PROJECT EVALUATION SERIES

Final evaluation of the project "Strengthening Climate Change Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction in Agriculture to Improve Food Security in Haiti after the Earthquake"

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Acronyms and abbreviations

AIFA	Fauché Irrigators Association
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFS	Farmer Field School
GEF	Global Environment Facility
HIMO INDC LDCF	High Labour Intensity Intended Nationally Determined Contribution Least Developed Countries Fund
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PDNA	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

Executive summary

Introduction

1. This report is the final evaluation of the project of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) (GCP/HAI/027/LDF) "Strengthening Climate Change Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction in Agriculture to Improve Food Security in Haiti after the Earthquake" which aims to increase the resilience of vulnerable farmers by strengthening the resilience of their livelihoods and agro-systems against the impacts of climate variability, particularly in post disaster situations. Specifically, the project sought to introduce best practices for climate change adaptation to increase the capacity of communities and the government to respond in the event of a natural disaster.

2. The climate change adaptation aims of the project were to: i) improve the resilience of vulnerable farmers as well as their livelihoods, and increase the resilience of agro-ecological systems to the impacts of climate variability; ii) respond to the impact of Hurricane Isaac and Sandy in the agricultural sector in targeted intervention zones; and iii) promote the integration of disaster risk management (DRM) and good adaptation practices in the agricultural sector, including the production of crop varieties and agriculture technologies more resilient to climate variability.

3. To achieve the objectives, the project was designed around four components: i) strengthening production systems for climate-resilient local plant materials and crop varieties seeds; ii) identification, piloting and replication of practices to improve resilience to climate change for climate risk management in the agricultural sector; iii) promotion of techniques and practices that contribute to the climate change resilience of agricultural and agroforestry production systems, using the farmer field school (FFS) approach, whereby extension workers and trainers work with local farmers to develop contextually relevant solutions; and iv) integration of adaptation and disaster risk reduction into the policy and programmes of institutions in the agricultural and environmental sectors, and support to strengthen the Climate Change Department of the Ministry of Environment

4. The FAO Representation in Haiti implemented the project in collaboration with the Government of Haiti. The project benefitted from funding from the Least Developed Countries Fund, and was coordinated and implemented at the national level by the Ministry of Environment, in collaboration with the central and decentralized services of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development. The project was complementary to other initiatives implemented by the FAO Representation Programme in Haiti to ensure synergies and avoid duplication of activities.

5. The evaluation team used a number of assessment tools, including an evaluation matrix and field questionnaire. The evaluation conducted an initial review of all project-related documents prior to data collection in the field. This enabled a broader understanding of the project and its effects.

6. The collection of primary data used field observation, stakeholder interviews, meetings, workshops and focus group discussions. It benefitted from an open-ended questionnaire derived from the main evaluation questions, which in turn relate to the project's relevance, effectiveness and efficiency, impact and sustainability.

Main findings

7. In relation to the evaluation criteria, the evaluation found the project to be relevant to the concerns of rural communities in the south-east and west of Haiti, given the post-natural disaster context and needs in terms of climate change adaptation, reaffirmed at COP-21. The project is also aligned with national policies and strategies, particularly with the revision of the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA), and is in line with policies and strategies of the resource partners including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the German development agency GIZ and the European Commission Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO).

8. The monitoring and evaluation indicators to measure the effectiveness of activities carried out were relevant and coherent given the context and challenges the project aimed to address. The success rate achieved per indicator of the initial project varies between 60 and 100 percent (detailed notes, in French, on this subject are available in Appendix 2)[1]. The mobilization of human, material and financial resources was effective, achieving a completion rate of activities of approximately 95 percent in the field and 85 percent at the institutional level. The project benefitted from strong beneficiary participation, including individuals and groups such as farmers' associations, women's organizations and the Board of Directors of the Communal Section. The efficient management structure, which included a biannual meeting of the Steering Committee, was complemented by a strong commitment demonstrated by the project team management to achieving results.

9. Project activities aligned with national policies of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and the Ministry of Environment, particularly adaptation priorities established by the NAPA for the South-East Department. Widespread and cross sector involvement contributed to increase the effectiveness of the project. Ministries at the national level, namely the Environmental Department and Agricultural Department, the municipal representations (communal agriculture offices), the National Coordination of Food Security (CNSA) and the National Seed Service implemented activities. Activities are also aligned with the national DRM approach and on which FAO works with the Directorate of Civil Protection. Notwithstanding, project efficiency was limited at times by administrative delays related to payment procedures for purchase of farm tools and kits, logistical support for field activities and payment to implementing partners.

10. **To what extent does the design of the project and its activities meet national needs in Haiti in terms of climate change adaptation and disaster risk management, in particular that of the government and that of the Haitian population?**

[1] Institut Haïtien de Statistique et de l'Informatique, 2015

11. The project is aligned with the needs of the beneficiary population and the Government of Haiti's climate change adaptation and disaster risk management strategy, which address the lack of food availability and reduced agricultural productivity in the country.

12. The project contributed to training of the targeted population in agriculture-related DRM in each site visited by the evaluation. The project also distributed emergency kits and materials, including megaphones and machetes. The agricultural trainings responded to important needs of the population to face climatic hazards including localized drought, soil conservation and time-consuming crop production cycles, as well as supporting community capacity to management potential risks.

13. In addition, the project complemented the activities of other stakeholders at the national and regional levels. Examples include support to the development of rural entrepreneurship through the Artisanal Seed Producer Group, and building on the work of of the Association des Irrigants de Faucher (AIFA), which actively worked on the Fauché perimeter for 20 years.

To what extent has the project incorporated recommendations and lessons learned from the mid-term review?

14. Less than half of the 13 recommendations from the Mid-term Review were implemented. Implemented recommendations include a review of the logical framework and indicators, incorporation of annual field visits by the Steering Committee and several representatives of implicated ministries, a no-cost extension of the project duration, the regular submission of project reports and the organization of exchange visits among producers from different sites.

15. Recommendations concerning the review of the Letter of Agreement signed with the South-East Environmental Department, the organization of training sessions to promote and disseminate FFS, the reorganization of the Lead Technical officers and the dissemination of project success via internet were carried out to a limited extent.

16. Recommendations concerning the a review of the financial viability of the Artisanal Seed Producer Group, a cost-benefit analysis of good agricultural and environmental practices for farmers and the feasibility to promote these practices at scale, as well as a situational analysis at mid-term were not incorporated in the remainder of the project activities.

Has the project contributed to a more efficient agricultural production system that is adapted to climatic hazards?

17. The effectiveness of agricultural production by increasing yields of target beneficiaries by the project a positive project result. In each visited site, farmers received training emphasising climatic hazards and enhanced storage techniques.

18. Post-harvest actions to stabilize commodity prices as well as the development of subsistence agriculture, crops preservation, conservation and export helped to

strengthen farming practices. Post harvest activities are elaborated further in this document.

To what extent has the project enhanced the capacity of stakeholders at all levels in areas of climate change adaptation and disaster risk management?

19. The project facilitated the temporary provision of human resources to support communal agriculture offices and local production organizations.

20. The training of local structures in DRM in agriculture has allowed the strengthening of the agricultural populations' technical capacities for the prevention and management of risks related to natural disasters.

21. Communities have improved agricultural production through the use of drought-resistant farming techniques such as mulching that consumes less water and conserves moisture.

22. FFS trainers disseminated cultivation techniques adapted to drought conditions, particularly to prevent land degradation through soil conservation. Through trainings, field notes and brochures communicating best practices, populations are better equipped to respond to drought, a proxy indicator of resilience. Surveys of beneficiaries reveal a majority have adopted promoted practices, and field level data suggest that approximately 75 percent among FFS-members and 30 percent among non-FFS participants continue to use the new practices.

To what extent have marginalized groups been impacted by the project?

23. The project initiated a number of trainings and raised awareness among beneficiaries and other stakeholders. Women, in particular, received support through "cash for work" activities. Awareness raising efforts also foused on the role of women who were targeted by the project. Interviews conducted during the evaluation suggest also suggest that irrigated agricultural production techniques in particular increased the commercial and economic opportunities for women.

24. However, the lack of female representation among staff was a noted weakness in the project, which could have had negative consequences on their overall low. This also points to a generalized lack of understanding of gender issues within the project's approach. This represents a missed opportunity for the project and can serve as a lesson learned for future planning of activities.

What sustainability measures are included in the project?

25. The country has benefited from previous emergency projects, even those implemented on a small scale. This project highlighted issues of resilience and adaptation to complement emergency support. Disaster risk management prepares communities to better cope with the effects of extreme natural disasters on agricultural activities, ideally promoting a quicker recovery period. Quicker recovery and increased preparedness for climate variability reduces the long term need for emergency support as beneficiaries are more able to respond to immediate

challenges. This preparedness shifts focus to resilience projects such as this one, and assumes a level sustainability of efforts.

26. The promotion of conservation agriculture will launch the project to be implemented on a larger scale, ideally reaching communities not already involved in the project. Response and practices adapted to the Haitian climate were promoted through the trainings related to this project. This knowledge should be propelled forward to achieve a larger scale uptake and also increase chances of sustainability.

27. FAO provided institutional and policy support to the Government to implement trainings and promote climate change and awareness.

28. The Haitian Government expressed interest to continue the project with a suggested co-financing of USD 300 000. However this amount is unlikely to be sufficient for upcoming years and the nature of this co-financing is, as of the time of evaluation, uncertain whether to be cash or in kind.

29. The project benefited from the involvement of the National Coordination of Food Security, who provided management support and supplied food security observatories. The Director of Civil Protection will continue activities in the DRM committee along with the civil protection committee. FFS are also likely to continue trainings.

To what extent has the project been successful in implementing the planned activities?

30. Resource mobilization (human, material and financial) was overall efficient reporting a field and institutional level implementation rate of over 95 percent and 85 percent, respectively.

31. Work plans were drafted during the Piloting Committee's working sessions. The sessions also served as a reflection point to monitor project activities and make necessary adjustments to work plans.

The project benefited from good management and information sharing during round table discussions, and work plans were found to be in line with realities at the field level.

32. The Steering Committee, the project team and ministries (Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and Ministry of Environment) regularly monitored achievements and provided necessary guidance to improve implementation.

Conclusions

Conclusion 1. The project has made gains to potentially reduce the vulnerability of the beneficiary populations, mostly rural.

33. Communities are better equipped to deal with climate shocks equipped with the practical knowledge gained at the Artisanal Seed Producer Group, FFS and agricultural DRM. The introduction of new varieties of peas and other drought-resistant species increase safeguards to support the resilience of beneficiaries.

Vulnerability remains, however, primarily due to isolated areas not easily accessible (i.e. during the rainy season in the different sections of Bainet commune). This excluded some populations from participation and benefitting from markets, water and FFS.

Conclusion 2. The project introduced good agricultural practices, notably Farmer Field Schools, whose efficacy was clearly communicated to the government.

34. Through FFS, new adaptation and agricultural techniques (e.g. ridge cropping) were introduced, and trainings were carried out to facilitate their adoption.

Conclusion 3. The communal agriculture offices of the government do not necessarily have sufficient financial means to take over the project. The project had to recruit human resources to work with the communities to provide support to vulnerable and rural populations, in collaboration with the government.

Conclusion 4. The lack of micro-credit institutions adapted to agricultural production in communes targeted by the project limited investment, which could have done more to improve farmers' income (especially women farmers).

Conclusion 5. Other departments of the country with high agricultural potentials are exposed to the risks of climate change, and the project's experiences can be used as insight and perhaps be replicated in other departments.

35. The directorates and Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development units are working on an assessment of achievements, and efforts are underway to see how to adapt the project's approach and gains to other departments.

Recommendations

Recommendation 1. The Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, with the support of FAO, should capitalize on the achievements of the project, both at national level and in the field, and consider a strategy to scale-up the project throughout the country.

36. The project has had satisfactory results in relation to land conservation, good agricultural practices, seed replication and resilient crops and training in FFS, and it is worth considering their replication at national level. The current vulnerability of rural beneficiary populations is high, and it is necessary to go further to ensure that more communities will have access to markets, FFS and DRM in agriculture training to continue resilience actions, a useful tool for strengthening the country's capacity to adapt to climate change.

Recommendation 2. FAO should continue activities to promote conservation agriculture in Haiti and larger scale adoption by the government.

37. The concept note can include an approach to improving land management and prevention of land degradation through good agricultural practices and the usage of conservation agriculture.

Recommendation 3. Local authorities, with the support of FAO, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development should capitalize on the project's achievements to move from the logic of food security emergency intervention to that of development and resilience of agriculture.

38. The population does not take into account weather information and forecasts (especially the likelihood of natural disasters), renders the population in a perpetual emergency situation without moving to a process of planning and preparing for disasters.

39. Moving from emergency response to development logic is likely to promote better agricultural development, and thus income and food security for the population. FAO support to Haiti should reflect this two-pronged support, planning for both emergency and long-term agricultural and food security goals.

Recommendation 4. FAO should support and advise the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, in extension related work, in partnership with other relevant networks and national and international stakeholders to enable extension officers to meet farmers' needs as much as possible.

40. Communal agriculture offices development activities, including training, have been developed; however, they do not have enough financial means to take over the project in terms of support for vulnerable rural populations. The provision of work equipment remains a critical aspect for the proper functioning of these offices, especially in the monitoring of field activities.

Recommendation 5. FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development should encourage the arrival of micro-credit institutions adapted to the needs of agricultural producers and rural groups in the South-East Department.

41. Flexible reimbursement procedures and reasonable interest rates are objectives of various programmes. A small amount of money can make a significant contribution to poverty reduction; this is evident in the many successes, particularly with women, in villages and in remote areas.

Recommendation 6. FAO, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development should continue to adopt a transversal and cross-departmental approach for any new climate change adaptation project.

42. Communication between ministerial departments is important to facilitate the flow of information, resources and dynamism within the project. This dynamic is important for capacity building as it promotes faster projects results.

Recommendation 7. FAO, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development should focus on addressing issues of land degradation, climate change adaptation and sustainable management of forests.

43. Haiti is located in a natural disaster-prone geographic area that makes it vulnerable to recurrent cyclones, drought and floods. The country must be ready to face all these phenomena without compromising its food security.

44. More and more technical and financial partners are interested in climate change and it is important for the country to continue its adaptation and response to land degradation while moving from a state of emergency to a resilient state.

45. The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) and REDD+ can be mobilized to help in the preservation and increase of forest covering/occupation. At the Ministry of Environment, a framework should be detached to work on REDD and REDD+ funds. This analysis should also taken into account what national actors and other agencies have already done in the country (UNDP, FAO, etc.).

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the evaluation

1. The purpose of the evaluation is to assess the implementation and effectiveness of the project "Strengthening Climate Change Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction in Agriculture to Improve Food Security in Haiti after the Earthquake", funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) - USD 2.7 million - and provide inputs to guide the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) programme in Haiti making it more responsive to the country's needs. This document is based on activities carried out up until May 2017, date of the evaluation mission. It aims to be useful to the government and to non-governmental partners, communities and other financial partners of the country. It provides recommendations for the future engagement of FAO/GEF in the country. In addition to providing information on FAO's work in Haiti, the evaluation also enriches the synthesis of results and directions for sustainable support as well as the analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of project implementation.

2. Beyond the GEF and FAO, the evaluation also aims to report on the response to the needs of rural farming communities.

1.2 Scope of evaluation

3. The evaluation covers all aspects related to project implementation, from project initiation in 2013 until closure in May 2017. A particular focus of the evaluation covered efforts following the Mid-term review, with the overall goal of contribution to increase capacities in climate change adaptation in Haiti's agricultural sector.

4. To achieve this, the evaluation identified and analysed progress and results of all project activities identified in the project document and undertaken by project. In addition, causes of success and failure are also examined. The evaluation consulted project stakeholders and beneficiaries, notably the project management team based in Port-au-Prince, as well as government agents at the national and local levels.

5. The relevance of the project and its alignment to national needs was evaluated, project efficiency, as well as contribution to improve climate resilience for improved agricultural production and food security in rural Haiti.

1.3 Evaluation objectives and questions

6. The objective of the evaluation is to identify the changes (i.e. country-wide, relevant departments and beneficiary communities) to which the FAO/GEF project has contributed, including intended and unintended outcomes. The evaluation also sought to determine to what extent the project achieved its objectives, identifying room for improvement in regards to design and implementation issues to guide future actions in the area.

7. The evaluation is structured around the following areas of analysis and related guiding evaluation questions: i) assess the relevance of the project, its alignment with the national policy, FAO corporate objectives at the national level as well as the changes made following the mid-term review; ii) evaluate the achievements and contributions of the project vis-à-vis stated objectives; iii) analyse FAO's contribution to capacity-building; iv) evaluate project management, including management of financial resources and co-financing; v) analyse the gender dimension and stakeholder participation; vi) evaluate the degree of sustainability of project achievements; and vii) assess coherence. Based on the above objectives, the following evaluation questions and sub questions were developed which incorporate the evaluation criteria:

Relevance

A. To what extent does the design of the project and its activities meet the needs of the Haitian population and the Government in terms of climate change adaptation and disaster risk management (DRM)?
   i) To what extent is the project aligned with relevant development policies (of Haiti, FAO and GEF)?
   ii) To what extent has the project contributed to the development of national adaptation and risk management policies and programmes? Does the project meet national needs following natural disasters?
   iii) How has the project incorporated recommendations and lessons learned from the mid-term review?

Effectiveness

B. Has the project contributed to a more effective agricultural production system that adapted to climatic hazards?
   i) To what extent has the project enhanced the capacity of actors involved at all levels in climate change adaptation and disaster risk management?
   ii) How has FAO contributed to the integration of agricultural and environmental practices that are adapted to climate change and risk reduction in farmers' production systems?
   iii) Have the farmer field schools (FFS) and the farmers' leaders boosted the adoption and dissemination of good agricultural and environmental practices? What is the level of replicability of these activities?
C. What are the expected project effects on food security, natural resources and livelihood resilience?

Gender and marginalized groups

D. To what extent have marginalized groups been effected by the project?
   i) How has the project engaged women in the adoption and dissemination of good practices?
   ii) To what extent have project-related technologies and practices benefited women actors in improved production systems?

Sustainability

E. What sustainability measures are included in the project?
   i) To what extent has the project put in place the necessary mechanisms for intersectoral coordination and raising awareness on climate resilient production and the importance of food security?
   ii) What ownership strategies were used and how effective were they?
   iii) Have national institutions taken up the Farmer Field School approach?
F. How much did the project benefit from a partnership strategy?

Efficiency

G. To what extent has the project been successful in implementing the planned activities?
   i) Were the work plans implemented and finalized?
   ii) Has a monitoring and evaluation system been put in place? What was its added value to the project?
   iii) At what level was the piloting committee involved in implementation and monitoring of activities?
   iv) Have financial resources been used effectively and was co-financing mobilized as planned?

8. The evaluation matrix indicates questions and sub questions, as well as information needs to answer each evaluation question and related data collection methods. The evaluation team finalized the document during the preparatory phase of the evaluation.

9. On the basis of this analysis, the evaluation draws conclusions and makes recommendations to inform future work by the government of Haiti, FAO and other stakeholders to ensure sustainability of activities, as well as follow-up or amplification activities as necessary. The evaluation draws attention to good practices and lessons through evidence-based findings that may be useful for similar activities. Similarly, the recommendations are based on evaluative findings.

1.4 Methodology

10. The evaluation carried out data collection in Haiti from 1 to 11 May 2017 with a results focus. The evaluation adopted a consultative and transparent approach with internal and external stakeholders throughout the process. The triangulation of data and gathered information supported the validation and analysis, and from which the conclusions and recommendations were developed.

11. To answer questions 1 and 5, the team analysed FAO's response to national and regional priorities in terms of development, programmes and the needs of the population. These were based on the Strategic Plan of Haiti's Development, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), FAO's Country Programming Framework, Strategic Programmes and Regional Initiatives as well as associated Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) priorities. The team analysed the realism of the project's impact logic on the basis of implicit change assumptions supporting the

project as well as the clarity and coherence of the project's logical framework and design. The team conducted a stakeholder mapping, with support from the project team, to identify appropriate respondents for survey questions. Interview protocols were developed at the beginning of the data collection phase.

12. To answer questions 2, 4 and 5, the assessment consulted workplans, project outcomes (positive and negative) as well as the causes of eventual failures and successes. Information was collected primarily through semi-structured interviews with project stakeholders. In addition, field visits with participant communities and direct beneficiaries were carried out. Project sites were selected in consultation with the project team, a sample selection which took aimed to adequately account for the geographical diversity of the regions involved in the project. Initially, the project targeted 12 sites spread across four communes of Haiti (Anse-à-Pitres, Belle-Anse, Bainet, and Grand Goâve). Later during the project, activities were implemented in two additional communes: Thiotte and Grand-Gosier. The evaluation mission planned to visit seven sites but only visited six due to logistical and access issues resulting from adverse weather conditions.

13. To facilitate comparison with GEF's routine reports and to contribute to the GEF Learning Programme (least developed countries portfolio), the evaluation rates the success of the project on the GEF Six Point Scale System as follows: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Very Unsatisfactory (VU) and Unable to Assess (UA). Each of the items listed below should be evaluated separately, with comments as well as a global rating given.

1.5 Limitations

14. Constraints related to budgetary resources or security issues in the country did not have significant implications on the methodology used in terms of thoroughness of the analysis and the extent of feasible surveys.

15. One of the limitations of the project evaluation was the difficulty in reaching all the project sites due to the challenging status of roads and long distances between project sites. The evaluation team was unable to visit the Palmiste Lamy site (a town of Bainet) on 7 May 2017 as scheduled. An additional project site, Mare Louise, in the town of Bainet, replaced the site visit.

1.6 Structure of the report

16. Following this introduction, Chapter 2 presents the context of the country and of the project; Chapter 3 presents the findings organized by evaluation question and Chapter 4 lists conclusions and recommendations. Lastly, chapter 5 presents lessons learned from the project.

2 Context of the country and of the project

17. The Republic of Haiti covers an area of 27 750 km^2 and has an estimated population of 10.9 million.[2] It ranks 163rd out of 188 countries on the UN's Human Development Index.[3] Haiti is one of the poorest and least developed countries and has long been vulnerable to climate-related disasters, mainly tropical storms and hurricanes. The country is situated on the main path of tropical storms, which come from the Atlantic and strike the Caribbean islands every hurricane season. In recent years, the Republic of Haiti has been affected by a significant increase in natural disasters. Rising temperatures and extreme weather events (such as more pronounced droughts, more intense rainfall, hurricanes and larger floods due to rising sea level) are typical examples of climate change scenarios already in place in Haiti. The temperature in the country will increase by 0.8 -1 °C by the year 2030 and by 1.5-1.7 °C by the year 2060. Precipitation is expected to increase from 5.9 percent to 20 percent by 2030, and from 10.6 percent to 35.8 percent by 2060.[4]

18. Seven years after Haiti was hit by a magnitude 7 earthquake, the country is still vulnerable to natural disasters. On 4 October 2016 the island was hit by Hurricane Matthew, the most devastating disaster since the earthquake of 2010. According to data collected by Reuters from official local data, the death toll totalled 1 000 deaths. A rapid assessment by the government, with help from the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, estimated that damage and losses could reach up to USD 1.9 billion, or 22 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP).

19. Losses in agriculture, livestock, and fisheries are estimated at USD 600 million - with a long-term impact on the livelihood of the rural population. More than 500 schools were completely destroyed and 3 400 public and private schools were damaged. In the southern peninsula of Haiti, one third of hospitals was affected.

20. Haiti remains the poorest country in the Americas, with a gross national product per capita of USD 846 in 2014. In addition, high inflation rates contribute to a steady decline in the purchasing power of Haitian consumers. According to the latest household survey,[5] over 6 million Haitians (59 percent) live below the poverty line of USD 2.42 per day, and over 2.5 million (24 percent) live below the extreme poverty line of USD 1.23 per day.[6] The incidence of poverty is much higher in rural areas. Over 80 percent of people living in extreme poverty live in rural areas, where 38 percent of the total population is unable to meet their nutritional needs. This is in contrast with 12 percent in urban areas and 5 percent in the metropolitan area.[7]

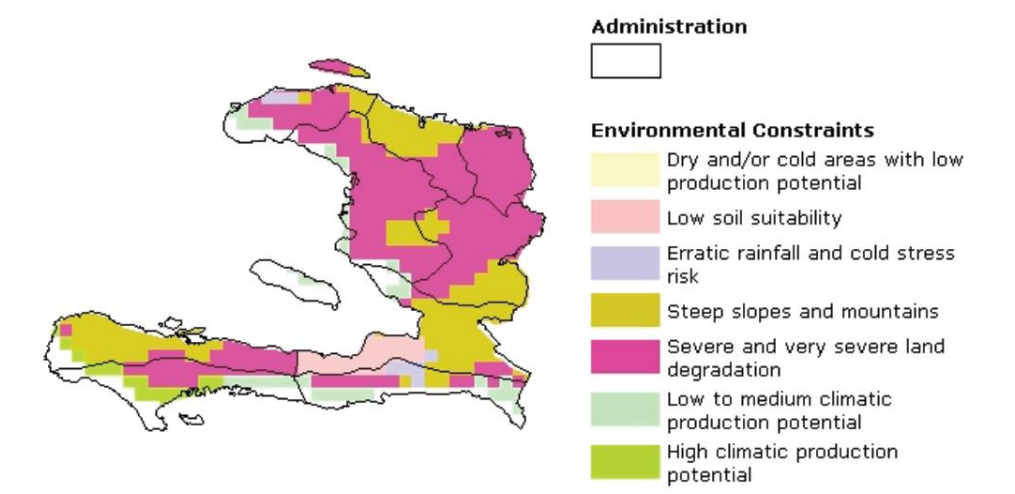
21. Agriculture is the main economic activity in Haiti and employs 56.6 percent of the existing workforce, supporting 62 percent of men and 33 percent of women. According to the National Coordination of Food Security, agriculture accounts for

[2] Institut Haitien de Statistiques et de l'Informatique, 2015.
[3] UNDP, 2016.
[4] ECWAS, 2012
[5] Banque Mondiale, 2017
[6] Investir dans l'humain pour combattre la pauvreté, Banque Mondiale, 2014
[7] Coordination Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire

approximately 50 percent of food security in Haiti in 2011.[8] About 66 percent of Haiti's land area is used for agriculture – 29 percent of which is dedicated to pasture and 28 percent to cultivation. Forests occupy 43.5 percent of the land.[9] Agriculture provides one third of exported commodities, despite a decrease in its contribution to the gross national product from 47 percent to 24 percent over the period between 1970 and 1996, increasing slight to 28 percent in 2005. The exploitation rate of agricultural land is around 90 percent. On average, 80 percent of rural households have access to 1.8 plots (0.99 ha) of land and in80 percent of the cases they are owners.[10] A limiting factor for Haitian agriculture is the fact that it depends on the use of hilly terrain, characterized by mountainous with slopes. Fifty-seven percent of agricultural land is located on slopes ranging from weak to steep and is largely (60 percent) exposed to moderate-to-low erosion risks. By its nature, agriculture is one of the most vulnerable sectors to climate variability and change, as in the majority of least developed countries.

22. Although the situation is improving in Haiti, climate change is accelerating, leading to more and more extreme weather events. Haiti is still on the path of cyclones and therefore continued adaptation efforts are necessary.

Figure 1: Major environmental constraints related to agricultural potential



Source: FAO **Note**: For more maps on Haiti and agricultural resources, go to http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/Maps/HTI/04/ec/index.html

23. The country has suffered greatly from natural disasters in recent years: drought, lack of information on good agricultural practices, deforestation and plant diseases (nematodes and sigatoka on bananas), all of which combined lead to reduced food availability. This is also caused by damage to irrigation infrastructure, poor slash and

[8] WDI, 2015

[9] Institut Haitien de Statistique et d'Informatique

[10] MARNDR: Programme spécial d'appui à la production alimentaire en Haïti en réponse aux quatre cyclones de l'été 2008, au tremblement de terre du 12 janvier 2010 et à l'intégration des populations déplacées. Port-au-Prince, janvier 2010.

burned cultivation practices and lack of seeds. It is common to have crop cycles that are too long, increasing the vulnerability of a predominantly agricultural country in the face of disasters and low yielding crops.

2.1.1 National development frameworks

24. Some of Haiti's main development challenges include agricultural productivity and food security and are noted as priority areas (I, III, IV) in the October 2006 National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). NAPA priorities include watershed management, soil conservation, use and conservation of natural resources as well as preservation and improvement of food security. These are closely linked to the priorities set out in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper that aim to increase agricultural production and improve the institutional framework and governance of the agricultural sector.

25. Furthermore, the National Medium-Term Priority Framework (NMTPF) for 2009-2012 updated the country's priorities for the agriculture and food security sector, including: i) capacity building; ii) support/advice for political support for agricultural development; iii) promoting sustainable agriculture; iv) technical assistance for food security; and v) support for disaster risk reduction.

26. From 18 February to 24 March 2010, at the request and under the direction of the Government of Haiti, along with the technical support of several international partners including FAO, a Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) was conducted to assess damage and loss, and identify general and sectoral needs. According to this assessment, the total value of damage and losses caused by the earthquake was estimated at nearly USD 8 billion, 120 percent more than the value of the 2009 gross national product. This was the first time in nearly four decades that the cost of a disaster was so high compared to the size of a national economy.

27. This project is aligned with the Strategic Development Plan of Haiti (PDSH) which identified several pillars for the reconstruction of the country, including: the preparation against cyclone and rainy seasons, the well-being and nutrition of children of Haiti, the integration of environmental aspects into all decisions related to recovery and development processes, the consideration of risk management measures and disasters in the reconstruction process, as well as the development of an active employment policy integrating and applying the principles of the HIMO approach ("labour-intensive") in the agricultural sector.

28. The project therefore supported the objectives of the Haitian Government's Programme of Action to rebuild the agricultural sector, improve food security and create sustainable jobs and livelihoods for the rural population and displaced persons to these rural areas because of the earthquake.[11]

29. In the rural sector, the post-earthquake response strategy for dealing with the disaster was defined by the government in an advocacy and planning document prepared immediately after the earthquake.

[11] Janvier 2010 ; mars 2010

30. For many years the Haitian Government has considered the rural sector as the main pillar of national growth and poverty reduction in the country. Newly-elected President Jovenel Moïse launched his Caravan of Change in May 2017 as a follow-up action.

31. From the onset of the project, FAO assisted the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development technical services in the preparation of the "Medium and long-term investment plan for the revival of the rural sector".[12] This document aimed to establish a medium- and long-term programme to structure, increase and improve agricultural production in accordance with national policies.

2.1.2 Theory of Change

32. The project aimed to develop the resilience of vulnerable Haitian farmers by strengthening livelihood resilience and agro-systems against the impacts of climate variability.

33. The project's adaptation objectives were to: i) improve the resilience of vulnerable farmers and their livelihoods, and the resilience of agro-ecological systems to the impacts of climate variability; ii) respond to the impacts of Hurricanes Isaac and Sandy in the agricultural sector in targeted intervention areas; and iii) promote the integration of disaster risk management and good adaptation practices in the agricultural sector, such as the multiplication of crop varieties or crop technologies that are more resilient to climatic hazards.

34. To achieve these objectives, the project implemented four components: i) strengthening of local plant material production systems and seeds of climate-resilient crop varieties; ii) identification, field testing and replication of good practices resilient to climate change through improved climate risk management in the agricultural sector; iii) promoting techniques and practices contributing to the climate change resilience of agricultural and agroforestry production systems, using the farmers field schools extension method; and iv) integration of adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures into agricultural and environmental sector policies, programmes and institutions, and support for capacity building of the Climate Change Directorate of the Ministry of Environment.

35. The assessment can confirm that the project has put in place good climate change adaptation practices, with potential to contribute through transformation into policies at both central and decentralized levels. The project, implemented by the FAO Representation in Haiti and financed by the Least Developed Countries Fund, under the national coordination of a substitute coordinator of the Ministry of Environment and with the collaboration of the central and decentralized services of

[12] Il existe une résilience naturelle dans les exploitations agricoles, surtout dans les systèmes agroforestiers, où les agriculteurs ont leur jardin lakou. La logique derrière est de sensibiliser les gens pour régénérer leur environnement par des pratiques d'agroforesterie. Les personnes auront l'opportunité de voir les techniques à vulgariser.

the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development as main implementing partners, was complementary with other initiatives implemented by the FAO Representation Programme in Haiti. A coherent approach was adopted to maximize synergies and avoid duplications.

36. In addition, the provision of buildings, equipment and seeds, and the setting-up of agricultural training courses based on new practices adapted to the Haitian context have all contributed to the development of the resilience of the targeted communities. These contributions have allowed the pooling of knowledge and raising awareness among project beneficiaries. The dissemination of training and the effective implementation of activities are foundation to increased resilience and food security.

3 Results of the evaluation questions

3.1 Relevance

3.1.1 To what extent does the design of the project and its activities meet Haiti's population and Government needs in terms of climate change adaptation and disaster risk management?

Main findings

The project is aligned with the needs of the population and the Government in terms of climate change adaptation and disaster risk management, addressing the lack of food availability and agricultural productivity in the country.
It enabled the training of populations via the DRM/DRM in agriculture in all visited communes, and the distribution of emergency kits and materials such as megaphones and machetes to cope with extreme situations. These agricultural trainings meet several needs of the population - particularly due to local drought, needs of soil conservation, production cycles of crops used that are too long, as well as climatic hazards - by planning the management of potential risks.
Furthermore, the project has been complementary to actions of other active stakeholders in the country and region by the possibility of developing rural entrepreneurship with the Artisanal Seed Producer Group. This is done mainly by taking over the already established bases of associations like Association des Irrigants de

37. The project is aligned with the needs of the population and the Government in terms of climate change adaptation and disaster risk management. As the country continues to face natural disasters, initiatives are underway to improve responses to climate change with the creation of a Climate Change Department within the Ministry of Environment. In doing so, the project contributed to improved communication between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Environment through joint field visits, and it was noted by interviewees that the departments had limited communication before the project launched. The project enabled the training of the populations via DRM/DRM in agriculture in all visited municipalities as well as the distribution of kits and emergency equipment such as megaphones and machetes. There are municipalities (i.e. Bainet) whose training courses were still in progress during project evaluation, as well several municipalities that have had already received training.

38. Agricultural training courses responded to several needs of the population, among which: the need for climate resilient plant varieties, the need of increased agricultural productivity to cope with localized drought, soil conservation needs (to control soil loss as a consequence of deforestation), the need to improve soil productive structures and capacities, crop cycles which were too long, especially for cassava (18 months) and pea (seven weeks). Prior cultivation techniques were causing low yields that were continuously decreasing. One example of this phenomenon, in Mapou, where a maize plant that used to yield four ears was only producing two at time of project initiation.

39. The project assisted communities in the initial four municipalities to develop their DRM plans. The trainings that followed lasted from two to four days, developed in accordance with directives from the Directorate of Civil Protection. Trainees work as volunteers in partnership with local disaster and risk committees, under the guidance of the Board of Directors of the Communal Section, the head of management of the communal section. Activities are carried out through local DRM committees. A site visit was planned to oversee implementation during one training session during which time the project distributed protective equipment and tools to local committees. The Director of Civil Protection is charged with oversight of overall implementation.

40. FAO Haiti works with the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development's food security policies and has contributed to the drafting of the first post-earthquake 2010 Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development document, which has evolved into the National Agricultural Investment Plan (PNIA). Moreover, through this project and with GEF funding, FAO is increasing collaboration with the Ministry of Environment.

41. The project was complementary to the work of other stakeholders active in the country and the region, particularly through development of the rural entrepreneurship with the Artisanal Seed Producer Group. This work built on already established bases/associations such as AIFA, which has been operating on the Fauché perimeter for 20 years (Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)). In addition, FAO contributed to the diversification of local actors with seed fairs, in complementarity to soil conversation actions pursued and funded by the non-governmental organization (NGO) Floresta since 2015; and the reforestation of water towers in Mare Calebasse and Ravine Pichon.

42. With regard to the development of national policies and programmes on adaptation and risk management, the project addresses national needs following natural disasters. The project improved exchanges between the ministries (Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and Ministry of Environment) and between the authorities on the same project and the functionality of the sectorial tables and Piloting Committees during project execution. It had a good involvement of local authorities in the implementation process, including the Board of Directors of the Communal Section (head of civil protection structures).

3.1.1.1 Strategic Relevance of FAO

43. The FAO/LDCF project is consistent with national strategies and policies. The project contributes to the implementation of the NAPA and the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) presented at COP-21 in December 2015. Given the high vulnerability of the country's small farmers as well as the intensification of climate change impacts on the livelihoods of people in rural areas, the proposed project was designed as an integrated project that could be scaled to the national level.

44. Moreover, the project's integrated approach sought synergy with the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Haiti.

45. The project is also in line with NAPA and INDC as it prioritizes food security and is complementary to the FAO Special Programme for Food Security as well as the National Programme for Food and Nutrition Security for Haiti. The fields of intervention in agriculture and the environment supported by this project are among the priorities identified for the support of the National Plan for Food and Nutrition Security (PNSAN) for Haiti.

46. This project also addresses some of the most important needs identified in the Post Disaster Needs Assessment and aimed to contribute to the Haiti Strategic Development Plan and the Government's Agenda for Action to rebuild the agricultural sector, improve food security and create jobs and livelihood opportunities for the rural population.

47. The components of the project align with the Country Programme Framework with the stated aim of "Contributing to sustainable food and nutrition security and increasing rural incomes". The project components have been developed in line with the country's food security objectives and the "2013-2016 UN Integrated Strategic Framework". These include: strategic relevance with the DRM community-based plans related to climate risk, improvement of the coordination and action plan for institutional and technical capacity building and evaluation of agricultural policy; farmer field school development activities to strengthen capacity to implement projects in the field, and train 30 FFS facilitators; the establishment of seed producer groups to share knowledge, to provide them with new infrastructures, basic equipment and materials (moisture metres, tarpaulins, silos); and to distribute new crop varieties and good adaptation practices, with the overall aim of increasing the country's food security.

3.1.2 To what extent has the project incorporated the recommendations and lessons from the mid-term review?

48. The table below summarizes the recommendations of the mid-term review report by the Coordination Unit jointly with the GEF, dated December 2015.

Table 1: Mid-term recommendations

Mid-term recommendations
1. The project coordination team, in collaboration with the MTR mission, finalize the logical framework and corresponding indicators as soon as possible and share with the Steering Committee for approval.
2. The project organize annual field visits for the Steering Committee and representatives of the national and departmental technical services, promoting interaction between the parties, better understanding of the project and improved dissemination of its results.
3. The project analyse the gender situation, differentiating needs of men and women that the project could take into account, and adapt or develop new activities accordingly.

Mid-term recommendations
4. Extend the duration of the project by one year (until April 2017) on the basis of an updated work plan.
5. That FAO, with the support of the project, conduct the necessary analysis to evaluate results achieved by the Artisanal Seed Producer Group in terms of economic profitability improved resilience, and increase the influence of the Group.
6. That FAO, with the assistance of the project, carry out the necessary studies cost/benefit analysis of the good agricultural and environmental practices for farmers, as well as their feasibility to scale (i.e. outside the FFS, at the level of the agricultural parcels).
7. In consultation with the Ministry of Environment, review the Letter of Agreements with the South East Environmental Department to either obtain Ministry guarantees required for the complete execution of the planned works (consider an extension of time if necessary); or an agreement for a suspension of the protocol while the Ministry of Environment finds the necessary means to carry out the work; or finally an agreement to close the protocol immediately if results cannot be obtained before project closure.
8. In order to promote the dissemination of FFSs, that the project, in collaboration with the project TCP/HAI/3403, organize one or more knowledge updating and training sessions on the topic, including economic profitability and cost analysis/ benefit, for all potential actors (decentralized structures and NGOs, among others).
9. To ensure regular follow-up, the project will submit half-yearly reports to the Working Group as well as to the Steering Committee. It is also recommended that the next half-yearly report (July-December 2015) be updated using the revised logical framework.
10. The project should establish a new baseline situation at mid-term (T1), seizing the opportunity to review the structure with the help of a security and environment specialist.
11. Redefine the role of the Lead Technical Officers (headquarters) and others to technically follow the project and reactivate the Project Working Group with a virtual meeting as soon as possible.
12. The project should organize exchange visits between producers from different sites, and also involve institutional partners in these visits as well as regular project monitoring.
13. Include, as soon as possible, the project and its achievements on the websites of: (a) FAO Haiti or on the web pages that cover the same topics such as FAO resilience; and (b) on that of the Haitian Government.

Main findings

- The recommendations were partly implemented - of the 13 recommendations of the mid-term review, less than half were implemented. These include recommendations for the logical framework review and related indicators, annual field visits for the Steering Committee and representatives from national institutions, extension of the project duration, submission of regular project reports and the organization of exchange visits between producers from different sites.
- Recommendations concerning the review of the Letter of Agreement signed with the South-East Environmental Department, the organization of several staging and training sessions on the theme of the promotion and dissemination of the FFS, the redefinition of lead technical officials and the inclusion of the project and the achievements on the websites have only been partially implemented.
- Recommendations concerning the profitability of the Artisanal Seed Producer Group, the evaluation of the costs/benefits of the good agricultural and

49. The project did not carry out a baseline assessment that could have provided reliable data and assessed the situation of the beneficiaries compared to the project's projections (vulnerability of the population, efficiency, activities carried out for resilience, etc.). The project has experienced delays in launching the baseline, including difficulty amongst the parties on choice of sites to include, with the final result an absent baseline and non-implementation of the MTR recommendation. The absence of a reliable reference situation makes it more difficult to analyse changes attributable to the project, in particular the economic and technological impact. The trends included for the final evaluation are based on observations and interviews with stakeholders.

50. The project coordination team did revise the logical framework and corresponding indicators, increasing coherence of the approaches and expected outcomes (Recommendation 1), and this was approved by the Steering Committee. Field visits were carried out as recommended. Roughly two Steering Committee meetings were held in the field each year.

51. The evaluation mission did not note particular attention paid to the gender situation and whether the needs were differentiated needs according to the status of men and women that could have been addressed by the project, by adapting some activities or developing new one. The evaluation was able to assess only to the extent of women's involvement in project activities and the prominence of women's groups.

52. The mission was unable to verify the results in regards to the economic profitability of the Artisanal Seed Producer Group, as per Recommendation 5. To note in the Letter of Agreement with the Artisanal Seed Producer Group, there is an operating account in annex for each Group. Project managers were not able to provide information on the profitability of the Artisanal Seed Producer Group. Although an agro-economist was recruited for this activity, the evaluation team was not able to

retrieve this information from him and did not meet him during the field mission. This is a point that could be clarified, as the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development inquired after this information. Also lacking was the cost/benefit of the good agricultural and environmental practices for farmers, and the feasibility to take these activities to scale.

53. The project has revised its strategy with the Ministry of Environment (recommendation 7) for the production of seedlings in nurseries. At the beginning of the project, the Ministry of Environment could not provide the planned seedlings; by project closure however, seedlings were produced and distributed in soil conservation structures. The project was also able to organize exchange missions between farmers involved in the project area as well as non beneficiaries in areas such as Grande Anse. Finally, there was no evidence provided to the evaluation mission that the recommendation to promote the dissemination of the FFS approach was carried out.

54. The project was granted a 14 months no-cost extension, as recommended by the mid-term review (recommendation 4). The project extension allowed increased support for activities such as the consolidation of the FFS approach and the verification and validation of good practices. The extension of activities also facilitated the follow-up on institutional components of the project and the capitalization of project achievements, while allowing the finalization of the revision of the NAPA and other technical documents.

55. Regarding recommendation 13, to include the project and its achievements on the FAO Haiti websites or on the web pages dealing with the same subjects such as FAO resilience; and that of the Government of Haiti), the project only partly implemented the recommendation. Information is actually posted on the FAO website and regularly updated; however, it is not easily accessible. There was support to be provided to encourage the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and the Ministry of Environment to regularly include the project and its achievements on the website (recommendation 13), which was not the responsibility of the government but of FAO. These efforts were not verified during field visits.

56. For recommendation 3, the project did not particularly focus its interventions on the gender analysis issue. Some women's group such as that in Mapou were too numerous in the implementation of the project. Otherwise, women mostly met in the FFS (vegetable production and sale at the market).

57. The project considers that cost evaluation (recommendation 6) remains a weakness. Project management did not make any arrangements to carry out this exercise. It was not scheduled in work plans, and there were no dedicated Terms of Reference for the actvitity. This is all postponed for a more complete analysis of the Artisanal Seed Producer Group approach with the participation (and under the leadership) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and the Ministry of Environment. The idea was debated during the meeting with the directorates and affected units at the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and

Rural Development and the Ministry of Environment, held during the evaluation mission in May 2017.

3.2 Effectiveness

3.2.1 Has the project contributed to a more effective agricultural production system adapted to climatic hazards?

Main finding

The project contributed to increase agricultural production, which has been enhanced through project activities, evidenced at least partly by higher yields. The level of improvement in productivity is supported by data on the adoption rate (see Table 2). Project activities have effectively trained farmers at each visited site. Particular attention was paid to climatic hazards and storage techniques.
Farming has been strengthened by post-harvest actions, which in turn help stabilize commodity prices, the development of subsistence, conservation and export agriculture.

58. The project trained farmers at each visited site, with a focus on improved effectiveness when faced with climatic hazards and improved storage techniques for seeds and grains. The project facilitated the improvement of storage techniques as well as one-off support after major drought and flood waves by HIMO programmes, notably in Anse-à-Pitres. As part of the seed multiplication with the Artisanal Seed Producer Group, the project provided groups with silos to better protect the seeds against pests. Members learned how to use preservation techniques, such as the conversion of plastic kegs which, once hermetically closed, could store the production for long months. In addition to the silos, the groups received equipment including moisture metres to measure the moisture level in products (grains and cereals) and plastic sheeting.

59. Project management was efficient, and information was regularly shared during round tables. However, extension tools were found to be lacking, in terms of quantity and agro-ecological diversity, such as posters, although these topics were discussed at round table meetings. At the end of 2014, FAO, through FFS, initiated conservation agriculture techniques including training for farming populations. Several experts carried out a diagnostic mission across the country and nascent efforts to carry out conservation agriculture activities continue in the Central Plateau, the Southeast and the Northeast.

60. The project has succeeded in contributing to the reduction of the vulnerability of the country's agricultural production to climate hazards. The primary means was through spreading new farming practices via FFS, particularly soil and mountain water conservation agriculture - such as the management of soil fertility by mulching techniques; the promotion of agroforestry on the plots of hillsides with alternating crop areas and strips of grass; contour crops, by promoting the diversity of crops on the plot; and the introduction of crops better adapted to climatic conditions (peas beseba strain). This type of seed has a shorter production cycle (41

days instead of three months), considerably reducing the vulnerability of the crop to extreme drought events, floods and cyclones.

61. These practices are widespread based on the following adoption rates at five visited sites:

Table 2: Adoption rate of five FFSs in the visited sites by the evaluation team – as of May 2017.

Adoption rate per site	Anse-à-Pitres	Belle-Anse (Mapo)	Belle-Anse (Préchet)	Bainet (Mare Louise)	Grand-Goâve
Members CEP	25/30 (83%)	20/25 (80%)	25/25 (100%)	23/25 (92%)	15/20 (75%)
Non-FFS members (non-direct beneficiaries)	5/10 (50%)	7/10 (70%)	6/10 (60%)	7/10 (70%)	5/10 (50%)

62. With the introduction of shorter cycle seeds, such as the previously mentioned beseba pea, the project has contributed to the reduction of crop vulnerability when faced with extreme drought events, floods and cyclones.

63. The timing of seed distribution is not easy to manage due to the different timing of planting and cultivation across the areas. Nevertheless, project sites in all communes reported an improvement in storage techniques (seeds and grains).

64. The community orientation intended for the plant nurseries, meant to be community schools on plant nurseries[13] (based on the model of the Artisanal Seed Producer Group) and which was to support community reforestation, was unfortunately lost. The primary weakness was an overestimation of the Ministry of Environment's capacity to manage seedling production. An inter-ministerial approach could have proven more effective in this instance. However, plant nurseries have reached the goal of seedling distribution to farmers. In Bainet (second and fifth section), two nurseries produced 100 000 fruit seedlings (cocoa, custard apple, coffee, orange trees, lemon trees, avocado trees, cherry etc.) and forestry (acacia, ash, joist, oak etc.), with 80 percent of productions distributed on sale at the markets (for example of Blauckauss, Tuesdays and Thursdays).

65. In Bainet (Mare Louise), the increase in knowledge capital (reforestation, crops, etc.) of those beneficiaries interviewed, around half reported an increase in knowledge as compared to before project launch. Ultimately, this knowledge will contribute (and has already begun to contribute) to an increase in the income of the population dependant on agriculture. A rough estimate based on beneficiary interviews suggests that there was a 30 percent increase in income in Bainet (Mare Louise) due

[13] Il existe une résilience naturelle dans les exploitations agricoles, surtout dans les systèmes agroforestiers, où les agriculteurs ont leur jardin *lakou*. La logique derrière est de sensibiliser les gens pour régénérer leur environnement par des pratiques d'agroforesterie. Les personnes auront l'opportunité de voir les techniques à vulgariser.

to the improvement of market garden crops and peas. An increase in revenues of 30 to 200 percent (as indicated by one farmer) was also observed, confirming the project is poised to contribute to an impact on beneficiary populations.

66. The project noted that trade with the Dominican people is important for the Haitian population. There has been an improved attitude in regards to Dominican demand noted by Haitian communities, this during a time of growing importance of trade with Dominicans. Due to the new agricultural productivity of the sites, an important outcome of the project, there is an increase in Dominican customers in Haiti markets near the border (Anse-à-Pitres).

3.2.2 To what extent has the project strengthened the capacity of actors involved at all levels in climate change adaptation and disaster risk management?

Main findings
• The project facilitated the provision of human resources that supported communal agriculture offices and local producer organizations. • The trainings of the local structures in DRM in agriculture have enabled the reinforcement of the technical capacities of the agricultural populations. • Communities have developed potential to improve their agricultural production through the use of new farming techniques, which are more resilient to drought, such as conventional production of water and moisture (mulching). • The FFSs and the lead planters have facilitated the cultivation technique in drought conditions, particularly in terms of soil conservation. Through training, field documents and good practice brochures, people are increasing their resilience and improving their food security. The level of adoption of the popularized practices is close to 75 percent among the members of the FFS and 30 percent among the non-participants in the FFS.

67. The project contributed to increasing the capacity of actors through the introduction of shorter cycle crops, a conventional production technique in water and moisture (mulching) and training of local structures in DRM in agriculture. The training and equipment of local groups involved in risk and disaster management in agriculture were also a value added. These groups have developed collaboration with the DRM local units at communal section.

68. The implementation of the project was more efficient thanks to the monitoring put in place by the project's technical team, working with state structures and communities. FAO supported the formation of DRM in agriculture, FFS for mulching, food security-oriented production and small-scale seed production. The compilation of good agricultural practices is now found in a Compendium, which was shared with the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development. Finally, the formation of artisanal/small-scale seed production groups, formalised with a signed protocol, foresees collaboration with the National Seed Service for a training of trainers and monitoring of plots to promote acceptable of the new of seeds for production.

69. At the beginning of 2010, upon request of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, the FFS concept was introduced by FAO and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture. Since then, the techniques have been adapted for country context. FAO launched its first experimentation in the departments of Artibonite, South, West and South-East of Haiti in the summer of 2011 and in the North-East in 2013. The FFS and lead farmers facilitated the crops technique for drought during weekly meetings, which generated discussions. Training courses, distributed field materials and good practice brochures enable the population to increase their resilience through improved practices, with the ultimate goal of improved food security. These documents provided the population with agricultural techniques such as the diversification of crops on plots, soil conservation techniques, mulching and sloping agricultural techniques on land. The practices proposed are developed with the farmers in the FFS and are therefore not imposed by the project, leaving it up to the farmers to decide whether to adopt the techniques or not. Increasing awareness of good practices has resulted in improved market gardening and pea-growing. This resulted in a 30 percent increase in income for the beneficiaries and an increase in knowledge capital (reforestation, crops, etc.) of around 50 percent compared to the initial situation. The teaching of these techniques, such as mulching, has increased profitability by 30-35 percent. The level of adoption of the popularized practices is considered good, close to 75 percent among the members of the FFS and 30 percent among non-participants in the FFS.

Table 3: Farmer field school beneficiaries organized by site and gender; table obtained end of September 2017

	Women	Men
Grand Goâve	**45**	**71**
Fauché 1 (Unit)	4	16
Fauché 2	8	10
Ikondo (Rasanble)	10	11
Papatanm	6	14
Corail	11	9
Teno	6	11
Bainet	**22**	**37**
Trou Mahot1	8	7
Trou Mahot2	7	7
Palmiste Lamy	3	12
Petit-bois	4	11
Belle-Anse	**27**	**35**
Préchet	8	12
Mapou	8	12
Red Earth	11	11
Anse-à-Pitre	**56**	**76**
Boucan Guillaume	22	8

Bony	7	16
Bota	12	17
Long Ravine	11	19
Elm wood	4	16
Total	**150**	**219**

70. Agroforestry techniques will help protect plots and ration the use of natural resources and hence environmental strain. For example, in Bota (Anse-à-Pitres), the practice of uncontrolled slash-and-burn techniques resulted in a decreased yields. With the mulching techniques introduced by the project, the harvests are better, as seen in one example where a pot of corn planted that typically gave 30 pots to the harvest, following improved techniques produced up to 100 pots.

71. In the general framework of the dissemination of agricultural knowledge and techniques, the experience of the FFS has enabled the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development executives to take ownership of the extension tool and to apply it on a larger scale. Faced with the major challenges of the seed sector, FAO advocated for an integrated approach based on the promotion of innovative agricultural techniques and adapted to conservation agriculture. FAO also increased the availability and accessibility of seeds, resulting in improvement in the quality of the plant material. This requires a comprehensive sector-wide approach that strengthens the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, enabling it to better coordinate carry out its mandate.

3.3 Gender and marginalized groups:

3.3.1 To what extent have marginalized groups been impacted by the project?

Main findings
Several trainings of the project raised awareness of various actors, and also increased involvement. The most marginalized groups, such as women, have been supported through "cash for work" actions. Project activities that also target women include raising awareness of the population on the role of women. According to the interviewed beneficiaries, market gardening production techniques have brought commercial and economic opportunities to women.
A limitation to the project was the lack of female staff, showing their little involvement and a lack in awareness-raising regarding gender issues.

72. The trainings offered by the project helped raise awareness and increase involvement among the various beneficiaries of the project. The project did not define or follow a clear strategy focused on marginalized groups, rather it followed a traditional approach by working with local producers and farmers from groups and associations. Moreover, the "cash for work" actions have helped support all the affected communities after extreme events, such as Hurricane Matthew in autumn 2016.

73. This awareness of the population is accompanied by the desire to integrate women into various project activities. At least one third of participants in the FFS, Artisanal Seed Producer Group, DRM in agriculture activities in all the visited sites are women. In addition to "cash for work" actions, women had support for pulses and cereals production during the FFS, as in Mapou, where women have access to a grain processing unit for value-addition purposes (milled maize, flour). In terms of FFS, the participation of women is much greater than that of other groups (Artisanal Seed Producer Group, DRM in agriculture, etc.) accompanied by the project.

74. The proposal for agricultural credit was raised as an issue nearly all interviewed beneficiaries in al visited communes. It was a particular lack raised by producers in Mapou. There is Fonkoze, which lends money for all activities in the charcoal production area, but their credit is 5 percent for a total period of 12 months. What was need is a credit system better adapted to agricultural realities. The problem of limited capital is also mentioned by the Agricultural Department which deplores the rivalry between the costs of production and lack of capital due to limited access to agricultural credit.

75. Lack of micro-credit institutions adapted to the issues of agricultural production in the project's intervention communes, because of their isolation, prevents even modest investment. Indeed, according to stakeholders, the development of micro-credits would contribute to fight against poverty and work to reduce social inequalities by reducing the financial vulnerability of the poorest. Furthermore, credits would diversify household income source.

76. Regarding the team for the project, no women candidates were received for the positions of the staff. This may be because the project did not focus specifically on women (even though the facilitators are all women) but also because awareness-raising of gender inequalities among the general population was limited. Despite their involvement in project activities, no facilitator was involved in a sustainable and active way for key project activities, such as coordinating the different stakeholders

3.4 Sustainability:

3.4.1 What sustainability measures were integrated into the project?

Main findings

- The country has mainly benefited from emergency projects implemented in the past years. However, with this project, the notions of resilience and adaptation were central themes. The agricultural DRM prepares communities to better cope with the effects of extreme events in agriculture and recover more quickly from its effects. By recovering more quickly and thus being better prepared for climatic hazards, the need for emergency projects could be reduced, thanks to a population more able to solve its immediate problems. This would put more emphasis on resilience projects like this one, and thus some sustainability of the activities.
- The replicability of conservation agriculture to communities not involved in the project will increase sustainability. Practices adapted to the Haitian climate were adopted thanks to training. Thus, the sustainability of the project relies on replication of conservation agriculture activities.
- The Haitian Government wishes to continue the project with a proposed co-financing of USD 300 000, but this amount is not sufficient for the coming years and the nature of this co-financing is uncertain (cash or in kind).
- FAO has provided institutional and policy support to the Government to raise awareness and implement climate change training.
- The project benefited from the National Coordination of Food Security's involvement in piloting and reinforcing food security observatories. The Directorate of Civil Protection actions will continue with the committee of the DRM in agriculture and with the committee of civil protection. FFS will also continue their activities.

77. The concept of DRM is particularly important for Haiti. The country has benefited from resilience and adaptation projects, even small scale efforts, implemented in the past years and still in progress. Implementation focus on immediate relief rather than towards long-term sustainability. However, with the onset of constant and extreme weather events, the focus of development is shifting from resilience projects to emergency projects. DRM prepares communities to better cope with the effects of extreme events in agriculture and recover rapidly from its effects. Quick recovery from and better preparation when faced with climatic hazards reduces the need for emergency projects, as the population is more able to solve its immediate problems. This would put more emphasis on resilience projects like this one, and thus some sustainability of the activities.

78. The sustainability of the project was assessed through four aspects: institutional, socio-political, environmental and financial.

Institutional

79. The project has created a foundation that is poised to increase collaboration between the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and the Ministry of Environment, promoting a a synergistic effort to address climate change and food insecurity. In order to harmonize the project's interventions and the emergency programme's operational plan by setting up the communal agriculture offices, the heads of these ministries were able to work together, an

important step for complementarity of activities. In addition, the risk management units of the main ministries involved in the project were able to benefit from training and awareness raising on the progress of the project.

80. Inter-ministerial dynamics have been created through communication between local stakeholders. The Ministry of Environment, FAO, and Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development notably initiated the development of a joint Communication for Development structure to support family farming and rural development in Haiti. This form of communication was important for project implementation and the facilitation of the flow of information, hence the relevance of the meeting and the follow-up by the Steering Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and the Ministry of Environment. In this way, changes are made rapidly when all stakeholders are involved and participating in the project. This dynamic is important for climate change resilience projects as it promotes faster outcomes for a fragile population.

81. FAO has provided institutional and policy support to the Government through the establishment of training and awareness-raising activities on climate change and adaptation in the areas of agriculture. Several meetings, in addition to the Steering Committees, were organized in order to reach preliminary agreement on activities to implement and then to follow-up and update various project activities.

Socio-political

82. The collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development has been very close, especially with the South East Agricultural Department and the communal agriculture offices. Despite the difficulties of traveling due to poor road conditions, long distances, and lack of transportation, extension workers are involved in project implementation on a daily basis. The project team participate in the monthly consultation round tables organized by the Agricultural Department in Jacmel. Such meetings strengthen of stakeholder coordination in the agricultural and food security sector throughout the department.

83. In terms of partnership and stakeholder involvement, the project benefited from the National Coordination of Food Security's involvement in project management and the supply of food security observatories in environmental security in particular, as did the communal agriculture offices that support the provisions of training. As for the future of the project, the DRM in agriculture committee, which works in close collaboration with the civil protection committee, will continue of the activities of the Director of Civil Protection and the FFS will continue their activities, all while continuing to raise awareness among the population. The use of a media network for the dissemination of agricultural practices (SAKS network) is currently being considered in Jacmel.

84. Good practices are compiled into a Compendium and shared with the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development. The Innovation Department of such Ministry is working on the adoption of the concept to ensure its subsequent dissemination as Ministry approach.

85. However, despite ambitious intentions, interviews with the directors of the communal agriculture office in Thiotte and Belle-Anse as well as with the managers of the departmental directorates of the two ministries indicate that the communal agriculture offices lack logistical resources and human resources in quality and quantity, and thus do not have the necessary funds to carry out this task.

Environmental

86. The project introduced conservation agriculture with sustainable crops. Replicability will enable other sites throughout the country to develop similar activities to those introduced in the project's beneficiary communities. The training provided during the project helped establish necessary reflections to adapt practices to the Haitian climate. This knowledge can be replicated to the population as well as to future generations, thus contributing to project sustainability.

87. In Grand-Goâve, the planning of collection, monitoring and dissemination of meteorological data through the installation of mini weather stations will be made at the town hall. These forecasts are essential to carry out the project in the long-term. This process deserves to be generalized to the entire territory. A typical example is Mapou where the risk of sudden flooding is high and it is likely to destroy plantations in the plain. These risks can be reduced with soil conservation actions and equipment for weather forecasts.

88. Furthermore, a certain vulnerability remains, despite the implementation of the project in very isolated or even inaccessible areas in the rainy season (such as in Bainet commune), which makes it difficult for the population to access markets, water and FFS.

89. The sustainability of the project can also be considered in changes observed. In Jacmel, reflections are being made at the state level towards a more efficient use of seed multiplication structures. Furthermore, there is increased business potential with the Dominicans, particularly at the international market in Anses-à-Pitres, enabling the development of crops using the project's assets. Nevertheless, the regulations remain informal and are controlled by the Dominicans.

Financial

90. Ownership strategies aimed to involve ministries and communities in implementation from the onset of project activities. However, the effectiveness of this strategy remains was weak. Departments and communities will not be able to take over the project's achievements, a key reason being the related costs (human resources, materials and equipment). Ministries and communities say they cannot continue without FAO's support (or external funding) and are indicated a need for a subsequent phase of the project.

91. Covering the costs generated by the project's future activities could facilitate the sustainability of the project. The Government of Haiti is willing to pay USD 300 000, but preferably in kind. When combined with loans from FAO and the European

Union among others, this amount is still not enough for the project's continuity in future years, and the search for other sources of financing is therefore necessary (more detail in co-financing table).

3.5 Partnership

How much did the project benefit from a partnership strategy?

Main findings
• The project has improved exchanges between ministries, authorities and piloting committees. Local authorities, particularly the Board of Directors of the Communal Section (Head of Local Civil Protection Structures), have had great benefits from being involved in the project's implementation. The complementarity of the project with the actions of other stakeholders was a major challenge during project implementation. One example of this is the development of rural entrepreneurship with the Artisanal Seed Producer Group was modeled on previous work with the AIFA association. • Working in accordance with Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development policies, FAO is developing collaboration with the Ministry of Environment for the project, under GEF funding.

92. As already mentioned, the project strengthened the collaboration between the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and the Ministry of Environment with a view to harmonizing project interventions and the emergency programme's operating plan, particularly through the set-up of communal agriculture offices.

93. The project was implemented by the Government and FAO, under the Direct Execution modality, in collaboration with three national partners: the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and the Ministry of Interior and Territorial Communities through its Directorate of Civil Protection. The Ministry of Environment was the lead contractor for the project and was responsible for coordinating and integrating activities into the national adaptation plan.

94. The Ministry of Environment provided departmental participation, but its South-East Environmental Department based in Jacmel has limited human and financial resources that do not enable it to engage regularly in the project and capitalize on its achievements. According to Field Document 3/20145/, the project team took office several months after its training (March 2014) at the Environmental Department. However, according to the Departmental Director, the monthly consultation meetings of the sectorial environmental committee have never taken place, "due to a lack of credit for meeting the needs".

95. The Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development is a long-term partner of FAO, it is represented at departmental (Agricultural Department) and communal level (communal agriculture offices) and has a direct interest in the project.

96. The Director of Civil Protection is decentralized and has a service in each commune as well as Civil Protection Committees in the communal sections presided over by the Board of Directors of the Communal Section (Administrative Councils of the Communal Sections) and the Assemblies of the Communal Sections. This network also includes departmental delegates and various associations of women, youth and farmers. The project participates in the Departmental Monthly Dialogue Tables of the Director of Civil Protection.

3.6 Efficiency

3.6.1 To what extent has the project performed well in implementing the planned activities?

Main findings

- The mobilisation of resources (human, material and financial) was effective, resulting in an implementation rate of over 95 percent in the field and 85 percent at the institutional level.
- The work plans were developed and activities monitored during the working sessions of the Steering Committee. Adjustments were made at this level for subsequent workplans.
- The project benefited from good management and information sharing during round tables, enabling it to produce work plans in line with the reality on the field.
- The Steering Committee enabled the project and the ministries (Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and Ministry of Environment) to monitor the level of achievements and to provide the necessary guidance to improve further implementation.

97. Generally, the work plans were carried out. The project benefited from good governance with effective information sharing during the round tables and a well-working Piloting Committee. The training of farmers and FFS workforce has led to a trend towards community adoption of good agricultural practices.

98. Resource mobilization (human, material and financial) was also effective, resulting in an implementation rate of over 95 percent in the field and 85 percent at the institutional level. The project has been strongly involved in the beneficiaries (such as farmers' associations, women's organizations such as Board of Directors of the Communal Section), as well as the effective participation of management structures, biannual meeting of the Piloting Committee and, above all, the dedication of stakeholders that made project implementation effective.

99. Nevertheless, project implementation has sometimes suffered from the lack of harmonization between theory and practice. Some requests made by technicians took longer to be granted, which delayed the completion of certain activities. A typical example is the late arrival of requested material, whether for the DRM in agriculture or emergency kits for the population.

100. According to the beneficiary population in Grand-Goâve, profitability increased by 30-35 percent using mulching and the products obtained are sold in Léogâne and Dufort. 35 000 fruit tree seedlings and 15 000 forest tree seedlings are on site, of which 42 000 have already been transplanted. The products from the project are then sold in the markets (apart from a small percentage to ensure a seed stock for future harvests). In Anse-à-Pitre, these are sold in the local markets of Thiotte, Mare Rouge, Bony and Pédernales. It is the same in Mapou where products are also sold at the market established by Solidaridad Internacional to satisfy the population.

Co-financing

101. The table below is a breakdown of contributions for the co-financing of the project. Committed amounts have all been made successfully available.

Table 4: Co-financing

Participant's name	Type of contribution	Allocated mid-term amount (USD)	Total amount at the end of the project (estimated or raised) (USD)
Haitian Government	Nature	120 000	300 000
GEF/FAO	Grant	460 000	510 000
European Union	Grant	4 320 000	5 990 000
Belgium	Grant	570 000	570 000
Spain	Grant	370 000	370 000
United Kingdom - DFID	Grant	1 010 000	2 000 000
CERF	Grant	0	520 000
WFP	Grant	80 000	100 000
United States - OFDA	Grant	500 000	500 000
	Total	7 430 000	10 860 000

102. To note is that all co-financing of projects for GEF CEO approval has been replaced by other co-financing sources. However, the in kind contributions from the national government remained unchanged.

103. With the project now completed, its results show that financial resources have been used effectively and that co-financing was mobilised as planned.

Steering Committee

104. Established in September 2013, the Steering Committee was composed of representatives of the Ministry of Environment (Minister or his representative, Director of the Climate Change Directorate, National Focal Point of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)), Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (Focal Point for the project , Director of the National Seed Service), the Directorate of Civil Protection, and FAO (FAO Representative, FAO Representative Assistant/Programme Officer). The representatives of the National Coordination for Food Security, UNDP, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and NGO partners (Solidaridad Internacional for the moment) are also invited as observers to meetings of the Piloting Committee.

105. Since the beginning of the project, the Steering Committee met five times: September 2013, March 2015, September 2015, April 2016 and December 2016. Its pilot role appears to have been primarily in the start-up phase (2013); the last meetings served mainly to inform on the project's progress.

4 Conclusions and recommendations

4.1 Conclusions

Conclusion 1. The project has made gains to potentially reduce the vulnerability of the beneficiary populations, mostly rural.

1. Communities are better equipped to deal with climate shocks equipped with the practical knowledge gained at the Artisanal Seed Producer Group, FFS and agricultural DRM. The introduction of new varieties of peas and other drought-resistant species increase indicators necessary to support the resilience of beneficiaries. Vulnerability remains despite project implementation, however, primarily due to isolated or areas not easily accessible (i.e. during the rainy season in the different sections of Bainet commune). This excluded some populations from participation and benefitting from markets, water and FFS.

2. This conclusion is based on field surveys, exchanges with local and national authorities, and review of activities carried out by the project. This shows a significant satisfaction of the beneficiary population as well as significant impacts on their income through the introduction of new techniques or new seeds.

Conclusion 2. The project introduced good agricultural practices, notably Farmer Field Schools, whose efficacy was clearly communicated to the government.

3. FFS introduced and disseminated new adaptation and agricultural techniques (e.g. logging), thus contributing to their adoption

4. According to ministry officials, conservation agriculture deserves to be developed on a larger scale and replicated in other communities. This is particularly important given the significant land degradation in Haiti. The project has led to an increase in the household income and an can likely be link to increases in the food security of affected communities.

5. Conservation agriculture is poised to contribute to the country's food security, and towards a positive impact on the retention of soil, water and fertility necessary to increase the number of crops and improved plot productivity. This will enable farmers to increase their resilience to extreme events, such as droughts and floods, through the introduction of new farming techniques, climate-resilient seeds and new storage and planting techniques.

Conclusion 3. The communal agriculture offices of the government do not necessarily have sufficient financial means to take over the project. The project had to recruit human resources to work with the communities to provide support to vulnerable and rural populations, in collaboration with the government.

6. Communal agricultural offices are regionally important in project monitoring, and were not well supported by the project. The communal agricultural offices did not receive any equipment from the project. It is possible to donate project material to

the Agricultural Department or the communal agricultural offices after implementation. But within current budget constraints, these structures have difficulty remaining operative.

Conclusion 4. The lack of micro-credit institutions adapted to agricultural production in communes targeted by the project limited investment, which could have done more to improve farmers' income (especially women farmers).

7. According to the stakeholders, the development of micro-credits would support income generation and reducing social inequalities by reducing the financial vulnerability of the poorest. In addition to that, credits would diversify household income sources.

Conclusion 5. Other departments of the country with high agricultural potentials are exposed to the risks of climate change, and the project's experiences can be used as insight and perhaps be replicated in other departments.

8. The directorates and Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development units are working on an assessment of achievements, and efforts are underway to see how to adapt the project's approach and gains to other departments.

9. The table below summarizes the results of the evaluation by criterion, resulting from the analysis presented in the document.

Table5: Evaluation criteria

Evaluation criteria	Score	Observations
Contribution to objectives	Satisfactory	The project document at the onset was ambitious although it does adequately reflect the concerns of agricultural populations affected by climate change. The final project evaluation shows that the majority of the overall results have been achieved. The activities were implemented efficiently and led to satisfactory results. To note that the planned activities were implemented in all communes visited. This was done through effective collaboration with local communities, national authorities and technical partners.
Achievement of Results and Progress in Meeting GEF/LDCF	Satisfactory	This assessment is based on feedback from beneficiary populations and national partners. The project team was motivated and benefitted from institutional interaction with the governmental authority.

Priorities/Objectives		In conclusion, the effectiveness of the project implementation was satisfactory.
Cost-effectiveness	Moderately satisfactory	The project's cost-benefit analysis was regrettably not carried out. However, given the resources afforded to the project and benefits as perceived by local beneficiaries, the evaluation estimates that expenditures were moderately satisfactory.
Impact	Satisfactory	Indicators suggesting impact were raised during the Mid-term Review. Among these include positive results vis-à-vis the transfer of adaptation technologies, the continuation of resilient agricultural practices (especially with short-cycle seed types), both of which are poised to contribute to reduce poverty and food insecurity.
Sustainability of results	Moderately satisfactory	Project activities introduced a multistakeholder dynamic in the project sites, and interviewees suggested the results from these activities were likely to last. From this project, lessons can be learned about activities and issues to replicate on a larger scale. Nevertheless, costs associated with the continuation of the project's achievements remains a challenge.
Stakeholder participation	Satisfactory	The project has improved exchanges between ministry departments, authorities and Steering Committees. Local authorities have also benefited from good involvement in the project's implementation. However, ensuring complementarity of the project with activities of other stakeholders was a major challenge for the project. Along with Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, and with financial support through GEF, FAO is increasing collaboration with the Ministry of Environment.
Ownership by country	Satisfactory	Key decisions and activities were implemented with systematic collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, as well as other the Haitian authorities. Close cooperation with the government enabled appropriation of the project by institutions at all levels, even that of the municipality, and thus imparting a degree of sustainability to project achievements. This also allowed FAO to facilitate inclusion of food security issues. Thus, involvement and appropriation have been satisfactory at the local and national levels, as well as from beneficiary populations, municipalities, authorities and other national partner institutions. There were numerous exchanges between the Government and the project team, and the flow of information has been systematized (both administrative and technical).
Approach to implementation	Satisfactory	FAO's implementation, monitoring, and facilitation work was carried out smoothly throughout the project. The structure and implementation of the project in Haiti has

		been adequate, as was the role of FAO an insurer of this harmony. Collaboration between FAO and Ministry of Environment did not reveal any significant challenges.
Management of financial resources	Satisfactory	Findings indicate that financial resources were used effectively. Co-financing was mobilized as planned.
Replicability	Satisfactory	Project activities varied and were carried out in all visited communes. This can suggest the potential to replicate the project's approach on a larger and national scale. This can achieved through the development of new adaptive crop practices, raising awareness among local communities and other stakeholders on issues of agricultural climate change adaptation, effectively integrating climate resilient practices in the agricultural beyond the project pilot communes.
Monitoring and evaluation	Satisfactory	Monitoring and evaluation planning in the project document integrates both internal learning and daily project monitoring and evaluation into the project, as well as external mid-project and end-of-project evaluations. A budget line was reserved to ensure the a monitoring and evaluation function. The implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plan has been satisfactory. Conclusions and recommendation of the mid-term review were largely taken up during project implementation, as adequate adjustments were made the project activities.

4.2 Recommendations

Recommendation 1. The Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, with the support of FAO, should capitalize on the achievements of the project, both at national level and in the field, and consider a strategy to scale-up the project throughout the country.

The project has had satisfactory results in relation to land conservation, good agricultural practices, seed replication and resilient crops and training in FFS, and it is worth considering their replication at national level. The current vulnerability of rural beneficiary populations is high, and it is necessary to go further to ensure that more communities will have access to markets, FFS and DRM in agriculture training to continue resilience actions, a useful tool for strengthening the country's capacity to adapt to climate change.

Suggested actions:

a) Collect good practices and lessons learned;
   - Disseminate good project practices;
   - Train authorities on best practices;
   - Propose field training to population;

- Train and carry out actions on the processing of agricultural products, seed production and soil conservation;

b) Improve parliamentarian involvement to foster sustainability;
c) Develop a strategy at the national level inspired by the project's actions;
d) Use appropriate conclusions and lessons from the project's evaluation phase to work on projects
in the formulation phase;
e) Work on technology transfer, through technology dissemination materials, i.e. projection of videos at the church level to reach communities, now easier with the availability of new technologies;
f) Train 100 university students such as FONDWA (present in environmental security), FAMV-
UEH, UniQ and others;
g) Involve trained and motivated staff to support farmers in conservation agriculture techniques.
Increase extension in the hills to advocate for the conservation agriculture approach.

Recommendation 2. FAO should continue activities to promote conservation agriculture in Haiti and larger scale adoption by the government.

The concept note can include an approach to improving land management and prevention of land degradation through good agricultural practices and the usage of conservation agriculture.

Suggested actions:
a) Reforestation activities;
b) Planting activities (i.e. bamboos);
c) Sustainable Land Management Plan;
d) Awareness raising of population;
e) Conservation Agriculture Activities (training, FFS);

Recommendation 3. Local authorities, with the support of FAO, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development should capitalize on the project's achievements to move from the logic of food security emergency intervention to that of development and resilience of agriculture.

The population does not take into account weather information and forecasts (especially the likelihood of natural disasters), renders the population in a perpetual emergency situation without moving to a process of planning and preparing for disasters.

Moving from emergency response to development logic is likely to promote better agricultural development, and thus income and food security for the population. FAO support to Haiti should reflect this two-pronged support, planning for both emergency and long-term agricultural and food security goals.

Suggested actions:
a) Pursue synergy with the DRMs in agriculture (there are more people in post-disaster than in early warning);

b) Time length should be taken into account as behaviour change requires a longer duration;
c) Work on raising awareness among farmers to enable them to take alerts into account, especially in the likelihood of an event;
d) Draw conclusions (good practice, what did not work, what failed) in this drought;
e) Monitor of tree planting in reforestation projects;
f) Reconstruction of seed stock for the areas affected by the project; five days after Hurricane Matthew, 70 percent of the seeds were lost.

Recommendation 4. FAO should support and advise the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, in extension related work, in partnership with other relevant networks and national and international stakeholders to enable extension officers to meet farmers' needs as much as possible.

Communal agriculture offices development activities, including training, have been developed; however, they do not have enough financial means to take over the project in terms of support for vulnerable rural populations. The provision of work equipment remains a critical aspect for the proper functioning of these offices, especially in the monitoring of field activities.

Suggested actions:

a) Consider from project design the challenges faced by communal agriculture offices;
b) Integrate climate change criteria into budget planning.

Recommendation 5. FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development should encourage the arrival of micro-credit institutions adapted to the needs of agricultural producers and rural groups in the South-East Department.

Flexible reimbursement procedures and reasonable interest rates are objectives of various programmes. A small amount of money can make a significant contribution to poverty reduction; this is evident in the many successes, particularly with women, in villages and in remote areas.

Suggested actions:

a) Adapt the credit system to agricultural realities: village savings and loan system (as in Grande-Anse), mutual as OFKM (gives results that deserve to be extended);
b) Integrate gender issues into the micro-credit proposal;
c) Work on a credit programme for small-scale merchants for agriculture and fisheries as they are more convenient to realities on the ground.

Recommendation 6. FAO, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development should continue to adopt a transversal and cross-departmental approach for any new climate change adaptation project.

Communication between ministerial departments is important to facilitate the flow of information, resources and dynamism within the project. This dynamic is important for capacity building as it promotes faster projects results.

Suggested actions:

a) Continue encouraging meetings, exchanges, interdepartmental meetings to strengthen links between ministries and create sustainability for actions.

Recommendation 7. FAO, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development should focus on addressing issues of land degradation, climate change adaptation and sustainable management of forests.

Haiti is located in a natural disaster-prone geographic area that makes it vulnerable to recurrent cyclones, drought and floods. The country must be ready to face all these phenomena without compromising its food security.

More and more technical and financial partners are interested in climate change and it is important for the country to continue its adaptation and response to land degradation while moving from a state of emergency to a resilient state.

The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) and REDD+ can be mobilized to help in the preservation and increase of forest covering/occupation. At the Ministry of Environment, a framework should be detached to work on REDD and REDD+ funds. This analysis should also taken into account what national actors and other agencies have already done in the country (UNDP, FAO, etc.).

Suggested actions:

b) Find new forms of recovery of land and sustainable forest management with the awareness-raising of the population.

5. Lessons Learned

10. During the formulation of the project, special attention was given to all the information regarding the location of the selected communes, accessibility and if the project could follow the progress made in the sites that have severe access limitations.

11. It should be noted that the inclusion of women in this type of project requires a real participatory approach. Strong commitment from project administrators and communities is essential to any gender mainstreaming approach, including involving women in post-project activities.

12. An inter-ministerial dynamic was created through communication between local stakeholders. The Ministry of Environment, FAO and Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development notably initiated the development of a joint Communication for Development structure to support family farming and rural development in Haiti. This communication was important for the project results, hence the relevance of the meeting and the follow-up by the Steering Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and Ministry of Environment. Changes are rapidly performed when all stakeholders are involved and participating in the project.

13. Furthermore local offices, especially communal agricultural offices, should be capacitated to carry out project activities. They are a direct contact between farmers and the government. For this project, they did not have the means to follow-up and continue future project activities.

    The positive impact on agriculture is a positive start, yet more and larger scale support is needed in country, especially to help cope with emergency situations such as drought.

ANNEXE I : Analyse du Cadre logique

Renforcement de la résilience aux changements climatiques et réduction des risques des catastrophes dans l'agriculture pour améliorer la sécurité alimentaire en Haïti après le séisme
Réf. Projet : GCP/HAI/027/LDF

Objectif Global : Augmenter la résilience des agriculteurs vulnérables en renforçant la résilience de leurs moyens d'existence et de leurs agrosystèmes contre les impacts de la variabilité climatique, notamment face aux crises post-catastrophes naturelles Objectif Immédiat 1 : Application et diffusion de bonnes pratiques sélectionnées pour l'augmentation de la résilience aux aléas climatiques R.1: Des variétés de cultures résilientes face au climat, identifiées, multipliées et disponibles pour au moins 1500-2000 familles, y compris 500 familles vulnérables R.2 Au moins 20 pratiques et techniques agricoles et environnementales climato-résilientes appropriées aux contextes locaux sont documentées, appliquées et diffusées. R.3 Un réseau de CEP est établi pour promouvoir la diffusion et l'adoption des techniques et pratiques d'adaptation et de gestion des risques dans les systèmes de production agricole et agroforestière. Objectif Immédiat 2 : Intégration de la gestion des risques de désastres et des pratiques d'adaptation dans le secteur agricole R.4 Les institutions gouvernementales prennent en compte les actions contemplées dans les plans GRD et ACC pour le secteur agricole et coordonnent les initiatives de renforcement des capacités et renforcement institutionnelcorrespondantes.
Contributions aux objectifs stratégiques de la FAO : **Objectif stratégique: 2 -** ***Rendre l'agriculture, la foresterie et la pêche plus productives et plus durables*** Résultat organisationnel: 201 – Les producteurs et utilisateurs des ressources naturelles adoptent des pratiques qui augmentent et améliorent la production agricole de manière durable. **Objectif stratégique: 5** ***Améliorer la résilience des moyens d'existence face à des menaces ou en situation de crise*** Résultat organisationnel: 503 - Les pays ont réduit les risques et la vulnérabilité des ménages et des communautés .
Contribution au programme stratégique du LDCF: **Objectif stratégique** 1 – *Réduire la vulnérabilité aux impacts négatifs des changements climatiques, y compris la variabilité, aux niveaux local, national, régional et global;* **Objectif stratégique** 3 – *Transfert de technologies d'adaptation aux CC.*

Activités réalisées jusqu'en mai 2017

Code cadre logique	Acquis/outputs	Activités	Réalisations jusqu'en mai 2017	% atteint en mai 2017	% supposé atteint en fin de projet	Moyens de vérification
Composante 1: Renforcement des systèmes de production de matériaux végétaux locaux et semences des variétés culturales climato-résilientes						
1.1.1	Une liste de 15 variétés élites ayant un potentiel de donner de bons rendements sous les contraintes les plus communes liées au climat	Identification, essais multi-variétales et multiplication des semences/matériel végétal résilientes de qualité déclarée	15 variétés de cultures vivrières résilientes identifiées et disponibles pour la multiplication	100	100	Fiches techniques produites Enquêtes de terrain
1.1.2	10-12 groupes de producteurs de semences entrainés, multiplient semences et matériel végétatif de variétés et espèces climato-résilientes.	Identification, structuration et formation de groupements de producteurs de semences (GPAS)	- 6 Séances de formation réalisées en partenariat avec le SNS - 12 GPAS fonctionnels et validés - 180 multiplicateurs formés (15 x 12 GPAS)	100	100	LOA signés, registres formations, liste présence
1.1.3	3-5 groupes de producteurs de semences sont formés et disposent d'installations et d'équipements pour la production et le stockage de matériel végétatif de propagation et la multiplication des semences	Identification des GPAS performants pour leur formation et dotation en équipement de stockage pour la conservation des semences	12 GPAS équipés avec le matériel nécessaire (silos, humidimètres, sacs et bâches)	100	>100	Documentation livraison matériel, visites terrain
1.1.4	Au moins 50 tonnes/an de semences et matériel végétatif sont produites par les GPAS	Multiplication des semences de qualité et sous-traitance avec les GPAS	Environs 50 tonnes de semences (mais, pois de souche, pois congo et haricot noir) et plus de 1 million de boutures (manioc, patate douce, drageons banane, canne à sucre, herbe éléphante) produites.	90	100	Registres de production
1.1.5	Accès facilité aux semences et matériel végétal pour des familles vulnérables sélectionnées	Distribution directe ou subventions des semences/matériels végétal des variétés climato-résilientes multipliés par les GPAS à 400- au moins 500 agriculteurs chef de	Fin 2016, plus de 400 agriculteurs et au moins 2000 ménages bénéficiaires des semences et matériel végétal de qualité à travers des distributions directes	90	100	Actions complémentaires aux activités de réponse à la sècheresse dans le Sud-Est (cible 5000 foyers) Enquêtes de terrain

Code cadre logique	Acquis/outputs	Activités	Réalisations jusqu'en mai 2017	% atteint en mai 2017	% supposé atteint en fin de projet	Moyens de vérification
Composante 2. Identification, essais sur le terrain et réplication des bonnes pratiques résilientes aux changements climatiques dans le cadre de la gestion des risques						
2.1.1	Au moins 20 bonnes pratiques agricoles et environnementales pour l'adaptation aux changements climatiques et la GRD sélectionnées, localement évaluées et documentées	Identification, documentation et systématisation des bonnes pratiques agricoles et environnementales pour l'adaptation et la GRD en agriculture Application et expérimentation des BPAE chez les CEP et planteurs leaders Elaboration d'un menu d'option et réalisation d'une analyse préliminaire coûts-bénéfices	- Analyse participative pour l'identification et présélection des BPAE a été effectuée - Matrice préliminaire et méthodologie disponibles - Pas d'analyse coûts – bénéfices des BPAE prévue (celle-ci devrait se faire mais l'équipe d'évaluation n'a pas pu obtenir de date exacte)	75	100	Fiches de documentation BPAE Compendium BPAE
2.1.2	Matériels de formation et de vulgarisation des bonnes pratiques sélectionnées (incluant fiches techniques, guides, brochures, vidéos, infographiques) validés, publiés et diffusés	Elaboration, validation et publication des matériels de sensibilisation et de formation sur les BPAE en ACC et GRD	- Un ensemble de matériel de communication (vidéos, affiches, brochures) pour le développement et vulgarisation a été produit. - Le matériel présente les BPAE suivantes (comme en 2016) - Multiplication et utilisation de semences climato-résilientes ; - Association de cultures ; - Paillage ; - Production agricole sur terres en pente et cultures sur rampes vivantes ; - Agriculture de conservation ; Agroforesterie	90	100	Quantité et qualité du matériel produit

2.1.3	150-250 agriculteurs et 15-25 techniciens des institutions nationales et décentralisées sont capables de répliquer les pratiques d'adaptation et GRD au cours des 12 campagnes agricoles	Identification et formation des producteurs leaders et des participants au programme CEP Formation sur le tas de cadres et agents nationaux impliqués dans la vulgarisation Application des bonnes pratiques localement sélectionnées sur les parcelles des agriculteurs leaders et mise en place de systèmes intégrés	Depuis 2016, au moins 250 agriculteurs « leaders », 14 associations et 15 techniciens agricoles ont été identifiés et formés et travaillent dans l'application des BPAE et aménagement de parcelles agricoles	90	100	Nombre des producteurs leaders et techniciens formés et performants Nombre de parcelles pilotes Menu BPAE en phase d' application

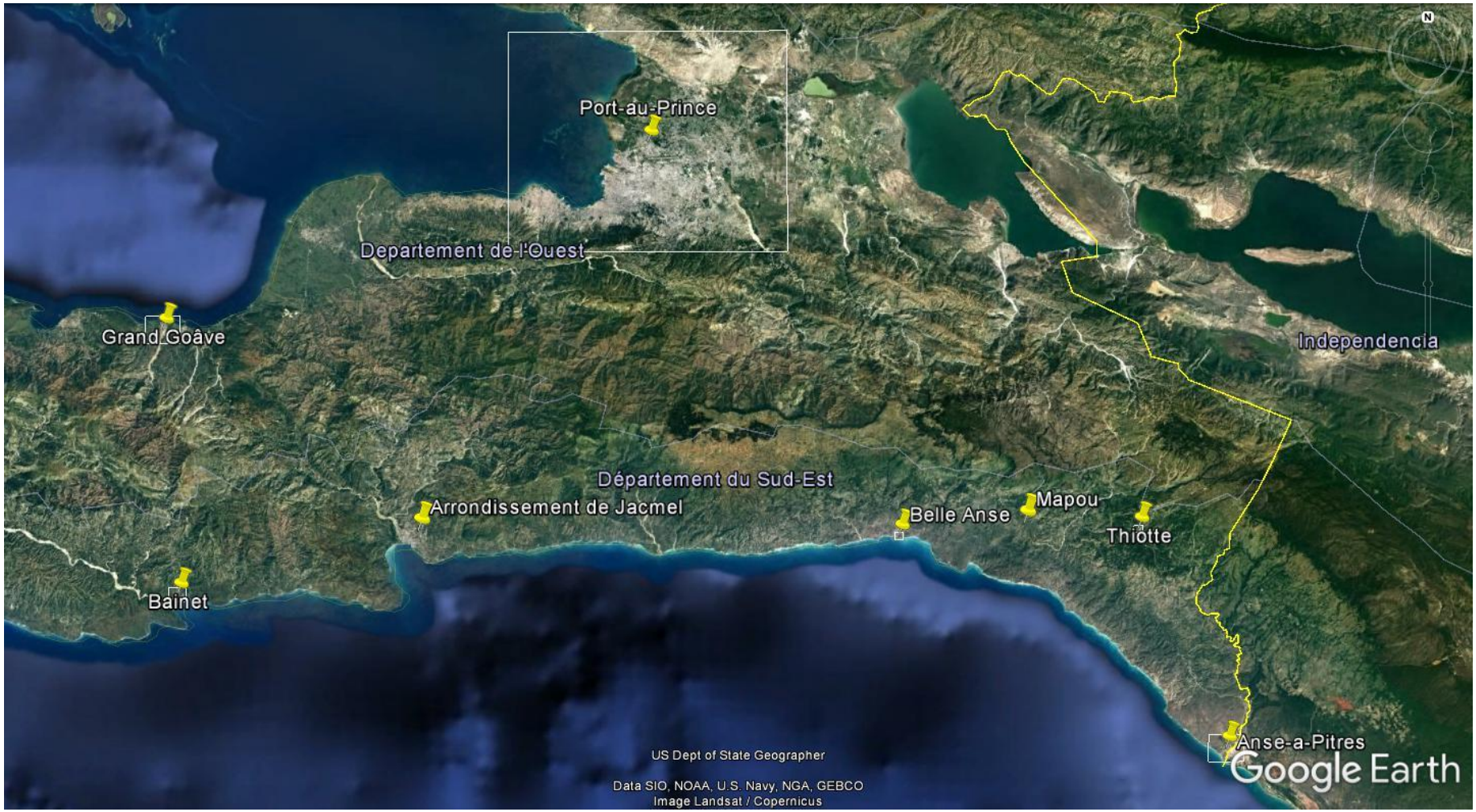
Code cadre logique	Acquis/outputs	Activités	Réalisations jusqu'en mai 2017	% atteint en mai 2017	% supposé atteint en fin de projet	Moyens de vérification
Composante 3. Promotion de techniques et pratiques contribuant à la résilience aux changements climatiques des systèmes de production agricole et agroforestière, grâce à la méthode de vulgarisation axée sur les Champs-École-Paysans (CEP)						
3.1.1	Un programme complet de formation en « Champ École Paysans (CEP) » à 3 niveaux (formateurs (15), facilitateurs (40) et paysans (250)) pour le transfert et l'adoption de techniques et pratiques pour améliorer les systèmes agricoles climato-résilience préparé et exécuté.	Etablissement du programme de formation en CEP en collaboration avec les parties prenantes (autorités locales, ONG, OCB), basé sur la collecte de données, le développement de partenariat, les matériels appropriés de formation	Achevé en 2014, matériel développé et formations réalisées en 2014 et 2015	100	100	Matériel de formation produit
3.1.2	2 Formateurs nationaux en CEP (1 formateur au MARNDR et 1 au MDE) et 30 à 40 facilitateurs formés	Réalisation de séances de formation de formateurs, de facilitateurs et de paysans en l'approche CEP	Achevé en 2014, deux séances de formations avancée et de base en décembre 2015 , 4 autres séances pour facilitateurs réalisées en mars 2016	100	> 100	Registres des formations, liste des présences, qualité CEP projet
3.1.3	10 à 15 CEP établis intégrant au moins 250 agriculteurs dans le processus d'apprentissage et conduite des bonnes pratiques	Établissement et accompagnement des CEP pour faciliter l'apprentissage et l'application des pratiques et techniques sélectionnées, pendant au moins 3 saisons de culture, avec l'appui des facilitateurs et animateurs	- 18 CEP installées dans les 4 communes initiales du projet - Plus de 250 agriculteurs ont reçus la formation et sont membres des CEP ; - Près d'une cinquantaine de répliques de pratiques de CEP sur des parcelles individuelles des membres.	90	> 100	Nombre et qualité CEP installées Nombre animateurs Validation et réplication BPAE Enquêtes de terrain
Composante 4. Intégration de mesures d'adaptation et de diminution des Risques de désastres dans les politiques, programmes et les institutions des secteurs agricole et environnemental /renforcement de la Direction CC du Ministère de l'Environnement						

Code cadre logique	Acquis/outputs	Activités	Réalisations jusqu'en mai 2017	% atteint en mai 2017	% supposé atteint en fin de projet	Moyens de vérification
4.1.1	6-8 Plans de GCRD formulés avec les communautés et les comités correspondants établis	Développement de 6-8 plan GRD avec les communautés ciblées Mise en place de comite de gestion communautaire des risques des désastres Identification des activités prioritaires pour la mise en œuvre des plans et articulation avec les plans de la DPC a niveau Départemental et National	Plans de GCRD élaborés dans toutes les communes visitées 5 Comités en place dont 1 est en contact avec le comité communal.	**75**	**100**	Nombre plans GRD Nombre Comités GRD en place Documents d'identification des actions prioritaires et articulation avec les plans de la DPC
4.1.2	Articulation des plans GRD et des expériences acquises en adaptation/résilience/BPAE avec les programmes d'intervention des institutions concernées (MARNDR, DPC, MDE,….)	Organisation des réunions de concertation pour incorporer les mesures et les pratiques identifiées dans les plans GCRD au niveau des plans de développement sectoriel au niveau de la municipalité/ département. Organisation d'un atelier d'échange avec les représentants du MDE, MARNDR et DPC/ Ministère de l'Intérieure et autres partenaires pour partager les résultats et les leçons apprises du projet et définir un plan d'action concerté. Développement d'un document de recommandations en matière de renforcement de la coordination et des capacités institutionnelles et techniques pour le support à la GRD et ACC pour les intégrer dans le système de gestion des Risques de désastres.	2 Réunion de concertation avec les parties prenantes	60	90-100	Minutes réunions et ateliers concertations Liste des présences Document de recommandations produit

Code cadre logique	Acquis/outputs	Activités	Réalisations jusqu'en mai 2017	% atteint en mai 2017	% supposé atteint en fin de projet	Moyens de vérification
4.1.3	Une révision du PANA rédigé en 2006 a été réalisée et un plan d'action pour le développement du Plan d'Adaptation National (PAN) et la mise en places des actions prioritaires concertées	Révision et mise à jour du document du PANA par une équipe conjointe MDE-FAO-MARNDR Organisation d'un atelier de validation pour produire un plan d' action/feuille de route concerte pour la mise en place des recommandations sur l'adaptation aux changements climatiques dans les plans sectoriel (agriculture et environnement)	Finalisation de la révision du PANA	90	100	Document du PANA révisé (fournie sous forme d'ébauche) Rapport de l'atelier de validation Document de feuille de route concerté avec les parties prenantes
4.1.4	La coordination entre les partenaires institutionnels est renforcée, la capacité d'opération du MDE est améliorée et les institutions sont sensibilisées sur les acquis du projet	Une contribution est allouée pour l'installation de la Direction de Changements Climatique du MDE Une contribution pour les pointsfocaux du MDE et MARNDR Une contribution aux frais de fonctionnement de la DDE- SE et un accord de partenariat signé Un accord de partenariat signe avec la DDA-SE Réalisation d'une visite d'évaluation et échange pour les membres du comité de pilotage et partenaires et autres bénéficiaires sélectionnes	- Visites de terrain conjointes (FAO, MDE, MARNDR) - Implications des techniciens des BAC et collaboration avec la DDE-SE et DDA- SE - 2 plans de travail développés - LOA avec la DDA en révision pour validation finale	80	100	Visites d'échanges réalisées Rapports réunions CP LOA signés Plans de travail Rapports de suivi Rapports des missions conjointes

Composante transversale : gestion et coordination du projet						
5.1	Equipe projet et coordination	Gestion, suivi et évaluation du projet assurés par l'unité de coordination, les points focaux MDE et MARDNDR, le comité de pilotage et finalement par le LTU/LTO	- Equipe sur place et gestion et suivi du projet de qualité - 2 PIR soumis au GEF	80	100	Nombre et qualité des PIR soumis au GEF Rapports réunions
5.2	Réunions comité pilotage		5 réunions (cinq reprises : septembre 2013, mars 2015, septembre 2015, avril 2016, et décembre 2016) La dernière réunion tenue en juin 2017	10 0	>10 0	Comité pilotage Rapports évaluations mi-parcours et finale Rapports ateliers techniques Rapport de suivi
5.3	Evaluation à mi-parcours		Réalisée en septembre 2015, rapport diffusé en Décembre 2015	10 0	100	
5.4	Ateliers techniques outils résilience d'impact (mesurèrent résilience et pratiques mitigation/adaptation)		2 ateliers techniques réalisés auprès de la DDE-SE, Jacmel	80	100	
5.5	Mission d'évaluation finale du projet		Réalisé en mai 2017	10 0	100	

Annexe II: Carte du pays avec les communes visités



Annexe III : Matrice d'évaluation

Questions de critères évaluatifs	Jacmel (DDA et DDE)	Grand Goave	Bainet (Mare Louise)	Belle-Anse (Préchet)	Anse-à-Pitre (Bota)	Anse-à-Pitre	Mapou	Thiotte (Bois d'Homme)
Pertinence : comment le projet se rapporte-t-il aux principaux objectifs du domaine d'intervention du FEM et à l'environnement et aux priorités de développement aux niveaux local, régional et national?								
• La conception du projet et de ses activités répondent-ils aux besoins en Haïti de la population et du Gouvernement en termes d'adaptation aux changements climatiques (ACC) et à la Gestion de Risques des Désastres (GRD) ?	• Oui Meilleure communication entre le DDA et le DDE (visite conjoint sur terrain)	• Oui, notamment à cause des maladies sur les plantes (nématodes et sigatoka sur les bananes)	• Oui, notamment à cause de : -la sècheresse locale ; - des besoins de conservation de sol, pour contrôler les pertes de sol comme conséquences du déboisement ; - la vulnérabilité des paysans (zone déboisée)	• Oui, notamment à cause du : - manque de disponibilité alimentaire à cause du passage de Sandy et Isaac avec notamment des dégâts sur les infrastructures d'irrigation - manque de semences, pois de souches, manioc, banane, herbe éléphant dans la région	• Oui mauvaise pratiques de brulis; • besoin en semences; • marches locaux in en RD	• Oui, • besoins en semences • proximité de marchés	• Oui, notamment à cause de : - la ceinture des cyclones passe sur la zone de Mapou. - cycles de culture trop longs, en particulier pour le manioc (18 mois) et les pois de souche (7 semaines) - peu de rendement des techniques de cultural - la perte de rendement. Par exemple, un plant de mais donnait autrefois 4 épis alors que maintenant il n'en produit plus que 2.	• oui, sécheresse
• Le projet est-il aligné avec les politiques de développement pertinentes (du gouvernement Haïtien, de la FAO et du FEM) ?	• Oui par la promotion d'une agriculture de conservation du sol et de l'eau, type agroforesterie	• Par la promotion de la diversité des cultures sur la parcelle pour améliorer la sécurité alimentaire	• Agriculture de conservation du sol et de l'eau de montagne • Gestion de la fertilité des sols par les techniques de paillage, cultures sur courbe de niveau		• Promotion de l'agroforesterie sur les parcelles des versants avec en alternance des espaces de cultures et des lignes enherbées	• oui, introduction de cultures mieux adaptées aux conditions climatiques (pois de souche *beseba)*		• oui, refaire le couvert caféier et arboré
• Le projet répond-il aux besoins des bénéficiaires ciblés ?	• Oui par les nouvelles pratiques agricoles diffusées dans les CEP	• Oui par les nouvelles pratiques agricoles diffusées dans les CEP	• Oui par les nouvelles pratiques agricoles diffusées dans les CEP	• Oui par les nouvelles pratiques agricoles diffusées dans les CEP	• Oui par les nouvelles pratiques agricoles diffusées dans les CEP	• Oui par les nouvelles pratiques agricoles diffusées dans les CEP		• oui
• Comment le projet est-il complémentaire aux actions d'autres parties prenantes actives dans la ville / pays / région ?	• Possibilité de développement de l'entrepreneuriat rural avec les GPAS, notamment	• Construction sur l'existant avec la pratique des associations comme AIFA qui fonctionne sur le périmètre de Fauché depuis une vingtaine d'années (MARNDR, FIDA), diversification des acteurs locaux avec les foires aux semences promotion de la FAO	• Complémentarité des actions de conversation de sol avec financement de l'ONG Florestal depuis 2015	• Reboisement des chateaux d'eau, Mare Calbasse et ravine Pichon	• Meilleure considération de la demande dominicaine par les communautés haïtiennes. Les dominicains viennent faire des achats en terre haïtienne	• Importance grandissante du commerce avec les dominicains, ce qui est reconsidéré par les haïtiens	• Activités de contrôle de ravine (ravine an Wo) contre les eaux des pluies, suivi de la logique de protection contre inondations après 2004	• pépinière de café, programme de régénération de café
• Le projet a contribué au développement des politiques et programmes nationaux en matière d'adaptation et gestion des risques ? Le projet répond-t-il aux besoins nationaux suite aux catastrophes naturelles ?	• Meilleure espace d'échanges entre le MARNDR et le MDE sur un même projet. Fonctionnalité des tables sectoriels et comités de pilotage durant l'exécution	• Bon cadre d'échanges entre les autorités (mairies, agriculture et environnement)	• Bonne implication des autorités locales dans le processus de mise en œuvre, notamment les CASEC (chef des structures de protection civile)	• Bonne implication des autorités locales dans le processus de mise en œuvre, notamment les CASEC (chef des structures de protection civile	• Bonne implication des autorités locales dans le processus de mise en œuvre, notamment les CASEC (chef des structures de protection civile	• Bonne implication des autorités locales dans le processus de mise en œuvre, notamment les CASEC (chef des structures de protection civile	• Meilleures discussions des problèmes environnement aux du changement climatique et les questions agricoles, surtout dans le sac de Mapou qui a subi des inondations	• Actions de conservation • Bonne implication des autorités locales dans le processus de mise en œuvre, notamment les CASEC (chef des structures de protection civile

Questions de critères évaluatifs	Jacmel (DDA et DDE)	Grand Goave	Bainet (Mare Louise)	Belle-Anse (Préchet)	Anse-à-Pitre (Bota)	Anse-à-Pitre	Mapou	Thiotte (Bois d'Homme)
							terribles en 2004	
Efficacité : dans quelle mesure les résultats attendus et les oectifs du projet ont-ils été atteints ?								
• Les activités et les résultats du projet sont-ils conformes aux buts et aux objectifs du projet ?	*DDA* • Résilience - Création de synergies pour les GRDA (on y retrouve plus de personnes après le désastre qu'avant) - Formation du Plan Haïti et la FAO, sur l'interrelation entre la météorologie et les désastres naturels.	*GPAS* • Multiplication des semences : maïs, haricot, igname, patate, pois kongo, pitimi, pois de souche. • Contrat avec GPAS (appui à l'entretien des cultures et soin) : 4 GPAS (60 personnes)	*GPAS* - 15 (10G/5F) - Suivi des critères de la FAO - Semences: pois noir, pois de souche, maïs, manioc, pois congo, pitimi...) - Distribution et conservation en silo. • *CEP* - 25 unités de CEP sur la	• *Dans le CEP :* - Nombre de personnes : 25 (9F/16H) - Technique (paillage, densité plantation) - Maïs : 2 épis plus de garantie. - Patate. Délais très court, prêt en 4 mois (ti savyen, mizè malereé mieux	• *Dans le CEP :* -38 membres (13H, 25F) -Réunion tous les jeudis -160ha de terre (6*27Ha pour les parcelles aménagées, 5*25ha pour les parcelles modèles)	• *GPLA* -35 membres -pois-souche (cycle court : 41 jours au lieu de 3 mois) - Champs multiplicateur : -	• *Dans les CEP* : - Apport technique de la FAO : semences, terrain pour créer une parcelle CEP pour des légumes, des pois, du mais... - Etablissement d'un nouvel espace à Mapou pour un CEP	• CEP, parcelle d'expérimentation collective des techniques de production (buttage patate) et adaptation de cultures
• Dans quelle mesure les résultats livrés ont-ils contribué à la réalisation des résultats escomptés du projet ?	- Sensibilisation des agriculteurs à croire les alertes, surtout la probabilité de l'évènement.	• Vente sur le marché et sur les foires aux semences (10-20%) ; Prélèvement de 10% du stock pour créer un stock stratégique pour la contingence. • Lors du cyclone Matthew, il y a bien eu une réponse grâce au stock. Néanmoins, des pertes au niveau du centre de stockage, notamment pour les prochaines semences pour Teno GG, sont à déplorer. • Formation sur les techniques culturales et le conditionnement. *CEP* • 6 unités de CEP sur la commune • Intervention du projet sur 3 sections : 1e Sect Tête à Boeuf, 3e Sect, 7e Gérard. • Nombre moyen : 20 personnes (1/3 F, 2/3 H) • Rencontre toutes les semaines (2hrs). Echanges entre les membres pour discuter avec l'intervention des techniciens facilitateurs. Il y a donc un partage des connaissances	• commune (15F/10G) tous les jeudis (plantation de pois de souche, paillage pour conservation des plantes, parcelle technique (agroforesterie...) - Planteurs leaders : 40 (25F). • *Pépinière :* - 50,000 plantules - Fruitiers (cacao, cachiman, café...) - Forêts (cassia, frêne, dolive, chêne...) - 80% de distribution faite • *GRDA* - Formation en cours (prévue pour mars/avril, programmation en finalisation) • *Présence étatique (MARNDR/MDE)* - Darline Jean Louis (animatrice FAO/MARNDR) - Elma Jaunisse (animatrice • Taux adoption. - CEP. 23/25 (92% de membre du CEP)	• Appréciation des cultures de cycle plus court contre 6 mois avant pour les variétés locales (gran ageris, ponn nan men, plezi kay emanis, ti kago, janbe ravin, fanm pa fouye...). - Attaque de ravageur Ti yogann (Cylas formicarius) - Manioc : délais de production très courte (4 mois contre plus d'une année pour les autres variétés) - Pois de souche : Cycle de production en 2 mois (Environ 7 semences par an) - Chou. Semence expirée achetée à Perdernales (KK Kross). - Haricot noir. variété DPC40, mais pas de bon rendement la saison passée • *GRDA* - Formation sur les désastres (cyclone) - Fourniture de matériels : kits, pompes. Matériels en attente comme les mégaphones. • Amélioration des techniques de stockage (semences et grains) ; appui ponctuel après les grandes vagues de sécheresse (inondation) par des programmes HIMO • Enseignements sur efficacité sont dans le suivi des actions prévues ; espace de concertation et	• Appréciation des cultures de cycle plus court pour la sécurité alimentaire	Introduction du pois de souche á cycle court, bien adapté comme le *beseba* • Formation en gestion des risques et désastres dans le secteur agricole avec une complémentarité avec les structures nationales ayant á sa tête le CASEC pour la section rurale • Attente de kits GRDA par le projet • Amélioration des techniques de stockage (semences et grains) ; appui ponctuel après les grandes vagues de sécheresse (inondation) par des programmes HIMO • Enseignements sur efficacité sont dans le suivi des actions prévues ; espace de concertation et d'échanges entre les acteurs (comité de pilotage…) • Plus efficace par le suivi mis en place par l'équipe technique qui a	• Attente de kits GRDA par le projet • Amélioration des techniques de stockage (semences et grains) ; appui ponctuel après les grandes vagues de sécheresse (inondation) par des programmes HIMO • Enseignements sur efficacité sont dans le suivi des actions prévues ; espace de concertation et d'échanges entre les acteurs (comité de pilotage…) • Plus efficace par le suivi mis en place par l'équipe technique qui a travaillé avec les structures étatiques et communautés	• Parcelle CEP oú sont expérimentées les nouvelles pratiques culturales et les cultures
• Dans quelle mesure le projet a-t-il contribué à un système de production agricole plus efficace et adapté aux aléas climatiques ?	• Revenue et débouchée (enclavement*)* - Structuration des actions post-récolte pour aider la stabilisation des prix. - Développement de l'agriculture de subsistance, de conservation et d'export. - Renforcer les exploitations agricoles **DDE** - Le projet a formé beaucoup de agriculteurs. -Continuité des activités avec l'Ecole de LIMBE				• Introduction de manioc douce et du pois de souche *beseba* • Formation en gestion des risques et désastres dans le secteur agricole avec une complémentarité avec les structures nationales ayant á sa tête le CASEC pour la section rurale • Attente de kits GRDA par le projet • Amélioration des techniques de stockage (semences et grains) ;			
• Dans quelle mesure le projet a-t-il contribué au développement des politiques et programmes nationaux en matière de adaptation et gestion des risques?								• Introduction de variétés de café dans les pépinières locales

Questions de critères évaluatifs	Jacmel (DDA et DDE)	Grand Goave	Bainet (Mare Louise)	Belle-Anse (Préchet)	Anse-à-Pitre (Bota)	Anse-à-Pitre	Mapou	Thiotte (Bois d'Homme)
• Le projet répond-t-il aux besoins nationaux suite aux catastrophes naturelles ?		techniques et des pratiques entre agriculteurs voisins. • Adoption : 15/20 soit 75% des participants au CEP ; et 5/10 soit 50% de non bénéficiaires directs. GRDA 8 membres • Des formations ont bien eu lieu. Néanmoins des kits sont encore disponibles. • Les comités ont été constitués mais les matériels ne sont pas toujours complets. • Il faut revoir le contenu des kits : cordes, bottes, casques. • Amélioration des techniques de stockage (semences et grains) ; appui ponctuel après les grandes vagues de sécheresse (inondation) par des programmes HIMO • Enseignements sur efficacité sont dans le suivi des actions prévues ; espace de concertation et d'échanges entre les acteurs (comité de pilotage…) • Plus efficace par le suivi mis en place par l'équipe technique qui a travaillé avec les structures étatiques et communautés	- Population. 7/10 (70% de non bénéficiaires directs) • Amélioration des techniques de stockage (semences et grains) ; appui ponctuel après les grandes vagues de sécheresse (inondation) par des programmes HIMO • Enseignements sur efficacité sont dans le suivi des actions prévues ; espace de concertation et d'échanges entre les acteurs (comité de pilotage…) • Plus efficace par le suivi mis en place par l'équipe technique qui a travaillé avec les structures étatiques et communautés	d'échanges entre les acteurs (comité de pilotage…) • Plus efficace par le suivi mis en place par l'équipe technique qui a travaillé avec les structures étatiques et communautés	appui ponctuel après les grandes vagues de sécheresse (inondation) par des programmes HIMO • Enseignements sur efficacité sont dans le suivi des actions prévues ; espace de concertation et d'échanges entre les acteurs (comité de pilotage…) • Plus efficace par le suivi mis en place par l'équipe technique qui a travaillé avec les structures étatiques et communautés	travaillé avec les structures étatiques et communautés		• Attente de kits GRDA par le projet
• Dans quelle mesure le projet a-t-il incorporé les recommandations et leçons issues de la revue de mi-parcours ?								• Amélioration des techniques de stockage (semences et grains) ; appui ponctuel après les grandes vagues de sécheresse (inondation) par des programmes HIMO
• Dans quelle mesure le projet a-t-il renforcé les capacités des acteurs impliqués à tous les niveaux en matière d'adaptation au changement climatique et gestion de risques des catastrophes ?	• Renforcement par l'introduction de cultures á cycle plus court ; technique de production conversationniste en eau et humidité (paillage) ; formation des structures locales en GRDA							• Enseignements sur efficacité sont dans le suivi des actions prévues ; espace de concertation et d'échanges entre les acteurs (comité de pilotage…)
• A quel point la FAO a contribué à l'intégration de pratiques agricoles et environnementales adaptées au changement climatique et réduction des risques dans les systèmes de production des agriculteurs ?	• Appui FAO dans la formation des GRDA, CEP pour le paillage et production plus orientée vers sécurité alimentaire ; production de semences artisanales							
• Les Champs Écoles Paysans (CEP) et les planteurs leaders ont-ils dynamisé l'adoption et la vulgarisation des bonnes pratiques agricoles et environnementales ? Quels sont les effets du projet sur les revenus des producteurs, sur l'environnement ?	• Le CEP ont facilité la technique des cultures en situation de sécheresse, suivant les rencontres hebdo							• Plus efficace par le suivi mis en place par l'équipe technique qui a travaillé avec les structures étatiques et communautés
• Comment les risques ont-ils été gérés pendant le projet ?	• Amélioration des techniques de stockage (semences et grains) ; appui ponctuel après les grandes vagues de sécheresse (inondation) par des programmes HIMO • Enseignements sur efficacité sont dans le suivi des actions prévues ; espace de concertation et d'échanges entre les acteurs (comité de pilotage…)							
• Quels sont les effets attendus du projet sur la sécurité alimentaire, les ressources naturelles et le renforcement de la résilience des moyens d'existence ?								
• Quels sont les enseignements tirés du projet en termes d'efficacité ?								
• Quels changements auraient pu être réalisés dans la conception du projet pour améliorer son efficacité ?								
• Comment le projet a-t-il été plus efficace pour obtenir des résultats ?								

Questions de critères évaluatifs	Jacmel (DDA et DDE)	Grand Goave	Bainet (Mare Louise)	Belle-Anse (Préchet)	Anse-à-Pitre (Bota)	Anse-à-Pitre	Mapou	Thiotte (Bois d'Homme)
	• Plus efficace par le suivi mis en place par l'équipe technique qui a travaillé avec les structures étatiques et communautés							
Efficience : le projet a-t-il été mis en œuvre efficacement, en conformité avec les normes et les normes internationales et nationales ?								
• L'adaptation était-elle nécessaire et utilisée pour assurer une utilisation efficace des ressources ? • Les systèmes comptables et financiers étaient-ils adéquats ? • Les rapports d'avancement ont-ils été produits en temps opportun et en conformité avec les exigences de déclaration de projet ? • La mise en œuvre du projet était-elle rentable comme prévu initialement ? • Le cofinancement attendu a-t-il été utilisé comme prévu initialement? La gestion des ressources financières et co-financements mobilisés • Les enseignements appris ont-ils été partagés entre les parties prenantes du projet pour l'amélioration ultérieure de la mise en œuvre du projet? • Quels partenariats et réseaux ont été facilités entre les parties prenantes? • La capacité et le savoir-faire locaux ont-ils été suffisamment mobilisés? • Les plans de travail ont-ils été réalisés et achevés ? • Un système de suivi et assurance de qualité a-t-il été mis en place ? Quel a été sa valeur ajoutée au projet ? • A quel niveau le comité de pilotage a-t-il été impliqué dans la mise en œuvre et suivi des activités ? • Les ressources financières ont-elles été utilisées de manière efficace et les co-financements mobilisés comme prévu ?	- Bonne gouvernance avec le partage d'information pendant les tables de concertation - Attente des outils qui ne sont pas encore arrivés. - Manque d'outils de vulgarisation, en termes de quantité et de diversité agro écologique. Ex : posters (abordé au niveau des tables de concertation). - Manque de considération des écosystèmes dans le calendrier de distribution des semences (toutes les zones n'ont pas les mêmes chronogrammes de plantation et cultures) -BAC n'a pas assez de moyens, il faut améliorer ses outils. - Le comité de pilotage fonctionne très bien. -Formation de la main-d'œuvre	- Rentabilité des stocks : Prélèvement de 10% du stock pour créer un stock stratégique pour la contingence. • La rentabilité a augmenté de 30-35% en utilisant le paillage. • Vente des produits à Léogâne et Dufort. • 35000 plantules d'arbre fruitier et 15000 plantules d'arbre forestier. 42000 déjà plantées. • Perte de stock suite au cyclone Matthew mais l'AIFA a des semences en stock. 5 jours après, 70% des semences étaient perdus. • Rencontre toutes les semaines entre les membres des CEP afin de discuter et de partager les connaissances techniques et pratiques. • Travail entre les comités GRDA et les comités de protection civile. • Les activités GPAS et CEP sont notées à 5/5 de leur avancement, alors que celles des Planteurs Leaders sont notées à 3/5. Il est pour le moment difficile d'apprécier l'état d'avancement des activités GRDA. • Participation de plusieurs associations : AIFA, APDTGG, BLA, ATAPGG, OFADEGG	- Amélioration des cultures maraichères et de pois de souche - Augmentation de 30% du revenu - Augmentation du capital de connaissance (reboisement, cultures...) de l'ordre de 50% par rapport à la situation de départ. - Ventes sur les marchés : Blockòs (Mar/Jeudi)	• Semences en retard avant 2015 (selon les techniciens sur place cela serait dû aux procédures de la FAO). • Taux d'adoption : 25/25 (CEP); 6/10 (population). La tendance est à l'adoption par la communauté.	• Vente sur les marchés locaux de Thiotte, Mare Rouge, Bony et Pedernales • Développement d'un champ de commerce avec les dominicains, mais la règlementation reste informelle et plus contrôler par les dominiciains		*CEP.* - Pas trop de retard dans les planifications - Nombre: 25 personnes (9G/16F) - Taux d'adoption: 18/25 (CEP), 3/10 (population) - Raison d'utilisation (fourmi, pas de semences), -Vente sur le marché de Mapou (conservation d'une partie pour les semences). - Débouchées avec le marché de SOLIDARIDAD pour satisfaire la population. • *GRDA* - Constitués en fin de projet - Lors de Matthew : communication, par Digicel, information par la mairie au CASEC dans le réseau	

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Durabilité : dans quelle mesure existe-t-il des risques financiers, institutionnels, socio-économiques et / ou environnementaux pour soutenir les résultats à long terme des projets?								
• Les problèmes de durabilité ont-ils été abordés de manière adéquate lors de la conception du projet?	• Agriculture de conservation, avec des cultures durables • Replicabilité : Développement de ce projet dans d'autres sites du pays • Prise en charge des coûts récurrents générés par le fonctionnement du projet • Co financement du Gouvernement haïtien de 300,000 USD en nature, mais ne suffit pas au financement • Document sur la règlementation de la Politique semencière, existant • Documentation sur les bonnes pratiques agricoles produite • Utilisation d'un réseau de médias pour diffusion des pratiques agricoles (réseau SAKS) • Réflexions en cours au niveau étatique pour une utilisation plus efficiente des structures de multiplication de semences • Implication de la CNSA dans l pilotage du projet et pour alimenter les observatoires de SA dans le SE notamment.	• Recherche d'autres sources de financement. • Appui dans les formations par le BAC • Le comité de GRDA, qui • Travail en étroite collaboration avec le comité de protection civile, fera une action de continuation des actions de la DPC. • Prévision de collecte ; de suivi et de diffusion des données météorologiques grâce à l'installation de mini stations météo au niveau de la mairie. • Les CEP continueront même après la fin du projet	• Les parties prenantes ont mis en application des techniques s'appuyant sur l'organisation • Présence étatique sur place.	• Le CASEC est membre du GRDA pour le suivi des activités avec les structures pérennes de la protection civile • Démarche du président de l'association pour aller plus loin et rechercher de nouvelles opportunités • Mise en pratique de techniques sur la base des observations positives faites par les producteurs	• Potentialité d'affaires avec les dominicains	• Potentialité au marché international à Anse à Pitres • Vente de patate douce pour 20,000 pesos en une seule fois sur le marché de Anse à Pitres	• *GRDA* - CASEC est le président ainsi que le responsable de BAC, et de la DPC, il y a donc une implication des autorités. • *CEP* - Risque d'inondation subite, qui peut détruire les plantations dans la plaine. Il est possible de réduire ces risques avec des actions de conservation des sols.	•
• Y a-t-il des preuves que certains partenaires et parties prenantes continueront leurs activités au-delà de la fin du projet ? Lesquels ?								
• Quels sont les principaux risques pour la poursuite des politiques et des actions initiées par les projets ? (Financier, institutionnel, socioéconomique, environnemental)								
• Les actions et les résultats du projet sont-ils étendus ou répliqués dans la ville ou ailleurs dans le pays ou la région ?								
• Le projet a-t-il abordé de manière adéquate les problèmes de durabilité institutionnelle et financière ?								
• Comment le bénéficiaire envisage-t-il d'intégrer les leçons apprises dans les pratiques municipales en matière de transport et d'autres domaines ?								
• Dans quelle mesure le projet a-t-il mis en place des mécanismes nécessaires pour la coordination intersectorielle et la sensibilisation sur la production résiliente au changement climatique et l'importance de la sécurité alimentaire ?								
• Quelles sont les stratégies d'appropriation qui ont été utilisées et à quel point ont-elles été efficaces ?								
• L'approche des CEP a-t-elle été reprise par les institutions nationales ?								
• A quel point le projet a-t-il bénéficié d'une stratégie de partenariat ?								
• Est-ce que le rythme des réalisations a été suffisant dans les zones défavorisées pour pouvoir attendre l'objectif du projet ?								

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• Le projet a créé des partenariats efficaces ?								
Impact : Y a-t-il des indications selon lesquelles le projet a contribué à la réduction du stress environnemental et / ou de l'état écologique amélioré?								
• Quelle est la probabilité pour le projet d'atteindre son objectif à long terme ?	• Prise de conscience, sensibilisation • Implication de la population grâce aux formations et aux Champs-Ecoles.	• Des formations permettant la sensibilisation des différents acteurs du projet ont été mises en place. • Une place importante du projet a été d'intégrer les femmes dans les différentes activités : sur les CEP, on obtient 6-7 femmes sur les 20 personnes présentes en moyenne ; dans les activités de GPAS, 2 femmes pour 6 participants ; et pour les GRDA, 2 femmes sur 8 participants.	• Avec les CEP, les formations, les documents de terrain et les brochures sur les bonnes pratiques à adopter, la population peut augmenter sa résilience et améliorer sa sécurité alimentaire. • Formation de planteurs leaders avec les services de vulgarisation pour sensibiliser la population.	• Une place importante du projet a été d'intégrer les femmes dans les différentes activités : sur les CEP, on obtient 9 femmes sur les 25 personnes présentes en moyenne ;	• Acceptation du manioc doux dans l'alimentation locale	• Acceptation du pois de souche *beseba* pour le cycle court et le gout	• L'intégration des femmes dans les différentes activités a été un des points importants du projet. Ainsi sur 37 participants, 16 sont des femmes. • Grâce aux activités du projet, la conservation des sols a été augmentée et leur vulnérabilité à l'érosion a donc baissé. La qualité des ravines en est améliorée. • Réduction des risques d'inondation.	• Adaptation des cultures á cycle plus court et la diversification des cultures sur les parcelles
• Les acteurs sont-ils plus conscients des défis et des politiques de la sécurité alimentaire en Haïti? Lesquels ?								
• Quel est l'impact du projet sur les citoyens des communes ciblés en termes de sensibilisation pour la sécurité alimentaire en Haïti ?								
• Y a-t-il eu une mise en œuvre d'activités pour les femmes et d'autres groupes marginalisés pour améliorer leurs revenus ? Ex : valorisation des produits agricoles, workshops, etc.	• Appui en cultures légumières pour les femmes au niveau des CEP							
• Dans quelle mesure les groupes marginalisés ont-ils été impactés par le projet ?	• Les actions de cash for work ont permis de soutenir toutes les franges des communautés concernées ; • Les femmes sont impactées á travers les sessions des CEP, surtout pour les cultures légumières						• En plus des actions de cash for work, les femmes ont accès à une unité de transformation de grain (maïs moulu, farine..) ;	
• Comment le projet a-t-il agi afin d'engager les femmes dans l'adoption et diffusion des bonnes pratiques ?								
• Le projet a bénéficié d'autres groupes marginalisés ?								
• A quel point les technologies et pratiques liés au projet ont bénéficié aux femmes au sein des systèmes de production améliorés ?								
• La capacité locale a été mobilisée ?								