Presentation Plan

1. Country context
2. FAO-Haiti’s agroforestry and watershed management projects
3. Results of the green border project (UNDP)
4. Haiti’s AAD project: Local context
5. Update of what have been done for AAD-Haiti

- A1.1. Capacity building in participatory development and local governance
- A1.2: Municipal Development Plan of Bonbon
- A2.1 Support to the development of a reference document Sustainable Land Management (SLM).
- A2.2 Implementation of best agricultural Practices and agroforestry Models in Farmer Field Schools.
- A2.3. Nursery establishment, seedling production and plantation in farmers plots.
- A2.4: Establishment of demonstration plot of forest plantations.
- A2.5. Establishment of demonstration plot of energetic forest.
- A2.6. Strengthening and improvement of quality seed and plant materials system.
Haiti is located in the Caribbean Sea/Hispaniola Island bordering the Dominican Republic.

Location: Caribbean

Bassin versant Massacre
Bassin versant Ennery-Quinte
Bassin versant Cormier et Canot
Bassin versant Ladigue et Caiman
Bassin versant Aquin-St Louis
Bassin versant pedernales
COUNTRY PROFILE OF HAITI

- 27,750 square kilometres;
- 10.9 millions inhabitants (40% urban; 60% rural), 85% depend on agriculture.
- UN Human Development Index: 158th / 187 countries (2011);
- 77% under poverty (2$US/person/day)
- About 1 million small farmers, 1 over 5 depends on livelihood (cropping + livestock);
- Other income-generating activities: charcoal production, wage labour, extraction of sand, crafts and small-scale trade.
MAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

64% of the country is mountains/high slope land subject to deforestation and degradation;

Risks of natural disasters and hazard:

- Country located on Hurricane way
- Floods/water flowing from nude mountains,
- Landslide and rockfalls on hillsides
- Droughts (severe threats on crop production and food security)
Deforestation and land degradation
Non suitable agricultural practices leading to Soil erosion:

- Row crops on steep slopes;
- Slash-and-burn system in a context of rapid population growth;
- Top soil running down the see.
High pressure on local natural resources already over-exploited and vulnerable.
Desertification is associated in Haiti with land degradation, erosion, loss of fertility, deforestation, forest fires, pasture degradation.
Water erosion: the most serious and largest best known cause of land degradation in Haiti.
>60% of land are sloping areas subject to high risk of erosion and not less than 6% are currently suffering from irreversible erosion.

Average soil loss = 15 MT/ha/year across the country;
2. Agroforestry and watershed management projects: Main Results of FAO’s Projects implemented in Haiti (from 2009 to 2014)

🌳 Development of value chain fruit tree species:
- Avocado
- Cashew nut
- Mango
- Citrus
- Acerola
Development of multi-purpose forest tree species: **Wood energy, Forage, Soil fertility**

**Key species:**
- **Moringa oleifera**: - edible young leaf can help children malnutrition; -possibility of oil production for cosmetic industry
- **Glinicidia, Cassia, Leucaena** (leguminous trees) are relevant for soil fertility and forage
- **Bayahonde** (*Prosopis juliflora*): suitable for semi-arid area/ charcoal
Coffee and cacao agroforestry systems in humid highland:

• Shade Tree may provide wood (casuarina, pich pin) and additional income when harvested
• Carbon sequestration
### Main Results of FAO’s Projects implemented in Haiti (from 2009 to 2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fort Liberté</th>
<th>Leogane</th>
<th>Gonaives</th>
<th>Ennery</th>
<th>Petit Goâve</th>
<th>Aquin</th>
<th>St Louis</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of Nurseries constructed</strong></td>
<td>15 locals 6 central</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>86 capacity: 7,620,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forest and fruit Trees seedling produced</strong></td>
<td>600 000</td>
<td>950000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>1,736,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4,036,000 forest tree and 40% fruit tree</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Restauration Agroforestry</strong></td>
<td>400 ha</td>
<td>950 ha</td>
<td>250 ha</td>
<td>1876 ha</td>
<td>582 ha</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4048 ha</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agroforestry demonstration plots</strong></td>
<td>15 ha</td>
<td>50 ha</td>
<td>30 ha</td>
<td>19 ha</td>
<td>114 ha</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>114 ha</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Agroforestry and watershed management projects: Main Results of FAO’s Projects implemented in Haiti (from 2009 to 2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fort Liberté</th>
<th>Leogane</th>
<th>Gonaives, Ennery</th>
<th>Petit Goâve</th>
<th>Aquin / St Louis Sud</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soil conservation / Treatment of gullies</strong></td>
<td>400 ha</td>
<td>235 ha</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>400 ha</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1035 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># local technicians and leader of farmer’s associations trained: in agroforestry / soil conservation/best practices/farmer field school approach</strong></td>
<td>64</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>66 facilitators of field farmer schools</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of local committees set up for sustainable watershed management</strong></td>
<td>52</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15 farmers field schools set up</td>
<td>73 local structures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Results of the Green Border Project (UNDP-Haiti)

- Project objective: sustainable management of natural resources contributing to the well-being of communities;
- **Location:** Massacres and Pedernales watersheds prioritized by the Ministries of Environment of Haiti and Dominican Republic
- Dependence of people on natural resources / pressure on wood resources and agricultural land exposed to tremendous degradation.
GBP Project strategy
- Reforestation and restoration of degraded lands,
- Development of small-scale farming to improve livelihoods as a sustainable alternative,
- Institutionalization of cross-border cooperation on binational watershed,
- Environmental governance for the regulation and control of charcoal trade and other forest products.
GBP Project Components

1. Restoration of forest cover
2. Strengthening institutional capacity both sides of the border
3. Demonstrations of sustainable alternatives through production models
4. Strengthening of binational technical cooperation.
GBP Project Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. High value endemic, native and / or naturalized forestry and agroforestry Tree species produced in community nurseries</td>
<td>8 Nurseries established and operational 4 in each country See the list of species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Degraded areas are restored with forestry and agroforestry tree species</td>
<td>1515 ha reforested including: 779 ha reforested in Haiti with 580,000 seedlings (36% fruit trees and 74% forest trees) 736 ha reforested in DR with 950,000 seedlings 30 operational brigades - 16 in Haiti - 14 in DR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**GBP Project Results (next)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of Tree species produced in community nurseries</th>
<th>Uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cashew (<em>Anacardium occidentale</em>)</td>
<td>Fruits, Nuts, Wood energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangoe (<em>Mangifera indica</em>)</td>
<td>Fruits, Wood energy, Timber for construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamarind (<em>Tamarindus indica</em>)</td>
<td>Fruits, Wood energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak tree (<em>Catalpa longissima</em>)</td>
<td>Timber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahogany (<em>Swietenia mahogany and macrphylla</em>)</td>
<td>Timber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earleaf Acacia (<em>Acacia auriculiformis</em>)</td>
<td>Wood energy (charcoal); Construction poles, Soil fertilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassia tree (<em>Cassia siamea</em>), Spanish cedar (<em>Cedrela odorata</em>)</td>
<td>Timber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saman (<em>Samanea saman</em>)</td>
<td>Wood energy (charcoal);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frene (<em>Simarouba glauca</em>)</td>
<td>Timber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus (<em>Pinus carribeae</em>)</td>
<td>Timber, poles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## GBP Project Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. A participatory model to generate information on land tenure</td>
<td>Two maps developed showing the land tenure conflicts in the two watersheds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. GIS and remote sensing tools to monitor deforestation are installed</td>
<td>Biophysical information collected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Community leaders and key stakeholders trained on NRM</td>
<td>60% of community leaders and key stakeholders sensitized, and trained,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Creation and set up of the national platform for in situ conservation and protection</td>
<td>3 forest fire control infrastructures and protection constructed 2 high value areas for biodiversity conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Irrigated agriculture drip for short cycle crops established</td>
<td>Planned indicator: 10 hectares of irrigated farmland drip by end of 2011 but not achieved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Improvement of goat breeding</td>
<td>3 veterinary officers trained 140 people trained in goats livestock 240 goats distributed to beneficiaries 27 crossing station including 2 improved goat per station set up to bread local goats</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Haiti’s AAD project
Intervention location: Bonbon, Abricots, Jérémie, Moron and Dame-Marie
4. Haiti’s AAD project: Local context

Results of the study of land use and land degradation:

From 1998 to 2015, agroforestry systems area have significantly decreased:
- Bonbon: 69%
- Abricot: 100%
- Jérémie: 100%
- Moron: 68%
- Dame-Marie: 54%
Degradation by water erosion covers:
- Bonbon: 97%
- Abricot: 100%
- Jérémie: 77%
- Moron: 100%
- Dame-Marie: 91%
Results of the study of land use and land degradation (next):

Land with low and very low potentiality is covering:
- Bonbon: 78 %
- Abricot: 84 %
- Jérémie: 72 %
- Moron: 81%
- Dame-Marie: 79 %
Project Strategy:

- Ensure that local stakeholders have adopted best agricultural production practices and have decrease charcoal production to reverse the decline of agroforestry system and initiate restoration practices and soil protection;
- Development of agroforestry technologies for sustainable management of natural resources and crop production;
- Restoration of degraded lands productivity;
- Development of agricultural production to enhance the resilience of family farmers.
Project Strategy (next):

Participatory local development:

- Participation of farmers in the management of natural resources, restoration of their landscape.

- Participatory approach focused on community base organization dynamics.
Project Strategy (next):

Building capacity:

- Farmer field school will help strengthening farmer’s capacity in agricultural production, agroforestry, and pastoralism to fight against soil erosion and land degradation.

- Introduction of new agroforestry model and natural resources management model through farmer field schools, adoption and upscaling by farmers.
Project Results and Activities (what is done, what remains to be done)

Result 1: The capacity of government institutions, non-governmental organizations and relevant stakeholders are strengthened to conduct effective cross-sectoral work in planning, financing, budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of actions in sustainable management of natural resources and the fight against land degradation in Haiti.
Activity 1.1 Organization of a participatory workshop on capacity assessment and capacity building needs,

What is not yet done?

- The workshop is planned on March 21 to 23
- Invitation will be send to managers of public institutions, member of universities and local authorities;
- about 60 participants will participate to this workshop;
- The questionnaire (5 sections) have been developed and adapted to Haitian context.
- 4 working groups will be set up to discuss on questionnaire.
Activity 1.2 Capacity building in participatory development and local governance

What is done?
- Establishment of a local development committee in Bonbon municipality including:
  * Mayor,
  * Communal sections board of directors,
  * Delegates of community based organizations (men, women, youth)
  * President of the peace court,
  * Representative of the Ministry of Agriculture
  * Delegates of Churches;
  * Representative of Police station
Activity 1.2: Capacity building in participatory development and local governance (next)

What to be done?
- Formulation of the Bonbon’s Municipal development plan;
- The Local development committee will act like a steering committee.
Project Results and Activities (what is done, what remains to be done)

Result 2: Local communities, government and non governmental actors in the project intervention area have adopted and use improved practices and technologies for sustainable management of land and forests.
**Activity 2.1** Support to the development of a reference document on the evolution of Land use, Land degradation and Sustainable Land Management (SLM).

**What is done?**

Using remote sensing techniques and tools, Land use systems, Land degradation and Soil conservation techniques has been updated in 8 municipalities of Grande-Anse (Bonbon, Moron, Dame-Marie, Jéremie, Abricots, Chambellan, Anse d’Hainaut and Les Irois).

Field verification and assessment using the QM LADA/WOCAT method was conducted in those communes;
Field Document # 02/2015 was produced by FAO’s Team;

This Document includes 104 maps of Land use system in 1998 compared to 2015; main types of land degradation; Intensity of major types of land degradation; groups of soil conservation practices; effectiveness of soil conservation measures.
Situation de l'Occupation de sols à Bonbon en 1998

Légende

Occupation Sol
- Cultures agricoles denses
- Savanes avec présence d'autres
- Systèmes agroforestiers denses

Limites administratives
- Limite de la Commune de Bonbon
- Limites des Communes avoisinantes

- Source de données : CNIGS
- Préparé par : FAO
- Date : Février 2015

Système de coordonnées :
WGS 84 - UTM 18 N
Groupes et Pratiques de Conservation des Sols à Bonbon

Légende
Pratiques de Conservation
- O : AUCUNE
- S : STRUCTURES PHYSIQUES
- V : PRATIQUES VÉGÉTALES

Groupes de Conservation
- RH : CONTRÔLE DES RAVINES
- VS : BANDES / COUVERTURE VÉGÉTALE(S)

Note : Les pratiques et groupes de conservation représentés sont seulement les plus étendus.

Limites administratives
- Limite de la Commune de Bonbon
- Limites des Communes avoisinantes

Système de coordonnées :
WGS 84 - UTM 18 N

- Source de données :
CNIGS et Projet GCP/INT/157/EC
- Préparé par : FAO
- Date : Mars 2015
Activity 2.2 Implementation of best agricultural Practices and agroforestry Models in Farmer Field Schools, adoption and replication by farmers in their farm.

**What is done?** Achievement(DFID project): Jérémie, Moron, Dame-Marie

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Best agricultural practices tested in Farmer Field School</th>
<th>Number FFS</th>
<th>Farmers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural product processing techniques and technology</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation agriculture (Maize and Beans crops): Mulching; minimum tillage; crop rotation and intercropping;</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best practices on vegetable crops production including: Management of soil fertility for vegetable crops; Biological Techniques of plant protection.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil conservation techniques on steep slopes: Slope agricultural land technology (SALT); Improved mulching ramp; Agro-sylvopastoral system.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocoa farm regeneration techniques; Regeneration of mature cocoa plots and control of tree cover</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>62 FFS</td>
<td>1562</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Activity 2.2 Implementation of best agricultural Practices and agroforestry Models in Farmer Field Schools, adoption and replication by farmers in their farm.

What is not yet done?

In Bonbon and Abricots Municipalities:

- Identification of Farmers field school groups
- 36 FFS involving 900 Farmers are currently been setting up of which 18 in Bonbon and 18 in Abricots.
- Every FFS is established by a group of 25 farmers to learn agroforestry technology, slope agricultural land technology, agro-sylvopastoralism, then adopt and upscale them to their own plots of land.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Best agricultural practices tested in Farmer Field School</th>
<th>Number FFS in Bonbon</th>
<th>Number FFS in Abricots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agroforestry system model made of mixture of fruit trees and forest tree with seasonal and perennial crop</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agro-sylvo-pastoralism system with mixture of trees, crop and livestock</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation agriculture (Corn and Beans crops): Mulching; minimum tillage; crop rotation and intercropping;</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best practices on vegetable crops production including: - Management of soil fertility for vegetable crops; - Biological Techniques of plant protection.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocoa farm regeneration techniques; Regeneration of mature cocoa plots and control of tree cover</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>36 FFS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A.2.3. Nursery establishment, seedling production and plantation in farmers plots

What is done?
Achievement (DFID project): Jérémie, Moron, Dame-Marie
- 8 Nurseries have been established
- 1,004,240 seedlings produced in 2015: 60% fruit species and 40% forest species.
- 3351 hectares of farmer land planted
- 3426 farmers beneficiary of seedling planting (agroforestry system)
A.2.3. Nursery establishment, seedling production and plantation in farmers plots (next)

- **Species selection**: Depend on farmer choice given their economic interests.
- **Seed collection**:
  - There is no institution in charge of agroforestry and forestry seed in the country.
  - collection in local market
  - collection in trees on farm
  - problem of seed quality when they are collected in tree on farm.
  - stakeholder need training in seed collection
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Seedlings produced and planted</th>
<th>Uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mangoe (<em>Mangifera indica</em> var. francisque)</td>
<td>27020</td>
<td>edible fruit / cash income; timber, firewood, charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange (<em>Citrus sinensis</em>)</td>
<td>5550</td>
<td>edible fruit / cash income; firewood (charcoal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon (<em>Citrus aurantifolia</em>)</td>
<td>2585</td>
<td>edible fruit / cash income; firewood (charcoal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cacao (<em>Theobroma cacao</em>, criollo &amp; trinitario)</td>
<td>275886</td>
<td>cocoa beans/ export crop; firewood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee (<em>Coffea arabica</em>)</td>
<td>21079</td>
<td>fruit/ export crop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avocado (<em>Persea americana</em>)</td>
<td>31414</td>
<td>edible fruit/ cash income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breadfruit (<em>Arthocarpus altalis</em>)</td>
<td>15639</td>
<td>edible fruit/cash income, firewood, timer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerise/acerola (<em>Malpighia punicifolia</em>)</td>
<td>15445</td>
<td>edible fruit/juice (cash income), firewood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cashew tree (<em>Anacardium occidentale</em>)</td>
<td>191915</td>
<td>Cashew nut (cash income), firewood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quenepea (<em>Melicoccus bijugatus</em>)</td>
<td>13780</td>
<td>edible fruits/food, cash income, firewood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack fruit (<em>Artocarpus heterophyllus</em>)</td>
<td>14626</td>
<td>edible fruits/food, cash income, firewood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papaya (<em>Carica papaya</em>)</td>
<td>3600</td>
<td>edible fruit/ food, cash income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ackee apple (<em>Blighia sapida</em>)</td>
<td>1483</td>
<td>edible fruit/ food, cash income, firewood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soursop/Corossolier (<em>Annona muricata</em>)</td>
<td>2613</td>
<td>edible fruit, fire wood, cash income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenadine (<em>Passiflora quadrangularis</em>)</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>edible fruit, cash income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carambolier (<em>Averrhoa carambola</em>)</td>
<td>1805</td>
<td>edible fruit, cash income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custard apple (<em>Annona reticulata</em>)</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>edible fruit, cash income, fire wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total fruits tree</strong></td>
<td><strong>625920</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Seedlings</td>
<td>Uses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moringa (<em>Moringa Oleifera</em>)</td>
<td>69330</td>
<td>edible leaves / food, firewood, soil fertilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassia (<em>Cassia siamea/Cassia Spectabilis</em>)</td>
<td>23328</td>
<td>timber, pools, firewood, soil fertilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar (<em>Cedrella odorata</em>)</td>
<td>112680</td>
<td>timber, pools, firewood, soil fertilization, shade tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acajou (<em>Swietenia mahogani</em>)</td>
<td>74340</td>
<td>timber, firewood, shade tree. (artisanal products)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida-boxwood/bois capable (<em>Schaefferia frutescens</em>)</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>firewood, shade tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saman (<em>Sammea saman</em>)</td>
<td>55540</td>
<td>firewood, shade tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahaut (<em>Hibiscus elatus</em>)</td>
<td>9200</td>
<td>timber, firewood, shade tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frêne (<em>Simaruba glauca</em>)</td>
<td>15736</td>
<td>timber, firewood, shade tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakedwood/Bois pele (<em>Colubrina arborescens</em>)</td>
<td>4920</td>
<td>firewood, shade tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</td>
<td>3246</td>
<td>timer, firewood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>378320</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Monitoring, follow-up and evaluation of seedling plantation

Follow-up and monitoring was performed in January after the first drying season: 90% success rate.

Next assessment in August after the second drying season.

Next assessment of success rate after every drying season.

Replacement of died seedlings after every assessment.
A.2.3. Nursery establishment, seedling production and plantation in farmers plots

What is currently done?

AAD project: Bonbon and Abricots;

- 1 Nurseries have been established by ROPAGA (LoA signed in December 2015)
- 100,000 seedlings to be produced of which 35000 is already produced including 10000 fruit species and 25000 forest species.
- 335 hectares of farmer land will be restored in April to May 2016.
- 246 farmers will beneficiate of seedling planting (agroforestry system);
- Species produced includes: Orange, Cashew, Cocoa, Mahogany, Moringa, Cedar, Florida-boxwood/bois capable, Nakedwood/Bois pele.
A.2.3. Nursery establishment, seedling production and plantation in farmers plots

What is currently done?

AAD project: Bonbon and Abricot;
- 5 LoA have been prepared with 5 CBO (3 in Bonbon and 2 in Abricots) for Nurseries establishment. Submitted for signature end February.
- 500,000 seedlings will be produced of which 40% fruit species and 60% forest species.
- 1500 hectares of farmer land will be restored in September-Decembre 2016.
- 1250 farmers will beneficiate of seedling planting (agroforestry system);
- Species produced will include: citrus, cashew, cocoa, mahogany, moringa, cedar, frene, saman.
Activity 2.4: Establishment of demonstration plot of forest plantations and the development of participatory management system.

What is not yet done?

- Selection of species: acajou, spanish cedar, frene, oak tree.
- Seedling production
- Plantation: collaboration with the Mayor to find State Land that will be planted.
- High density planting: 2500 seedling per hectare.
Activity 2.5. of energetic forest demonstration plots establishment for firewood and charcoal production and development of sustainable management system

What is not yet done?

- Selection of fast growing species: *acacia magium*, *prosopis juniflora* (bayahonde), campêche (*Haematoxylum campechianum*), *Cassia siamea*.
- Seedling production.
- Plantation: collaboration with the Mayor to find State Land that will be planted.
- High density planting: 2500 seedling per hectar.
Activity 2.6. Strengthening and improvement of quality seed and plant materials system (locally).

What is done?
Achievement of DFID project in Jeremie, Moron and Dame-Marie: 180 seed producer members of 12 Artisanal seed producer groups (ASPG) were trained and supported in high quality seed and planting material production;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop/variety</th>
<th>Quantity of seed distributed to ASPG (2015)</th>
<th>Quantity of crop harvested (2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lima pea: <em>beseba</em></td>
<td>1600 kg</td>
<td>80 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigeon pea: <em>idias Primor</em></td>
<td>1300 kg</td>
<td>65 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn: <em>chicken corn and tikamion</em></td>
<td>4370 kg</td>
<td>260 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans: <em>DPC 40, X-rav, Buena vista</em></td>
<td>4375 kg</td>
<td>44 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Potatoes cuttings: <em>tisavien and mize malere</em></td>
<td>480000</td>
<td>240 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassava cuttings: <em>CMC40</em></td>
<td>240000</td>
<td>515 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yam cutting: <em>guiney yellow and white</em></td>
<td>200000</td>
<td>360 tons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Activity 2.6. Strengthening and improvement of quality seed and plant materials system (locally).

What is not yet done?
AAD project in Bonbon and Abricot:
6 CBO are selected and the capacity in seed production of 90 farmers member of these groups will be strengthened. They will be trained and supported in high quality seed and planting material production;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop/variety</th>
<th>Quantity of seed that will be distributed to 6 CBO in spring 2016</th>
<th>Quantity of crop expected to be harvested (2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cowpea:</td>
<td>600 kg</td>
<td>30 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lima pea: <strong>beseba</strong></td>
<td>900 kg</td>
<td>40 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigeon pea: <strong>idiaf Primor</strong></td>
<td>600 kg</td>
<td>30 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn: <strong>chicken corn and tikamion</strong></td>
<td>900 kg</td>
<td>40 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans: <strong>DPC 40, X-rav, Buena vista</strong></td>
<td>1200 kg</td>
<td>120 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Potatoes cuttings: <strong>tisavien and mize malere</strong></td>
<td>180000</td>
<td>120 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassava cuttings: <strong>CMC40</strong></td>
<td>180000</td>
<td>120 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banana suckers</td>
<td>30000</td>
<td>300 tons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Project Management/ Project Team

- Steering committee (Min. of Environment, Min. of Agriculture., FAO, EU, UNEP, Local; Authorities, delegate from local CBC)
- National director from MofE (GA Departmental Director of Environment);
- Project’s Focal Point in the MofE (focal point of UNCCD);
- Project Manager, FAO-Haiti;
- Project National coordinator.
- Technical staff (national and international)
Communication

Following ommunication mecanish will be impemented:

- Communication for développement: best agricultural practices;
- workshops
- Article in newspaper
- Website
- Radio and television reports
- SMS and telephon
- Data base and GIS data base.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION