities within the larger framework of the 7 active results packages – geographic dispersion, equity among result efforts, equity across partners, the nature of the work and the gaps to address; this was an important part of planning for the current intense implementation phase.
- Permanent additions to the key project staff included the authorization for adding the Director of Program Support position (replacing the former local Administration and Finance function) and the new Project Communications Specialist, both expatriate positions.

The project continues to submit regular USAID-format Success Stories for these and other achievements. Below follows the listing of particular results by each of DEED's major Results and Requirements.

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 and there were no further activities this quarter.

Requirement 1.2 - Initial participating watershed producer groups selected

- This requirement was previously completed and there were no further activities this quarter.

Requirement 1.3 - Facilitator services developed

- Service provision contracts with GUIDEE (in the north) and CFET (in Montrouis) were finalized and started. These local subcontractors will offer business support services using a voucher system allowing producer groups as well as other targeted small and medium enterprises access to a variety of products in support of key watershed value chains.

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

- In Montrouis, all 12 PGs selected have held their General Assemblies in accordance with their statutes. The GAs included financial reports submitted to the participants. New Board Members were voted in.
- In Limbé all 12 northern were involved in capacity building activities that included assemblies general, specialized technical assistance, grant proposal submission or grant implementation in some cases.

Requirement 2.2 Enterprise initiated and managed by PG

- Three new PG led agriculture businesses initiated their activities in the Limbé watershed. ODES in Souffriere, APCHA in Limbé and GRADSPA in Bas-Limbé all launched their activities this quarter. ODES is looking at increasing pineapple production while stabilizing hillsides with improved pasture. APCHA is planting nectar producing perennials in an effort to launch a number of honey production units. GRADSPA, in close collaboration with APABL, is working with producers to intensify goat production while planting fodder and pineapples on hillsides.
- All 24 of the Producer Groups supported by DEED in the targeted watersheds are currently engaged in commercial agriculture activities:

Montrouis

	PG	Locality	Commercial production
1	OPD8*	Ivoire	Milk, peas, maize, bananas, sorghum
2	CUPEC*	Fonds Baptiste	Beans, peas, vegetables, maize, coffee, bananas
3	CODEP	Petit Bois	Fish (Tilapia)
4	AJTAPP*	Pierre Payen	Honey
5	COLUC	Chinchiron	Beans, agricultural inputs
6	APDDL	Deluge and Lanzac	Rice, plantain, peas, manioc, tomatoes
7	APWOMOPA	Vignier	Mangoes (organic)
8	APKA*	Pont Calebasse	Ricin, plantain, peas, maize, millet
9	KAK	Kournol	Peas, cabbage, other vegetables
10	ATAIB	Bois Neuf	Irrigated plantain, beans, tomatoes, peppers, melons
11	APC	Chatelas	Bananas, tomatoes, yams, peppers,
12	FPPP	Piatre	Peppers, tomatoes, watercress, paw paw., peas.

Limbé

	PG	Locality	Commercial production
1	APWOLEM*	Beaucher	Dairy, tilapia, vegetables
2	APKBA*	Bile 2	Coffee, citrus, bananas, beans, cabbage
3	MFKF	Bile 2	Fruit processing and Microfinance
4	APG	Grave	Yams, bananas, bamboo, cacao, beans
5	KOREPA*	Camp Coq	Yams, citrus, bamboo, cacao, pineapple
6	UFOK	Gawou	Bamboo, citrus, pineapple, beans
7	OPBL	Bas-Limbé	Plantains, cane, cacao
8	OPD8-L*	Massabiel	Yams, Bananas, pineapple, beans
9	OGFL	Lombard	Yam, corn, beans, bananas, manioc
10	UDEL	Chabot	Coffee, cacao, yams, bananas
11	CML+	Limbé	Cacao, citrus, mango, bananas
12	JEPROC	Blondo	Yams, bananas, citrus, corn, manioc

- Those PGs marked with an “asterisk” have received a grant from DEED to reinforce and extend their commercial activities; those with a “plus” are a PPA partner. Multiple others may be participants on other grants or have their own grants in process and review by the Technical Evaluation Committee and will be reported on subsequently.

Requirement 2.3 Markets for produce from watershed investments in enterprises and agriculture/NRM strengthened

- DEED Limbé staff participated in the USAID funded UCNH Agriculture Fair on 1 May along with a number of artisans and other actors in the agriculture sector. Although the University site is relatively remote, more than 1,000 people attended the fair.
- Work continues with a group of 25 *Mesdames Saras* in the Masiabel, Camp Coq, Ravine des Roches and Marmelade areas to discuss possible ways to strengthen their plantain, pineapple and particularly yam marketing efforts. Access to credit continues to be a major hurdle as the project looks for business support services and credit providers to assist the *Mesdames Saras* with their commercial activities.

- Work continues to reinforce the links between PGs and commercial buyers on the coast – particularly the major hotels.

Requirement 2.4 Links between PGs, enterprises, and business development and business support services strengthened

- As noted in 1.3, the firms CFET and GUIDEED have been contracted and i to build business capacity within the project PGs, and to reinforce the links between the PGs and private sector service providers.
- A meeting was held with IDEJEN and it was agreed that DEED will support IDEJEN’s entrepreneurial graduates that have set up MSMEs in St Marc. For example, the young mechanics could perform routine servicing of project vehicles at the Montrouis office. Electricians and plumbers could also be offered simple maintenance or repair work. In addition, it is proposed that IDEJEN consider training their apprentices in the manufacture of bee-hives—a burgeoning business in the Arcadins coastal zone.
- During the month of May, the Chamber of Commerce of Cap Haitien conducted a one week training in enterprise management for staff from DEED partner organizations – KOREPA, APWOLEM, APKBA, Village Planete.
- DEED staff continues to assist producer groups in the Camp Coq, Masabiel, and Ravine de Roches areas in the identification of potential service providers in nursery production and seed multiplication for yam, plantain and pineapple production. Finding viable, registered, formal enterprises has proven to be challenging. Most small businesses continue to operate in the informal sector. DEED will work with these enterprises by encouraging them to formalize their business while offering training through the GUIDEE voucher for business services program.

Requirement 2.5 The PGs gain access to mid- to long-term sources of capital

- The project undertook no activities in accessing capital during this quarter.

Requirement 2.6 Partnerships between selected entrepreneurs and SMEs and PGs strengthened, and result in increased revenue for all parties

- In Montrouis, grants were approved for a fourth Producer Group in the Montrouis area: the Asoyasyon Plante Komin Akaye (APKA) will produce commercial quantities of Ricin oil; OPD8 is working with Veterimed to produce dairy products on a farm to be developed in the Montrouis sub watershed.
- In Limbé, a number of partnerships are being promoted between businesses and producer groups. These include:
 - The cacao cooperatives CML, CAPUP, CAFUBO, and CJBC and the export company NOVELLA

- Work with Madames Saras in forging formal partnerships and production contracts with participating yam, plantain and pineapple producers from KOREPA, APG, UFOK, OPD8-L, and MODEPROVES.
 - Juice producer COOPAI-MAR in Marmelade will rely on DEED partner producers for some of their pineapple production. DEED staff has begun facilitating contact between producer groups in the watershed and the potential buyers in Marmelade.
- Also in Limb, the project is promoting links between potential clients for vegetables produced by APWOLEM members. Six hotels, restaurants and markets are interested in buying vegetables and contract terms are being negotiated between buyers and producers; it also helped to initiate contract negotiations between local juice producer Ingenieur Dugue and producer groups APG, KOREPA and UFOK in the Camp Coq area in order to provide pineapples for a small juice business between Cap Haitien and Limbé.

Result 3 Alternatives to hillside farming (area under improved management) increased

3.1 Nonfarm businesses supported

- During the visit of handicrafts consultant, a potential activity in developing new bamboo based products with producer groups presently making baskets for FACN, was explored. MarChE implementing partner and associate Aid to Artisans, has initiated discussions with FACN in a potential product development training program for bamboo products.
- In the Montrouis area, the PPA with Agro Forest Regional Nurseries (ARN) has been approved, signed, and the first payment made. The PPA agreement with Haiti Solidarity S.A. (HSSA) has been submitted to USAID for approval. The PPA with the Ministry of Agriculture for irrigation is being finalized.
- Contact has also been made with supermarket suppliers for vegetables, honey, castor oil, and other products from the Montrouis watershed.

3.2 Contract farming agreements signed between PGs, MSMEs and entrepreneurs in order to increase formal agriculture production

- APWOLEM in Marmelade has brokered 20 agreements between hillside and lowland farmers to promote job creation through the intensification of lowland production while decreasing pressure on hillsides allowing the planting of longer term perennial production.
- Seven contract farming agreements have been prepared and will be signed by landowners Dubuisson and Millien. Three additional farmers have been identified.
- The ARN Foundation will offer employment to farmers from the upper areas of the watershed above Digue Matheux.

3.3 Tenant farming increased in lowlands

- Several large landowners in the Montrouis watershed area have expressed an interest in entering into tenant farming agreements. MOUs have been signed with seven landowners: These are:
 - Tony Saieh (Bois Neuf)
 - Mme Bergella Resolus (Bois Neuf)
 - Jean Dorelien (Montrouis)
 - Charles Fombrun (Montrouis)
 - Yves Dubuisson (Digue Matheux and Dos-Malfini)
 - Paul Detelus (Ti Bois)
 - Michael Millien (Digue Matheux and Dos-Malfini)

3.4 Alternative forms of labor identified for hillside farmers

- The two Montrouis PPA proposals referred to under 3.1 (ARN and HSSA) each include employment opportunities for hillside farmers who will have sufficient incentive to vacate active production on hillside land for work on the coastal plain.

3.5 Productivity of small irrigated perimeters increased

- DEED is collaborating with the MARNDR to rehabilitate four irrigation systems in the Montrouis zone. These are the irrigation infrastructures at Délugé, Pierre Payen, Dupin, and Bois Neuf. A grant agreement with the MARNDR has been prepared and approved by DAI. It must now be approved by USAID and the MARNDR itself. The work will be supervised by LGL, an engineering firm based in Petionville. LGL is already under contract to the MARNDR. An *avenant* to this contract will be prepared by the MARNDR enabling LGL to supervise the additional work that will be financed by DEED under the PPA mechanism.
- An Irrigation Association Consultant (Winrock) completed a consultancy aimed at assessing the technical and organizational capacity of the water user associations in the Montrouis zone (six associations).

Result 4 Communities' natural resources base protected and production increased

4.1 Access to information about production and conservation technologies increased

- Farmer to farmer visits are an effective mechanism for demonstrating best NRM and sustainable agriculture practice to local farmers. Two visits were organized in this reporting

period. The first was to Wynne Farms in Kenskoff; the second to was to CAO --the Coopérative Apicole Ouanaminthe.

- DEED also has four field technicians permanently based in the upper areas of the Montrouis watershed where they work closely with farmers to improve production techniques and increase sustainable yields.
- Ten producers from APWOLEM and APKBA attended a 3 day workshop organized by APOLIM and VETERIMED in Limonade on the production, use and marketing of organic pesticides and fertilizers.
- Six participating producers from APWOLEM attended a Farmer to Farmer training program at Wynne Farm in Kenskoff. Topics included soil conservation and improved vegetable production on steep slopes.
- Twelve fish farmers from APWOLEM visited Caribbean Harvest Fisheries on a Farmer to Farmer visit to learn about fish production techniques.
- Six producers from APCHA participated in a Farmer to Farmer visit in Ouanaminthe focusing on production techniques for bees and honey and on processing and marketing option for honey.

4.2 Community land-use plan established and implemented

- Meetings were held in 6 sub-watershed areas with local stakeholders and community mapping exercises were carried out. A coherent sub-watershed management structure that corresponds to the mandates of both Ministries of Agriculture and Environment and takes into consideration existing communal and section administrative structures will be explored and finalized during the next quarter. See associated section 6.1.

4.3 Annual crops on steep hillsides replaced by perennial crops and other non erosive forms of ground cover

- In Montrouis, all the PG and PPA grants include activities aimed at encouraging the transition from annual production to perennial crops.
- Three activities in the North geared at promoting perennial production on hillsides were launched this quarter. The first is an activity organized by ODES from Souffriere for the production of pineapples and improved pasture. The second, organized by APCHA, is located in the Acul Jeannot area with a plan to increase ground cover using fruit trees in support of apiculture and pineapples on the Morne Deux Tetes area. The third is a joint effort between GRADSPA and local producer groups APABL to produce fodder for a semi-intensive goat production model, increasing meat production while protecting fragile hillsides through the increased production of pasture land.

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

- In each of the activities listed under 4.1, an important component of each of the DEED supported grant activities is the training of experienced facilitators who will accompany the producers during each of the activities while learning how to provide services after DEED program support has ended. These local facilitators will remain in their respective areas with the knowledge that they can get locally available technical information, through Farmer to Farmer training centers, while at the same time receiving a fee for their services.

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

- An *arrêté* creating the marine protected area along the Arcadins coast is being finalized. A first draft was approved by the DG of the Environment Ministry in April. Other stakeholders (particularly the hotel owners) criticized parts of the text as too vague. A legal expert, Jean Andre Victor, has agreed to finalize the *arrêté* and to prepare the accompanying technical report. Once gazetted, the next step will be the development of a management plan which should include proposals for the sustainable management of the protected area.
- The *Etang Bois Neuf* is a priority conservation area for DEED which is promoting a collaborative management approach to the management of this biologically significant site. Montrouis' NRM specialist met with the principal stakeholders in the area on April 22—the first step in a process that will lead to the creation of a management committee and the co-management of the lake and its resources.
- In Limbé, *Village Planète* has launched the mangrove restoration and protection activity with a well attended public event. Many of the residents of Bas-Limbé also attended the event where the benefits of healthy mangrove systems were presented by *Village Planète*.

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

- A meeting with 114 CASECs and ASECs from Limbé's 5 communes was held during the month of April where issues were identified and a watershed management structure was discussed. Six focus groups reported on the most appropriate strategy for managing the watershed taking into consideration parameters such as, proximity to resources, transportation infrastructure, population centers, and administrative boundaries. The CASECs and ASECs agreed that each sub-watershed committee should contain a wide range of private and public stakeholders to ensure for balanced and comprehensive decision making.
- An assessment of policy constraints to effective watershed management was completed in 2008. It has been agreed with the MARNDR that DEED's community-based approach to watershed management will be monitored, and if successful will become the model for GOH national policy. In this regard, it is planned to hold a high level meeting in August with policy-makers from MARNDR, Mde, and MICT to discuss DEED's experience with

watershed management and to agree on a coherent approach that will be supported by all three ministries.

5.2 GIS, mapping, planning, and knowledge management system supported

- DEED's GIS Consultant held work sessions in both Montrouis and Limbé watersheds to develop a land use classification system which was finalized in June. The land use systems have been discussed with CNIGS and during the months of July and August DEED will complete an exercise to classify and map the 90,000 hectares (100%) of land in both areas.

5.3 Community-based natural resources management supported

- In Bas-Limbé, *Village Planète* and local group, APABL, have begun a series of awareness raising sessions with the population on the economic benefits of preserving and replanting mangrove areas. The groups will begin the planting of new mangrove seedlings during the following quarter.
- The Roseau watershed in Montrouis has been selected as the site for a pilot approach to community-based management of natural resources within the catchment area of the river. More detail is provided under 6.1.

Result 6 Watershed restoration plan developed and implemented by watershed stakeholders

6.1 Watershed governing and decision-making structure established

- A meeting of all the Asecs and Casecs in the Montrouis zone was held at the Xaragua Hotel on April 8. The objective was to introduce DEED's approach to watershed management and to discuss the role of the *collectivités territoriales* in the management of natural resources and the protection of key infrastructure. Over 100 people attended the meeting.
- Following a decision by DEED to pilot the watershed management approach in the Roseau watershed, a meeting was held with the Roseau irrigation associations on April 29. The objective was once again to explain and discuss DEED's approach to the management of natural resources and the protection of infrastructure including as a priority the irrigation systems in the lower areas of the watershed.
- Following these meetings, another meeting of the Asecs and Casecs elected in the two Commune sections contained in the Roseau watershed was held on June 18. The objective was to agree on a collective approach to the management of the natural resources in the area, and to discuss the role of the *collectivités territoriales* in the management of the watershed. A follow-up meeting—during which the local management committee will be formally established—is planned for July in *Etang Bois Neuf*.

- Six major Limbé sub-watershed zones have been identified working closely with stakeholder groups in each of their respective areas. The zones are :

- Limbe zone périurbaine
- 1ere Coupe David-Acul du Nord
- 1ere Crete-a-Pin-Marmelade
- 6e Soufrière- Acul du Nord
- 6e Soufrière -limbe
- 2e Massabiél Limbe

6.2 Participatory land-use plan developed for watershed

- Community mapping was completed with ATAIB at Bois Neuf, KAK at Kounol, APKA at Pont Calebasse, APC at Chatelas and APWOMOPA at Vignier.
- The project GIIS Consultant worked with GIS specialist Gary Doliscar in Montrouis to develop a methodology for a land use cover classification system using satellite imagery. Several meetings have been held at CNISGS to discuss this classification system and other aspects of the GIS work being undertaken by DEED.
- Work sessions with 4 *Comites de Gestion de Risques et Désastres* in Limbe, Bas-Limbe, Souffrière and Camp Coq were held to begin the process of identifying a wide representation of sub-watershed stakeholders with the final goal of organizing sub-watershed management committees for the 6 sub-watersheds in Limbé. These 6 committees will eventually select representatives to participate in the larger Limbé Watershed Management Committee.
- Further community maps for both Souffrière Limbé and Souffrière Acul du Nord were completed by civil society groups in each area.

6.3 Participatory disaster plan developed for watershed

- USAID program LOKAL, in its governance support activities at the commune level, is facilitating a risk and disaster management component. DEED staff is collaborating closely to ensure that mapping and planning exercises are done in a complimentary fashion.

6.4 Common watershed protection infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed

- Detailed plans for the rehabilitation of the road to Piatre (Montrouis) were submitted to CHF/St Marc in June while the KATA-DEED collaborative effort with local group KOREPA (Limbé) aimed at stabilizing critical areas above Camp Coq and Road No. 1 was initiated and is reaching completion. The activity should be finished on time, by early August.
- DEED is working with the MARNDR to rehabilitate four irrigation systems' infrastructure in the Montrouis zone. This initiative was discussed further above in section 3.5.

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

- Over \$2 million of PPA grant money has been programmed for the Montrouis area. The grants are intended for ARN, HSSA, and the MARNDR. The ARN grant agreement has been signed; while the HSSA and MARNDR proposals were submitted to USAID for approval towards the end of June. This money will leverage almost \$4 million of private sector funding as shown below:

Grantee	Activity	DEED funding, USD	Grantee contribution, USD
ARN	Tree seedling production and plantation of Benzolive (Moringa), and development of biofuels (Digue Matheux)	\$499,500	\$1,295,500
HSSA	Processing of fruit and vegetables and feedlot beef production in Archaie	\$500,000	\$1,151,300
MARNDR	Rehabilitation of irrigations systems in Délugé, Dupin, Bois Neuf, and Pierre Payen	\$1,150,000	\$1,507,188

- An Agriculture Development volunteer consultant worked closely with the DCOP in an effort to assist DEED in identifying potential investment opportunities in the agriculture and natural resources enterprise sector. The result was a short list of 25 potential investment ideas. The roster of potential investors underlines the extreme lack of available capital in the agriculture sector. Only 4 of the 25 investors stated that they had capital to invest in a PPA structured activity. The remaining 84% of the activities could be considered artisanal in nature with little to no capital to invest, and therefore not able to draw much co-financing from a PPA funding mechanism. Three of the four activities were submitted as concept papers during the April TEC.
- Several PPAs are in motion for the Limbé watershed area, leveraging funds from the private sector:

Grantee	Activity	DEED funding, USD	Grantee contribution, USD
Novella	Development of a training program for cacao farmer-producers to increase production in the North	\$442,500	\$615,500
FACN	Processing of fruit (pineapple) for juice production, conservation and distribution on a commercial basis	\$500,000	\$750,000

- The on-going NOVELLA-FECCANO cacao alliance will see a significant investment of private sector resources in order to provide high quality technical assistance to 2,400 farmer/producers. 24 cacao farmer trainers and one Master Trainer were selected for the Training of Trainers program scheduled for 20-30 July in Dame Marie in collaboration with MarChe's associated cacao support program in the Southwest. Trainer interviews were held with DEED, FECCANO and NOVELLA representatives as interviewers.
- The TEC approved FACN pineapple juice alliance in Marmelade will leverage another \$699,460 in FACN resources while increasing local market options for participating pineapple producers in the Limbé watershed.

7.2 - System for channeling Diaspora funds and expertise to producer groups, watershed enterprises and watershed management councils in place

- A group headed by Harold Charles, president of CEEPCO Contracting, visited the Montrouis office on April 22. The group included engineer Dr Lilia Abron, the president of PEER (Pollution, Environment, Energy and Resources), and Michel and Sophia Martelly of the *Fondation Rose et Blanc*; Michel Martelly also goes by the name of Sweet Micky – a well known Haitian singer. The group is interested in supporting DEED's environmental work in any way it can—including assisting with any proposed media campaign focused on improving Haitians' understanding of environmental issues. DEED will stay in contact with these persons and look into ways in which the group and particularly Sweet Micky could help in developing and disseminating messages aimed at persuading Haitians to take better care of the environment.

7.3 - Other sources of donor funding and expertise identified

- A meeting was held on April 13 with the national director of the UNDP's *Projet de renforcement des capacités pour un gestion durable des terres*. Jean Chariot Michel subsequently visited DEED's activities in the Montrouis area on May 7 and discussed ways in which the projects could work together.
- FAO-Marmelade is assisting DEED with technical expertise and valuable geo-referenced data collected for the area. This information will provide a solid base on which the sub-watershed committees can manage resources.
- In a joint effort, OXFAM and DEED have provided infrastructure support to the Limbé office in charge of managing risks and disasters, coordinated by DPC. This structure will facilitate the establishment of the larger Limbé watershed management committee.

Result 8 Crisis modifier/rapid response mechanism

8.1 - Contractor plans upon written request from CTO to respond to man-made or natural emergency events impacting on targeted results

- USAID did not execute the Crisis Modifier during this period.

Section III. Summary of Deliverables and Milestones

The project is currently implementing multiple activities that will result in completion of key Deliverables and Milestones. Since inception, the project has completed 27 scheduled Deliverables. Regarding Milestones, the project has completed nine of eighteen scheduled. The scorecard for the project implementation to date relative to the first six quarters follows in two tables thereafter. Formal document and Milestone Completion Reports have been or are being submitted to USAID separately.

Completed Deliverables from Quarter Six:

- 2.1.2 Success stories of PG graduation
- 2.4.2 Success stories of Haitian BDS & BSS provision of service and self sufficiency
- 3.1.1 Success stories of non-farm SMEs Contract and Tenant type Farming (also 3.2.1)
- 4.2.2 Success stories of PG enterprise/soil conservation plans
- 3.4.1 Report on labor opportunities and patterns
- 4.1.1 Results of promising technologies and methods survey
- 4.3.3 Assessment reports on constraints to investing in perennial crops
- 7.3.1 Memoranda of Understanding or other signed agreement formalizing Alliance

Completed Milestones from Quarter Six:

- 1.3.1 Facilitators Trained to a minimum ration 1:6
- 4.1.1 Farmer Field School training approach established

DEED Contractor Deliverables Schedule Quarters 1 through 6

	Due Date
1.1 Workshop report including participant's list (in English and French)	Q2
1.1 Action plan for collaboration/ conflict avoidance	Q2
1.1 Modifications to Work/milestone plan based upon workshop and a donor conflict mitigation strategy	Q4
1.2 Community identification assessment and map	Q3
1.2 List of selected groups and signed contracts	Q3
1.2 Bi-annual performance assessment	Q3
1.3 Facilitators training program and rating forms and survey methodology	Q2
2.1 Initial two Producer Groups (PG) by-laws (in English, French, and Creole)	Q3
2.1 Documented success stories of PG graduation	Q5
2.2 Summary Market assessment/feasibility study report of promising enterprises	Q3
2.3 Market constraints in Watershed Assessment and production baselines	Q3
2.3 Policy and Systems constraints Assessment	Q3
2.3 Baseline on sales and business transactions for Mme Sarah	Q3
2.3 Baseline and semi-annual updates on number of products marketed efficiently	Q3
2.4 Training program plan on organizational and enterprise management	Q2
2.4 Documented success stories of Haitian BDS & BSS provision of services and self sufficiency	Q5
2.5 Results of Survey of potential banks, "Start-up" Capital Fund managers and other credit partners	Q3
2.6 Results of promising entrepreneurs and SMEs survey	Q3
3.1 Baseline report on all types MSEs	Q3
3.1 & 3.2 Documented success stories of non farm SMEs Contract , and Tenant type Farming (Eng, Fr, and Creole)	Q4
3.4 Report on labor opportunities and patterns	Q3
3.5 Survey and maps on irrigation/drainage systems	Q4
4.1 Results of promising technologies and methods survey	Q4
4.1 Evaluation and recommendations on using a farmer-to-farmer visit program	Q4
4.2 Participatory Land use maps	Q4
4.2 Documented success stories of PG enterprise/soil conservation plans (in English, French, and Creole)	Q4
4.2 Community land-use plans	Q5
4.3 Plan for using targeted incentives and corresponding grants manual	Q2
4.3 MOU with MarChE contractor	Q2
4.3 Assessment reports on constraints to investing in perennial crops	Q3
4.4 Action Plan for integrating GOH ministry staff (in English, French, and Creole)	Q3
5.1 Assessment report on watershed policy constraints	Q3
5.1 Policy Modification document	Q5
5.2 Signed agreement with CNIGS and E.U.	Q2
5.2 Written Procedure for accessing and uploading data	Q4
Continued below...	

Deliverables Quarter 1 to 5 (continued)	Due Date
6.1 Participatory WMC founding documents and by-laws	Q5
6.3 Disaster Management Plan	Q5
6.4 Infrastructure identification report and mapping	Q5
7.1 Concept papers for alliance proposals (requirement 7.1)	Q3
7.3 Memoranda of Understanding or other signed agreement formalizing Alliance (requirement 7.1)	Q4

DEED Contractor Milestones Schedule Quarters 1 through 6

		Due Date
1	1.1. Convene workshop to identify areas of collaboration and produce action plan	Q2
	1.2 Initial 12 Producer Groups selected	Q4
	1.3 Facilitators Trained to a minimum ration 1:6	Q5
2	2.3 Assessment to identify business linkages and market constraints to targeted watershed production	Q3
	2.1 PGs graduate from accreditation program	Q4
	2.2 PGs with business plans identify recurring costs	Q5
	2.5 Establish NRM capital fund	Q5
3	3.1 Database of non-farm MSMEs complete	Q4
	3.4 Establishment of a mechanism for information on alternative forms of labor for hillside farmers	Q4
	3.5 Updated maps of irrigation/drainage systems	Q4
	3.3 Identification of potential hosts of tenant farmers identified each year	Q4
	3.2 TA provided to PG-MSME-Entrepreneur new partnerships per year	Q4
4	4.1 Farmer Field school established	Q5
	4.3 Collaboration with MarChE contractor formalized	Q2
	4.5 Biologically significant sites identified	Q4
5	5.1 Assessment of policy constraints in the watersheds completed	Q3
	5.1 Policy recommendations presented in a national forum	Q5
	5.3 Training provided to GOH personnel in the development of simple WM plans	Q3

Section IV. Status of Key Indicators (F)

Following the Data Quality Assessment Meetings with USAID staff in November, the project settled on the below as accurate reporting of progress against the “F” indicators through the period ending September, 2008. The Project Performance Management Plan, the ensemble of the indicators for USAID and the project specific activities, has recently been finalized and approved. These are updated only on an annual basis. There was no reporting this quarter.

F Indicators: Program Target, Achievement and Current Status

		Program Target	Complete	Current status
Program Areas Indicator: 4.5 Agriculture				
4.5.0.1	% increase in value from sustainable products	20%	0	Too early
4.5.0.1	value of sustainable products	\$ 5M	0	Too early
Program Element Indicator: 4.5.1 Agriculture Enabling Environment				
F- 4.5.1.1	# of policies/regulations/administrative procedures analyzed as a result of USG assistance	4	2	Prelim Assessment Completed
F- 4.5.1.2	# of policy reforms presented for legislation/decrees as a result of USG assistance	4	0	Prelim Assessment Completed
F- 4.5.1.3	# of institution/organizations undergoing capacity/competency assessments as a result of USG assistance	35	12	6 – Limbé 6 – Montrouis
F- 4.5.1.4	# of institutions/organizations making significant improvements based on recommendations made via USG supported assessment	14	0	Too early, in progress with producer groups, local government, GOH.
Program Element Indicator: 4.5.2 Ag Sector Productivity				
4.5.2.3	% change in value of purchase from small holders of targeted communities as a result of USG assistance.	20%	0	Too early
F- 4.5.2.4	# of new technologies or management practices made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance.	10	0	Too early
F- 4.5.2.5	# of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance.	5,000	0	Too early
F- 4.5.2.7	# of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance	15,000	835	Via DEED Training
F- 4.5.2.7	# of vulnerable MALE-headed households benefiting directly from USG assistance	12,000	688	Via DEED Training
F- 4.5.2.7	# of vulnerable FEMALE-headed households benefiting directly from USG assistance	3,000	147	Via DEED Training
F- 4.5.2.8	# of RURAL households benefiting directly from USG interventions.	15,000	44	All beneficiaries are from rural areas.
F- 4.5.2.9	# of producer organizations, water user associations, trade and business associations, and CBOs receiving USG assistance	48	18	Of which 16 CBOs and 2 Non-farm enterprises.
F- 4.5.2.10	# of agricultural-related firms benefiting directly from USG supported institutions	20	1	Novella
F- 4.5.2.11	# of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance	6	0	1 in progress
F-	# of individuals who have received USG supported	15,000	44	Cocoa/Yam assessment

4.5.2.12	short term agricultural sector productivity training				training
F-	# of MALEs who have received USG supported	12,000		41	Cocoa/Yam assessment training
4.5.2.12	productivity training				training
F-	# of FEMALEs who have received USG supported	3,000		3	Cocoa/Yam assessment training
4.5.2.12	productivity training				training
F-	# of women's organizations/associations assisted as a result of USG support	5	0		In Progress
4.5.2.13	a result of USG support				
4.5.2.14	# of MSME's receiving business development services as a result of USG assistance	30	0		Not yet started

Program Element Indicator: 4.7.3 Strengthen

Microenterprise Productivity

F-	Total # of micro enterprises receiving finance from participating firms in a USG assisted value chain (Farmers =OTHERS)	15	0		Survey on banks and credit suppliers completed.
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Program Areas Indicator: 4.8 Environment

Program Element Indicator: 4.8.1 NRM and Biodiversity

F-	# of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	50,000	0		15,000 ha where landscape approach applied
4.8.1.1					Sites identified. Assessment in progress
F-	# of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance	2,500	0		Assessment report completed.
4.8.1.2					Sites identified. Assessment in progress
F-	# of hectares in MARINE areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance	300	0		In progress
4.8.1.2					Too early
F-	# of hectares in TERRISTRIAL areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance	2,200	0		Too early
4.8.1.2					Too early
F-	# of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented as a result of USG assistance.	2	0		Too early
4.8.1.3					Too early
F-	# of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance.	75,000	0		Too early
4.8.1.4					Too early
F-	# of MALEs with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance.	36,000	0		Too early
4.8.1.4					Too early
F-	# of FEMALEs with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance.	39,000	0		Too early
4.8.1.4					Too early
F-	# of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation	15,000	791		Training production/NRM
4.8.1.5					Training production/NRM
F-	# of MALEs receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation	12,000	647		Training production/NRM
4.8.1.5					Training production/NRM
F-	# of FEMALEs receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation	3,000	144		Training production/NRM
4.8.1.5					Training production/NRM

Section VI. Implementation Challenges and Responses

This section examines the context in which DEED works as well as how it is being implemented and looks at the particular challenges to its implementation.

Incomplete contract deliverables and milestones (D&Ms) had previously represented a concern for DEED's overall implementation. Perceived progress is linked, at least partially, to the pace and success of D&M achievement. From the section above, and viewed as the sixth quarter is concluded, the project is running at or near schedule with expected completions. This has permitted the technical field teams to focus much more attention on requisite general activities – grants, PPAs, activity monitoring and partner engagement.

During this quarter, the grant and PPA delivery system kicked into high gear as exhibited by the large numbers of quality proposals received, an effective and regular internal Technical Evaluation Committee process, and with the strong partnerships across the board. The response and work to date has been so strong that the challenge for DEED now is to program a greatly diminished pool of resources available. In fact, in a communication to USAID in mid-June, DEED reported that a pipeline of approximately \$5.3 million in grants and PPA had been built with over half firmly committed to via agreements and already in implementation. The remainder is advancing thru stages of vetting and approvals as it also heads for final commitment and release.

This is significant because DEED had budgeted only \$4.9 million (\$1.6 in grants and \$3.3 in PPAs) for the three-year base period. The current discrepancy (potential overrun) is not yet critical as there will be adjustments in budgets, some approved grants will use less than their approved levels and some grants will not make the entire approval process. However, the figures do raise the question of how DEED needs to manage the continuity of the funding of grant and PPA activities over time and insuring that there is equitable distribution of these funds for all seven result packages. The project held a senior program review and status retreat in June to examine the effectiveness of its overall set of activities, grants and PPAs underway, drawing satisfactory conclusions about the current mix and taking some decisions about future work.

USAID has been supportive of looking at ways of freeing up funding for grant and PPA activities given the need for the project to “front-load” the allocation and starting of grants that may themselves take 12-18 months to implement. Options examined included using the current base-period crisis modifier budget line (never having been executed); beginning the process of approving the option years (4 and 5), or allocating additional funds via contract modifications. No decisions have been reached at this writing, but this will continue to be an important issue to address in the next six months.