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Acronyms List:

ASCP	Agent de Sante Communautaire Polyvalent
CARDH	Centre d'Analyse et de Recherche sur les Droits Humains.
CNSA	Coordination Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire.
FPF	Femmes Points Focaux/Protection Focal Points
JAC	Jeunes Acteurs de Changement/Young Agents of Change
IPC	Cadre Intégré de Classification de la Sécurité Alimentaire
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
AVEC	Association Villageoise d'Épargne et de Crédit



1. Overall Performance

The factors that rendered the Haitian population vulnerable in 2021 have persisted throughout the start of 2022, with more than 4.9 million people (43% of the population) expected to need humanitarian assistance¹. In response to this situation, Concern implemented the Manje Pi Byen food assistance project to benefit 3,000 of the most vulnerable households in 14 neighborhoods of Cité Soleil. The overall objective of the project is to improve the resilience of extremely vulnerable people in Cité Soleil and help them move out of extreme poverty through a conflict-sensitive and gender-transformative approach to food and nutrition security and socio-economic recovery. With the goal of improving and sustaining food and nutrition security of 3,000 vulnerable households (15,000 people) and strengthening the market system through 60 local vendors in 14 of Cité Soleil's most vulnerable neighborhoods, the Manje Pi Byen project aims to increase people's access to and ability to purchase food using e-vouchers as well as to increase knowledge and adoption of improved nutritional practices through social behavior change communication (SBC) on maternal, infant and young child feeding (MIYCF).

The purpose of the Manje Pi Byen project is to improve the food and nutritional security of 3,000 households (15,000 individuals) through food assistance, economic recovery and market systems, and nutrition approaches. During this reporting period, 2,992 households received two distributions of \$95 during the period and 2,988 of these households redeemed their e-voucher. From this, two PDMs were carried out and the results show that has indeed been an improvement for these beneficiary households, as significant changes were observed in comparison with the baseline and PDM data².

The second project result is to increase the capacity of local vendors to consistently select high quality foods for distribution in their stores and through market strengthening and linkage support. For transactions between vendors and beneficiaries, an electronic coupon system and beneficiary tracking platform developed by Red Rose is being utilized. For this purpose, the 60 vendors of the program (35 women and 25 men) were trained on the system and received the necessary materials such as a telephone adapted to this system. It should be noted that among these 60 vendors, 14 new vendors were selected who were not part of the first subsidy. The vendors each received a grant of \$250, which allowed them to strengthen their start-up stocks. Three coaching and evaluation meetings were held with vendors and two VSLA groups of 30 project vendors each were created and met regularly under the supervision of Concern's program staff.

Result 3 of the project aims to increase knowledge and promote the adoption of improved nutritional practices. To this end, a refresher training for the twelve (12) Community Health Workers responsible for sensitization sessions in the neighborhoods received refresher trainings on key relevant themes for improving the capacity and quality of sensitization efforts at community level. After the training, the results of the pre-post tests showed an improvement in knowledge from an average of 7.4 to 8.8 on a scale of 1 to 10 (1 the least knowledge, 10 the most). Fourteen (14) pre-existing mothers' clubs were restructured in the 14 neighborhoods served by the project. Eighty-eight (88) sensitization sessions were carried out with the fourteen (14) mothers' clubs and two hundred and two (202) sessions for the thirty-four (34) care groups. Thirty-eight (38) young actors of change (JAC) and thirty (30) women protection

¹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/haiti/ha-ti-aper-u-des-besoins-humanitaires-2022-mars-2022>

² Semi-Annual Report Annex: Post-Distribution Monitoring Report



focal points (FPFP) were trained on nutrition and hygiene to allow for a better ownership of nutrition by the community.

To date the project remains on track in terms of achieved target objectives. The project has received satisfactory results demonstrated through supervision visits, mothers' clubs and care groups, making it possible to evaluate the level of assimilation of the notions learned on a scale of 6 to 7, and to obtain testimonies from the participants on their commitment putting these lessons into practice, being convinced of their importance for the maintenance of good health. For the sensitization activities on nutrition and hygiene, three hundred and forty-three (343) women were reached through the Mothers' Clubs and one thousand one hundred and forty-two (1,142) women and two hundred and fifty-three (253) men through the care groups. Furthermore, the training session tests results also showed an improvement in knowledge from an average of 4.8 to 9.4 from pre-test to post-test. As the project has progressed, the results have indicated increased male participation and assimilation of project lessons related to their contribution to nutrition.

2. Changes and Amendments

One programmatic amendment has been the adoption of the e-voucher modality for all districts based on lessons learned from the initial subsidy. In this sense, we have opted for the RedRose mechanism which allows us to regularly monitor transactions between vendors and beneficiaries in addition to product usage. Additionally, 14 new vendors instead of 9 were selected due to an increase in insecurity causing vendors from the initial subsidy to leave the project area and a couple were replaced following performance analysis and interviews. Finally, a set of activities and methods for the mass outreach activity had been agreed upon beforehand, which included SMS messages, robocalls and street theater; but adaptations and modifications were made to this set. Given the fact that some of our participants do not have cell phones, and due to the area where they live, the network problem remains a handicap, as well as the previous challenge of identifying and tracking the number of people actually sensitized by these SMS messages and robocalls, and finally the very fragile security context and inter-neighborhood conflicts. As a result, the project team had to define other strategies to reach the maximum number of people living in the different target neighborhoods of the project. For example, one of the strategies was a targeted door-to-door awareness campaign approach, the distribution of flyers with key information on good nutritional and hygiene practices, and the re-broadcasting of awareness spots. The channels used for this purpose were the Young Actors of Change (YAC) and the female focal points of protection, GBV (FPFP) in the community, who were previously trained on themes specifically related to nutrition and hygiene. In addition, they were sound trucks and media outlets with a large audience in the country.

3. Measuring Results

Based on the results of the PDMs conducted during the semester, considerable improvements were observed at several levels and in the overall food security situation of participating households compared to the baseline data conducted from November 22nd to 25th. A steady decrease was observed in the percentage of households suffering from severe hunger (HHS), which fell from 31.21% to 6% and then 0.26% (Baseline 22-25 November - PDM1 January 24-29 and PDM2 6-12 April 2022). Similarly, the number of people suffering from moderate hunger decreased from 56.48% to 42% and then to 26.79% (Baseline to MDP1 and MDP2) and finally, the number of people suffering from mild hunger increased



from 12.31% to 52% and then to 72.96%. In addition, with regard to the food consumption score, households with low consumption decreased from 32.36% to 14% and then to 8.31%. Those who were at the limit, went from 33% to 18% and then to 26.37% and those who had an acceptable level of food consumption increased from 34.31% to 68% and finally to 65.32%.

Under the market strengthening objective, training sessions, coaching and subsidies have been provided to all 60 project vendors (58% women) reinforcing their overall business capacities. During this period, a grant of \$250 was given to the 14 new vendors at the beginning of the project to provide support in restoring their supply chain and ensuring the storage of good quality food products. This unconditional cash transfer also allows the vendors to ensure the availability of food basket items and highly nutritious foods through electronic vouchers. The vendors have all received training on the use and handling of the RedRose application and also benefit from coaching sessions with Concern’s program manager. The results of the PDMs have shown that the vendors are feeling empowered and experiencing positive results in their businesses as a result of these investments. All project vendors interviewed confirmed positive changes in their business. These changes correspond to: Increased number of clients (94.44%); Increased sales (79.63%); and Increased products in the store (66.67%). As it pertains to the Nutrition sub-sector, 12 Multipurpose Community Health Workers (8 men and 4 women) were re-trained and the pre-post test results show an improvement in their knowledge from an average of 7.4 to 8.8 on a scale of 10. In addition, 68 other people (young actors of change and women focal points) from the community received a four-day training on nutrition and hygiene which have further expanded the reach of nutrition sensitization within the community. 254 pregnant women and 649 lactating women have been reached by the intervention.

Award Level, Sector Level & Indicator Reporting:

Award Level Beneficiaries:

Food Security	LOA Target	Reporting Period	FY Total	LOA
Total	15,000	16,057	16,057	16,057
IDP	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0

Sector Level Beneficiaries:

Sector 1: Food Security

Food Security	LOA Target	Reporting Period	FY Total	LOA
Total	15,000	16,057	16,057	16,057
IDP	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0

Subsector: Unconditional Food Assistance

During this semester, 3,000 households were selected according to Concern's program vulnerability criteria. These households are registered by signing a MoU with program officials after being informed about the project. The target of 3,000 direct household heads [647 men (22%) and 2,353 women (78%)]



including 136 persons living with a disability³. 2,973 children, including 1,712 girls aged between 0 and 59 months, benefit substantially from the food and nutritional intake. Overall, 16, 160 people (beneficiaries and vendors) within households, of all ages and sexes, benefit directly or indirectly from the project, taking into account the declaration of each beneficiary on the number of people living in the household when signing the MoU. In sum, the first two distributions have been launched during the period 2,988 households received the first two distributions.

Sub-Sector 1: Unconditional Food Assistance Outcome Level Indicators		Baseline Value	LOA Target	Reporting Period	FY Total	LOA	Comments
	% of HH with Poor FCS scores	32.13%	0%	8.31%	8.31%	8.31%	
	% of HH with Borderline FCS scores	33.33%	25%	26.37%	26.37%	26.37%	
	% of HH with Acceptable FCS scores	34.54%	45%	65.32%	65.32%	65.32%	
	Mean FCS score for all beneficiary households	31.01		43.06	43.06	43.06	
	Median FCS score for all beneficiary households	28.50		41.5	41.5	41.5	
	Mean rCSI score for all beneficiary households	23	3	17.80	17.80	17.80	
	Mean rCSI score Confidence Interval (95%) for all beneficiary households - upper CI value	24.3		19.22	19.22	19.22	
	Mean rCSI Confidence Interval (95%) for all beneficiary households - lower CI value	21.7		16.39	16.39	16.39	
	Mean rCSI standard deviation for all beneficiary households	12.9		17.1	17.1	17.1	
	Median rCSI score for all beneficiary households	22		14.71	14.71	14.71	
	Total number of beneficiary households in the survey	394		424	424	424	

³141 persons living with disabilities have been identified within 136 households. Only head of HHs are counted among 3000 HHs, however overall 141 persons are considered among the 15,060 award level target.



Percent of households with moderate and severe Household Hunger Scale (HHS) scores	Percent of beneficiary households with Moderate HHS Score	56.13%	65%	26.79%	26.79%	26.79%	
	Percent of beneficiary households with Severe HHS Score	31.36%	22%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	
	Total number of households in the beneficiary survey	424		426	426	426	
	Overall	0%	50%	100%	100%	100%	
	Female			79.81%	79.81%	79.81%	
	Male			20.19%	20.19%	20.19%	
	Overall	0	50%	91.47%	91.47%	91.47%	
	≤19 years			0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	
	20-29 years			18.3%	18.3%	18.3%	
	30+ years			81%	81%	80.7%	
	Overall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	To be measured at project end
	Female	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	To be measured at project end
	Male	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	To be measured at project end
Sub-sector 1: Unconditional Food Assistance	Baseline Value	LOA Target	Reporting Period	FY Total	LOA	Comments	
Indicators/ Outputs							
Indicator/Output 1.1 Number of individuals (beneficiaries) participating in BHA food security activities	0	15,000	16,057	16,057	16,057		
Indicator/Output 1.1 Number of beneficiaries receiving food assistance	0	3,000	2,988	2,988	2,988		
Indicator/Output 1.1. Total USD value of vouchers redeemed by beneficiaries	0	1,140,000	563,075	563,075	563,075		

Sector 2: Economic Recovery and Market Systems

Subsector: Market Systems Strengthening



The project team continued to monitor the market by attending monthly Cash Working Group (CWG) meetings and conducting market analysis. In partnership with REACH as part of the joint market monitoring initiative, data on commodity and food prices were collected at the Terre Noire market in Cité Soleil. Due to food price increases an imported 25kg bag of rice went from 2500 to 2750 HTG, a gallon of oil of 3.8 liters went from 800 to 1300 HTG, and a pot of beans went from 600 to 750 HTG. During this same period, 14 new vendors were recruited and included in the project compared to the 9 planned (some had fled the neighbourhoods due to the violence and conflict and therefore more had to be recruited to properly serve the 3,000 households). These 14 new vendors were all given \$250 as start-up supply funds to ensure adequate quality supply and support to serve project participants. Overall, during the implementation period, 100% of the vendors' businesses (35 women and 25 men) were actively operating in the communities, and the results of the various MDPs show a positive improvement in these vendors' businesses and their ability to provide quality food to the local population.

Sector 2: Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)	LOA Target	Reporting Period	FY Total	LOA
Total	60	60	60	60
IDP	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0

Sub-sector 2: Market Systems Strengthening Indicators/ Outputs	Baseline Value	LOA Target	Reporting Period	FY Total	LOA	Comments
Estimated number of vulnerable disaster-affected individuals indirectly assisted through market system rehabilitation activities	0	25,000	0	0	0	To be measured at project end
Total number of critical market actors directly assisted through market system rehabilitation activities	0	60	60 Female 35 Male 25	60 Female 35 Male 25	60	
Output 2.1: Cash transfers provided to targeted vendors						
Total USD value of cash transferred to beneficiaries	0	\$2,250	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500	Due to the 5 additional vendors recruited.
Output 2.2: Targeted vendors accessed financial services						
Number of individuals and/or MSMEs participating in financial services with USAID assistance	0	45	60 Female : 35 Male : 25	60 Female : 35 Male : 25	60 Female : 35 Male : 25	
Percent of financial service accounts/groups supported by BHA that are functioning properly	0	50%	100%	100%	100%	

Sector 3: Nutrition

Sub Sector 3: Nutrition	LOA Target	Reporting Period	FY Total	LOA
Total	1,275	2,973	2,973	2,973
IDP	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0



Subsector: Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition in Emergencies

As a result of coordination with the Ministry of Health (MSPP) all outreach messages were reviewed, updated as needed and approved for use by Concern in Cité Soleil. The beneficiary outreach and information campaigns were launched in the 14 project target neighborhoods. During this period, the project team trained 12 Multipurpose Community Health Workers (MCHWs) responsible for conducting outreach sessions for project beneficiaries. In addition, 30 female protection focal points (FPF) and 38 young agents of change (JCA) on nutrition capacity and awareness messaging, which is a resource building approach for this community. This also resulted in a wider reach for the projects nutrition sensitization efforts using locally based resources. During the same period, 932 heads of households participated regularly in the sensitization sessions, including 783 women and 149 men.

Sector 3: Nutrition Subsector Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition in Emergencies Outcome Level Indicators	Baseline Value	LOA Target	Reporting Period	FY Total	LOA	Comments
Percent of infants 0–5 months of age who are fed exclusively with breast milk	34.5% (35.3% Female 36.4% male)	41%	N/A	N/A	N/A	To be collected at project end
Percent of children 6–23 months of age who receive foods from 5 or more food groups (MDD)	17% (18.8% Female, 14.3% Male)	50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	To be collected at project end
Percent of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity (MDD-W)	14.7% (20% Female, 14.6% Male)	50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	To be collected at project end
Objective 3 Sub-sector 3 Indicators/ Outputs	Baseline Value	LOA Target	Reporting Period	FY Total	LOA	Comments
Output 3.1: Social behavior change interventions organized for the pregnant and lactating women on child feeding practices						
Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached with nutrition-specific interventions through BHA	0	1,275	1,247 Female : 795 Male : 452	1,247 Female : 795 Male : 452	1,247 Female : 795 Male : 452	
Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions through BHA	0	250	223	223	223	
Number of individuals receiving behavior change interventions to improve infant and young child feeding practices	0	700	932 Female: 783 Male :149	932 Female: 783 Male :149	932 Female: 783 Male :149	
Number of Males participating in the care groups session (Club des peres)	0	140	105	105	105	
Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through BHA interventions	0	12	12 Female : 4 Male : 8	12 Female : 4 Male : 8	12 Female : 4 Male : 8	

4. Participation of and Accountability to Affected Population

Concern organized community consultation meetings with various stakeholders in order to consult them on project strategy, adaptations needed and contextual updates. At this time project information including 10 – April 29, 2022 - 720BHA21GR00223 – Semi-Annual Report: Manje Pi Byen (Eat Better)



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target numbers and number of distributions were also widely communicated. Three types of meetings were held including: Community consultation and information sharing meetings; Beneficiary meetings and Signature of MoUs; and Beneficiary Post distribution meetings and monitoring. In each of the project neighborhoods Concern staff members met the beneficiaries to explain the selection criteria, mechanism and modality on distribution, mechanism of providing complaints and feedback. Due to difficulties at times meeting with all beneficiaries due to their availability the project team took advantage when signing MoUs to clearly explain project information and complaints response mechanisms. Some flyers containing project information were distributed in the community and were available in each vendor's business. To obtain feedback and complaints, Concern shared a toll free phone number (*480) with participants where they can call for free and communicate to Concern their concerns, complaints and any other feedback. Thus far, we have received over 100 calls (67 request for information, 35 to express gratitude for project interventions, 29 complaints linked to vendors) from our beneficiaries. A feedback form has been shared with all project staff in order to record any beneficiaries' complaints and other feedback during field visits. Posters including the CRM number are also displayed at each vendor location which also includes key project information.

During the beneficiary post-distribution meetings, participants were asked to provide their feedback in terms of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the quantity and quality of the food purchased for the amount of \$95, evaluated at the daily rate, from the project vendors. These consultations allowed us to improve several points during the second distribution including rendering a listing of the food basket content products to be given to the beneficiaries be available at the vendor's shops for review by voucher recipients at the time of purchase. This practice was not systematic during the first distribution. Lastly, the sensitization initiatives have largely been conducted by community resources including community health workers, youth agents for change and locally based community protection focal points. This has increased the community participation and to some degree ownership of the project and its intended outcomes.

5. Risk Management

Regular conflict analysis conducted has resulted in preemptive measures such as the Concern project teams meeting with influential community members including armed groups with potential to extort beneficiaries or put pressure on project resources to inform them of Concern's zero tolerance policy and raise awareness of the benefits of this action for the community. The importance for food insecure families to receive the full amount of e-vouchers and Concern's zero tolerance policy for cases of fraud were stressed during these meetings which Concern's social cohesion team expressed has contributed to increasing the buy in and community ownership of the project and Concern ways of working. The Safeguarding and CRM focal points together with the project staff, regularly organizes meetings with all the actors involved in the project (beneficiaries, staff, facilitators, multipurpose community health agents, vendors) to raise awareness about safeguarding and complaint response mechanisms. During the period, three such meetings were organized in all the project neighborhoods. Similarly, in regards to gender based violence (GBV), the protection focal points who were trained by Concern intervene in community meetings with beneficiaries to raise awareness about GBV and are responsible for referring survivors for care.

Vendors have also been pre-defined within beneficiaries' neighborhoods to reduce the risk of insecurity due to inter-neighborhood clashes between armed groups. Vendors are also asked to temporarily pause distributions during the open confrontation periods. Similarly Concern also stops field activities such as



sensitization sessions and vendor visits during these times to minimize potentially safety risks. The meeting places were also identified with the community actors to avoid them being in the very high risk zones. In order to reduce the use of plastic bags, which are often used by participants to store products, reusable bags were distributed during the period of distribution to 3,000 households. The project team continues to coordinate with Concern's Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Manager to conduct sessions on risk and disaster management for vendors and Multipurpose Community Health Workers in order to better prepare them for the upcoming hurricane season and improve overall community resilience.

6. Coordination

Concern is both a member of the Nutrition Cluster led by the Coordination Unit of the National Food and Nutrition Program (UCPNANu) of the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP). Participation in these groups helps ensure exchange and coordination of ongoing and future action as well as exchange around experiences and lessons learned. Concern also participates in meetings, training and consultations on the analysis of the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) periodically conducted by the National Food Security Council (CNSA) ensuring a national level contribution to this process and coordination. Concern is also active in the Cash Based Transfer Working Group (CBTWG), which brings together twenty national and international organizations that implement cash transfer programs. As a full member of the nutrition and food security clusters, Concern remains open to sharing information on the nutrition and food situation in Cité Soleil with agencies and INGOs including WFP and FAO.

Meetings are held at least once a year with all local and international NGOs implementing nutrition or food security programs in Haiti, including AVSI and Médecin du Monde Canada under the leadership of the Direction Sanitaire de l'Ouest (DSO). Concern participates in these meetings which helps ensure field based coordination among actors implementing complementary action. As part of the screening for malnutrition, Concern coordinates with AVSI to refer cases detected by the ASCP within the context of this project for management and care. This type of coordination favors the sharing of information between the different actors in order to reduce as much as possible the cases of duplication in the targeting of the beneficiaries. This space allows different partners involved in nutrition to meet, for the reinforcement of the actors' capacities, the presentation of the different interventions and the results obtained. The sharing of experiences is enriching and contributes to a common vision of nutrition and food security in general in order to orientate other projects outside Cité Soleil. Lastly, Concern will contribute to a nutritional assessment of the community of Cité Soleil currently underway, conducted by the nutrition department with the support of UNICEF, to identify the current nutritional status and nutritional needs of the commune of Cité Soleil, which will allow us to better orient our interventions.

7. Lessons Learned

In the past, the project used the term mothers' clubs, but among lessons learned on conveying a more inclusive approach and message these groups are now called parents' club, which is deemed to have a more positive impact on gender messaging around nutrition and care of children in the household. During the first capacity building sessions of the ASCP, JAC and FPF, although they were deemed satisfactory, the time allocated was too short. Moreover, the training generated a lot of interest in nutrition, to the point that the participants requested more advanced sessions and demonstrated a certain level of commitment to their role in nutrition. All stakeholders should be brought together to create a network to ensure the sustainability of nutrition activities in the community. Therefore, training sessions should be spread out over a much longer period of time to allow for a better assimilation of the concepts and to emphasize



sensitization techniques for behavior change. In the sensitization sessions of the parents' clubs and care groups, learning is also undertaken through cooking demonstrations, with an emphasis on group facilitation and the active participation of members, and by identifying father and mother leaders in the sensitization groups, not only through lectures and theoretical presentations. This approach has been shown to appeal to different forms of learning and stimulate participants.

8. Transition or Exit Strategy

Given that the food security situation is likely to worsen in the commune due to the country's socio-economic and political crisis, new needs will develop among non-participating households which could also potentially see some of the improvements observed for the first result reversed at community level. However, for the other two axes of the project, strategies are planned that could guarantee the sustainability of the intervention in the community. We intend to strengthen the capacity of the vendors through training sessions on customer management in order to keep the customers they have during the project, develop vendors with business plans to improve management of their business after the project, and encourage them to renew the VSLA cycle. This would allow vendors to save money and access loans and credit among themselves at very low interest rates. By strengthening the capacity of the community, through the training of JACs and FPFs, we aim to create sustainability of awareness activities on nutrition. To achieve this, it would be necessary to continue to engage in capacity building for JACs and FPFs, but also to train fathers and mothers from the clubs and care groups, while continuing to stimulate their interest in nutrition. We intend to strengthen care groups with basic nutrition training and provide materials to continue improved food, nutrition and hygiene practices sessions in the community with pregnant women, nursing mothers and parents.

9. Planned Interventions

Planned activities for the next period from April to July 2022 include: launching the last two (2) distributions. The third distribution is planned for the beginning of April and the fourth distribution for the end of May 2022; Launch the PDM of the third distribution at the beginning of May and the project end line in mid-June; Continue with the community consultations on the progress of each distribution and compare them to see the changes; Continue with capacity building activities for beneficiaries and community outreach actors in terms of training/awareness, especially during the month of May and June; Conduct training for vendors on financial literacy and entrepreneurship (Mid-May); Continue with coaching meetings for vendors; Collect data to monitor product prices in the neighborhoods; Continue with the awareness sessions in the Parents' Clubs and care groups in the different neighborhoods; Carry out a mass awareness campaign through the media, sound truck and door to door (Beginning of April); Organize coordination meetings with the nutrition actors of Cité Soleil, under the leadership of the MSPP/ Nutrition Directorate (Beginning of May); Organize an agro-nutritional fair (End of April); Carry out a capacity building session for the CHWs on group facilitation.

10. Additional Semi-Annual Documents:

- Indicator Tracking Table (ITT)
- Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) Report