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Haiti

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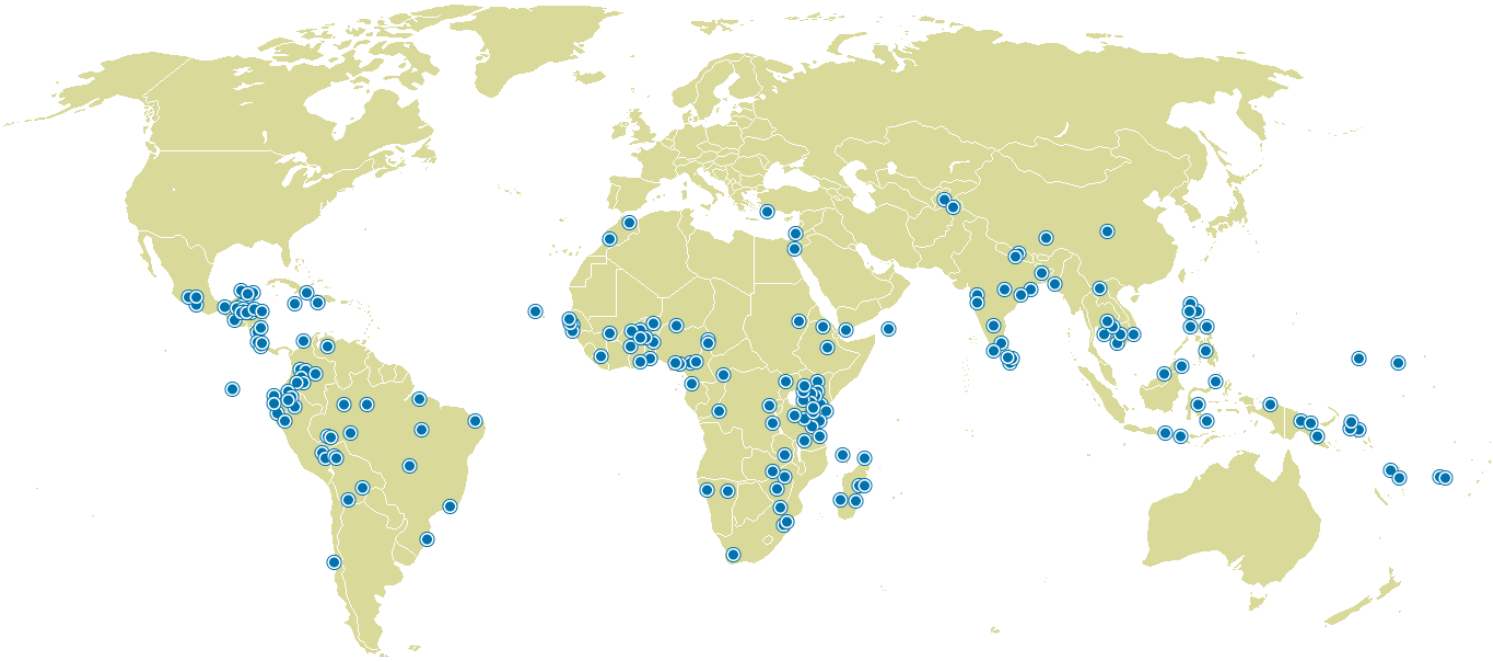
Local and indigenous communities across the world are advancing innovative sustainable development solutions that work for people and for nature. Few publications or case studies tell the full story of how such initiatives evolve, the breadth of their impacts, or how they change over time. Fewer still have undertaken to tell these stories with community practitioners themselves guiding the narrative. The Equator Initiative aims to fill that gap.

The Equator Prize 2014 was awarded to 35 outstanding local community and indigenous peoples initiatives working to meet climate and development challenges through the conservation and sustainable use of nature. Selected from 1,234 nomination from across 121 countries, the winners were recognized for their achievements at a prize ceremony held in conjunction with the UN Secretary General's Climate Summit and the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples in New York City. Special emphasis was placed on forest and ecosystem restoration, food security and agriculture, and water and ocean management. The following case study is one in a growing series that describes vetted and peer-reviewed best practices intended to inspire the policy dialogue needed to take local success to scale, to improve the global knowledge base on local environment and development solutions, and to serve as models for replication. Case studies are best viewed and understood with reference to *The Power of Local Action: Lessons from 10 Years of the Equator Prize*, a compendium of lessons learned and policy guidance that draws from the case material.



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MOUVEMENT DES PAYSANS DE LA 3E SECTION (MP3K)

Haiti

PROJECT SUMMARY

An initiative focused on yam cultivation, Mouvman Peyizan 3e Seksyon Kanperen (MP3K, Peasant Movement of the 3rd Section of Camp Perrin) works with more than 1,500 farmers to build technical capacity, improve food security, facilitate access to seeds, and otherwise improve on-farm productivity. More than 500,000 yam seedlings have been distributed to local yam producers, along with training on soil fertility and the use of natural insecticides to deal with insect infestations in a way that does not result in chemical-intensive inputs into the local environment. In participating communities, incomes have increased by over 200 percent since transitioning from corn and bean crops to yam cultivation. In exchange for yam seedlings, farmers are required to plant trees on their farms, increasing tree cover and biodiversity across the region.

KEY FACTS

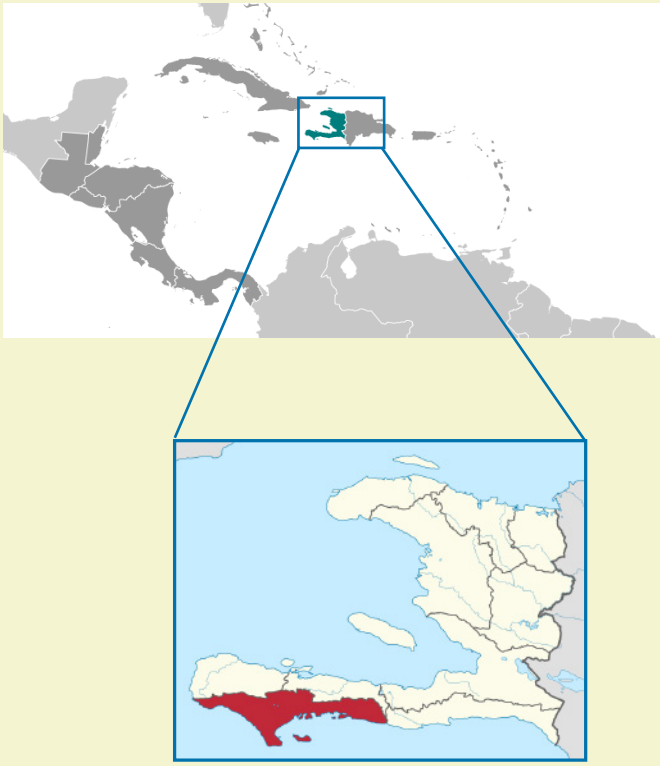
EQUATOR PRIZE WINNER: 2014

FOUNDED: 1990

LOCATION: 3rd section of Camp Perrin, Sud Department, Haiti

BENEFICIARIES: 1,500 farmers

AREA OF FOCUS: Food security, reforestation, income amplification, and environmental stewardship



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Background and Context

Challenges in Haiti

Haiti is the poorest country in the Americas and one of the poorest in the world. It has a GDP per capita of US$820 and many of its people lack access to basic social services. According to the World Bank, 24 percent of the population lives under the extreme poverty line of US$1 per day, and 59 percent live under the national poverty line of less than US$2 per day. Literacy rates are below 49 percent and only 30 percent of youth attend secondary school. 74 percent of the population lacks access to a toilet and proper sanitation.

In addition to its high rates of poverty and unemployment, Haiti has been beset by natural disasters, notably including the earthquake of 2010 that crippled the national economy, local livelihoods, and community infrastructure. Hurricanes, earthquakes, droughts, tropical storms, and other natural disasters have put additional pressure on an already fragile population. Natural disasters also exacerbate food insecurity and stymy prospects for food sovereignty, a significant challenge for a country that has historically experienced low rates of agricultural productivity and an outsized dependence on food imports to meet local health, nutrition, and food security needs.

Further complicating the socioeconomic challenges facing Haiti is the equally massive environmental challenge of deforestation. Driven by local demand for fuel wood, building supplies, and agricultural land, deforestation in Haiti has reached staggering levels. In 1923, over 60 percent of Haiti's land was covered by forests. According to the US Library of Congress Research Division, in 2006 less than two percent of the land was forested. While the drivers of deforestation have changed over the last century, the outcome has been the same—forest and biodiversity loss, soil erosion, and land degradation.

Conditions in the 3rd section of Camp Perrin

The 3rd section of Camp Perrin is located in Haiti's southern department. It is home to roughly 21,000 people and is an underrepresented area with few public services and an 80 percent poverty rate. Prior to this initiative, the area contained a single public school, a non-functioning health clinic, no hospitals, and only three water catchments. Jobs and livelihood opportunities were limited. Many people ran small businesses and sold their wares at local and regional markets. Some worked in trades such as masonry and carpentry. The largest economic activity, however, was and remains farming. Out-migration levels from the 3rd section of Camp Perrin are, unsurprisingly, extremely high. Seeking gainful employment, higher incomes, and health and education services, members of the community often venture to urban centers such as Les Cayes and Port-au-Prince.

Historically, coffee and cacao were the primary cash crops in the area. More recently, however, the farming economy has shifted towards smallholder production and row crops like corn, beans, tubers, and some fruits. A small minority of farming families tend livestock including chickens, goats, cows, and pigs as well as work animals such as horses and mules. There is no farmers market in the 3rd section of Camp Perrin, so local produce must be sold at nearby

markets in de Cance, de Ducis, or Les Cayes. For the most part, the commercialization and marketing of produce has been decentralized and disaggregated, with individual farmers fending for themselves. Associations and cooperatives designed to collectively market local farmer produce, or to negotiate better prices for farmers and growers, were few and far between.

A center of agricultural production

Despite its high rates of poverty, the 3rd section of Camp Perrin is an area of comparatively high food production. The region is situated in low to middle altitude zones of the mountains, which hold a wide range of microclimates that facilitate the production of a diversity of crops. The area is typified by smallholder farming; most farmers cultivate less than one hectare of land. Owing to its humidity and rainfall patterns, the climate is most suited to the cultivation of staple crops of fruits and vegetables.

Vegetable production is greatest in the high zones of Belsini, Koutard, Vannfèl, and Lomont where the conditions are most favorable. In these areas, one can find large gardens that cover up to a half hectare of land. In the lower zones of Tibi Jontibi, Rhé, Boutique, and Delancourt, however, vegetables are usually grown in small gardens or mixed with other crops. The practice of *jardins ti fanmi*—small gardens intended to provide food security for individual families—is widespread in the region. The main crops cultivated in the area are beans, maize, banana, and potatoes; some farmers also cultivate cassava, malanga, and millet. Most of what is produced is consumed, with any surplus sold in nearby markets.

Catalysts for community action and the genesis of MP3K

Mouvman Peyizan 3e Seksyon Kanperen (MP3K, Peasant Movement of the 3rd Section of Camp Perrin) is a community-based initiative that evolved to address the complex social, economic, and environmental challenges facing local farmers in Haiti. Architects of the initiative recognized that a lack of access by local farmers to land, seeds and the expertise necessary to enhance agricultural productivity were significant barriers to overcoming poverty. Beyond the tools to successfully cultivate crops, local farmers also needed platforms that would enable them to collectively bargain for fair prices and market their produce. At the same time, it was clear that shortsighted and unsustainable farming practices were leading to deforestation, biodiversity loss, and land degradation. Investments in more environmentally sensitive farming could therefore be drivers of ecosystem restoration and regeneration. Indeed, the architects of MP3K believed that to restore soil fertility and to improve farmer incomes over the long-term would depend unconditionally on a renewed commitment to environmental stewardship.

MP3K started its work in 1990 and has since become one of the largest organizations operating in the 3rd Section of Camp Perrin. The association aims to improve farmer incomes; to protect the environment; and to facilitate access to education, health, drinking water, and other basic social services. At the same time, the association is committed to raising awareness on deforestation, environmental degradation, and gender equality. MP3K conducts a diversity of trainings, educational activities, and local infrastructure projects with farmers, but has been most successful in promoting a yam propagation technique that has served to increase incomes, restore soil fertility, improve food security, and foster reforestation.

Governance and decision-making

MP3K is governed by a General Assembly and an Executive Committee, the former being the highest decision-making body and the latter being responsible for implementing all decisions. Working committees are developed on an *ad hoc*, as-needed basis to address emerging needs and priorities. The General Assembly includes 298 community groups—ranging in size from 5 to 15 people—that represent local farmers from the different locales of Camp Perrin. These community groups have their own governance units that are responsible for identifying priority activities, which range from demonstration plots, to reforestation work, to road maintenance. The groups use a participatory approach to engage the local population and a range of stakeholders in information exchange, strategic planning, and monitoring and evaluation.

Key Activities and Innovations

The main activities of MP3K fall into three main areas: (i) improving food security and agricultural productivity; (ii) ecosystem restoration and teaching responsible environmental management; and (iii) improving local access to health care, education, and drinking water. The association targets the most vulnerable smallholder farmers in the area, reaching an estimated 12,000 people. MP3K has been particularly successful in its work to promote the local management and propagation of yams. In this activity, they have worked to build the technical capacity of more than 1,500 yam farmers and to improve the availability of yam seedlings around Camp Perrin. As of 2014, the organization had distributed more than 500,000 yam minisetts and introduced a new system for yam propagation that had taken root and thrived in the region.

To achieve its objectives, the association offers farmer trainings that support low-tech, locally accessible techniques to improve potato, yam, and malanga production. To ensure that improved farming techniques are complemented by environmental restoration projects, MP3K has created tree nurseries to support reforestation in private and public spaces. The association has been particularly effective at facilitating access to clean drinking water by creating a system for treating and filtering between 500 and 600 gallons of water per day for use by the local population. MP3K has also helped to establish a cooperative for the marketing of yam products, which is an organizational breakthrough in a region that previously lacked collective bargaining power and local farmer representation.

Yam propagation and the minisett rapid multiplication technique

Among the major innovations that MP3K has introduced to enhance agricultural productivity and food security is the yam minisett technique. In regions frequently beset by cyclones and drought, such as Camp Perrin, it is quite common for farmers to encounter shortages in yam planting material. To address this, several methods have been developed to speed up the production of yam planting material. One of these methods, minisett rapid multiplication, has been particularly useful for the communities where MP3K works.

The aim of minisett rapid multiplication is to produce a large number of small, whole tubers for planting. Yams can be grown both from seeds and using pieces of tubers. The minisett technique requires that farmers cut yam tubers into small pieces, which are then treated and dried before replanting. These minisetts are optimal planting material for farmers and are much more efficient than traditional practices that use up to 30 percent of tubers harvested for replanting. Each minisett has a head from which it sprouts, meaning that sprouting is early, strong, and uniform. Furthermore, the fact that minisetts have been treated means that they rot less easily than the cut tuber pieces that are used in standard replanting approaches. Studies have shown that utilizing the minisett method increases productivity by both producing healthier yams and higher than average yields.

When working with local farmers to adopt this technique, MP3K had to overcome the challenges of poor soil fertility and caterpillar

infestations. Although the latter may seem like a relatively benign issue to overcome, caterpillars have voracious appetites and can make quick work of an entire yam harvest. MP3K has trained and educated more than 1,500 farmers on the use of natural fertilizers and insecticides as a way of both enhancing soil fertility and protecting the crops from infestation. MP3K promotes composting as a way of enhancing soil fertility and using natural insecticides (like those made from neem and sour oranges) to combat caterpillars and other pests. This combination of interventions has served to improve on-farm productivity, raise incomes, and strengthen food security.

Using the yam minisett rapid multiplication approach has a number of benefits. Farmers are able to grow their own planting setts, which is a strong contributing factor to food security. They are also able to sell excess planting setts to other farmers to obtain additional income. MP3K grows large quantities of minisetts in their nurseries to supply farmers with planting material for use during the regular planting season and, importantly, as a social safety net in lean times or following natural disasters. The organization will also buy back excess yams that farmers are not be able to sell in markets, reducing the risk that individual farmers need to assume to promote the technique.. Yams have proven particularly well suited to the Haitian context and to the needs of local farmers; they are more resilient than corn and beans and are more resilient than others crops to environmental shocks and disasters.

Fostering ecosystem restoration

By focusing on yam production, MP3K has been able to make a clear case for an integrated approach to agricultural development and environmental conservation. Although tubers are harvested from the soil, the aboveground portion of the plant requires some sort of trellis to climb. The joint need for high soil structural integrity as well as support for climbing vines means that yams are particularly suited to agroforestry systems. Planting trees in yam plots serves a diversity of purposes: trees strengthen soil integrity, provide trellises for yams to climb, generate natural biomass that enhances soil fertility, diversify crop production, and restore natural forest cover in deforested areas. The positive effects of agroforestry for local families are clear: the more trees farmers plant, the more yams they can produce.

To support local farmers to create agroforestry systems, and to reforest areas of their properties that are not under production, MP3K runs trainings on the importance of ecosystem restoration and reforestation to mitigating climate change and protecting local communities against natural disasters. The association has also developed four central tree nurseries and ten satellite nurseries that provide seedlings to local farmers at little to no cost. From this material alone, MP3K facilitates the planting of tens of thousands of seedlings annually. Their work in this resource scarce community has increased food security and dramatically improved the quality of life for local people.

Strengthening local public services

In addition to food insecurity, the communities of Camp Perrin have suffered from a lack of government services. Before MP3K began its work in the area, clean water was difficult to come by, the local medical clinic was not functional, and there was only one public school in the department. Ten private schools exist, but require fees that are not realistic for much of the population. MP3K has worked in a concerted manner to systematically address these gaps in services. In partnership with the non-profit Living Water International, the association has installed a clean drinking water system that provides up to 600 gallons of filtered water a day to the most vulnerable communities in the area. They have also opened a medical clinic to provide the local population with much needed access to doctors and medication. In response to the dearth of educational opportunities for children in the area, MP3K has started a fellowship program that uses profits generated by the association to fund school fees for local students.

"MP3K's work has changed local attitudes by teaching farmers the importance of trees, but also by providing them with necessary tools to avoid cutting down trees to survive."
Chavanes Casséus, MP3K

Impacts

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

An important buffer to Pic Macaya National Park

The 3rd Section of Camp Perrin is covered by highly degraded mountain ecosystems that contain a few small native groves and woodlots with mango, avocado, and citrus trees. Wildlife diversity is low. Camp Perrin, however, is adjacent to Pic Macaya National Park, one of only two national parks of the Republic of Haiti. The 8,000-hectare park is located in the southern peninsula and contains one of the country's last vestiges of virgin cloud rainforest, home to 6,500 species of plants, including 367 species of flowering plants, 141 of which are orchids. The area is also home to 220 species of birds. Pic Macaya National Park has been expanded in recent years in recognition of the need to protect the remaining standing forests of the country. Programs are underway to protect the park's natural resources and to work with bordering communities—including the 3rd section of Camp Perrin—to improve land management practices. These programs include reforesting degraded lands and building infrastructure to reduce erosion from flooding. MP3K's efforts to encourage reforestation and create healthy, functioning agroforestry ecosystems is a critical contribution to this work. In collaboration with Pic Macaya National Park authorities and the UNDP-implemented GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), MP3K is expanding its work to protect ecosystems in the buffer areas around the park, with a particular focus on water sources.

Reforestation and restoring soil fertility

The work of MP3K was partially initiated due to observed changes in ecosystem health and weather patterns, and the sense that local farming practices were contributing to overall environmental decline. The community noticed a general rise in temperature, irregular rain patterns, increasing drought, and increased frequency of cyclones and floods. The connection was made between these changes and the alarming rates of deforestation in the country. Haiti has lost almost all of its forest cover due to pressure from population growth, harmful farming practices, and the demand for firewood to make charcoal, the principal source of energy in the country. Deforestation hastens soil erosion, which is worsened by the country's exposure to hurricanes and tropical storms. It also exacerbates the flooding and landslides that occur every rainy season.

To address environmental challenges, MPK3 has trained local farmers in environmentally friendly practices and reforestation techniques. This has been done primarily through promotion of the yam minisett technique, which incentivizes farmers to plant trees in their fields and to limit deforestation. Outreach programs offered by MP3K raise awareness about the detrimental effects of deforestation on crop yields. Each local arm of MP3K is responsible for producing and planting a certain numbers of trees per year. The association has made tree planting mandatory for any farmer that wishes to receive yam minisetts – one to two trees per minisett – a requirement that has shown impressive increases on vegetation cover in more than 1,000 plots where yam cultivation takes place. To monitor the impacts of the program, MP3K group members record the number of yam seedlings planted and the success rate of the seedlings on each participating farm every six months.

SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS

MP3K has transformed the local farming landscape, helping to improve the capacity, income, and food security of local farmers. Prior to the promotion and uptake of the yam minisett technique, farmers in the 3rd section of Camp Perrin made their living primarily from corn and bean crops. On average, farmers would earn between US$400 and US$500 annually. Since adopting the yam minisett technique, average annual farmer income has increased to between US$1,200 and US$1,500 USD, an increase of over 200 percent.

In addition to improved incomes, more than 1,500 farmers have received training on yam cultivation techniques, agroforestry, and the use of natural fertilizers and pesticides. MP3K has distributed more than 500,000 yam minisetts and provided hands-on technical extension services to all of the 1,500 farmers participating in the project. Among the beneficiaries of the initiative are 200 women. All farmers receive training and starter yam minisetts for a fixed price set by the organization. In return for this initial investment, farmers receive training throughout the growing season. MP3K also serves a crucial role as a broker for the marketing of yam products, bargaining for fair prices and facilitating critical connections to local and national markets. The organization ultimately hopes to connect Camp Perrin farmers to the international market, an endeavor that was stymied by the 2010 earthquake and has yet to regain traction.

Among the most impressive achievements of the organization has been the adaptation of the minisett approach to local conditions. Caterpillar infestations posed a significant and unexpected challenge to local farmers given their particularly strong and problematic appetite for yams. Deforestation had also left many fields infertile, lacking the quality of soil necessary to support yam crops. MP3K addressed these challenges through training in natural pesticides that do not rely on costly and environmentally harmful chemical inputs. The association has constructed a training center that can host local farmers—as well as farmers from other parts of the department and the country—to engage in peer-to-peer, hands-on learning and exchange. Recognizing the need for a social safety net in the wake of natural disasters, MP3K has also introduced subsidies for local farmers during the planting season and during post-disaster rehabilitation.

MP3K has adopted a holistic approach to community wellbeing that extends well beyond jobs and farming incomes. The association has prioritized activities and interventions in the areas of health, education, and fresh water access. Underpinning these activities has been a participatory approach that reveals a strong commitment to understanding the priorities of the community and to diagnosing local needs. As one example, MP3K recruited volunteer doctors to live in the community and to undertake a methodical diagnostic of community health that ultimately helped them identify the high incidence of malaria and water-borne diarrheal diseases such as cholera in the community. In response, the association obtained support to construct a new water filtration system, which now provides the community with hundreds of gallons a day of safe, clean drinking water. MP3K has also built and operates a community health clinic.

Nature belongs to us and that it is our duty to preserve it. This world cannot possibly live without nature. Communities ensuring the welfare of natural resources protect their own lives and that of their loved ones."

Chavanes Casséus, MP3K

Sustainability and Replication

SUSTAINABILITY

Community ownership is critical to the long-term sustainability of the project. MP3K recognizes that for farming best practices to endure at the local level, farmers themselves need to observe and experience the benefits of behavior change first-hand. By investing in awareness-raising around issues of environmental degradation and capacity building in sustainable agriculture, MP3K has worked to ensure that local farmers see the benefits of changed agricultural techniques. It is the farmers themselves that are executing the projects and making decisions about their land and resources. Sustainability of the initiative will depend a great deal on the continued investment of MP3K in education and training for farmers, capacity building in improved agricultural techniques, and institution building to support farming cooperatives.

REPLICATION

The minisett rapid multiplication technique for yam cultivation can be replicated in any area that has yam producers or yam demand—either from local consumers or international markets—and organizations that are willing to make investments to improve food security, income, and environmental conditions for local farmers. The project has broad scope for replication in the region and across the country. It has already been replicated in three other departments in Camp Perrin—Nippes, Grande Anse, and the Southeast.

PARTNERS

MP3K has been able to achieve a great deal through strategic partnerships. It works with a range of other farmer associations in the area, with national level partners, and with international partners. MP3K has also partnered with a number of different community groups in the region that work on agricultural production—including tilling soil, weeding and harvesting—that are not official legal entities or incorporated as institutions, but which have been indispensable to MP3K's work.

Local farmer associations

- ***Association des Planteurs de Jontiby (ASPJ)*** is one of MP3K's main partners and is involved in the implementation of most of its projects.
- ***Fanm Assosyasyon Vanyan of Rhe (AFAR)*** is an association that participates in road repair and trainings on nutrition, civic education, human rights, micro-credit, and seedling production. The group has collaborated with MP3K on several different projects.
- ***MOPODET*** has collaborated with MP3K to address issues of soil conservation and road repair.

National partners

- ***Direksyon Depatmantal Agrikiliti nan Sid (DDAS)*** offers supervision and monitoring of the project every three months.
- ***Fonds d'Assitance Economique et Sociale (FAES)*** has supported MP3K's soil conservation and reforestation projects.
- ***Haiti Fund*** has supported MP3K with the production and processing of cassava.
- ***KORAL*** has helped with activities focused on farming, cattle, poultry, and produce storage.
- ***Organisation de Développement Durable et Solidaire d' Haïti (ODDSHA)*** supports more than 30 groups and peasant associations in the area of rural development, particularly concerning agriculture protection and the environment. ODDSHA also provides the methodological and technical support needed for trainings.

International partners

- ***Canadian International Development Agency*** supported storage and agricultural production programs and provided funds to co-finance the local health clinic.

- ***The European Union*** also contributed funds to co-finance the local health clinic.
- ***Inter-American Foundation (IAF)*** served as MP3K's main funder from 2008 to 2013. IAF has provided technical support in the form of training and supervision, with a particular focus on the minisett technique.
- ***Living Water International*** supported the installation of the water filtration and access system.
- ***United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)*** has provided seeds and tools.
- ***UNDP-Implemented GEF Small Grants Programme*** has supported MP3K's work to protect ecosystems housing important water sources in Pic Macaya National Park.

Sustainable land management is important for local livelihoods because the Earth is mother to all cultures. We should therefore take care of this Earth, as it protects us from disasters and feeds us when we cultivate it."

Chavanes Casséus, MP3K

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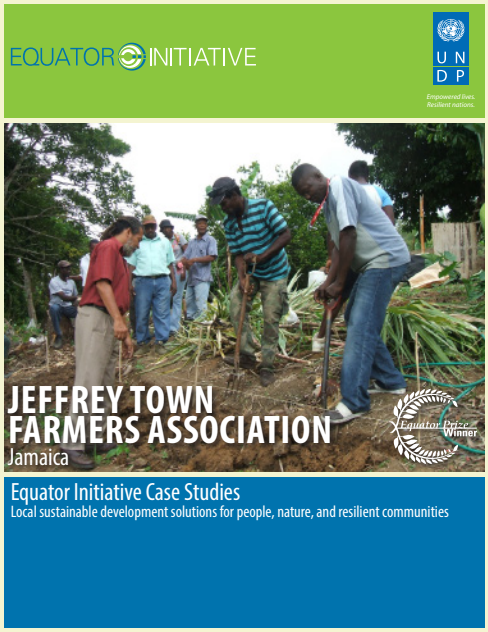

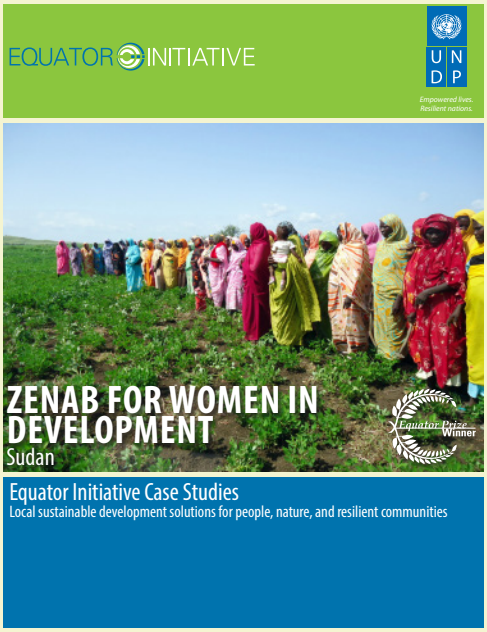

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The Equator Initiative brings together the United Nations, governments, civil society, businesses and grassroots organizations to recognize and advance local sustainable development solutions for people, nature and resilient communities.

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