

PROJECT STATUS REPORT

JANUARY 2017 - JUNE 2017

SECTION 1: PROJECT SUMMARY

PROJECT NAME: Strengthening the Competitiveness of Small Scale Cocoa Producers in Haiti

Project Number: HA-M1049 - Project Num.: ATN/ME-14077-HA

Purpose: To strengthen the capacity of producers to supply sustainably produced cocoa in high value markets

Country Admin

HAITI

Country Beneficiary

HAITI

Executing Agency:

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

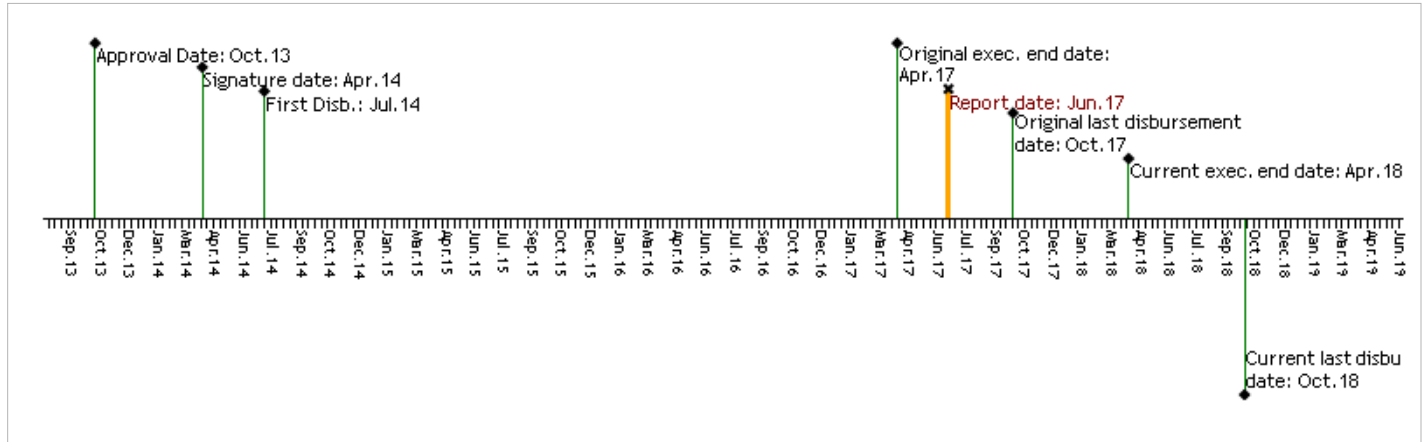
Design Team Leader:

RALPH DENIZÉ

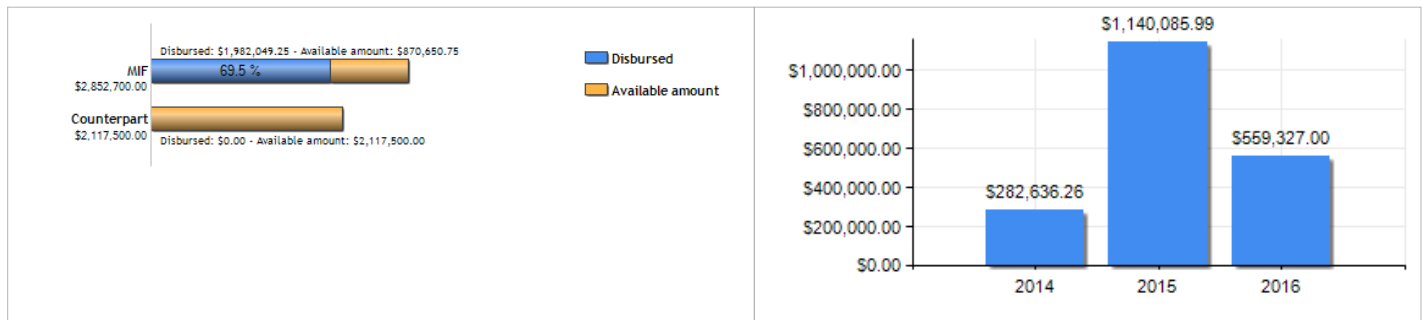
Supervision Team Leader:

RALPH DENIZÉ

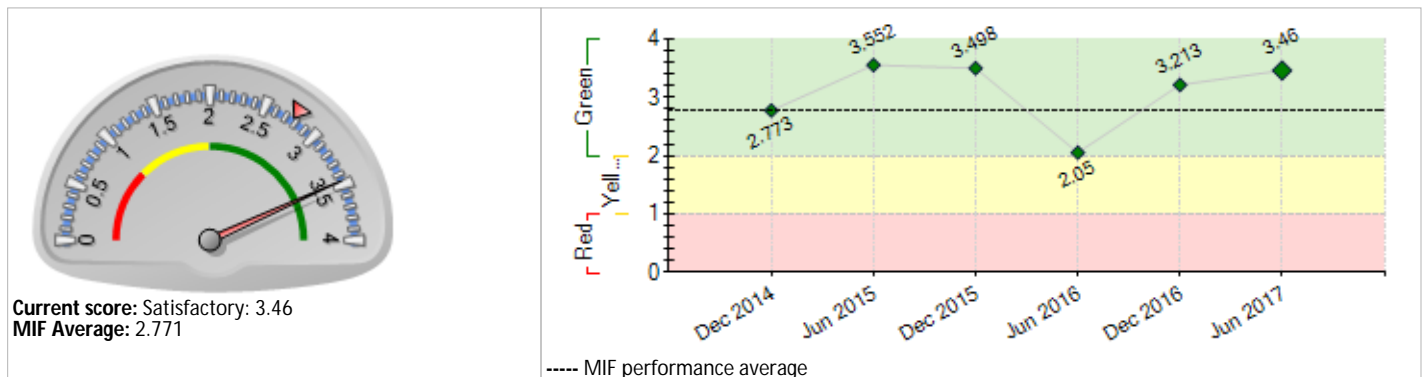
PROJECT CYCLE



FUNDS



PERFORMANCE SCORE



EXTERNAL RISKS

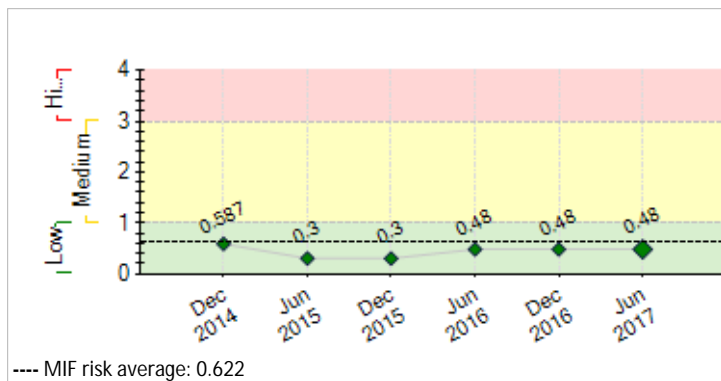
INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

Risk

Financial Management: Medium

Procurement: Low

Technical Capacity: Low



SECTION 2: PERFORMANCE

Summary of project performance since inception

Comp 1: productivity: 29 demo plots established. 6443 producers trained on improved production practices. Among them 2606 trained on IPM and 2679 on NRM. Characterization of cocoa clones and 91 germplasms selected for conservation, multiplication and evaluations. 3033.86 ha cacao regenerated. Multiplication of xx cacao elite trees.

Comp 2: Adding quality: 3 post-harvest infrast built and 2 yet to be completed. Training toolkit translated in creole and validated. Training on post-harvest mngt for 421 coop members. 8 coop with organic certification. Training on cocoa transformation for 24 microenterprises. Supply of equipment to 13 microenterprises. Training of 24 micro-entrepreneurs on marketing mgt

Comp 3: Inst.capacity: Financial diagnostic and training for 12 coops. 5958 coop members registered for traceability. 36 coop members trained on good governance. Two meetings with cluster members and Ministry of Agriculture officials on legal creation of a cocoa cluster. Subsidies to cacao cluster. Cacao thematic table in Grand'Anse. Study on conventional cocoa completed. Three people trained at CATIE. Participation at ICCO conference 2016 in DR.

Comp 4: Knowledge mgt: Baseline completed for Internal Credit and Market Access. Four cacao yield assessments conducted in the Grand'Anse.

Comp 12: Post Matthew Resp: Assessment completed to evaluate the impacts of Hurricane Matthew on the cacao sector and response developed. 550.25 ha of cacao farms rehabilitated.

Comments from the Supervision Team Leader

Agree with the Executing Agency comments

The MIF agrees with the cumulative performance. However, it would be helpful to stress the challenges faced by the project due to hurricane Matthew. Although the passage of the hurricane has been mentioned, the narrative did little to guide the reader on the amplitude of the destruction it has caused. Hence, the mobilization of funds within the project to revamp the cooperatives, their farms, and more importantly to re-organize their members.

Summary of project performance in the last six months

Comp 1: Enhancing productivity: 4 clonal gardens and 5 demo plots established. 691 producers trained in improved production practices. On-farm grafting of 3721 young cacao trees with buds taken from 30 elite cacao trees. Regeneration of 583. 62 ha of cacao farms.

Comp 2: Adding quality to cocoa: Organic certification for FECCANO 7 member cooperatives. Processing equipment distributed to 2 micro-enterprises. 122.06 MT of cacao collected by 7 cooperatives. Two validation workshops organized for the LWR cacao tool kits.

Comp 3: Strengthening Institutional capacity: Subsidy to cooperative delegates for participation at cacao value chain workshop organized by the cacao cluster GENKAKAO. 36 cooperative members trained on good governance, financial management, and business practices.

Component 4: Knowledge management: Cacao yield assessment conducted in the Grand'Anse Department.

Component 12: Post Matthew Response: 487.33 ha of cacao farms rehabilitated.

Comments from the Supervision Team Leader

Agree with the Executing Agency comments

The MIF agrees with the semester performance as reported. The 2500 limit characters could have been used to describe the next activities that the project will conduct. Moreover, there was a mid-term evaluation conducted by a third party during this reporting period. CRS could have used this opportunity to share some key findings starting from the relevancy of the project to the lessons learned.

SECTION 3: INDICATORS AND MILESTONES

Indicators		Baseline	Intermediate 1	Intermediate 2	Intermediate 3	Planned	Achieved	Status
Purpose: To strengthen the capacity of producers to supply sustainably produced cocoa in high value markets	R.1 Number of cooperatives that have successfully fulfilled seasonal contracts with exporters (secured and fulfilled)	6 May 2014	8 May 2015	12 May 2016		13 Apr 2017	8 Jun 2017	
	R.2 Metric tons of cocoa exported by cooperatives (disaggregated by fermented and unfermented on an annual basis)	682 May 2014	784 May 2015	941 May 2016		1176 Apr 2017	669.86 Jun 2017	
	R.3 Average percentage increase in Kg/per hectare of dry cocoa	0	20	30		30	237	

	beans per producer averaged (based on sample of producers to be conducted at baseline and annually)	May 2014	May 2015	May 2016		Apr 2017	Dec 2016	
R.4	Number of SMEs or small cocoa processing businesses that secure a new buyer or new formal contract in a high value market.	0	2			3	1	
		May 2014	May 2016			Apr 2017	Jun 2017	
R.5	Number of new buyers transacting in the value chain who have not sourced cocoa from Haiti before	0	1			1	1	
		May 2014	May 2016			Apr 2017	Jun 2016	

Component 1: Improving Productivity and Natural Resource Management of Cocoa Farms
Weight: 35%

Classification: High Satisfactory

C1.11	Number of clonal gardens established	0	2	8		16	4	Delayed
		May 2014	May 2015	May 2016		Apr 2017	Jun 2017	
C1.12	Number of hectares under improved management practices	0	1000	2000		2500	3033.86	Finished
		May 2014	May 2015	May 2016		Apr 2017	Jun 2017	
C1.13	Number of extension officers trained in improved production practices, pest management, and soil conservation	0	180	180		180	226	Finished
		May 2014	May 2015	May 2016		Apr 2017	Mar 2017	
C1.14	Number of producers trained in sustainable cocoa agroforestry system (sex disaggregated)	0	1000	3000		4000	6443	Finished
		May 2014	May 2015	May 2016		Apr 2017	Jun 2017	
C1.15	Number of producers receiving payment for environmental services under the pilot Plan Vivo program	0	25			50	0	Delayed
		May 2014	May 2016			Apr 2017	Jun 2015	

Component 2: Adding value through product and process upgrading
Weight: 25%

Classification: Satisfactory

C2.11	Number of cooperatives with improved post-harvest infrastructure	7	10	12		13	9	On Course
		May 2014	May 2015	May 2016		Apr 2017	Mar 2017	
C2.12	Number of producers trained on post-harvest management for fermented and conventional cocoa (sex disaggregated)	0	1000	3000		4000	421	Finished
		May 2014	May 2015	May 2016		Apr 2017	Apr 2017	
C2.13	Number of cooperatives gradually transitioning to selling bulk cocoa to specialty cocoa	7	10	12		13	10	Delayed
		May 2014	May 2015	May 2016		Apr 2017	Jun 2017	
C2.14	Number of cooperatives completing or in the process of obtaining organic or Fair Trade certification	7	10	12		13	10	Delayed
		May 2014	May 2015	May 2016		Apr 2017	Jun 2017	
C2.15	Number of groups of microprocessors trained in cocoa transformation and commercialization	0	2	4		4	24	Finished
		May 2014	May 2015	May 2016		Apr 2017	Dec 2016	

Component 3: Strengthening the institutional capacity of cooperative enterprises for sustained long-term growth
Weight: 25%

Classification: High Satisfactory

C3.11	Number of cooperatives offering credit to their members through internal credit funds	0	3	10		10	5	Delayed
		May 2014	May 2015	May 2016		Apr 2017	Jun 2017	
C3.12	Number of cooperatives attaining legal status - Cooperatives that have received certificate from CNC or MAST Ministry of Social Affairs, cumulative numbers	0	13	13		13	12	Finished
		May 2014	May 2015	May 2016		Apr 2017	Jun 2017	
C3.13	Number of cooperatives receiving training on governance, business practices, and financial management	0	13	13		13	12	Delayed
		May 2014	May 2015	May 2016		Apr 2017	Jun 2017	
C3.14	Percentage of women in cooperative management positions	15	20	25		30	32	On Course
		May 2014	May 2015	May 2016		Apr 2017	Dec 2016	
C3.15	Number of cooperatives with a member database and basic traceability system	0	7	13		13	12	Delayed
		May 2014	May 2015	May 2016		Apr 2017	Jun 2017	

Component 4: Knowledge Management and Communications Strategy
Weight: 15%

Classification: Unsatisfactory

C4.11	Number of learning exchanges with other cocoa cooperatives	0	1	3		3	1	Delayed
		May 2014	May 2015	May 2016		Apr 2017	Jun 2017	
C4.12	1 guide that provides practical solutions to improve opportunities for women in the cocoa value chain	0				1	0	Delayed
		May 2014				Apr 2017	Jun 2017	
C4.13	1 guide for the use and effectiveness of internal credit systems in cooperative enterprises	0				1	0	Delayed
		May 2014				Apr 2017	Jun 2017	
C4.14	1 guide on cocoa marketing and commercialization	0				1	0	Delayed
		May 2014				Apr 2017	Jun 2017	

Milestones	Planned	Due Date	Achieved	Date of achievement	Status
M1 Conditions Prior	10	Jul 2014	10	Jun 2014	Achieved
M1 Conditions Prior	10	Jul 2014	10	Jun 2014	Achieved
M2 Baseline monitoring and evaluation systems are established	1	Oct 2014	1	Dec 2014	Achieved late
M3 Agroforestry system has been developed with CATIE and demonstration plots are established	1	Apr 2015	1	Nov 2014	Achieved
M5 [*] 10 cooperatives have undergone diagnostics and financial training by Root Capital	10	Jun 2015	12	Apr 2015	Achieved
M4 [*] LWR toolkit has been translated to Creole to train extension agents	1	Sep 2015	1	Mar 2015	Achieved
M6 [*] At least 5 post-harvest processing centers have been upgraded and new infrastructure is ready to use	3	Apr 2016	3	Apr 2016	Achieved late
M9 Cacao Cluster formalized	1	Apr 2017	1	Feb 2017	Achieved

[*] Indicate that the milestone has been reformulated

CRITICAL ISSUES THAT HAVE AFFECTED PERFORMANCE

[None reported in this period]

SECTION 4: RISKS
MOST IMPORTANT RISKS AFFECTING FUTURE PERFORMANCE

	Level	Mitigation action	Responsible
1. In Haiti, cocoa is perceived as a low value crop compared to other cash crops which can lend a quick profit in local markets. This might encourage farmers to diversify away from cocoa.	Low	To mitigate this risk, the project will encourage cooperatives and independent farmers to work directly with local exporters to help producers receive a greater share of the final price of cocoa, thus increasing the incentive to invest in their trees.	Project Coordinator
2. Climate risk: Haiti is at high risk for natural disasters, particularly frequent tropical storms and hurricanes which can lead to crop loss, tree damage, flooding and landslides.	Low	To mitigate potential losses, the project has adopted an agroforestry system which encourages stabilization of the soil through planting shade trees with deep root systems. These storm-resistant trees will provide shade as well as protection to cocoa during storms.	Project Coordinator

PROJECT RISK LEVEL: Low **TOTAL NUMBER OF RISKS:** 4 **IN EFFECT RISKS:** 2 **NOT IN EFFECT RISKS:** 0 **MITIGATED RISKS:** 2

SECTION 5: SUSTAINABILITY

Likelihood of project sustainability after project completion: P - Probable

CRITICAL ISSUES THAT MAY AFFECT PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

[None reported in this period]

Actions related to sustainability which have been taken in the reporting period:

In face of the challenges to find appropriate lands to establish clonal gardens in the Grand'Anse department, CRS has contracted a private firm, Defi Development, for on-farm multiplication of the elite cacao trees that were characterized by the Cacao Research Center (CRC) of the University of the West Indies. An inventory was conducted by CRS and the elite trees that survived the damages of Hurricane Matthew were localized and identified. Defi Development has mobilized local Master Grafters to train the farmers who own the elite cacao trees and to graft at least 100 young cacao trees on each farm with buds/scions taken from the elite trees. Each farmer received a kit of tools and materials to take care of the grafted trees, and to continue to multiply the elite cacao trees. CRS keeps will keep a record of the elite trees multiplied.

SECTION 6: PRACTICAL LESSONS

1. Diversification with annual crops is an effective strategy for recovery of perennial crop farmers from climatic shocks. One of the lessons learned from the impact of Hurricane Matthew on cacao production in the Grand'Anse department is that it takes time for perennial crop to come back to production after being stressed. Yield determination survey conducted six months after the hurricane shows that cacao production in the region was drastically reduced and the projection for the next season is also uncertain. CRS supported some of the farmers who had their lands cleared to get access to seeds and vegetative materials to establish annual crops like yams, beans and maize. Some of these crops have already been harvested, and help the farmers meet essential food needs while waiting for the cacao crops to fully rehabilitated and back to production.

Relative to
Implementation

Author
Jean Simon, Ludger