

SECTION 1: PROJECTSUMMARY

PROJECTNAME: Smallholder Alliance for Sorghum in Haiti (SMASH)

ProjectNum: HA-M1050 - OperationNum: ATN/ME-15024-HA

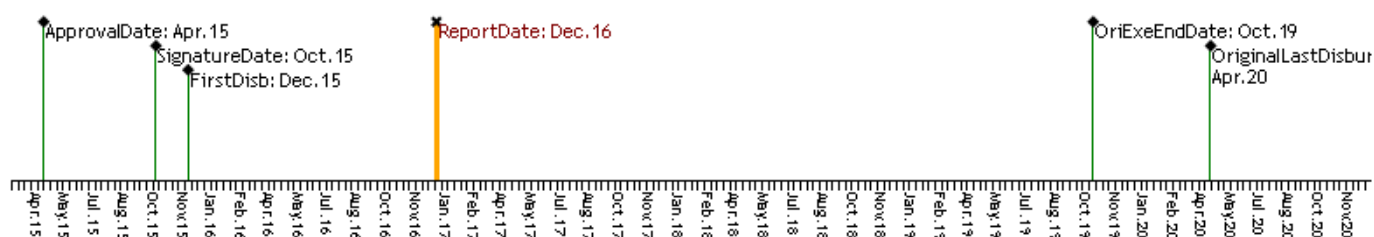
Purpose: To enhance the capacity of small scale producers to supply sorghum to commercial buyers on a long-term basis

CountryAdmin
HAITICountryBeneficiary
HAITI

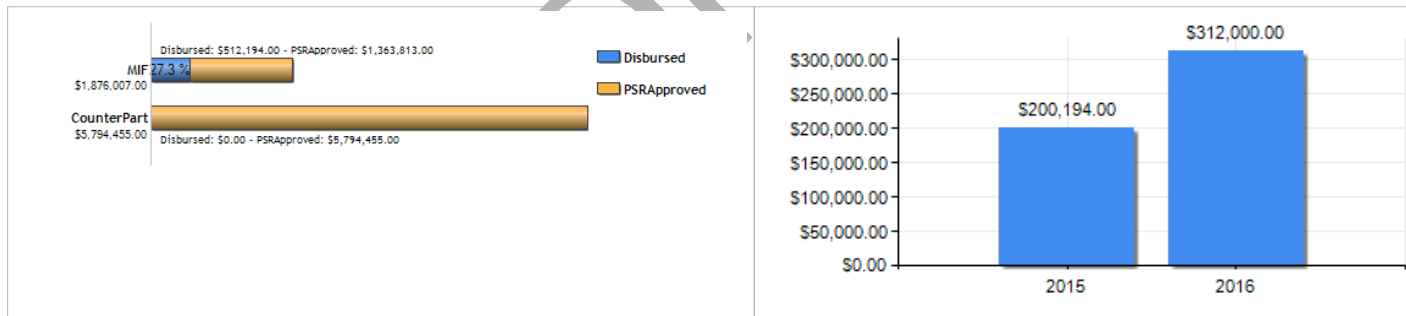
EA: PAPYRUS, S.A.

DesignTeamLeader: YOLANDA STRACHAN
SupervisionTeamLeader: FREDNEL ISMA

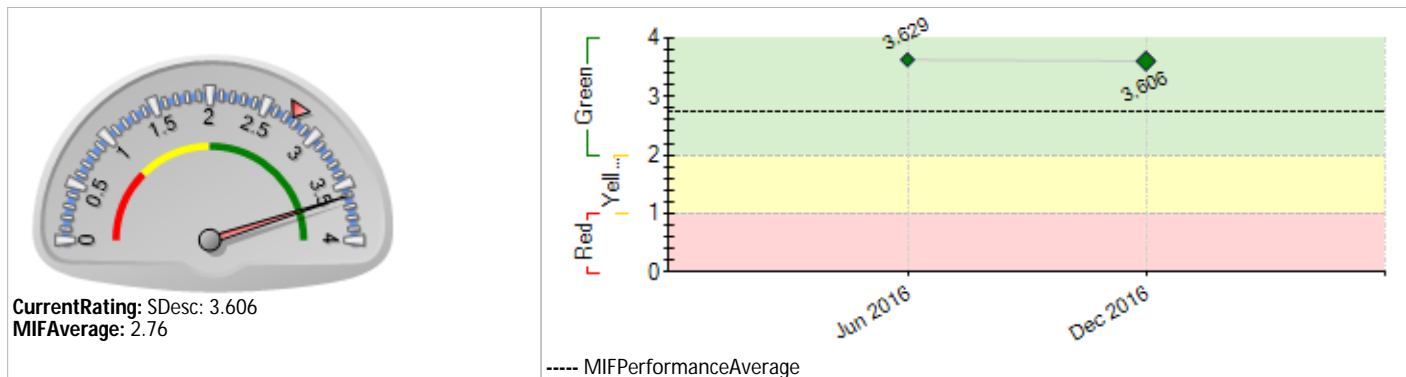
PROJECTCYCLE



PSRRESOURCEDISBURSED



PERFORMANCERATINGS



EXTERNALRISK

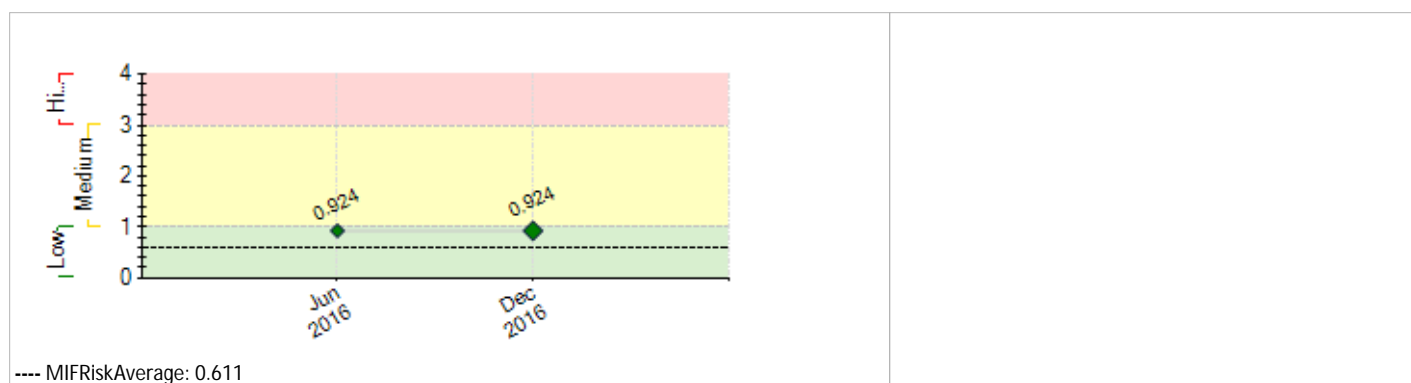
INSTITUTIONALCAPACITY

Risk

FinancialMngt: Medium

Procurement: Medium

TechnicalCapacity: Low



SECTION 2: PERFORMANCE

PSRReportCumulative

3776 new farms selling to domestic or export markets

81% increase in average yield per hectare

712 farms have adopted new techniques or practices

1 Baseline monitoring and evaluation systems are established

1 Training manual on sorghum production has been developed and translated to Creole

2 new rounds of seed variety testing completed

197 field technicians trained in improved sorghum production techniques — 26 Semester

38 collection points established with improved quality control and storage facilities

72 climate smart demonstration plots established

6 additional rounds of seed variety testing completed

2194 smallholder farmers trained in climate smart sorghum production

Current challenges:

- Managing the aphids crisis that is affecting sorghum country wide
- Sourcing the necessary volumes from smallholder farmers
- Guaranteeing constant quality for Brana

Answers:

- Relying on sorghum experts to finalize an aphid action plan
- Increasingly adding larger farms into the supply chain and concentrating smallholder farmers
- Investing in equipment and expertise to manage the aflatoxin challenge

The likelihood of SMASH achieving to purchase the projected volumes under current circumstances and project formula is relatively low. Changes in approach and strategies will hopefully increase this likelihood.

PSRCommentsMIFSpecialist

Agree with the Executing Agency comments

The cumulative performance reflects the concerns of most stakeholders in the Sorghum Value chain nowadays. However, some of the objectives are delayed and there is no mention of why. It would also be good to project when the activities for these objectives will be conducted. For example:

Component 4 Indicators 1 and 2: Cumulative number of farmers trained in business and financial management & Number of farmers accessing credit or other financial products. These two indicators needed to be at 20/600 and 20/300 respectively as of October 2016. The cumulative number so far for both is 0. The MIF would like to know what were the hurdles limiting the achievement of these indicators.

PSRReportSemester

- 86 new farms selling to domestic or export markets
- 81% increase in average yield per hectare
- 712 farms have adopted new techniques or practices
- 26 field technicians trained in improved sorghum production techniques
- 15 climate smart demonstration plots established
- 712 smallholder farmers trained in climate smart sorghum production

PSRCommentsMIFSpecialist

Agree with the Executing Agency comments

Some of the documents uploaded in the PSR system lacks evidence of accomplishment of the objectives. PAPYRUS could share the information on the export market the farmers have access to for example. A report on the farmers adopting new techniques would also be helpful.

SECTION 3: INDICATORS AND MILESTONES

Indicators		Baseline	Intermediate 1	Intermediate 2	Intermediate 3	Planned	Achieved	Status	
Goal: To contribute to increased incomes of small holder sorghum farmers in Haiti	I.1	Average cumulative revenue growth of SMASH farms implementing improved techniques. Disaggregated by sex.	0	25	30	40	75	-53	
			Oct 2015	Oct 2016	Oct 2017	Oct 2018	Oct 2019	Dec 2016	
	I.2	Cumulative metric tons of sorghum purchased by BRANA	400	1100	3300	5100	7600	477.14	
			Oct 2015	Oct 2016	Oct 2017	Oct 2018	Oct 2019	Dec 2016	
	I.3	Average value of annual sales to new domestic or export markets by SMASH farms (USD) (CRF 330600). Every year	168000	272000	700000	760000	800000	198364	
			Oct 2015	Oct 2016	Oct 2017	Oct 2018	Oct 2019	Dec 2016	
Purpose: To enhance the capacity of small scale producers to supply sorghum to commercial buyers on a long-term basis	R.1	Cumulative Number of farms selling to new domestic or export markets (CRF 330601). (disaggregated by sex)	650	1500	3500	7500	10000	3776	
			Oct 2015	Oct 2016	Oct 2017	Oct 2018	Oct 2019	Dec 2016	
	R.2	Increase in average yield per hectare for SMASH farms who adopted the new techniques (compared to the baseline) Disaggregated by sex	0	20	35	60	100	81	
			Oct 2015	Oct 2016	Oct 2017	Oct 2018	Oct 2019	Dec 2016	
	R.3	Cumulative number of farms that have adopted new technologies or practices (CRF 230100). Disaggregated by sex	650	1500	3500	7500	10000	2194	
			Oct 2015	Oct 2016	Oct 2017	Oct 2018	Oct 2019	Dec 2016	
Component 1: Component 1: Developing a Climate Smart Production	C1.I1	Number of rounds of seed variety testing completed (cumulative)	4	6	8	8	8	6	OnCourse
			Oct 2016	Oct 2017	Oct 2018	Oct 2019	Oct 2019	Dec 2016	

OnCourse

System	C1.12	Suitable seed varieties replicated and ready for distribution to farmers (1 variety)						Nov 2018	YES Jun 2016	Finished
Weight: 20%										
Classification: High Satisfactory										
Component 2: Component II: Raising Farmer Productivity.	C2.11	Number of demonstration plots established (each year)	29	25	25	25	10	72	OnCourse	
Weight: 40%	C2.12	Total number of extension agents recruited and trained in climate smart sorghum production each year. Cumulative. Assumption 0 turnover. (Disaggregated by sex)	6	10	20	20	20	28	Finished	
Classification: High Satisfactory	C2.13	Number of technicians trained in improved sorghum production techniques (each year). disaggregated by sex	0	100	100	100	50	197	OnCourse	
	C2.14	GPS enabled monitoring database operational						YES	Finished	
	C2.15	Five module training curriculum and a technical manual available in creole developed						Oct 2016 Jul 2015	YES	Finished
								Oct 2016	Apr 2014	
Component 3: Component III: Improving Post Harvest Quality and Consolidating the Supply Chain	C3.11	Cumulative number of producers trained on post-harvest processing. disaggregated by sex	650	1200	3500	7500	10000	3311	OnCourse	
Weight: 25%	C3.12	Cumulative number of collection points established with improved quality control and storage facilities	0	5	10	15	20	38	Finished	
Classification: High Satisfactory	C3.13	Central conditioning center established for final processing and storage of grain						YES	Finished	
	C3.14	Web- based purchasing platform and mobile payment system operational						Oct 2017 Jan 2016	No	OnCourse
								Oct 2016	Jun 2016	
Component 4: Component IV: Improving Access to Finance for MSMEs in the Value Chain	C4.11	Cumulative number of farms trained in business and financial management	0	20	100	300	600	0	Delayed	
Weight: 10%	C4.12	Number of farms accessing credit or other financial products (CRF230500). disaggregated by sex	0	20	100	200	300		Delayed	
Classification: Unsatisfactory	C4.13	Cumulative number of producer organizations strengthened	0	1	3	3	3	3	OnCourse	
			Oct 2015	Oct 2016	Oct 2017	Oct 2018	Oct 2019	Jun 2015		
Component 5: Knowledge management and strategic communication	C5.11	Number of institutions who access MIF knowledge products or knowledge transfer activities (CRF 150100)	0				4			
Weight: 5%	C5.12	One detailed business case on local sourcing from smallholders	0				1			
Classification: Satisfactory	C5.13	One mini video documentary describing the SMASH program	0				1			
							Oct 2018			

Milestones	Planned	DueDate	Achieved	DateAchieved	Status
M1 Baseline monitoring and evaluation systems are established	1	Jan 2016	1	Jul 2014	Achieved
M2 Training manual on sorghum production has been developed and translated to Creole	1	Apr 2016	1	Apr 2014	Achieved
M1 Conditions Prior	9	Apr 2016	9	Nov 2015	Achieved
M3 2 new rounds of seed variety testing completed	2	Oct 2016	2	Sep 2015	Achieved
M4 120 field technicians trained in improved sorghum production techniques	120	Apr 2017	171	Jun 2016	Achieved
M5 10 collection points established with improved quality control and storage facilities	10	Oct 2017	38	Jun 2016	Achieved
M6 35 climate smart demonstration plots established	35	Oct 2017	57	Jun 2016	Achieved
M7 2 additional rounds of seed variety testing completed	2	Apr 2018	2	Jun 2016	Achieved
M8 6,500 smallholder farmers trained in climate smart sorghum production	6500	Oct 2018	2194	Dec 2016	
M9 One detailed case study on local sourcing from smallholders	1	Apr 2019			
M10 10,000 farmers providing sorghum to BRANA under the SMASH program	10000	Oct 2019	3776	Dec 2016	

PSRCRITICALISSUESTITLE
[NoneReportedFactors]

SECTION 4: RISKS

PSRRISKTITLE	Level	MitigationAction	Responsible
1. Climatic factors in the production area may affect sorghum yields.	Medium	While the likelihood of catastrophic events cannot be discounted, geographical dispersion will help to mitigate that risk.	Project Coordinator
2. There is a decline in the local price of sorghum to the extent that farmers switch to other crops.	Medium	There are other potential buyers in the market, particularly local bakeries, school feeding programs, and companies that need sorghum for animal feed like Haiti Broilers.	Project Coordinator
3. Some associations may be too weak to benefit from financial training and credit program.	Medium	Root Capital and other financial capacity development service providers will identify and select producer organizations with the profile needed to benefit from financial trainings	Project Coordinator
4. Farmers are slow or reluctant to adopt new agricultural practices.	Medium	The project will invest in demonstration plots in various regions to demonstrate the productivity benefits of adopting new techniques for the next harvest season. Similarly, farmers and producer organizations will be incentivized to comply with new standards for quality control through a new price structure under which higher quality sorghum receives a higher market price.	Project Coordinator
5. Climatic factors in the production area may affect variety tests.	Medium	geographical dispersion of testing will help to mitigate this risk	Project Coordinator
OVERALLPROJECTRISK: Medium NRORISKS: 9 INEFFECTRISK: 9 NOTINEFFECTRISK: 0 MITIGATEDRISKS: 0			

SECTION 5: SUSTAINABILITY

PSRSustainabilityScore: P - Probable

PSRCRITICALISSUESSUSTAINABILITYTITLE

[NoneReportedFactors]

RelativeActions:

- Concentrating farmers more in order to make the supply chain more efficient and sustainable
- Integrating larger farms into the supply chain in order to create a sustainable supplier base
- Continue to build trust and relationships with farmers in order to gain loyalty

SECTION 6: PRACTICALLESSONS

1. It has proven extremely difficult and challenging to source the required volumes of sorghum from smallholders only. The lesson learned at this point in the program is that our supplier base needs to be more diversified with larger producers and possibly our own sorghum production on demonstration fields. The smallholder farmers can then benefit from the structures and the supply chain will become more efficient overall.

RelativeTo
Sustainability

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Draft