



**CIIFAD**

BETTER   
FOUNDATION.ORG

## Introducing the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) to Haiti

### Follow-up Field Visit to SRI Introductions

**August 30 – September 10, 2010**



**Erika Styger**

**September 28, 2010**

## **1. Introduction**

This initiative, carried out by SRI-Rice at Cornell University with support from Jim Carrey's Better U Foundation, responds to the concern for Haiti's post-earthquake recovery and development. SRI could help Haitians to restore food security and increase the profitability of rice cultivation. The objectives of this initiative are to: i) establish an understanding of how well SRI practices can perform under local conditions, ii) work with and through established development organizations in Haiti, which could carry the work forward, and iii) lay the groundwork for a larger-scale extension effort to the extent that first-phase results justify it.

Work under this initiative presently is planned to proceed from June 2010 through January 2011, in three stages: i) train farmers and technicians in SRI in three regions of the country (June 2010), ii) carry out SRI field tests with farmers in the three regions (July-October, 2010), and iii) evaluate the SRI trials and formulate a Phase II program for SRI expansion starting from January 2011 (November 2010 – January, 2011).

Training was finished in June 2010, as summarized in the [trip report](#) by E. Styger and J. Barison. The second stage, working with farmers on the field tests, involves i) close email and telephone communication with SRI partners from July to November, and ii) a 12-day visit to Haiti in early September. This report summarizes the field visits and meetings held during this second trip.

### ***Overview of SRI introductions***

In June, trainings were held in three sites: Les Cayes, Ferrier and Verrette. At all three sites at least one SRI plot was installed (see below for details). Additionally, one SRI plot was planted in Desarmes, one in Pandiassou and one plot is being prepared in Accajoux. In addition to the Cornell SRI Initiative, the USAID- funded WINNER project has also introduced SRI to the three sites of Thomazeau, Mirabalais and Gonaives. Thus in total there were nine SRI sites in Haiti as of September 2010. WINNER hired Joeli Barison to train staff and farmers and set up demonstration plots in May and June. Because Joeli was also the SRI trainer for the Cornell/Better U initiative, training approaches were consistent.

During this trip, I was able to visit six sites: Les Cayes, Thomazeau, Mirabalais, Verrette, Gonaives, and Ferrier. I learned about the three other sites (Desarmes, Pandiassou and Accajoux) only after arrival in Haiti. Although it was not possible to visit these three sites, I was able to meet with the people responsible for managing the plots in two of the three sites.



Figure 1: Seven of the nine SRI sites as of September 2010. (Accajoux and Pandiassou are missing on this figure, located in proximity to Mirabalais)

Location	Department	Organization	Number of plots
Les Cayes	South	IOM	2 plots
Verrette	Artibonite	Centre Formation Lévéque	1 plot, 1 plot in preparation
Desarmes	Artibonite	MCC	1 plot
Ferrier	North-East	World Hunger Relief, Inc.	2 plots, 3 plots in preparation
Gonaives	Artibonite	WINNER	Demonstration plot & 12 farmer plots
Mirabalais	West	WINNER	Demonstration plot
Thomazeau	West	WINNER	Demonstration plot, 50 farmer plots prep
Pandiassou	West (?)	Frère Franklin	1 plot
Accajoux	West (?)	Eglise des Frères	1 plot in preparation

## 2. Field Visits

### 2.1. Les Cayes (31 August - 2 September)

SRI training and implementation in Les Cayes are led by Brian Flanagan, head of the PREPEP program (*Programme de Revitalisation et de Promotion de l'Entente et de la Paix* – or Haiti stabilization program), implemented by IOM (International Organization for Migration) and funded by USAID. The PREPEP program works to rehabilitate and improve urban and rural infrastructure in Les Cayes, including parts of the irrigation infrastructure of the 3000 ha Torbeck plain. PREPEP also works with farmers' associations to improve agricultural production. Brian obtained a small grant for SRI training and implementation, and plans to enlarge the program due to demand from farmers.

There are two SRI plots in Les Cayes: the demonstration plot installed during the training, and a new plot transplanted by a volunteer farmer at the time of this field visit.

Visit to the demonstration plot. The plot was at the end of the tillering stage. SRI crop performance seemed no better than the traditional practices, perhaps because the plot was not well cared for. Reasons: i) plot selection was based on its availability at the time of the training. The farmer and technicians did not know each other previously and did not work well together; ii) The plot was flooded most of the time during the vegetative period due to heavy rains, and because there was no drainage; iii) the cono-weeder was not available in time, thus the plot had to be weeded by hand. At the time of the visit, the plot was under weed pressure. Although the farmer had applied organic matter, and added some fertilizer to half of the plot, some yellowing of the part of the plot without fertilizer was observed.



Newly transplanted plot: A volunteer farmer Wilsonne Suppre transplanted three SRI subplots on the day of our visit. Although the farmers used a marker, they had problems keeping the lines straight on this rather large plot. We helped with some technical advice so that the techniques for planting in line could be better followed for the second and third plot. This experience serves as a reminder that it is important to assist farmers when they plant an SRI plot for the first time.



Volunteer Wilsonne Suppre who prepared SRI plots



Farmers transplanting their first SRI subplot



Brian Flanagan earned dirty boots and a sunburn for helping out with the transplanting



Second SRI subplot is transplanted (left), the third is almost done (right)

### *Visit to the Taiwanese rice project*

The Taiwanese are funding a rice project in the Torbeck plain (3000 hectares) next to Les Cayes. Support covers the entire rice value chain: technical assistance to improve yields, better milling equipment, and support for marketing the product. We met with the Haitian project manager and five Taiwanese technicians whose expertise includes rice

production, mechanization, and irrigation infrastructure. Although Joeli had given a presentation about SRI to the group in June, they have not yet established a SRI plot, but confirm their interest in doing so.

The Taiwanese promote planting rice in lines and use of the cono-weeder, and actually had a number of cono-weeders available, manufactured locally from a prototype imported from Taiwan. They also promote use of fertilizer, improved varieties, and improved soil preparation, all subsidized by the project. Their approach seems rather top-down and input-oriented, and it is questionable to what extent the farmers will be able to maintain the techniques once they are no longer subsidized .

The Taiwanese cono-weeder seemed to weigh less than the one produced by the welder shop GRADES in Northern Haiti. The Taiwanese graciously gave me a cono-weeder, which I turned over to the WINNER project in Port-au-Prince. WINNER has arranged with a good agricultural machine shop to make enough weeders from the Taiwanese design for both the WINNER and Cornell/Better U SRI partners. Each of our partners will receive a prototype weeder which can be copied locally. Ideally, both the Taiwanese weeder and the GRADES weeder should be comparatively tested in the field to see which works best, and to see if elements from one can be used to improve the other.



Taiwanese weeder (top),  
GRADES weeder (bottom)

### ***Weeder demonstration and field visit***

The Taiwanese specialists accompanied us in the afternoon to test the weeders with farmers and hold discussions with a group of farmers, which was enriching for all participants. The Taiwanese agreed to help IOM harvest the two SRI plots, as they have the equipment and know the methodology to do so.



Weeder demonstration



Lively discussions between farmers, IOM and Taiwanese technicians

Technicians from the NGO known as SEED (Service of Evangelisation, Education and Development) who attended the SRI training, had planned to follow up on the SRI plot together with IOM. This did not happen because the designated technician left the project soon after the training and has not been replaced. Thus, SEED has not been present in the field since then.

### ***Outlook for Les Cayes***

Brian Flanagan plans to develop a small SRI sub-project under IOM and is looking for funding within his organization. Ideally, he would hire a technician to work closely with volunteer farmers. Farmers at the Les Cayes site can plant rice at any time during the year, which makes it easier to organize the work according to both farmers' and technicians' availability. It allows farmers to witness SRI plots in different development stages at any given time. It is important that one volunteer farmer already started his own SRI plot, which will serve as an example to others.

## **2.2. Visit to Leveque Training Center in Verrette (4 September)**

Josaphat Vilna is professor at the Agricultural Faculty of the University *Notre Dame d'Haiti* in Port-au-Prince, and former director of ODVA (*Organisation de Développement de la Vallée d'Artibonite*) who has established a private training center and associated farm in Verrette. Vilna installed a SRI plot at a river crossing where many people pass, ensuring high visibility. At the time of my visit, the plot was at the end of tillering stage. Two doses of fertilizer (total of 90kg N, 90 kg P, 45 kg K) were applied,

but no organic matter. The owner of the plot reports a plant with 55 tillers, a new record for her, as normally this variety achieves a maximum of 15-20 tillers. The plants looked very vigorous, and the plot looked homogenous. The plot had been weeded three times by hand, and no weeds were seen in the plots. Participants in the visit included the head of livelihood program from WINNER, head of seed production at ODVA (*Organisation de Développement de la Vallée d'Artibonite*), head of the commune agricultural service , and two technicians from MCC (Mennonite Central Committee), who installed a SRI plot in the neighboring commune of Desarmes. Unfortunately, we were not able to visit the MCC plot, but we did discuss plot management with the technicians.



Field visit with farmers and technicians from ODVA, government agriculture service, MCC, WINNER and Cornell University (Prof. Vilna: second from left, owner of the plot: third from left)

SRI rice plant in Verrette

Vilna integrates livestock with rice cropping systems on this farm. Rice straw, used as litter for chickens and ducks, is used to fertilize the fishponds, where it feeds plankton, which are then consumed by the fish. When the fishpond is becomes too heavily populated with plankton, some of that nutrient-rich water can be drained for irrigation, and replaced by fresh water, thus reducing plankton levels. Vilna will integrate SRI into this system by locating a SRI plot next to one of the fishponds (see picture, where soil preparation is underway for a SRI plot), where it will be irrigated by the nutrient-rich fishpond water. He claims that it is difficult to find organic matter for the



SRI plot, so fishpond water can be used instead for fertilization. Vilna, who is well regarded in the area, would be happy to accommodate students on his farms, and continue testing innovations. He also runs a pleasant and well-organized training center.

### 2.3. Field visit to Ferrier (7 - 9 September)

Rice cultivation in Ferrier is influenced by the rains in the nearby mountains, which cause various levels of flooding during the rainy season. Optimal rice growing season is from January with harvest in June, before the rains start, or from October, after the end of the rains. If farmers plant late (from March until August), the standing rice crop coincides with the rainy season, and there is a chance of damage or destruction of the rice crop by flooding.

The training in June was not a good time for farmers to start SRI plots. Nevertheless, farmers installed a demonstration SRI plot with the seedlings produced during the training. *World Hunger Relief Inc.* has identified two motivated farmers, Elisma and Erick, who have been hired to work with farmers once a week to install and manage their SRI plots. SRI work through September is summarized below:

Elison: The SRI demonstration plot was done on Elison's land. The planted variety CK7 developed very well, and showed high tiller numbers of 20-27 after six weeks. At two months, a free-ranging herd of cows entered the plot and destroyed the rice crop entirely. Elison decided to plow the SRI plot under and prepare it again together with his larger field. He plans to replant one part with SRI.



Elison is plowing under the SRI plot (see ox plowing in the back of the picture) that was devastated by a herd of cows



Farmer technicians Erick and Elisma and farmer Elison (from left to right) discuss reinstalling the SRI plot

Erick prepared a plot for transplanting in July, but it was flooded for over 30 days just at the moment he had planned to plant. He plans to try again in January, when there will be no flooding danger.

Elisma planted a SRI plot two days before our visit, and a second plot was ready to be transplanted when we arrived. The transplanted plot looked good. Passing farmers comment that the plants are much too little, and one plant will be unlikely to produce much. In a neighboring field we counted up to about 10 seedlings per hill.



First plot was transplanted two days before this photo was taken.



Second plot is ready to be transplanted from a 13 day-old nursery

Antoine Julien participated in the training and is preparing the land for a SRI plot. Jean Willio did not participate in the training, but witnessed the development of Elison's plot and is currently preparing his land for a SRI plot.

In summary, one plot had been transplanted, one plot was to be transplanted the same day (both for Elisma), and three plots are prepared (Elison, Antoine, Jean). As the rainy season comes to an end, the risk of flooding is decreasing.

Despite the difficulties from flooding and destruction of the SRI demonstration plot by free-roaming cattle, farmers are preparing SRI plots for planting toward the end of the rainy season, when there is less risk of flooding. It can be recommended to provide further training (including in data collection) for the two farmer trainers, and to develop a more structured program, an exchange visit to the WINNER sites in Gonaives, and further training in data collection for the farmer trainers.

#### **2.4. WINNER sites in Thomazeau, Mirabalais and Gonaives (3 - 5 September)**

At the three sites -- Thomazeau, Mirabalais and Gonaives -- WINNER has installed SRI demonstration plots with three promising varieties: TCS10, a high-yielding 120-day short-straw variety, and Shelda and Shela, two highly-priced, popular varieties, each with a shorter 105-day cropping cycle and moderate yields. There are three treatments: i) SRI with organic matter, ii) SRI with fertilizer, and iii) traditional practice. When I visited, both Shela and Shelda varieties were ready for harvest.



SRI demonstration plots in Thomazeau



SRI demonstration plot in Mirabalais



SRI demonstration plots in Gonaives



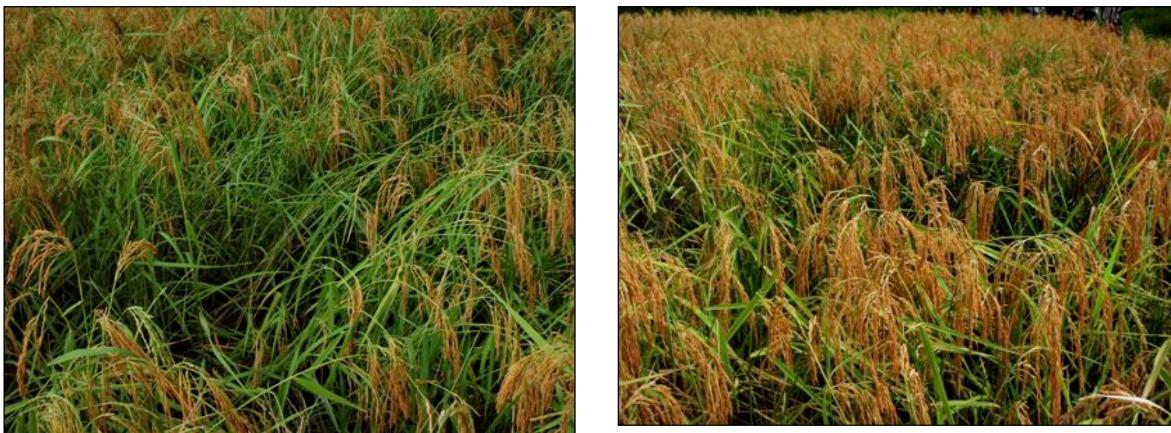
Roosevelt Decimus (front), head of livelihood program of WINNER, discusses the SRI plots with technician Max Augustin in Gonaives

The demonstration plots are located in the middle of farmers' fields, allowing farmers to observe the plots carefully over the growing season. Farmers are apparently very interested in SRI. In Thomazeau, 50 farmers asked for help with the SRI implementation, and soil preparation is currently underway. In Gonaives, 12 farmers have already installed SRI plots, even before the demonstration plots were harvested.



12 farmers in Gonaives have installed SRI plots after having visited the demonstration plots.

The difference between SRI and traditional practices was remarkable, even though the cono-weeding could not be applied. Hand weeding was done using a small hoe, imitating the effect of the cono-weeder. It is noteworthy that the traditional plots with Shelda and Shela had the tendency to lodge, which was not the case in the SRI plots.



Shela variety in traditional plot is starting to lodge (fall down). The plants in the two pictures are the same age and come from the same seed

Shela variety in the SRI plot is staying upright despite the higher number of panicles per plant, and the heavier panicles

Main constraints for the WINNER project were problems with the weeder and non-availability of organic matter. The weeder (*sarcluseuse rotative*) Joeli that had brought from Madagascar does not work well on the heavy clay soils of most WINNER sites; thus the weeder could not be used. However, the cono-weeder from the Taiwanese should work well on heavy clay soils.

In addition, unavailability of organic matter is a major constraint. Farmers have never applied organic matter to their lowland rice fields, although they complain that soil fertility is declining, and that their soils are now ‘addicted’ to chemical fertilizers, and

can no longer produce a good yield without them. This indicates that organic matter is depleted and the soils have lost natural fertility. Also, the old varieties that produced without dependence on fertilizer applications are becoming more difficult to find (this was mentioned by the Gonaives farmers). It is recommended that WINNER develop local strategies for organic matter production and application to the SRI plots in order to address the sustainability issue.

### **3. Meetings**

#### **3.1. Oxfam Intermon and Oxfam America**

##### **Mme Marie Denise Samson, Oxfam Intermon**

Oxfam Intermon works on rice production in the Artibonite valley in the six communes of Verrette, Lestere, Dedunes, Grande Saline, Dessalines, and Petite Riviere. They employ one supervisor, four agronomists, and 21 field agents. To date their efforts have focused on improving soil fertility, water and pesticide management, and transplanting.

Oxfam Intermon was not able to support the SRI initiative this season because it was not possible to shift funds from another project. Despite this temporary constraint, Marie-Denise confirmed Oxfam Intermon's interest in designing a SRI program.

##### **Jacobo Ocharan, Oxfam America**

**Oxfam America (OA)** is also starting a rice production program in Haiti. Although the head of program Jacobo Ocharan was not in Haiti during my visit, I was able to speak with him on the phone. Oxfam America is undertaking a formal study of the rice sector in order to better target its eventual program. OA can benefit from all of our SRI contacts across the country. It would like to stay in close contact and join the SRI evaluation meeting to be held in December. Oxfam America will complete planning for its rice program by November/December. We will see to what extent SRI is included.

#### **3.2. MCC (Mennonite Central Committee)**

##### **Sue Brown (Coordinator Haiti Response Team) Kurt Hildebrand (Country Representative)**

MCC confirmed its interest in working on SRI. MCC's focus is directed toward the integration of various activities that have a positive impact on livelihoods. SRI, like any other activity, should not be considered as an isolated intervention, but should complement other livelihood improvement strategies. A couple from Canada has been hired to work in Artibonite from December 1<sup>st</sup>, and will start up MCC's SRI program.

Four people from MCC Artibonite took part in the training in June: two technicians and two farmers. MCC has installed a SRI plot in Desarmes, which is now at 30 days after transplanting. Kurt arranged for the MCC staff from Desarmes to meet us during the field visit in Verrette. I gave them the technical guidelines, and we were able to discuss in detail some of the technical steps.

### **3.3. WINNER project**

#### **Mario Kerby, Deputy Director**

WINNER started working with SRI in June 2010 with demonstration plots on three sites, which have generated much interest from farmers. Its next step -- to install SRI plots together with farmers -- is already taking place in Gonaives, and soil preparation is underway in Thomazeau.

WINNER's approach following this introductory phase will be to consolidate the good crop performance with the farmers. WINNER's role includes SRI dissemination, training support, and scaling-up. The WINNER and the Cornell initiatives complement each other very well, as Cornell works in important rice-growing areas where WINNER is not present. Possible opportunities for collaboration were discussed:

SRI technical manual: Mario was very interested in the technical manual that we have begun to put together. WINNER would be interested in helping to further develop our manual into small booklets with photos or drawings that could be used as extension material by technicians and farmers in the field.

Field visits: WINNER is willing to receive visitors from other sites, and organize farmer-exchange visits, so that farmers from other regions can directly interact with SRI farmers under WINNER .

First SRI workshop: WINNER is willing to partner with Cornell to hold a workshop where farmers, technicians, and other interested parties can share their SRI experience. The workshop could include a field visit to a WINNER site close to Port-au-Prince. A good date for the workshop has yet to be identified; scheduling must take into account both the Presidential elections on November 28 (around which time it would be unwise to hold the workshop), and the rice-growing season around the capital, so that SRI plots can be visited close to Port-au-Prince. A proposed date is now in January 2011.

### **3.4. KPL**

#### **Harry Nicholas, Director**

KPL ("Consume Locally") would like to start working directly with two identified

farmers' associations (one in the South, the other one in Gonaïves, close to WINNER's site) and cover the entire value-chain from production to commercialization. KPL (see previous [trip report](#), page 14) has further developed its ideas since we last met. It would like to make locally-produced rice available in a form attractive to consumers, to better compete with the imported rice from the USA. Subsidized, lower-cost rice imported from the USA has largely destroyed demand for local rice. KPL would like to develop attractive and affordable local rice, and is currently drawing up a concept note for this idea.

### **3.5. Eglise des Frères**

#### **Bily Jean, Agronomist and church member**

*Église des Frères* is present in Accajoux and in Sodo. Bily Jean, a member of the church, is a trained agronomist and took part in the training at Verrette. The church group has begun soil preparation for a SRI plot and will transplant within the next few days. Bily Jean seems determined to work on SRI as an alternative to current rice cultivation practices.

## **4. Preparing the third stage**

### **4.1. Evaluation workshop**

The third stage of introducing SRI to Haiti, as described in the introduction, is evaluation of the current SRI trials and planning the second phase for SRI expansion. The Cornell/Better U Initiative and the USAID-funded WINNER project will jointly hold this workshop, inviting those who have installed a SRI plot during the past season to evaluate the outcome. Other invitees will include organizations that work in rural development and rice production, including the government's agriculture service. Participants will be introduced to SRI, hear about actual experience using SRI practices from those who have done it, and visit a SRI plot to see it first-hand. Interested participants will plan a coordinated program to implement SRI activities (e.g., coordinate training programs) for Phase II.

### **4.2. Additional considerations**

Haitian capacity for technical assistance needs to be further developed. Because it is important to have good resource people available within the country, the main objective is to create a pool of expert Haitian technicians who can both manage SRI programs and train others to do so. Training should focus on practical extension so that widespread adoption can happen quickly, and also include data collection and analysis. Training to date has laid the foundation, but more is needed. Local technical capacity needs to be much stronger if this program is to go further.

Funding needed for Phase II: People representing a number of programs expressed their interest in continuing to work on SRI. Some organizations have funding for it, others do not. During the evaluation workshop, it will be possible to identify what funding is available for Phase II, where there are gaps, and where further funding may be found.

#### **4.3. Technical remarks**

- In much of Haiti, rice can be grown year-round. This brings enormous advantages: farmers can begin using the SRI methodology at almost any time during the year. Learning about SRI is not dependent on the season, which should allow this innovation to spread more quickly.
- In several locations, farmers asked if SRI methodology is also suitable for rainfed rice. It will be important to integrate adaption of SRI principles to other crops.
- One major constraint is the non-availability of organic matter. In a number of SRI plots, no organic matter was applied, only chemical fertilizers were used. It will be important to develop a number of techniques for farmers to produce organic matter to fertilize their soils.

## Impressions from Port-au-Prince



## Calendar

<b>SRI Training in Les Cayes, South Department by Joel Barison</b>	
August 30	- Travel from Ithaca New York to Port-au-Prince
August 31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meeting with Marie-Dense Samson, Oxfam Intermon</li> <li>- Travel from Port-au-Prince to Les Cayes</li> <li>- Meeting with Brian Flanagan, IOM</li> </ul>
Sept 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Visit SRI demonstration plot</li> <li>- Visit 2<sup>nd</sup> SRI plot during transplanting operations</li> <li>- Meeting with Staff of Project de Riziculture de Torbeck</li> <li>- Lunch with Staff of Project de Riziculture de Torbeck</li> <li>- Test of weeder in SRI demonstration plot with Taiwanese, discussion with farmers</li> <li>- Visit of Taiwanese project facilities, including agricultural equipment</li> </ul>
Sept 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Travel from Les Cayes to to Port-au-Prince</li> <li>- Meeting with Sue Brown and Kurt Hildebrand, MCC</li> </ul>
Sept 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Field visit of Thomazeau Winner SRI project site</li> <li>- Field visit of Mirabalais Winner SRI project site</li> </ul>
Sept 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Field visit of Verrettes and Gonaives</li> </ul>
Sept 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Field visit Gonaives, travel to Port-au-Prince</li> </ul>
Sept 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Report writing (Labor day)</li> </ul>
Sept 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meeting with Mario Kerby; Travel to Cap Haitien and Ferrier</li> </ul>
Sept 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Field visit to Ferrier</li> </ul>
Sept 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Travel to Cap Haitien and Port au Prince,</li> <li>- Meeting with Harry Nicholas, KPL</li> <li>- Meeting with Jean Bily, Eglise des Freres</li> </ul>
Sept 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meeting with Roosevelt Decimus, and Mario Kerby, WINNER</li> <li>- Travel from Port-au-Prince to Ithaca, New York</li> </ul>

## People met

Date	Name	Function	Organization	Location	email	Telephone
31-Aug	Marie Denise Samson	Head Food Security Program	Oxfam Intermón PREPEM, IOM - les Cayes	PAP	<a href="mailto:mdsamson@intermonoxfam.org">mdsamson@intermonoxfam.org</a> <a href="mailto:bflanagan@iom.int">bflanagan@iom.int</a> <a href="mailto:pilleune@hotmail.com">pilleune@hotmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:terzaliu@gmail.com">terzaliu@gmail.com</a>	37 11 13 87
31-Aug	Brian Flanagan	Project leader	Projet de Riziculture de Torbeck	Les Cayes		3113 3744
1-Sep	Pierre Jeune	Director of Operations	Projet de Riziculture de Torbeck	Les Cayes		36 09 83 95
1-Sep	Joseph Ju	Irrigation specialist	Projet de Riziculture de Torbeck	Les Cayes		38 60 12 77
1-Sep	David Huang	Mechanization specialist	Projet de Riziculture de Torbeck	Les Cayes		39 10 98 80
1-Sep	Liu Chia-Chang	Rice production specialist	Projet de Riziculture de Torbeck	Les Cayes		37 10 99 92
1-Sep	Hsieh, Chen-Au	Agronomist, financial mgt	Projet de Riziculture de Torbeck	Les Cayes		
1-Sep	Pascal Kuo	Agronomist	Projet de Riziculture de Torbeck	Les Cayes		
2-Sep	Sue Brown	Coordinator Haiti Disaster Response <a href="http://T4H.org">T4H.org</a>	PAP		<a href="mailto:sbrown@haiti.mcc.org">sbrown@haiti.mcc.org</a> <a href="mailto:reprezantan@haiti.mcc.org">reprezantan@haiti.mcc.org</a>	36 67 92 77
2-Sep	Kurt Hildebrand	Country Representative	MCC			36 56 05 26
4-Sep	Estilus Fritzner	Technician, Environm. Training	MCC			36 04 87 23
4-Sep	Elmilus Marc Edouard	Technician, Environm. Training	MCC			38 68 43 23
4-Sep	Franco Jean Pierre	Directeur Unité Filière Semencière	ODVA			37 61 40 26
4-Sep	Dorsainvil Willir Auguste	Responsible	Bureau Agricole Commune	Lachapelle		36 80 74 56
4-Sep	Josapha Vilna	Director	Leveque Training Center	Verrette		
3-Sep	Freud Lucas	Responsible CRDD Bas Boen	WINNER	Tomaso		
3-Sep	Lionel Derice	Field technician	WINNER	Tomaso		
3-Sep	Ali	Agronomist	WINNER	Mirbalais		
3-Sep	Roosevelt Decimus	Head Rural Development	WINNER			
	Mario Kerby	Vice Director	WINNER			
5-Sep	Max Augustin	Agronomist	WINNER	Gonaïves		
7-Sep	Ellisma Jefflard	Farmer	World Hunger Relief Inc	Ferrier		
7-Sep	Erick Jean Baptiste	Farmer	World Hunger Relief Inc	Ferrier		36 91 95 99
7-Sep	Jackson Nelson	Head	World Hunger Relief Haiti	Ferrier		38 73 44 03
9-Sep	Harry Nicolas	Head	KPL			37 67 59 88
9-Sep	Billy Jean	Agronomist, Member	Eglise des Freres			34 55 78 81
						36 81 13 06