

LOCAL INITIATIVE DEVELOPMENT



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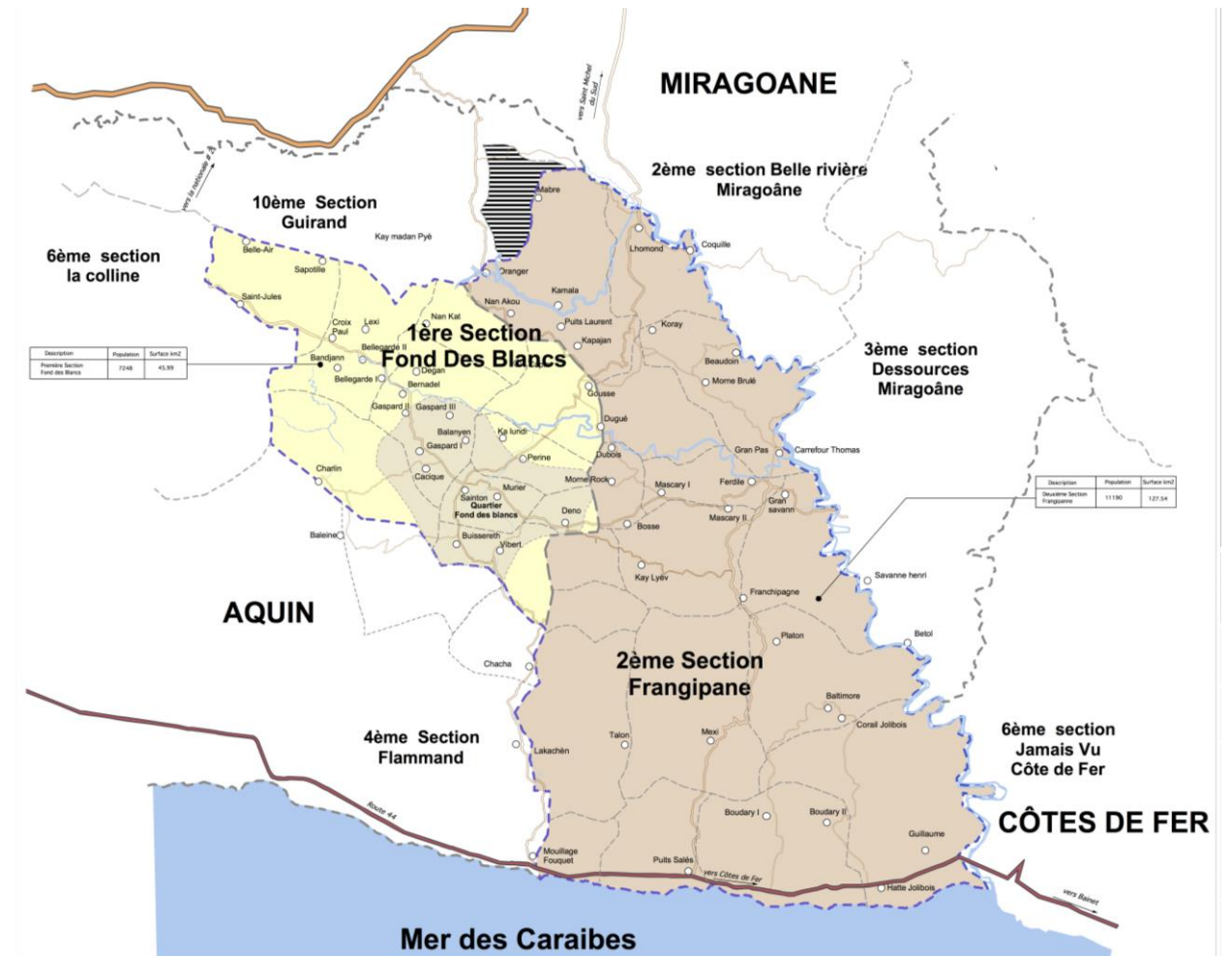


WHAT WAS OUR MANDATE?

PDCA Concept & Design was hired by Association pour le Developpement de Fond des Blancs (**ADF**) to do a **Development Plan & Master Plan** for the entire 173km² commune of Fond des Blancs

The project was funded by WC Kellogg Foundation

PDCA worked with other consultants such as CASELI and Group Croissance. We also worked in collaboration with BHI in charge of doing the master plan for the urban area or Quartier de Fond des Blancs.



GENERAL APPROACH

PLANNING PROCESS

PHASE 1 - DIAGNOSTIC

- ✓ Data collection (surveys – interviews – focus group- exploratory visits etc..)
- ✓ Mapping of the existing conditions

PHASE 2 – PROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS WORKSHOPS

- SWOT analysis (What are the Strengths & Weaknesses – Opportunities & Threats?)
- Scenarios and case studies (What are the probabilities of something happening and the seriousness of the outcome?)
- Identification of the main challenges to overcome

PHASE 3- DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND LAND USE PLAN

PARTICIPATIVE APPROACH/ COMMUNITY INVOLVMENT



Workshop animated by CASELI consultant firm



Visit of the small locality "Corail Jolibois" with a former CASEC

A strong effort was made to assure the community involvement. Field visits, personal interviews, workshops, focus groups and other strategies were used throughout the process.

WORKSHOPS

- ❖ A total of 13 workshops and meetings were held with the community and professionals of Fond-des-Blancs:
 - 10 Community workshops
 - 3 Professionals workshops
- ❖ Each community workshop brought together about 30 representatives of the commune and lasted at least a day long
- ❖ The list of participants was prepared in collaboration with ADF to make sure the key stakeholders were present
- ❖ Different approaches were used to enhance learning such as interactive discussions; group discussions; PowerPoint Presentations; maps; audiovisual and demonstration materials



FIELD MISSION

A field mission of 3 days in the Capital city of Port-au-Prince and in Arcahaie, involving 3 ADF representatives, was organized. The 3 representatives for ADF were: Marie Helene Amonard – ADF's acting treasurer - from the locality of Mascary, Israel Pierre from the locality of Lhomond, and Nadine Cimilien from the locality of Gousse. They had the opportunity to meet with the following institutions:

- **City Hall of Arcahaie:** Rosemila Petit Frere, Mayor
- **Ayiti Community Trust :** Pierre Imber, CEO and Guerda Nicolas, co founder
- **Wynne Farm:** Gerard Louis, Agronomist
- **Anseye pou Ayiti:** Nedgine Paul, CEO and founder
- **Les essences Nido:** Dominique Jean, CEO
- **IDB- MIF:** Frednel Isma, Consultant



Visit a the Wynne Farm at Kenscoff promoting some agroecology practices



The goal was to expose the stakeholders to potential partners and have them better understand the environmental, social, economic and institutional challenges to overcome and that are also common in other areas in Haiti

OUTLINE OF THE CONCLUSION

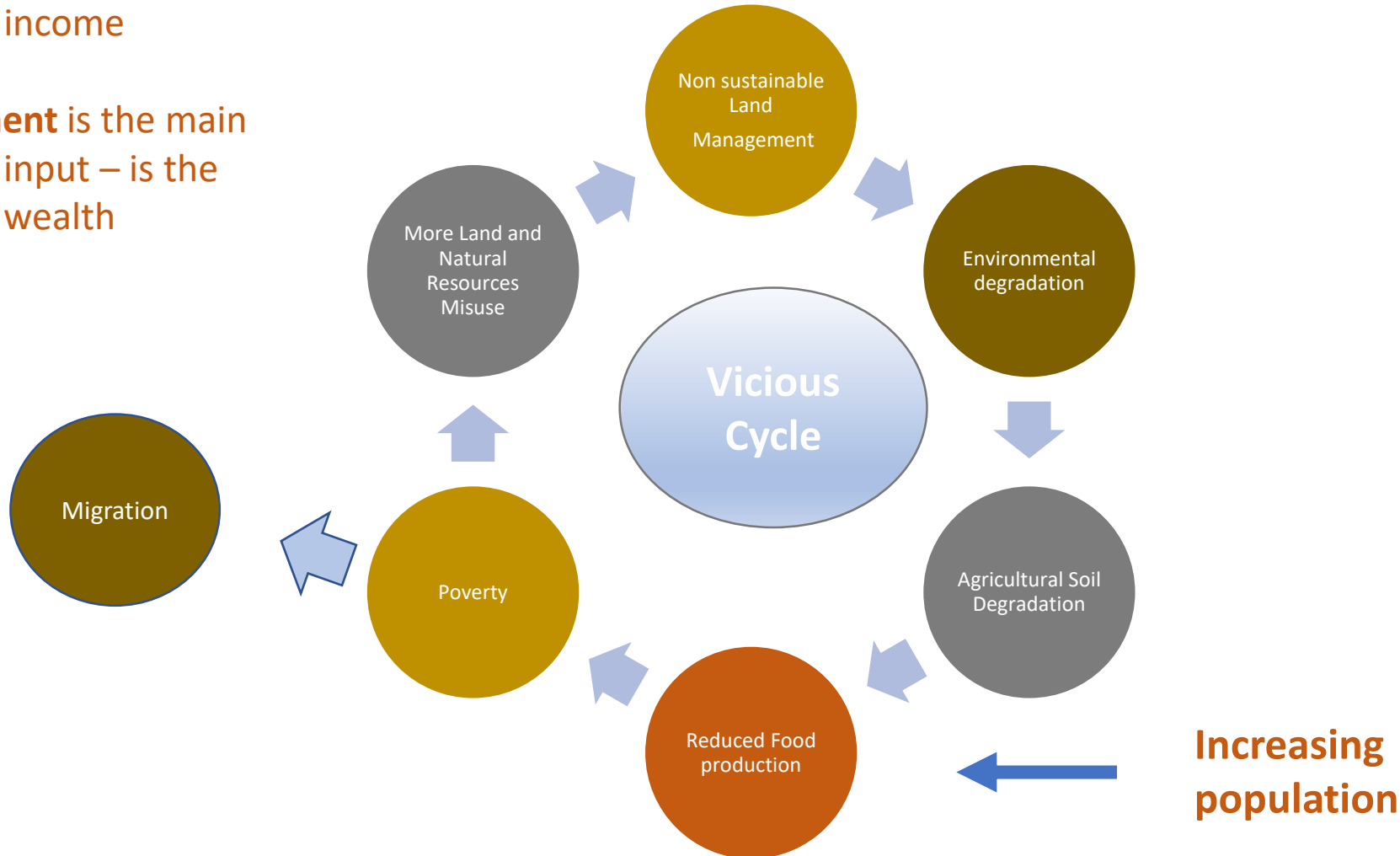
BIGGEST CHALLENGE?

TO RESTORE THE BALANCE BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND AGRICULTURAL ISSUES

WHY?

Agriculture is the main source of income

Environment is the main source of input – is the source of wealth



- ❖ Agriculture accounts for 56% of the family incomes
- ❖ Corn and goat farming are the main productions
- ❖ Agriculture depends mainly on rainfall
- ❖ The crop yield/ agricultural output per hectare is low
- ❖ Farmers lack new and improved methods of farming
- ❖ The production of charcoal is a growing industry as a revenue alternative to the food production

ORIENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROPOSED?

AGROECOLOGY → Develop sustainable agricultural production built on the principles of environmental protection and preservation



PHASE 1

(0 TO 20 years)

TO REINFORCE ECONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT BY PROMOTING AGRO ECOLOGICAL FARMING

PHASE 2

(7 TO 20 years)

AGRO ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT

PHASE 3

(12 to 20 years)

SEA SIDE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

3 PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT →

EXPECTED OUTCOMES →

- Sustainable land management
- Environment and soil revitalization
- Increase in food production
- Increase of income in the rural areas

- Alternative source of income by introducing other sectors of activities such as hospitality, catering, tour guide etc...
- Attract local diaspora and foreign investment

LAND USE PLAN

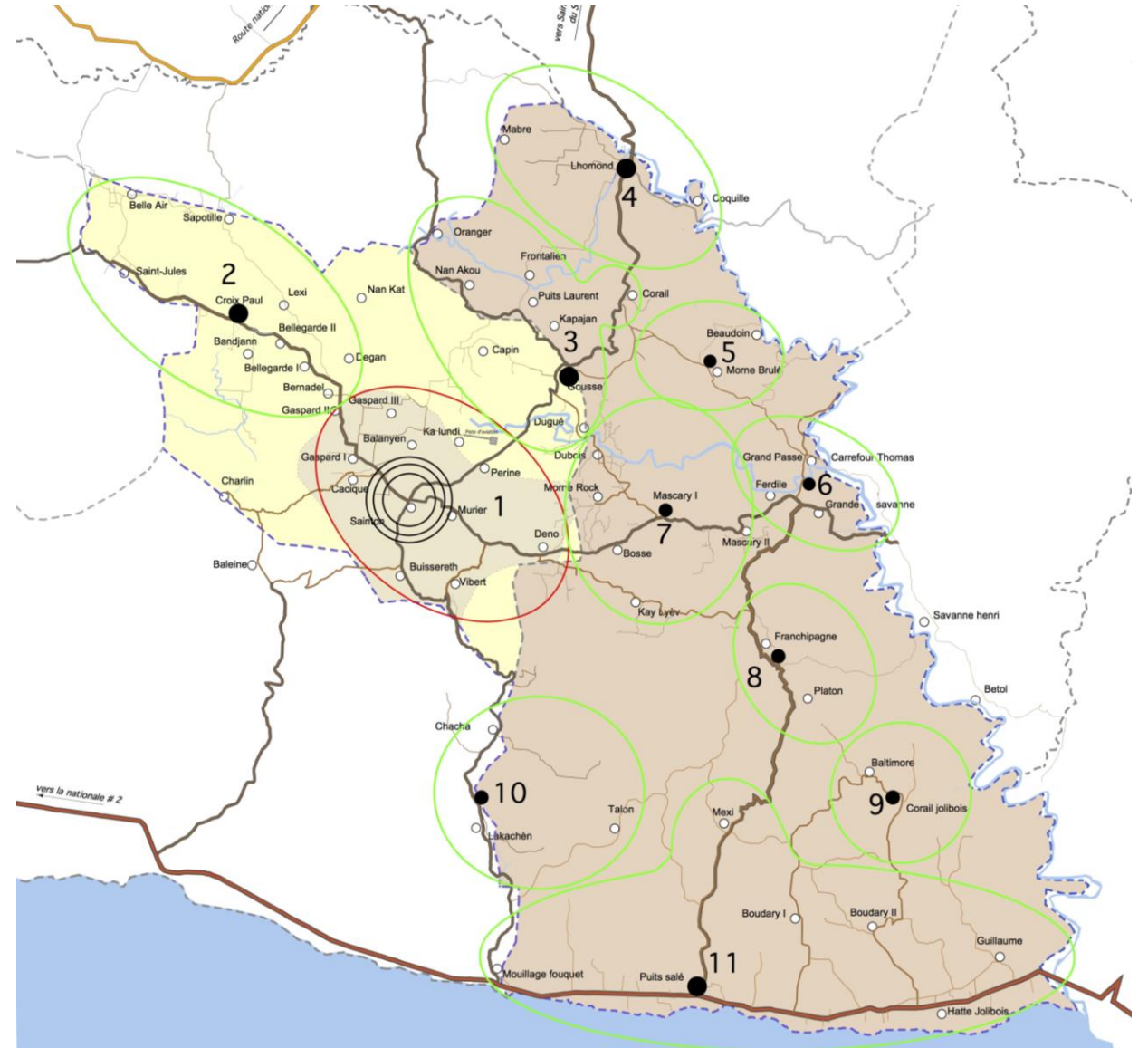
A Polycentric approach gathering ten (10) rural poles around one (1) main urban pole.

The localities were gathered into poles according to the geographical constraints and the natural relationships between them. Such an organization offers the possibilities to better view, plan and govern the rural areas.

A “Community near center” could be provided in the center of each rural pole providing services such as :

- State Administrative office (e.g. Casec office – Birth and death registration office, small police station etc...)
- Community center (Eg. Conference room – Cyber ...)
- Storage room / Emergency preparedness for natural disasters (e.g. medications – water – food – blankets etc..)

Common community infrastructures such as mini solar grids, central waste collection, catchment ponds could also be provided in each pole.



Agricultural lands are mostly in the rural area. These areas need to be organized to better respond to their agricultural vocation. The rural poles will be defined and ruled by different by-laws than the main urban pole.

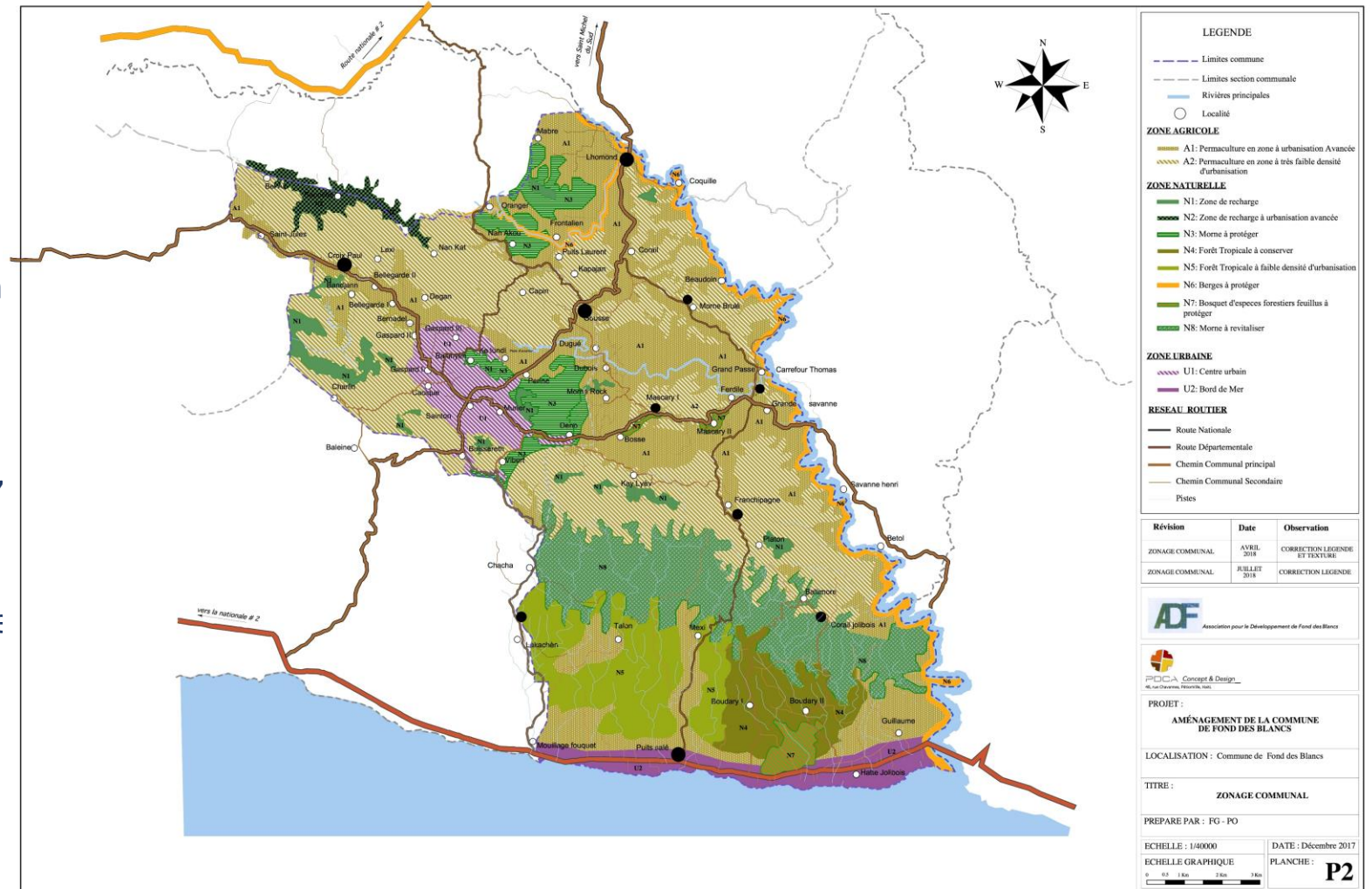
LAND USE PLAN

ZONING PLAN

Zoning is a tool used by local governments in urban planning to regulate the use of land, each zone having its particular by-laws.

A zoning plan was provided for Fond des Blancs defining the following zones:

- U1 – Main urban area or “Quartier Sainthon’
- U2- Sea side development
- N1 through N8 – Special areas to be protected such as forests, wellsprings, recharge zones etc..
- A1 et A2 - Agricultural area



The development and reinforcement of the by-laws applicable to these zones, especially the agricultural areas, is very important

9 STRATEGIC PROJECTS ARE PROPOSED

Each of the strategic projects have a number of sub-projects which were determined according to the specific goals to be attained to assure their success.

In addition, as the common goals were determined, the four pillars of sustainability (environmental, economic, social and governance) were carefully integrated, balanced and addressed in the hope of developing a more sustainable community, enhancing the well-being of all citizens.



CATALYTIC PROJECT

CATALYTIC PROJECT



AGRICULTURAL LAND DEVELOPMENT

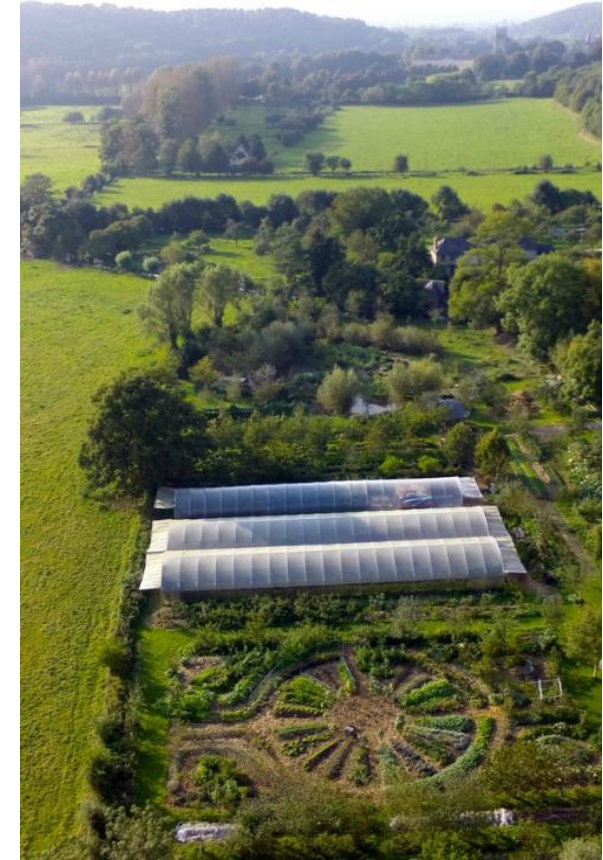
BY INTRODUCING IN FOND DES BLANCS THE PHILOSOPHY AND METHODS OF PERMACULTURE

AND

BY IMPLEMENTING SMALL SCALE PERMACULTURE FARMS



VUE D'UNE PÉPINIÈRE CARREFOUR THOMAS



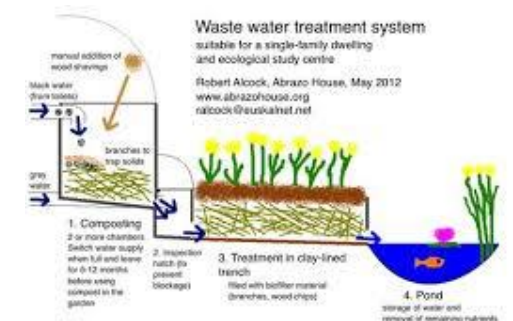
Small Permaculture Farm in France

WHAT IS PERMACULTURE?

Creation of a **PERMANENT CULTURE** by using a holistic approach that focuses on the cultivating parcels as well as the natural and human environment interrelating with these parcels

Permaculture is not just a set of agricultural technics practices. It has many other branches that include, but are not limited to:

- **Sustainable architecture and construction design:** renewable energies – Eco construction – Self maintained habitat
- **Ecological Management:** integrated water resources – waste management – reforestation
- **Ecosystem understanding:** association of plants – recycling – effects of climate changes
- **Parcel organization / Zoning within a parcel:** Where to build? Where to put the trees? Where to build the ponds? What is the direction of the wind? What is the direction of the sun?
- Etc..



The key to permaculture is: cooperating with each other and with nature for abundant living

PERMACULTURE IS A WAY OF THINKING

Permaculture follows certain Ethics and Principles contributing to the emergence of knowledgeable and responsible Eco-Citizens



Training courses and workshops to train people on the philosophy behind permaculture are critical to the success of the project



- Sustainable land management
- Rational use of the natural resources
- Respectful approach to the environment
- Community cooperation/ “Kombit”
- Etc...

A CIVIC EDUCATION CENTER IS VITAL TO THE SUCCESS OF THE PROJECT



WHAT IS A SMALL SCALE PERMACULTURE FARM?

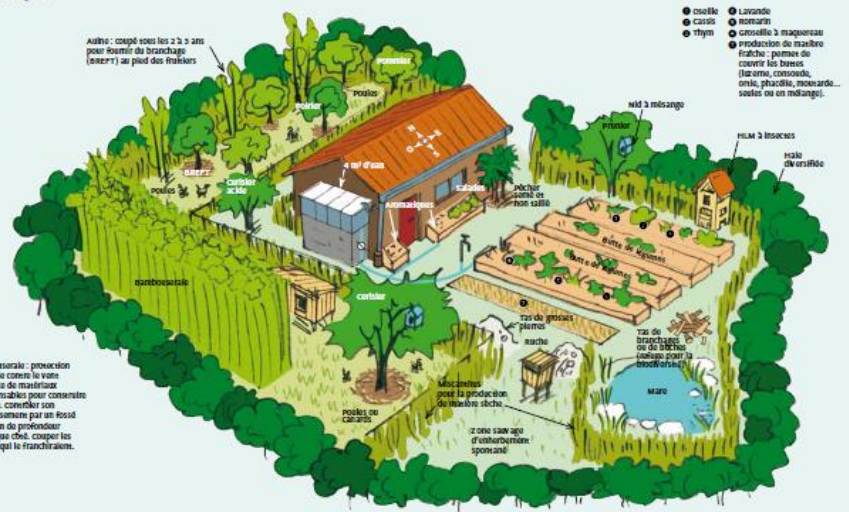
49% OF THE FARMERS IN FOND DES BLANCS HAVE LESS THAN AN HECTARE OF LAND. HOW CAN THEY LIVE OFF AGRICULTURE?

In a permaculture farm, the land is organized in such a way to maximize its benefits. In other countries, as little as 1000m2 have been used to produce as much output as would be produced on one hectare on land using traditional farming methods. Why not in Fond-des-Blancs?

Permaculture is about using small manageable areas of land as efficiently and sustainably as possible to obtain maximum yields with the least effort in the most ecologically sound way possible.

DESSIN D'ENSEMBLE D'UN POTAGER ÉCOLOGIQUE

Le carron est installé légèrement à l'écart du potager, au nord pour ne pas lui faire trop d'ombre. Les poules ou les deux caracats pilonnez dessous, dans une grange de l'autre et de courtoisie. La prairie de gazon se poursuit derrière la maison dans un verger de pommiers et de poiriers. Les poules mangent les vers, les pommiers et les pommes tombées et les diversifient. Les feuilles qui s'y trouvent ou qui amoncellent d'hiver dans le sol. Les caracats peuvent être lâchés temporairement au potager en fin d'hiver pour réduire le nombre de limaces et d'escargots en cas d'invasion. Même chose pour les poules, si vous n'avez plus grand chose au jardin, en acceptant le désordre qu'elles mettront en grattant la couverture de vos toues.

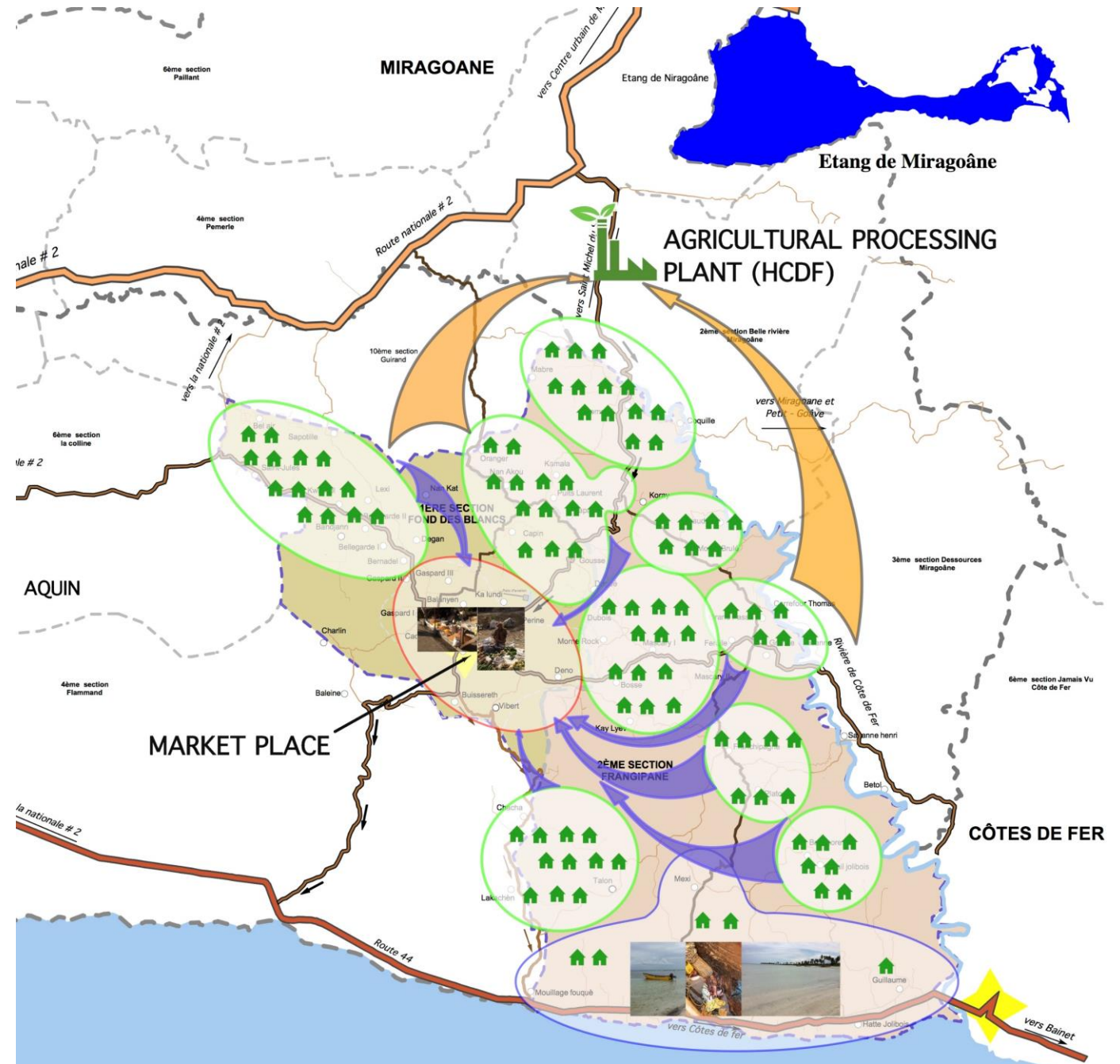


CHAIN MARKET

➔ Small permaculture farms are gathered in Cooperatives per pole

➔ Agricultural surplus products are sold in Market Places and/or Agricultural Processing Plants such as **HCDF**

Note: Each pole is organized in such a way to provide the proper infrastructure allowing the full development of the farms (e.g. catchment ponds and irrigation network for water management – nursery etc..)



MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE CATALYTIC PROJECT

Development of a model for a small scale permaculture farm customized to Fond des Blancs realities – Business plan is essential

Agricultural support program based on a recognized and predefined selection criteria (Grants - Financial support – Technical support – Infrastructures etc...)

Permaculture educational program

Chain market development tying Fond des Blancs's products to some key customers

Development and reinforcement of the by-laws applicable to the agricultural areas

NOTE:

The pilot project has many components, each of them being important to the success of the project.

All components should be implemented simultaneously in the first 5 years

CATALYTIC PROJECT



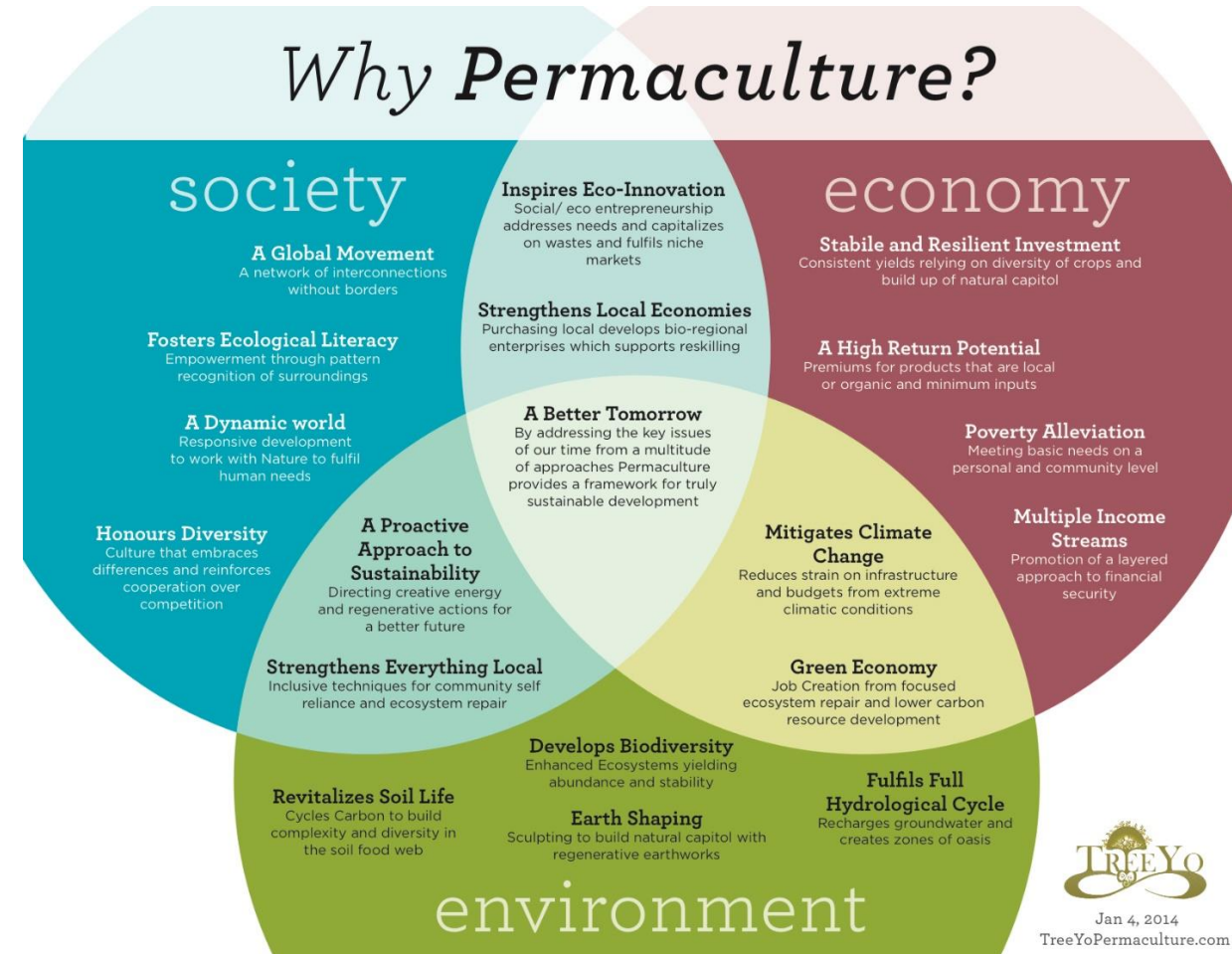
AGRICULTURAL LAND DEVELOPMENT

BY INTRODUCING IN FOND DES BLANCS THE PHILOSOPHY AND METHODS OF PERMACULTURE AND BY IMPLEMENTING SMALL SCALE PERMACULTURE FARMS

The pilot project will bring a permanent solution to the main challenge to overcome in Fond des Blancs which is TO RESTORE THE BALANCE BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND AGRICULTURAL ISSUES

It will address three of the main pillars of sustainable development:

1. **ENVIRONMENT** : sustainable land management – environmental revitalization
2. **SOCIETY**: empowerment and support of the farmers – food security – better quality of life
3. **ECONOMY**: poverty alleviation – increase in the yield and production of food – opening to a growing market, biological food and agro ecotourism



IMPLEMENTATION STRUCTURE PROPOSED

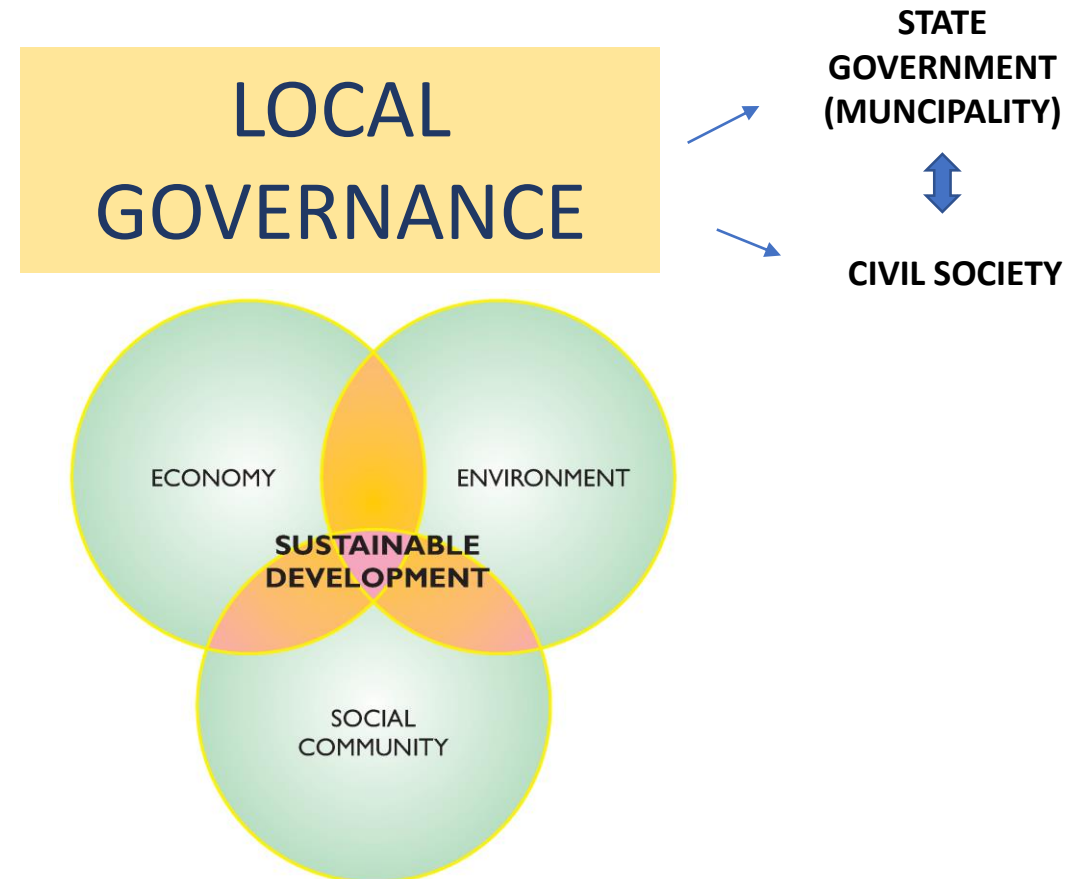
GENERAL VIEW ON THE POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT IN THE RURAL AREAS

Governance is another critical pillar in a Sustainable Development approach. Good governance is vital for development.

By local governance we not only mean the state and local government structures, but also the civil society and local community organizations and leaders.

As it is a main and important transversal axis, this pillar will need to be addressed simultaneously by all the actors playing a key role in the development of the commune (state representatives, community leaders, stakeholders, consultants, investors, donors etc...).

The following is a proposal for a structure to reinforce the local governance by bringing the key actors and institutions together and facilitate coordination and trade relations among them.



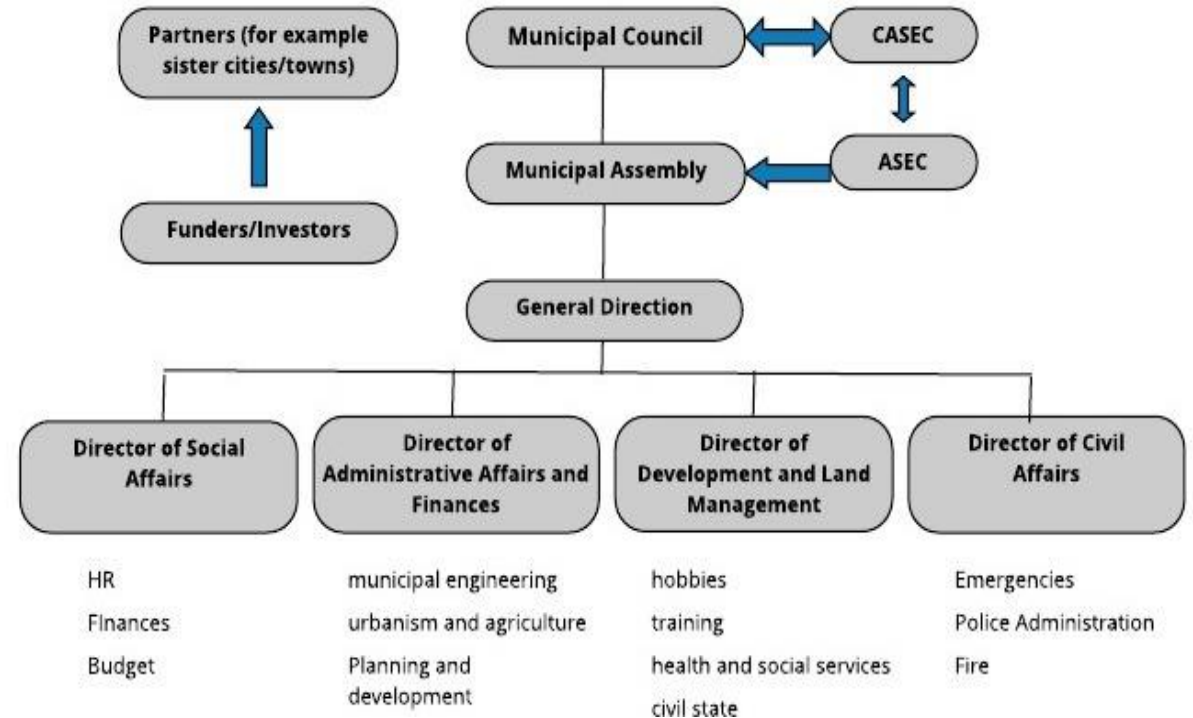
FOCUS ON THE MUNICIPALITIES

WHAT IS THE CURRENT SITUATION OF MOST MUNICIPALITIES IN THE RURAL AREAS IN HAITI?

- Municipalities are not structured
- As representatives of the state government, the municipalities are usually viewed as corrupted and untrustworthy
- Municipalities are Poor – They have no financial means to truly play their role nor implement the development plan
- Human resources usually lack proper qualifications to manage the commune and ensure its development

Note: Despite weaknesses, municipalities are still recognized as the only official representative of the commune

IDEAL STRUCTURE PROPOSED ACCORDING TO HAITIAN LAWS



FOCUS ON THE CIVIL SOCIETY

The Civil Society consists of local organizations, associations and institutions representing different sectors of activities

- The civil society tries to compensate for the lack of involvement and failure of the state government by taking charge of its own destiny. This group is in a survival mode. They don't really trust the state government and usually avoid collaboration with them creating an imbalance between the 2 parties. They at times compete for resources.
- As the local organizations gain more and more power in their region, some of them become mismanaged or corrupted.
- In any case, the civil society is usually disorganized itself and has limited impact because the projects are implemented in an isolated way, at times unsustainable and are usually not part of a master plan.

FOCUS ON THE INVESTORS

By investors we mean private investors and NGO's. In a general matter, the investors fall into one of the 3 following groups:

GROUP 1 :

- Feeling of helplessness and powerlessness
- Loss of interest – Invests elsewhere (e.g. Dominican Republic – US)
- Frustration/ Leaves the country

GROUP 2 :

- Corruption – Uses the system to make money

GROUP 3:

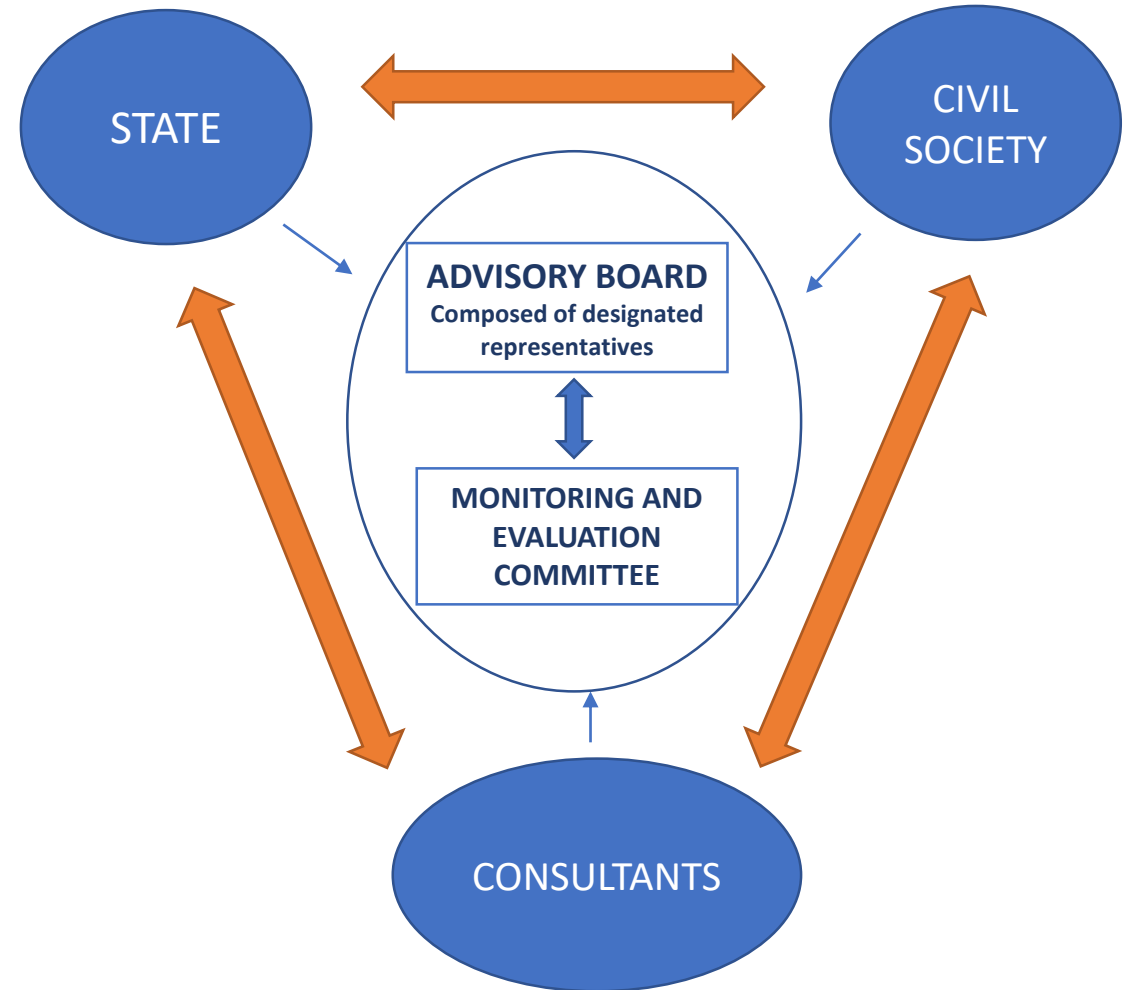
- Invests in the country but makes no substantial impact – Actions are lost in the chaos

PROPOSED STRUCTURE OF IMPLEMENTATION

It is important to develop a structure establishing a partnership between the civil society and the local authorities accompanied by their consultants.

According to the Haitian laws, an advisory board composed of designated representatives involved in the local development can play that role.

The establishment of a committee linked to the advisory board to monitor the implementation of the projects is also necessary.



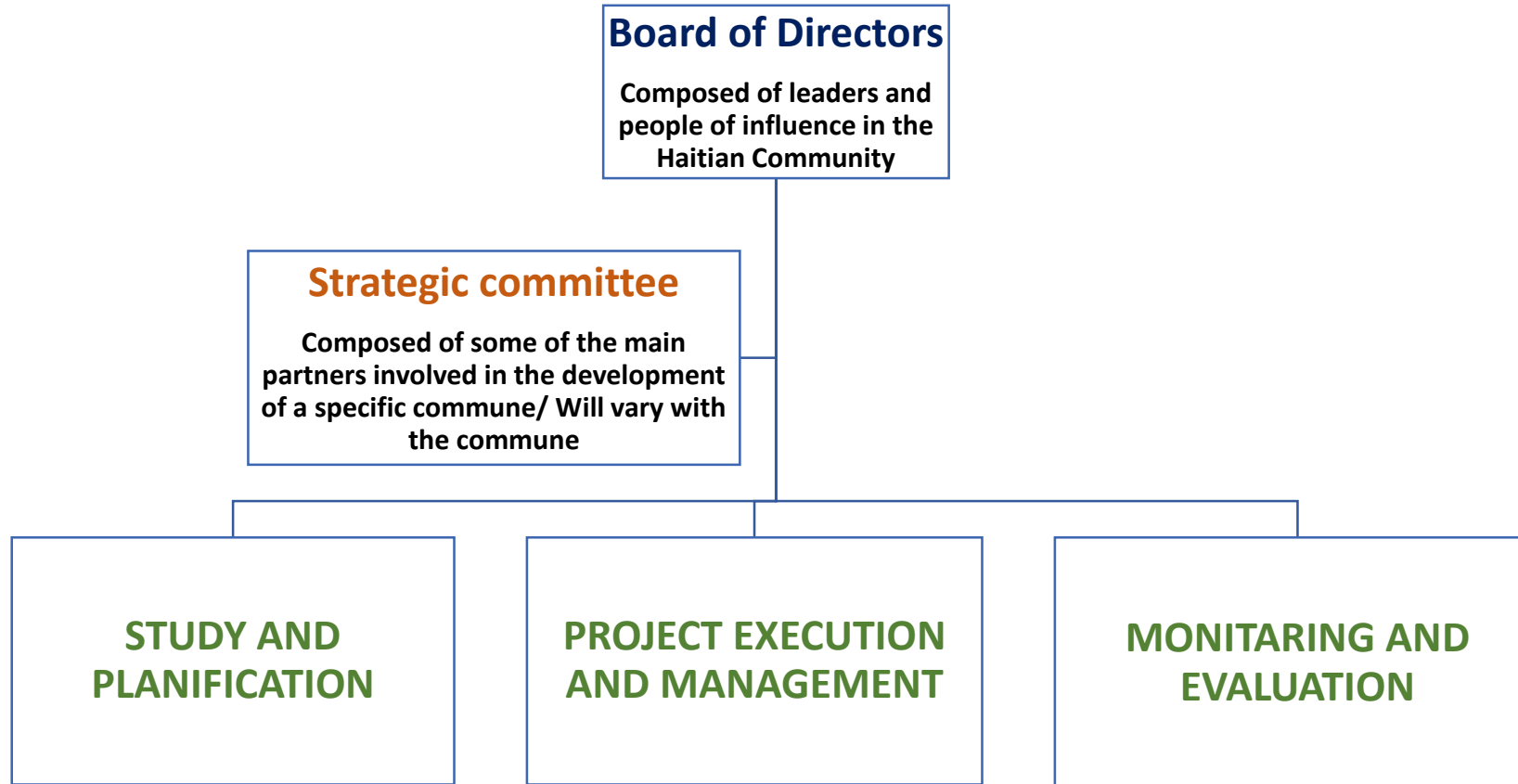
The structure is overseen by the community

WHAT WOULD BE THE CONSULTANT'S MISSION?

MISSION: To accompany the state government and the civil society to allow :

- ❖ Efforts and actions to be better oriented towards sustainable results
- ❖ The conception of well-conceived development plans
- ❖ Stakeholders to participate in structuring efforts to assist in the execution of projects
- ❖ Stakeholders to participate in monitoring and evaluation ensuring that money be better invested
- ❖ To foster a dynamic where continual improvement is taking place and actors are well informed and equipped to play their roles

WHAT SERVICES WOULD THE CONSULTANT OFFER?





REPLICABILITY OF THE MODEL

- Fond des Blancs
- Dondon
- Seguin
- Mole Saint-Nicolas
- Marmelade
- TBD

THANK YOU!

TO TRANSFORM DISTRESSED AREAS INTO VIBRANT AND HEALTHY COMMUNITIES - ALL WHILE EMPOWERING RESIDENTS TO ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN THE PROCESS

