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World Concern Development Organization

HAITI RELIEF AND REHABILITATION PROJECT

GRANT NO.: DFD-G-00-04-00159-00

QUARTERLY/ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

May 15, 2004 – September 30, 2004

Prepared for:

United State Agency for International Development
OFFICE OF FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Submitted by:

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Program Title:	Haiti Relief and Rehabilitation,
USAID/OFDA Grant No.:	DFD-G-00-04-00159-00
Country/Region:	Haiti/South and Northwest Departments
Type of Disaster/Hazard:	Increase livelihood security that was lost due to political upheaval

Time Period Covered by the Report: May 15, 2004 – September 30, 2004

PROGRAM OVERVIEW AND PERFORMANCE

Program Goal: To save lives and alleviate suffering by serving needs of vulnerable and underserved Haitians.

Objective #1: Within a six-month period, increase household livelihood and food security for 6,000 farmers and their families in the south of Haiti by helping them increase food crop production and seed multiplication.

Objective #2: Within a six-month period, help 1,000 small farmers in the South and Northwest Departments most affected by the crisis to rebuild their livelihood capital base and build on it.

Number/Type of Beneficiaries Targeted: 6,000 direct beneficiary farmer families, and up to 42,000 people receiving benefits from the project. Community-based selection of beneficiaries will be: households headed by women and households with livelihood reduction shock (with little to no income producing assets).

Activities and Accomplishments:

Activity I: Distribute agricultural inputs and tools to the project beneficiaries.

From the beginning of the project to September 30, 2004, 48.51 MT of black bean seeds, 6.70 MT of corn seed and 8.25 MT of sorghum seed have been distributed to 3,309 project beneficiaries. (Table1). This quantity represents 68.24% of the grain seeds that will be distributed by the end of the project. Of the targeted project beneficiaries, 55.15 % have been served during this reporting period.

Table1. Distribution of grain seeds (MT)

Month	**Seeds distributed**			**Project beneficiaries**
	Beans	**Corn**	**Sorghum**	
June	5.75	0	3.29	821
July	28.2	2.1	4	1860
August	14.54	1.9	0.96	628
September	0	0	0	
Total	48.49	4	8.25	3309

Besides the grain seeds, a total of 26.04 lbs. of vegetables seeds have been distributed to 18 women's groups of 30 members each, thus 540 women in total (Table 2). The vegetable species distributed included 834 grams of eggplant (*Solanum melongena*), 1,290 grams of watermelon (*Citrulus lanatus*), 5,175 grams of beets (*Beta vulgaris*), 3,504 grams of leek (*Allium porum*), 558 grams of pepper (*Capsicum annuum*) and 487 grams of tomatoes (*Lycopersicon esculentum*). The seeds have been used to establish nurseries with the women's groups under the leadership of the liaison agents. Once the seedlings reach transplanting time, they will be distributed to the women in order to establish their own back yard vegetable gardens. The purpose of this activity is to promote the consumption of a wider diversity of vegetables by the rural families that will have a positive impact on the nutritional status of their families, and of their children in particular.

Table2. Vegetable seed distribution for home gardens (grams)

Dates	Locality	Communes	Groups	Type of seeds						# Beneficiaries
				Egg plant	Water melon	Beets	Leek	Pepper	Tomato	
15/09	Leprete	Ducis	ACL	46	70	287	194	31	27	30
15/09	Renyen	Ducis	Dieu puissant	45	70	280	194	31	27	30
14/09	Milor	Camp-perrin	PRODEC	46	70	280	194	41	27	30
15/09	Polduc	Chantal	APJC	45	70	280	194	31	27	30
20/09	Praslin	Arniquet	APP	46	70	280	194	21	27	30
21/09	Port-a-p.	Por-a-pim.	CALEB	45	70	280	194	31	27	30
22/09	Port-a-p.	Seche	GES	46	70	280	194	31	27	30
20/09	Boislandry	Torbeck	FPB	47	80	280	194	31	27	30
15/09	Cavaillon	Cavaillon	FVK	46	60	280	194	31	27	30
16/09	Morisseau	Aquin	Fanm vanyan	45	80	280	194	31	27	30
15/09	R.-a-bateau	R-a-bateau	APN	46	80	280	194	31	27	30
16/09	Marceline	Camp-perrin	APM	46	80	280	194	31	27	30
20/09	St-jean	St-jean	FECAS	46	85	280	194	31	27	30
16/09	Mersan	Camp-perrin		45	80	280	194	31	27	30
16/09	Guichard	Camp-perin		45	60	280	194	31	27	30
16/09	Maniche	Maniche		46	60	280	194	31	27	30
16/09	Torbeck	Torbeck		46	60	280	194	31	27	30
16/09	Dubreuil	Ducis		46	60	280	194	31	27	30
Total				**834**	**1290**	**5175**	**3492**	**558**	**486**	**540**

Also, during this reporting period, 909 bags of fertilizers, of which 458 bags of urea (46-0-0) and 451 complete fertilizer (20-20-10, 12-24-24) have been distributed to 329 individual farmers (Table 3). This quantity of fertilizer distributed represents 30.3% of the quantity that was planned in the project proposal. Due to the scarcity of fertilizers on the market, prices significantly increased, preventing the project to serve as many people as was desired. For that reason, the priority was given to rice growers.

Table 3. Distribution of fertilizers (50-kg bags)

Period	Urea	Complete fertilizer	Beneficiairies
June	207	244	92
July	151	157	145
August	100	50	92
September	0	0	0
Total	**458**	**451**	**329**

A total of 904 agricultural tools, including 277 shovels, 34 rakes, 125 hoes, 291 pickaxes, and 177 machetes were distributed to 904 beneficiaries during this reporting period. The localities that received the tools distributed are Cavaillon, Saint Louis du Sud, Aquin, Maniche, Dory, Valbrune and Saint Houx.

Activity 2: Distribute seedlings to the beneficiaries

During this reporting period (from June to September) 3,140 grafted fruit tree seedlings have been distributed to 785 project beneficiaries in the specific zone that are in great need. The species distributed were 187 avocadoes, 802 mangoes, 600 lime, 916 grapefruits, and 635 oranges. The seedlings distributed represent 52.33% of the total 6,000 seedlings that will be distributed by the end of the project. This activity is perceived by the project beneficiaries as one of the project initiatives that will have the most long-term ecological and economical impact.

Activity 3: Establish five demonstration plots

Five demonstration plots were established in the localities of Mersan Charlette, Praslin, Bercy and Ducis respectively from July to September 18, in order to evaluate five varieties of papaya at Mersan, and two varieties of plantain (FHIA 21 and FHIA 39) and five varieties of banana (FHIA 17, FHIA 18, FHIA 23, FHIA 01, FHIA 25) at Charlette, Praslin, Bercy and Ducis. This has been 100% completed according to the project plan.

The experimental design for the papaya variety trial consists of a randomized complete block of three replications of the varieties CA 1103-1, CA 1103-2, UNDH 0204, BH 0803, and Red Lady. The experimental unit consists of a row of six plants with a spacing of 2.5 m between and within the row. Each plant received an application of well decomposed compost at planting followed by two applications of complete fertilizers. One-quarter pound of 12-24-24 NPK was applied on July 23, while ¼ lb of a mixture of Urea (46-0-0) and 12-24-24 in the ratio of 1 to 3, thus the equivalent of a 20-18-18 NPK was applied on September 14. The highest incidence of Papaya Ringspot Virus was observed in the variety CA 1103-1.

The experimental unit for the banana demonstration plots consists of a row of five plants, with spacing of three meters between and within the rows. This translates to an area of 45 square meters per experimental unit. Two local plantain varieties and one local banana variety were used as control plots. One half of a 50 kg. bag of well-decomposed bagasse was mixed with the soil in the hole at the time of planting. Introductions were given to eight participant members of the participating groups on how to properly maintain the banana plot.

Also, 55 additional plantain/banana materials were distributed to six liaison agents selected as banana multiplicators for later distribution to local farmers (Table3).

Table3. Distribution of plantain/banana planting materials

Date	**Liaison agent**	**Locality**	**Variety**	**No of materials**
August 27, 04	Gerome Lyron	Cavaillon	FHIA 21	10
August 29, 04	Emalhomme	Le Pretre	FHIA 25	10
September 3, 04	Emalhomme Noel	Le Pretre	FHIA 21	10
September 3, 04	Sanois Sanon	Maniche	FHIA 18	10
September 3, 04	Moise Pierre Michel	Chantal	FHIA 21	10
September 4, 04	Lebien Laurenceau	Milord	CRBP 39	3
September 18, 04	Enel Luma	Boval	CRBP 39	2
Total				**55**

Activity 4: Distribute female goats or sheep to the project beneficiaries

1,100 female goats and 100 female sheep have been distributed to 600 project beneficiaries. Funds were provided in September to the management committees of two groups (Port-a-Piment and Chardoniere) to buy 200 female goats for the last 100 project beneficiaries in South department. The rate of completion is estimated at 85.71%

Activity 5: Organize seminars for the trainers

For this reporting period, six training sessions have been provided to 22 trainers in the following topics: Principles of adult learning, Rice production in irrigated soil, Weed control, Insect control, Vegetable production, Black bean production and Principles of raising goats and sheep. All these topics have been addressed to the direct beneficiaries by the trainers.

Activity 6: Organize seminars for the project beneficiaries

Each project beneficiary has been trained in two of the above topics in order to improve their agricultural practices. 5,300 participants already have training in different agricultural practices. Two or three training sites per locality have been chosen for the farmers to meet during the training sessions. Each session met for two days for each group of targeted farmers.

Cross Visit

Eleven rice growers from Torbeck visited Massee, a locality close to the town of Les Cayes All these participants have been trained on rice production in irrigate soil. Very

good exchanges were made between the visitors and the farmers of Masse. Some recommendations have been made by the farmers of Torbeck about weeds and fertilizer application to the farmers of Masse. The farmers also visited the Seed Ministry farm where they met the agronomist Arsene Similien and his assistant David Beauséjour to discuss soil preparation using hoe versus machine (motor cultivator). There were many requests from the group of farmers from Torbeck to get some assistance from World Concern to buy motor cultivators to prepare their rice field.

Project Status relative to Objectives

Objective 1: Improve household livelihood and food security for 6,000 farmers and their families in the south of Haiti by helping them increase food crop production.

a) Indicators

80 – 90% of the farmers will have at least a quarter of one hectare planted.

70 – 80% of the farmers have adequate knowledge and information on the appropriate methods to solve the major soil fertility and pest problems limiting crop productivity in their area.

70 – 80% of the project beneficiaries plant trees in their own lands.

50 – 60% of the seedlings planted by the farmers will survive.

b)Project output

To date 55.15% of the direct project beneficiaries have received grain seeds (corn, sorghum and black beans), and 9% have received vegetable seeds during the first period, i.e. 64.15% that represent 3,849 direct project beneficiaries. Before the end of the project, additional grain and vegetable seeds will be distributed, and a total of 6,000 farmers will have been served, according to the project plan. With the seeds distributed between June and September, the beneficiaries were able to plant the average of ¼ ha of land, but some of the crops were significantly affected by Hurricane Ivan, leading to a reduced net positive impact on the revenues of the beneficiaries.

20 trainers have been hired to train the project beneficiaries in different agricultural techniques (rice production in irrigated lands, weed control, insect control, vegetable production, and black bean production). Each farmer already received at least two training sessions. During this reporting period, 5,300 participants that represent 88.33% of the 6,000 targeted already have adequate knowledge to solve the major soil fertility and pest problems of the main crops grown in their respective area. The interests and responses of the farmers to the training sessions are above the expectation of the project staff. The level of participation of the beneficiaries during the seminars is amazing.

In total, 785 farmers already received 3,140 fruit tree seedlings during the last rainy period. So 13% of the participants have already planted trees on their own land. By the end of the project, at least 6,000 seedlings will be distributed. Although the impact of this indicator cannot be measured yet, the beneficiaries perceive fruit tree planting as an ecologically sustainable and economically profitable long-term investment. The fact that farmers accept to pay two gourds per tree seedling while past projects used to give out seedlings for free, is a good indication that they value them and that the seedlings will be well taken care of after planting.

The seedlings have been distributed during the rainy period, which ensures a relatively high survival rate. Precise estimates of taking rates will be given in the final report.

Objective 2: Within a six-month period help 1,000 small farmers in the South and Northwest departments most affected by the crisis to rebuild their livelihood capital base.

Indicators

1,000 families will receive a pair of goats/sheep to start rebuilding their capital base.

2,000 goats/sheep will be treated for internal and external parasites and will be healthy animals.

75% of the beneficiaries will plant forage grasses on their own land to feed their animals.

Project output

In total 600 small farmers in South Department and 150 in Northwest have already received two female goats or sheep to help them rebuild their livestock. This number of participants represents 85.71% of the objective for the South area. Also the project already has a contract with the committees of three different groups at Chardoniere, Port-a-Piment and Bassin Bleu to buy the remaining goats and sheep for 250 participants. At least 25% of the goats distributed are currently in gestation, which means that at least 281 offspring will be born within the next five months, assuming a kidding rate of 1.5 kids per parturition. This will translate into quick increased assets for the farmers that received the goats.

All 1,500 female goat/sheep distributed have been treated at least once for internal and external parasites. They also received B-complex Vitamins at the time of parasite control, as a preventive measure for nutritional deficiencies. The beneficiaries have been advised of the basic preventive health issues and how to detect signs of ailments in their goats. The impacts of this cannot yet be measured with accuracy, but the goats are considered to be in relatively good health overall.

All the localities have received some improved forage grass cuttings to be distributed to the farmers. At least 50% of the goat farmers already plant forage on their own land to feed their animals in South Department. The most important constraint to this activity is the availability of land. In order to circumvent this reality, farmers were encouraged to intercrop the forage grasses with food crops or preferably to plant those around the field borders and in contour lines as hedgerows. It is too early to actually measure the ecological and economical impact of this activity, but if follow-up is given to it for a few years, forage planting will have a positive impact on soil stabilization while increasing the availability of forage recourses to feed both small and large ruminant animals, particularly during the dry seasons of the year.

V. Problems encountered

1. The project office received some complaints about the quality of some of the seeds distributed during the first three months. The project coordinator assisted by the supervisors spent two weeks of evaluation in different project sites to determine the extent of the problem. The emergence rate was very low in some of the sites visited, especially for the corn and local black bean seeds. This problem has been aggravated by the damage resulting from hurricane Ivan.

   During a meeting with all the Liaison Agents, the supplier agreed to take back the seeds from the farmers who faced that problem and will give them during this month the seeds that we have tested with them during the month of October.

2. Many communities like Leprete, Camp-perrin, Maniche, Roche-a-bateau, Port-a-Piment and Rendel are facing serious ecological problems, threatening the livelihood of the people. This has been the consequence of years of deforestation and of mismanagement of the natural resources. Right now farmers seem to realize that more conservative measures need to be practiced on cultivated land in order to ensure long-term productivity. Many of them have shown interest in agro-forestry programs to help rehabilitate the environment and stop the deterioration of sloping lands while producing food and feed crops.

3. The big truck has been out of the project area for three weeks for repairs, resulting in a delay in the delivery of tools and forage planting materials to the project sites. Also the purchase of tools from Port-au-Prince took longer than was anticipated. The suppliers faced difficulties clearing customs because of security problems. Vegetable seeds that arrived from Seattle also took longer than expected to get out of customs.

Success Stories:

My name is Claudette Lacombe. I am 48 years old and I have nine children (six sons and three daughters). I am living at Dessources, a little locality uphill of Valbrune. My husband left my house two years ago and never came back because he has another woman in Port-au-Prince. I am living with my children and I have no job, no business, but only a little piece of land. I used to help other farmers around the village to work, and this way I could take home something to support my children. Some of them are not going to school because I do not have enough money to pay for tuition and fees.

I could raise any animal in my back yard, but I did not have any funds. Then I received a female goat and a female sheep the first week of July from World Concern and OFDA/USAID. Fortunately my goat already gave birth to a kid at the beginning of October. I hope these animals will progress and help me to pay for school for my children. This is really a real gift. I would like that World Concern and OFDA/USAID keep on giving this assistance to the needy people and have more sustainable projects to support my community.

Claudette Lacombe

I am Maude Jacques. I am married and have four children (two sons and two daughters). My husband is Jean Lucene Jacques. We are living at Valbrune, a locality of Cavaillon and we are doing farming as our main activity.

Mrs. Maude Jacques

Three years ago I used to raise goats and I had more than seven goats. But after a big rain in May 2002, two young goats and one mother were lost. Some time later I sold the others to pay for medical care for my elder son. Since that time, I could not start to raise goats again because life became much more difficult and I could not find money enough to buy animals. Fortunately, during the month of July, I have received a female goat and female sheep from World Concern and OFDA/USAID. That was a real gift and I started my time to take care of my animals like my kids. Two months later, the goat gave birth to a new one. I hope that after a few years I will have enough goats and sheep to help me to pay for the school of my kids.

I say a big thanks to World Concern Haiti and OFDA/USAID and pray God to send his blessing to those organizations and all their employees.