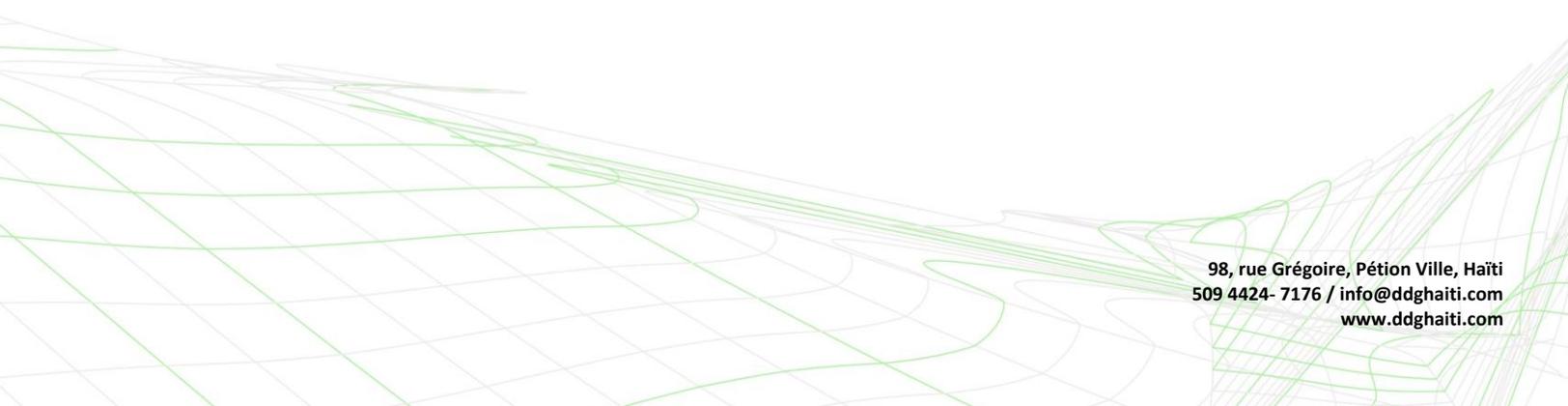




**FIELD REPORT
OF
AGRICULTURAL AND HOUSEHOLD SURVEY OF FEED THE FUTURE WEST / WINNER**

Produced by
Diagnostic & Development Group
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SUMMARY OF THE FIELD REPORT

In June 2013, Chemonics International contracted Diagnostic & Development Group to conduct a set of evaluation tasks regarding the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) funded project Feed for The Future West / WINNER. This paper report field activities of two main tasks: 1) household survey in three targeted corridors which are Cul de Sac (plain and hillsides) , Matheux and Mirebalais –Saut d'Eau ; 2) key Feed the Future data related to agricultural campaign, agroforestry and job creation. Those tasks are linked to primary objective of the project which is to increase household incomes in the targeted corridors.

Diagnostic & Development Group interviewed seven hundred sixty four (764) households in the three targeted corridors between June 21st and July 26th. Among those households, 504 respondents were direct beneficiaries of Feed for The Future West / WINNER project and 260 were non beneficiaries. A household is a beneficiary if one of its members is engaged in one of the activity of the project or if he or she comes in direct contacts with the set of services or goods provided by the project.

Data on soil conservation were collected on a sample size of eight (8) gullies where five are located in Cul de Sac Corridors, two (2) in Matheux and one (1) in Mirebalais –Saut-d'Eau. Furthermore, a total of eleven agroforestry areas were selected to estimate survival rates of trees and number of hectares of trees planted. The creation of job was transversal to set of questionnaires from households, agricultural, agroforestry surveys. In order to extend evaluation of full time equivalent job created, an additional set of respondents were addressed from a sample of organizations selling agricultural inputs (7), benefiting solar panels (5) and plowing (10).

Delays in data collection were related to the following constraints: 1) identification of beneficiaries in targeted corridors; 2) availability of beneficiaries 3) hurricane Chantale. The next phase of the project will present findings of data collected in the targeted corridor

BACKGROUND

The field data collection embedded administration of seven questionnaires related to household survey, agroforestry survey, soil conservation survey and extended survey to assess employment creation. The data collection started on June 21st, 2013 at Matheux corridor, after the team moved to Cul de Sac Corridor on June 25th, 2013 and finally stepped in Mirebalais, Saut d'eau on July 8th, 2013. Unfortunately the imminence of hurricane Chantal discontinued the survey in Mirebalais.

According to the methodological notes, the data collection operations aimed to collect 750 questionnaires in three corridors for the household survey, estimate soil conservation on a sample of 11 ravines, estimate survival rate of trees and number of hectares planted. Data collection objectives are summarized in the following table:

Table 1. Targeted respondents by type of survey, unit of analysis, household survey and corridor

		Sampled Household Beneficiaries	Sampled Household non beneficiaries	Sampled ravines	Agro forestry Sampled land/ association	Agricultural inputs office	sampled association receiving "plowing"	Association receiving solar panels
Matheux	Targeted	125	63	2	2	1	1	0
	Collected	129	67	2	0	1	1	0
Cul de Sac	Targeted	250	125	6	6	4	8	3
	Collected	250	125	5	2	4	7	2
Mirebalais - Saut d'Eau	Targeted	125	62	2	5	2	1	2
	Collected	125	68	1	5	2	1	2
TOTAL	Targeted	500	250	10	11	7	10	5
	Collected	504	260	8	7	7	9	4

The next section presents preparation for data collection and field data works and summary of constraints.

FIELD DATA COLLECTION

Planning: Preparing the field for data collection

Preparation for field data collection included training of surveyors in the Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS), mastering the tools and make ground contacts with stakeholders in targeted corridors.

Training: Fifteen surveyors took part in three (3) days trainings from June 14th to June 16th. Selected surveyors background ranged from agronomist, statics to social sciences. The diversity of background and ages differences aims to minimize bias from respondents regarding personal characteristics of surveyors and vice versa.

The training covered interpersonal communications, interview techniques in rural and agricultural settings based on the Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) techniques. Reviews of questionnaires were done through the “thinkoutloud techniques” Finally surveyors exercised their abilities to use the tablets to collect data. Upon this training twelve (12) surveyors were selected to conduct the survey.



Training of surveyors, June 14th to 17th, Pétiion Vile, DDG office

Inform stakeholders about the survey:

Prior to data collection, Diagnostic & Development Group worked closely with WINNER regional coordinator. DDG visited regional office of Cul de Sac (hillside) on June 9th, Cul de Sac (plains), June 11th, and Matheux on June 13th and 17th. Those visits help to recognize areas of intervention triangulate sampled lists of organizations included beneficiaries and outreach with some other stakeholders (mayor's office) to inform about the survey. The field data collection was preceded as the steps are described below:



Figure 1 Field data collection process

Field survey: The field data collection was guided by the methodological notes submitted on May 20th, 2013. Units of analysis for the household surveys were household beneficiaries of the Feed for the Future West Winner project and non beneficiaries. Household beneficiaries were randomly drawn from the frame list of beneficiaries of the project from participated

organizations in targeted corridors. In contrary, non beneficiaries were randomly selected in targeted corridor by using a four steps method¹.

Household survey: In the corridors of Matheux surveyors interviewed respectively 129 household beneficiaries and 67 non beneficiaries' households from June 21st to June 24th. Then, a higher number of respondents were addressed in Cul de Sac because of its higher weight in the project target population. Data collected in Cul de Sac corridors covered 250 beneficiaries and 125 non beneficiaries. Finally, 125 beneficiaries and 68 non beneficiaries were interviewed in Mirebalais.

Soil conservation: In parallel of the household survey, soil conservation data was collected in 8 out 10 "ravines". A specialist in natural resources and environment and another agronomist collected data regarding soil conservation in two ravines in Matheux corridor, five (5) in Cul de Sac and one (1) in Mirebalais. One of the main issues faced by the technicians was absence of the gauge in the ravines.

	Ravine Name	Number of gauge found	Number of gauge missing
	Lira	19	0
	Almonzo 1	16	0
Cul de Sac	Tira	17	0
	Millet	12	0
	Martha	16	0
Matheux	Fond Danger	25	10
	Ducassa	14	1
Mirebalais	Diable	7	0

¹ Surveyors counts from 1 to fourth households and choose the fourth one that is non beneficiary, see methodological notes).

Reforestation:

The reforestation survey covered until July 26th a sample of seven (7) organizations. Surveyors outreached with randomly selected organizations per corridor, observed data registered on trees planted by farmers during the project. Then, surveyors went on the field with organization manager and selected two areas (one estimated high density and another one with low density of trees planted) are selected. In the high and low density areas three (3) spaces of 10 m x 10 are selected. DDG already collected reforestation data in Mirebalais (5 organizations) and Cul de Sac (2 organizations). A number of six organizations are remained to be covered respectively in Matheux (5) and Cul de Sac (4).



Constraints:

- 1) Identification of beneficiaries in targeted corridors
- 2) Availability of beneficiaries
- 3) Hurricane Chantal.

